

**Contemporary International System**

Code: 101090  
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500259 Political Science and Public Management	OB	3	1
2503778 International Relations	OB	2	1

## Contact

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## Teaching groups languages

You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject. Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2023.

## Teachers

Maria Ester Barbe Izuel

## Prerequisites

We expect students to have basic previous knowledge of International Relations, developed for instance by way of a general course on IR. We also expect them to be able to keep themselves informed about international current affairs, as well as some capacity for analysis, argumentation, and debate.

## Objectives and Contextualisation

This is an advanced education course, and it complements the knowledge acquired in previous basic courses (particularly on International Relations).

It will allow students to develop their own view about the post-Cold War international system, and in turn, it will contribute to their further training in IR and help them take more specific IR classes or get ready for graduate programmes.

Students will learn about the key changes that have taken place in the international system since the end of the Cold War, in issue areas such as the form and distribution of power, actors and their (new) roles, challenges, conflicts and relationships. They will also learn about some of the concerns that have defined international relations since the early 1990s.

It is around such matters that we expect students to develop their analytical skills, as well as their capacity to articulate and debate ideas and concepts.

## Competences

### Political Science and Public Management

- Applying theoretical and analytical knowledge of International Relations to practical and professional cases, in particular to the areas of conflict and cooperation between actors.
- Arguing from different theoretical perspectives.
- Assessing specific distinctive aspects and conceptual and methodological instruments of the different tendencies and analytical approximations of International Relations.
- Demonstrating good writing skills in different contexts.
- Demonstrating they know theoretical tendencies and classical and recent analytical approximations of International Relations.
- Designing data collection techniques, coordinating the information processing and meticulously applying hypothesis verification methods.
- Distinguishing the discipline's main theories and different fields: conceptual developments, theoretical frameworks and theoretical approaches underlying the discipline's knowledge and different areas and sub-areas, as well as their value for the professional practice through concrete cases.
- Identifying sources of data and conducting bibliographic and documentary searches.
- Interpreting and applying English texts in an academic way.
- Managing the available time in order to accomplish the established objectives and fulfil the intended task.
- Producing and planning researches or analytical reports.
- Realising effective oral presentations that are suited to the audience.
- Synthesizing and critically analysing information.
- Using the main information and documentation techniques (ICT) as an essential tool for the analysis.
- Working autonomously.
- Working by using quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques in order to apply them to research processes.
- Working in teams and networking, particularly in interdisciplinary conditions.

### International Relations

- Analyse cases and phenomena in the international sphere and interpret different political texts using contemporary political theories.
- Identify data sources and carry out rigorous bibliographical and documentary searches.
- Identify the main theories of international relations and their different fields (international theory, conflicts and security, international politics, etc.) to apply them in professional practice.
- Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Use different tools for analysing the contemporary international system and its functional and regional or geographical subsystems.
- Use metatheoretical data to argue and establish plausible relation of causality and establish ways of validating or rejecting them.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Apply different theoretical focuses to the analysis of the international system and its subsystems and international European politics.
2. Apply different theoretical focuses, with a constructivist approach, to the actions of international organisations.
3. Applying theoretical and analytical knowledge of International Relations to practical and professional cases, in particular to the areas of conflict and cooperation between actors.
4. Arguing from different theoretical perspectives.

5. Assessing specific distinctive aspects and conceptual and methodological instruments of the different tendencies and analytical approximations of International Relations.
6. Critically assessing the impacts of globalization in several areas: safety, environment, human rights, migrations and peace.
7. Demonstrating good writing skills in different contexts.
8. Demonstrating they know theoretical tendencies and classical and recent analytical approximations of International Relations.
9. Describing the international order: anarchy versus order, society of states and transnational society.
10. Describing the main characteristic elements of the international society as a whole (1945-2000).
11. Designing data collection techniques, coordinating the information processing and meticulously applying hypothesis verification methods.
12. Evaluate case studies of change and continuity in the international system, in the main regional subsystems (European, American, Asian) and in the subsystems of economy and security.
13. Explaining the major approximations to the international relations (realism, transnationalism and structuralism).
14. Identify data sources and carry out rigorous bibliographical and documentary searches.
15. Identifying sources of data and conducting bibliographic and documentary searches.
16. Interpreting and applying English texts in an academic way.
17. Managing the available time in order to accomplish the established objectives and fulfil the intended task.
18. Producing and planning researches or analytical reports.
19. Properly using the theory and concepts of international relations (traditions of Hobbesian, Grotian or Kantian thought).
20. Realising effective oral presentations that are suited to the audience.
21. Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
22. Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
23. Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
24. Synthesizing and critically analysing information.
25. Use metatheoretical data to argue and establish plausible relation of causality and establish ways of validating or rejecting them.
26. Use theoretical and meta-theoretical focuses to analyse the impact of globalisation on security, the economy and society on both a transnational and national scale and in different international organisations.
27. Using the main information and documentation techniques (ICT) as an essential tool for the analysis.
28. Working autonomously.
29. Working by using quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques in order to apply them to research processes.
30. Working in teams and networking, particularly in interdisciplinary conditions.

## Content

### BLOCK I

#### INTERNATIONAL ORDER: CONCEPTS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

1. Introduction to the contemporary international system (post-Cold War)

International order: classical approaches (Hobbes, Grotius, Kant)

Types of order: international order, globalized order, world order, globalized international order.

Levels of analysis: de-centralized globalization

Multi-dimensionality of the international agenda

## 2. Globalized international order: States system

States system (pluralism)

Sovereignty

International order based on:

- Powers (hierarchy)
- Institutions (multilateralism)
- Values (solidarism)

## 3. Globalized international order: globalization

Globalization: the end of geography, a single (an unequal) world, instantaneity, density

Transformation of the capitalist system: global value chains and technological revolution.

Order as global governance:

- Beyond the states system (Commission on Global Governance, 1995)
- Provision of international public goods (health, environment)
- Governance between states (trans-governmental networks)
- Private governance (private authorities)

## 4. Change in a globalized international order

Changes in the material, normative and institutional structures of the international system.

Sources of change: Power, ideas and institutions

- Power: competition for power and distribution of power
- Distribution of power: polarity and polycentrism
- Ideas (norms and values): shared or rival
- Norms of coexistence, cooperation and solidarism
- Emerging norms: Human security and sustainable development
- Institutions: Formal and informal multilateralism (international organizations, conventions, minilateralism).
- Practical multilateralism (utilitarianism) and normative multilateralism (principled)

## BLOCK II

### CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM: CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER SINCE 1989

## 5. Major phases of change

Constitutive phase (1989-2001)

Transitional phase (2001-2008)

Contestation phase (from 2008)

## 6. The constitution of the international order: the hegemony of the US

Unipolar moment

US hegemony: material and normative base

Leader of the (Western) economic liberal order

Military hyper-power, without rivals and without a mission

\*Case study: Gulf war - 1991

## 7. The constitution of the international order: the neo-idealist moment

Neo-idealism: New International Order (Bush)

Liberal ideas: democracy, market economy, human rights

Economic neo-liberalism: Washington consensus

Liberal solidarism and emerging norms: protection of civilians

\*Case study: UN peacekeeping operations in the context of "new wars"

## 8. The constitution of the international order: Institutionalized global governance

Institutional renaissance: the case of the UNSC

Malleable institutions: NATO, CSCE, EU

\*Case studies: New institutions

Institutionalization of established norms:

-World Trade Organization -1994 (free trade)

Institutionalization of emerging norms:

-UN Conference on the Environment and Development - Rio 1992 (sustainable development)

-Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court - 1998 (international criminal justice)

-Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel landmines - 1997 (protection of civilians)

## 9. Transition (from constitution to crisis in the international order): the erosion of hegemony

Uni-multipolar moment

Emerging Powers - BRIC. China's accession to the WTO (2001)

9/11 attacks (2001) and global terror. Asymmetrical rivalry

Rivalry in the non-proliferationagenda (Iran, North Korea)

Mechanisms that erode hegemony: Soft balancing

\*Case study: Kosovo or the emergence of Russia as a rival.

## 10. Transition (from constitution to crisis in the international order): Discussion over norms

Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015): modes of development and appearance of the Global South

Fight against terror and illiberal states: torture and mercenaries

The limits of liberal solidarism: Protection of civilians vs sovereignty

\*Case study: The emergence of Responsibility to Protect in a context in which protection of civilians had failed (Bosnia, Rwanda, Kosovo)

11. Transition (from constitution to crisis in the international order): the symptoms of institutional crisis

US unilateralism: the Iraq war and the UNSC (2003)

Alternative multilateralism: US and the *coalitions of the willing*

\*Case studies: the limits of global governance mechanisms

- WTO (emerging powers and clash of interests)
- Reform of the UNSC (legitimacy problems)
- Creation of the UN Human Rights Council (re-distribution of power)
- Non-Proliferation Treaty (erosion of the regime)

12. Contestation of the international order: Fragmented multi-polarity

Re-distribution of power: raise of the Chinese economy, competition for resources and technological rivalry

Economic crisis (2008) in the changing landscape (China as a financial power). Beginnings of de-globalization.

Power transition and the China-US rivalry: the infrastructures

\*Case studies: the return of power politics

- Re-emergence of Russia: Georgia (2008) and Ukraine (2014, 2022)
- Emergence of China in the Pacific: South China Sea.

13. Contestation of the international order: Controversy over norms

Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030) in the framework of a contested globalization.

Controversies over the norms of liberal solidarism (individual rights)

The role of China, Russia, the Global South and the US

\*Case studies: Controversies over norms

- Re-definition of Human Rights: traditional values (UNHRC)
- Erosion of international criminal justice: sovereignty and anti-colonialism (ICC)
- Erosion of gender equality: right to life (Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights)

14. Contestation of the international order: Crisis of multilateralism

Crisis of the international liberal order. Actors, new powers, Global South and the US

Financial crisis (2008) and changes in multilateralism: from G7 to G20

Failure of institutional reform (IMF) and alternative multilateralism (institutions led by China)

American anti-multilateralism (Trump): erosion of the WTO, NATO, INF, UNESCO, Paris Agreement, WHO.

\*Case study: institutional crisis

- A deadlocked WTO

15. The international order in the 21st century: an assessment

Three big crises: 2001 (terrorism), 2008 (economy), 2020 (health)

Changes in power, ideas and institutions

The impact of Covid-19 as an enhancer of previous trends

### BLOCK III

#### PRACTICAL SESSIONS

This section includes (indicatively) a series of subjects specific to the normative context of sustainable development and human security, which are currently on the agenda of international negotiations. During the course, we will focus on two specific topics that will be discussed in class and will lead to an individual exercise. We will apply the analytical framework of emergency, acceptance, and internalization or contestation of international norms while working on these topics. More information will be available at *Campus Virtual*.

1. Conflict diamonds
2. Climate change
3. Responsibility to Protect
4. Women, Peace and Security (Resolution 1325 of the UNSC)
5. Sexual and reproductive health and rights
6. Refugees and displaced people
7. Biological diversity
8. Global Health
9. De-forestation
10. GMOs

During the course, two practical sessions will be conducted, focusing on two issues that generate significant debate on the international agenda:

Practical session 1: The rule concerning Health and Sexual and Reproductive Rights is highly representative of the regulatory changes that have occurred during the liberal solidarity period and is expected to face strong challenges in the 21st century.

Practical session 2: The governance of climate change, which serves as a fundamental pillar of sustainable development, will be examined within the context of power redistribution (China's emergence) and sovereignty (United States, Russia).

Instructions on the practical sessions can be found on the *Campus Virtual*. Apart from other documents (also to be found at *Campus Virtual*), you must use, as a mandatory reading, the following:

Barbé, Esther and Badell, Diego, "Salud y derechos sexuales y reproductivos: Entre la salud pública y los derechos de la mujer" in Barbé, E., *Las normas internacionales ante la crisis del orden liberal*, Madrid Tecnos, 2021, pp. 143-175.

Costa, Oriol, "La lucha contra el cambio climático: una nueva arquitectura del multilateralismo" in Barbé, E., *Las normas internacionales ante la crisis del orden liberal*, Madrid Tecnos, 2021, pp. 79-107.

## Methodology

In this course, students will engage in a diverse range of activities, each of which will carry a certain weight in terms of hours dedicated and its contribution to the final grade.

Since the course carries a load of 6 ECTS credits, it requires a total of 150 hours of student dedication, distributed as follows:

- Lectures: These sessions involve the presentation of course material in the classroom, utilizing ICT tools to create a dynamic learning environment. The aim is to foster participation, communication, and discussion, in addition to the teacher's presentation of topics.
- Audiovisual support for learning: Throughout the course, documentaries and/or films may be shown at the discretion of the teacher to provide a more engaging and illustrative perspective on the syllabus content. These sessions aim to enhance student understanding of specific points through the use of audiovisual resources.
- Class exercises: These activities, conducted individually or in groups, help students familiarize themselves with the fundamental concepts of the subject.
- Small group seminars: Practical sessions will be held in small group seminars to facilitate debates and discussions on the course content. Students are expected to demonstrate their in-depth understanding of the assigned area of study, based on the required readings, and engage in reflective exercises. Throughout the course, students will work on two specific topics to be discussed in class and complete an individual exercise, applying the analytical framework of emergence, acceptance, internalization, or contestation of international norms (relevant information and materials can be found on the *Campus Virtual*).
- Autonomous work related to seminars and exercises: This category encompasses all the work that students must undertake independently to acquire the necessary knowledge for active participation in class, build a solid foundation of general knowledge, and complete written exercises.
- Self-Study: These hours are dedicated to independent study, which includes reviewing class notes, required readings, optional and supplementary materials, and any other resources that contribute to the development of skills and knowledge necessary to successfully complete written exercises.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Learning activities with audiovisual material	4	0.16	3, 4, 10, 9, 24, 30, 6
Lectures	34	1.36	3, 4, 8, 10, 9, 17, 16, 24, 28, 5, 6
Seminars	10	0.4	3, 4, 8, 10, 9, 18, 20, 17, 15, 16, 24, 29, 28, 30, 27, 5, 6
Type: Supervised			
Out-of-class supervision of deliverables and office-hours more generally	5	0.2	3, 8, 10, 9, 11, 18, 17, 15, 16, 24, 29, 28, 27, 6
Type: Autonomous			
Autonomous out-of-class work	49	1.96	17, 15, 16, 24, 28

Autonomous out-of-class work related to seminars	40	1.6	3, 4, 8, 11, 18, 20, 17, 15, 16, 24, 29, 28, 30, 27, 5, 6
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## Assessment

The final qualification depends on the grades obtained in the following assignments:

1. Final exam. The final exam (individual and in written form) aims to test the degree of knowledge of students, both as regards analytical concepts and substantive issues addressed in the course (the entire syllabus is included). The exam accounts for 50% of the final grade. It is required to obtain a minimum grade of 5/10 in order to pass the course.
2. Practical sessions. The evaluation of the practical sessions consists of an individual exercise for each practical session, carried out in the classroom. Students must previously participate in a discussion session by which they must demonstrate that have worked on the reading materials. Each exercise account for 20% of the final grade each.
3. Participation in class activities and debates accounts for 10% of the final grade.

Further considerations:

In order to successfully pass the course, students will need at least a 5/10 at the final exam. The exam is designed for students to show a basic and balanced knowledge of the theoretical and substantive contents of the syllabus. A minimum of 5/10 at the exam grade is a necessary condition for the rest of the grades obtained in the course to be taken into account. Students who fail the exam will have the opportunity to re-take it on the date set by the Faculty.

Students who have failed the exercises (practical sessions) will have also the opportunity to re-take said exercises. The maximum score that can be achieved is 5 out of 10.

Students have the option to request a grade review for all assessable written exercises.

*Synthesis Test:* In accordance with article 117.2 of the current academic regulations of the UAB, the evaluation of students who are repeating the subject may consist of a single summary test. Repeating students who wish to take advantage of this possibility must contact the teaching staff at the beginning of the course to inform them of their decision.

*Comprehensive Evaluation:* In accordance with article 265 of the current academic regulations of the UAB, students can apply for the Comprehensive Evaluation. They must contact the Faculty and present a reasoned request within the established deadlines. The Comprehensive Evaluation will take place on a single date (coinciding with the date of final exams and make-up exams). The single evaluation consists of three evaluation exercises corresponding respectively to block I of the course (instrumental dimension), block II of the course (analysis of the international order in the post-cold war period) and the practical sessions (block III), focused on cases of controversial international norms (included in the course syllabus). To obtain a passing grade in the Comprehensive Evaluation, a minimum grade of 5/10 must be attained. In the case of obtaining a failing grade, the Comprehensive Evaluation can be re-taken on the date set by the Faculty for the make-up exams. The review of the final grade will follow the same procedures established for the continuous assessment. Students must express their willingness to follow this procedure to the professors at the beginning of the course.

## Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
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Final exam	50%	3	0.12	1, 2, 4, 25, 8, 7, 10, 9, 13, 17, 16, 21, 24, 28, 19, 26, 5, 12, 6
Participation	10%	0	0	4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 20, 17, 15, 16, 23, 21, 24, 28, 19, 27, 6
Practical session 1. In-class debate and exercise	20%	2	0.08	3, 1, 2, 4, 25, 8, 7, 10, 9, 17, 16, 23, 21, 22, 24, 28, 30, 6
Practical session 2. In-class debate and exercise	20%	3	0.12	3, 1, 2, 4, 25, 7, 11, 18, 20, 14, 15, 23, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, 27, 12

## Bibliography

Please note that a significant portion of the mandatory reading materials will be accessible electronically, either through the *Campus Virtual* or the UAB library.

### BLOCK I

#### INTERNATIONAL ORDER: CONCEPTS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

Topic 1. Introduction to the contemporary international system (post-Cold War)

Barbé, Esther, *Relaciones Internacionales*, Madrid, Tecnos, 2020 (4ª ed.) (Chapter II.1 "Las grandes tradiciones de pensamiento").

Tokatlian, Juan Gabriel, "Tiempos de crispación y antagonismo", *El País*, August 5 2014.

Walt, Stephen, "One World Many Theories", *Foreign Policy*, no. 110, 1998, en: [http://www.columbia.edu/itc/sipa/U6800/readings-sm/foreign\\_pol\\_walt.pdf](http://www.columbia.edu/itc/sipa/U6800/readings-sm/foreign_pol_walt.pdf)

Topic 2. Globalized international order: States system

Barbé, Esther, "¿Qué es la soberanía? Tres lecturas del orden internacional", *La maleta de Portbou*, march-april, 2020, at: <https://lamaletadeportbou.com/articulos/tres-lecturas-del-orden-internacional/>

Paris, Roland, "The right to dominate: How old ideas about sovereignty pose new challenges for world order", *International Organization*, vol. 74, 2020, pp. 453-89.

Ramos, Jennifer, "Sovereignty: history, developments and implications" in Ramos, J., *Changing norms through actions*, Oxford U.P., 2013 (Chapter 1)

Topic 3. Globalized international order: globalization

Held, David et al., *Global transformations. Politics, economics and culture*, Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, 1999 (Introduction, pp. 1-10). There is an Spanish version, *Transformaciones globales. Política, economía y cultura*, México, Oxford University Press, 2002.

Karns, Margaret et al., *International Organizations. The politics and processes of global governance*, Lynne Ryener, Boulder, 2015 (Chapter 1 "The challenges of global governance").

Topic 4. Change in a globalized international order (the readings of this topic cover aspects of the second block of the program)

Barbé, Esther, "Multilateralismo: Adaptación a un mundo con potencias emergentes", *Revista Española de Derecho Internacional*, vol. LXII, no. 2, 2010, pp. 21-50.

Barbé, Esther, "La crisis del orden internacional liberal y su impacto en las normas Internacionales" in Barbé, E., *Las normas Internacionales ante la crisis del orden liberal*, Madrid Tecnos, 2021, pp. 19-44.

Costa, Oriol, "El multilateralismo en crisis", *Revista CIDOB d'Afers Internacionals*, no. 101, 2013, pp. 7-25, at: [https://www.cidob.org/ca/articulos/revista\\_cidob\\_d\\_afers\\_internacionals/101/introduccion\\_el\\_multilateralismo\\_en\\_](https://www.cidob.org/ca/articulos/revista_cidob_d_afers_internacionals/101/introduccion_el_multilateralismo_en_)

Emas, Rachel, "The concept of sustainable development: Definition and defining principles", *Brief for SDGR*, 2015.

Morillas, Pol, "Seguridad Humana: Conceptos, Experiencias y Propuestas", *Revista CIDOBd'AfersInternacionals*, no. 76, 2007, pp. 47-58.

## BLOCK II

### CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM: CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER SINCE 1989

Topic 5. Major phases of change to Topic 14. Contestation of the international order: Crisis of multilateralism (the readings compiled in this topic serve as a guide for the second block of the syllabus)

Barbé, Esther (with Oriol Costa), *Relaciones Internacionales*, Madrid, Tecnos, 2020 (4ª ed.) (Chapter VI "La sociedad internacional desde el final de la guerra fría: constitución, transición y contestación del orden internacional").

Eilstrup-Sangiovanni, Mette and Hofmann, Stephanie C., "Of the contemporary global order crisis, and change", *Journal of European Public Policy*, vol. 27, no. 7, 2020, pp. 1077-1089.

Topic 6. The constitution of the international order: the hegemony of the US

Krauthammer, Charles, "The unipolar moment", *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 70, no. 1, 1990/1991, pp. 23-33.

Topic 7. The constitution of the international order: the neo-idealist moment

Greig, Michael J. et al., "Peace Operations" en *International Conflict Management*, Polity, 2019, pp. 157-185.

Sheehan, Michael, "The Changing Character of War" in Baylis, John et al. *The Globalisation of World Politics*, Oxford U.P., 2013, pp. 210-225.

Topic 8. The constitution of the international order: Institutionalized global governance

Ibáñez, Marc and García Durán, Patricia, "Libre comercio: los intercambios económicos nos benefician a todos" in Barbé, E., *Las normas Internacionales ante la crisis del orden liberal*, Madrid Tecnos, 2021, pp. 45-77.

Topic 9. Transition (from constitution to crisis in the international order): the erosion of hegemony

Kaldor, Mary, "Un nuevo enfoque sobre las guerras", *Papeles*, no. 94, 2006, pp. 11-20.

Topic 10. Transition (from constitution to crisis in the international order): Discussion over norms

Barbé, Esther, "Instituciones, normas y conflictos: Los años devorados por las langostas", in Vázquez Gómez, Eva Mª, Adam Muñoz, Mª Dolores and Cornago Prieto, Noé (coords.), *El Arreglo pacífico de controversias internacionales*, 2013, Valencia Tirant Lo Blanch, pp. 777-800.

Topic 11. Transition (from constitution to crisis in the international order): the symptoms of institutional crisis

Kienzle, Benjamin, "No proliferación: una norma injusta, pero asentada", in Barbé, E., *Las normas Internacionales ante la crisis del orden liberal*, Madrid Tecnos, 2021, pp. 109-142.

Topic 12. Contestation of the international order: Fragmented multi-polarity

Boreyko, A.V. et al, "The Infrastructure Competition between the United States and China in Developing Countries", *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, vol. 92, 2022, pp. 627-635, <https://doi.org/10.1134/S1019331622130159>

Gratius, Susanne, "El ascenso de las potencias emergentes y el nuevo orden internacional", *Temas para el debate*, núm. 170, 2009.

Ikenberry, G. John, "A New Order of Things? China, America, and the Struggle over World Order", in Toje, Asle (ed.), *Will China's Rise Be Peaceful? The Rise of a Great Power in Theory, History, Politics, and the Future*, New York, Oxford Academic, pp. 36-56, 2018, <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780190675387.003.0003>.

Peña, Alejandra, "China's Belt and Road Initiative: Implications for Central Asia", in Serra, Francesc e Izquierdo Brichs, Ferrán (ed.), *Political Regimes in Central Asia and Neopatrimonialism. A Sociology of Power Perspective*, Singapore, Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 71-113, [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-9093-1\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-9093-1_3)

Sanahuja, José Antonio, "¿Bipolaridad en ascenso? Análisis equívocos frente a la crisis de la globalización", *Foreign Affairs Latinoamérica*, vol. 20. no. 2, 2020, pp. 76-84.

Topic 13. Contestation of the international order: Controversy over norms

Foot, Rosemary, *China, the UN, and Human Protection: Beliefs, Power, Image*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2021.

Johnston, Alastair I., "China in a World of Orders: Rethinking Compliance and Challenge in Beijing's International Relations". *International Security*, 2019, vol. 44, iss. 2, fall 2019, pp. 9-60, [https://doi.org/10.1162/isec\\_a\\_00360](https://doi.org/10.1162/isec_a_00360)

Latek, Marta y Pichon, Eric, "Understanding the Sustainable Development Goals", *Briefing European Parliament*, 2019.

Topic 14. Contestation of the international order: Crisis of multilateralism

González, Alicia, "Los BRICS y la gobernanza económica mundial", *Política Exterior*, no. 164, march-april 2015.

Jokela, Juha, "The G-20. A Pathway to effective multilateralism?", *Chaillot Papers*, april 2011.

Steinberg, Federico, "Depende: El futuro de la OMC", November, 27, 2019, [esglobal.org.](https://www.esglobal.org/depende-el-futuro-de-la-omc/), at <https://www.esglobal.org/depende-el-futuro-de-la-omc/>

Stephen, Matthew, "China's New Multilateral Institutions: A Framework and Research Agenda", *International Studies Review*, vol. 23, iss. 3, 2021, pp. 807-834, <https://doi.org/10.1093/isr/viaa076>

Topics 12, 13 and 14 (common readings to these topics)

Barbé, Esther, "El invierno que no llegó: el orden internacional en tiempos de pandemia", *Revista Española de Derecho Internacional*, vol. 72, no. 2, 2020.

Drezner, Daniel W., "The Song remains the same: International Relations after COVID-19", *International Organization*, 2020.

*El País*, *Escenarios de la nueva guerra fría* ("El duelo por la hegemonía global que tiene al mundo en vilo", "La gran batalla que marcará el futuro de la globalización", "Los misiles chinos inquietan al Pentágono", "La carrera que pueden perder los dos", "El riesgo de quedar atrapada entre dos bloques"), July 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 2020.

Muñiz, Manuel, "Orden global, tecnología y la geopolítica del cambio", *Anuario CIDOB 2019*, at: [https://www.cidob.org/es/articulos/anuario\\_internacional\\_cidob/2019/orden\\_global\\_tecnologia\\_y\\_la\\_geopolitica\\_d](https://www.cidob.org/es/articulos/anuario_internacional_cidob/2019/orden_global_tecnologia_y_la_geopolitica_d)

## Readings for Practical Sessions

*Practical session 1:* Barbé, Esther and Badell, Diego, "Salud y derechos sexuales y reproductivos: Entre la salud pública y los derechos de la mujer", in Barbé, E., *Las normas Internacionales ante la crisis del orden liberal*, Madrid Tecnos, 2021, pp. 143-175.

*Practical session 2:* Costa, Oriol, "La lucha contra el cambio climático: una nueva arquitectura del multilateralismo", in Barbé, E., *Las normas Internacionales ante la crisis del orden liberal*, Madrid Tecnos, 2021, pp. 79-107.

## Recommended readings (general)

Acharya, Amitav, and Barry Buzan, *The Making of Global International Relations: Origins and Evolution of IR at Its Centenary*, Cambridge, Cambridge U.P., 2019.

Arenal, Celestino del, "Mundialización, creciente interdependencia y globalización en las relaciones Internacionales", *Cursos de derecho internacional y relaciones internacionales de Vitoria-Gasteiz*, Leioa, Universidad del País Vasco, 2008, pp. 181-268, at: <https://www.ehu.eus/es/web/cursosderechointernacionalvitoria/-/mundializacion-creciente-interdependencia-y-glc>

Badia Martí, A. et al (dirs), *Las organizaciones internacionales en el siglo XXI*, Madrid, Marcial Pons, 2021.

Bargués, Pol, *La paz diferida. Diferencias, resiliència y crítica en las intervencions Internacionales*, Barcelona, ICIP/Bellaterra, 2021.

Buzan, Barry and Waever, Ole, *Regions and Powers. The Structure of International Society*, Cambridge, Cambridge U.P., 2003.

González Férriz, Ramón, *La trampa del optimismo. Cómo los años novena explican el mundo actual*, Barcelona, Debate, 2020.

González del Miño, Paloma (ed.), *El sistema internacional del siglo XXI*, Valencia, Tirant lo Blanc, 2020.

Hurrell, Andrew, *On global order. Power, values and the constitution of international society*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2007.

Krastev, Ivan and Holmes, Stephen, *La luz que se apaga. Cómo Occidente ganó la guerra y perdió la paz*, Barcelona, Debate, 2019.

Leonard, Mark, *The age of unpeace. How connectivity causes conflict*, Bantam Press, 2021.

Lundestad, Geir, *East, West, North, South. Major Developments in International Politics since 1945*, Sage, London, 2018 (8ª ed).

Nau, Henry, *Perspectives on International Relations. Power, Institutions and Ideas*, London, Sage, 2019.

Sanahuja, José Antonio and Tezanos Vázquez, Sergio, "Del milenio a la sostenibilidad: Retos y perspectivas de la Agenda 2030 para el desarrollo sostenible", *Política y Sociedad*, vol. 54, núm. 2, 2017, pp. 521-543.

Shambaugh, David, *China Goes Global. The Partial Power*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2013.

Thompson, Helen, *Disorder. Hard times in the 21st century*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2021.

Stephen Matthew D. and Zurn, Michael, *Contested World Orders. Rising Powers, Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Politics of Authority Beyond the Nation-State*, Oxford, Oxford U.P., 2019.

## **Software**

Students are expected to have basic knowledge on the use of the most common computer programs for searching information on the Internet, and for the elaboration and edition of texts, tables, and charts.