

## International Relations

Code: 106738  
ECTS Credits: 12

**2025/2026**

Degree	Type	Year
Political Science and Public Management	FB	1

## Contact

Name: Olivia Isabell Glombitza

Email: [olivia.glombitza@uab.cat](mailto:olivia.glombitza@uab.cat)

## Teachers

Francesc Serra Massansalvador

Claudia Rives Casanova

Alessandro Demurtas

Patricia Aguado Gamero

Daniel Morente González

Eduard Soler Lecha

Estel·la Pareja Morte

Pablo Aguiar Molina

Lluc Vidal López

## Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

## Prerequisites

This course does not have any academic prerequisites.

Student must have the habit of reading, seeing, listening to and consulting the media from different sources for general information, and especially following international policy news, as well as articles of opinion on global political issues, as understood on broad sense.

Important: This is a basic course and it is recommended to have passed it in order to study the course "Contemporary International System" (SIC in Spanish).

## Objectives and Contextualisation

This course has a basic training character. This means that it serves as the basis for the Degree in International Relations, the Degree in Sociology and the International Relations Itinerary of the degree in Political Science and Public Management as well as the postgraduate degrees in the Faculty of Political Science and of Sociology.

The basic objectives of the course are: that students know the fundamental concepts of the academic discipline of International Relations; acquire analytical skills applicable to international relations; become familiar with the set of processes and references that have shaped contemporary international society on a global scale; and are able to express and defend orally and in writing their views on the various most relevant international issues.

## Competences

- Act with ethical responsibility and respect for fundamental rights and duties, diversity and democratic values.
- 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.
- Assess the social, economic and environmental impact when acting in this field of knowledge.
- 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.
- Develop critical thought and reasoning and be able to communicate them effectively, both in your own language and second or third languages.
- Develop strategies for autonomous learning.
- 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.
- Make changes to the methods and processes of the area of knowledge to provide innovative responses to the needs and wishes of society.
- 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.
- Students must be capable of knowing and applying basic terminology in English related to political sciences.
- Synthesizing and critically analysing information.
- Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
- 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.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Act with ethical responsibility and respect for fundamental rights and duties, diversity and democratic values.
2. Applying theoretical and analytical knowledge of International Relations to practical and professional cases, in particular to the areas of conflict and cooperation between actors.
3. Arguing from different theoretical perspectives.
4. Assess the social, economic and environmental impact when acting in this field of knowledge.
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. Develop critical thought and reasoning and be able to communicate them effectively, both in your own language and second or third languages.
13. Develop strategies for autonomous learning.
14. Explaining the major approximations to the international relations (realism, transnationalism and structuralism).
15. Identifying sources of data and conducting bibliographic and documentary searches.
16. Interpreting and applying English texts in an academic way.
17. Make changes to the methods and processes of the area of knowledge to provide innovative responses to the needs and wishes of society.
18. Managing the available time in order to accomplish the established objectives and fulfil the intended task.
19. Producing and planning researches or analytical reports.
20. Properly using the theory and concepts of international relations (traditions of Hobbesian, Grotian or Kantian thought).
21. Realising effective oral presentations that are suited to the audience.
22. Students must be capable of knowing and applying basic terminology in English related to political sciences.
23. Synthesizing and critically analysing information.
24. Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
25. Using the main information and documentation techniques (ICT) as an essential tool for the analysis.
26. Working autonomously.
27. Working by using quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques in order to apply them to research processes.
28. Working in teams and networking, particularly in interdisciplinary conditions.

## **Content**

### **COURSE PROGRAM**

#### **Contents**

Important: Regarding each topic of the program, all of the headings are important, but not all will be developed equally in extension and some will be complemented with readings from the recommended bibliography.

### **PART I. THEORY AND CONCEPTS**

#### **Topic 1. International Relations as an area of study**

1. The international problem area: war and peace
2. Origin of the discipline: the social and intellectual impact of World War I.
3. Anglo-Saxon origin of the discipline: the framework of the social sciences
4. Idealistic substratum of the discipline: institutionalization and collective security

#### Topic 2. International theory: The great traditions of thought

1. Hobbesian tradition: Anarchy or state of nature
2. Grocian tradition: Order or society of states
3. Kantian tradition: Emancipation or world community
4. Visions of the international order: Hierarchy, governance and cosmopolitanism

#### Topic 3. Theoretical approach to international relations

1. Evolution of theory: political agenda and scientific debate
2. Scientific debate: how and why to study international relations
3. Paradigms or mind maps: what do international relations study?
4. Paradigms: realism (cold war), transnationalism (global problems) and structuralism (developing countries).
5. Theoretical thinking and research in Social Sciences: International Relations

#### Topic 4. Theoretical approaches to international relations: Realism

1. Anarchy of State system
2. Emergence and evolution of realism: The dynamics of security
3. Evolution of realism in the context of the Cold War: Neorealism
4. Theoretical debates within realism: Offensive realism vs. defensive realism

#### Topic 5. Theoretical approaches to international relations: Liberalism

1. Interdependence
2. Emergence and evolution of liberalism: Economic dynamics
3. Evolution of liberalism: From idealism to neo-institutionalism
4. Debates within liberalism: Cooperation vs. institutions
5. Neorealism-neoliberalism debate

#### Topic 6. Critical approaches to international relations: Critical voices

1. Constructivism: The critique of the materialism of international relations
2. Constructivism: The normative turn of international relations

3. Post-structuralism: Unveiling the power of language
4. Critical theory: Emancipation as a goal
5. Feminist theory: Unveiling the gender bias

## PART II. INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

### Topic 7. The international system: Instrument of analysis

1. Definition and analysis of international society
2. Current international society: State / transnational, anarchic / orderly, and fragmented / globalized
3. International system: Definition and elements of the system (actors, structure and process)
4. Levels of analysis: Geographic subsystems and functional subsystems

### Topic 8. The actors of the international system

1. Definition of international actor
2. Classical typology (States, international organizations and transnational forces)
3. Fundamental criteria: hierarchy and complex governance (public, private and civil society)
4. Applied typology: States, international organizations and non-state actors

### Topic 9. The state: The State system

1. Legal equality: Sovereignty and territory
2. Inequality in the State system: International capacity and power
3. Tangible and intangible resources
4. Current types of states (developed states, developing states, fragile states)

### Topic 10. The powers of the system

1. Hierarchy in the State system: The exercise of international power
2. Definition of power: Material resources, establishment of rules, social recognition
3. Historical references: Traditional diplomatic powers, superpowers in the nuclear world
4. Typology: Hegemonic power, great power, world power, emerging power, medium power, regional power
5. The exercise of power: Coercive power, soft power, structural power, defining power, etc.

### Topic 11. International organizations

1. Definition of international organization (intergovernmental)
2. Origin and development of the phenomenon

3. Typologies: Geographical scope, functional purpose
4. Structure and decision-making mechanisms
5. Regionalism and international organizations

#### Topic 12. Non-state actors

1. Definition and typology of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
2. The main areas of action of NGOs: Human rights, environment, development and humanitarian assistance
3. Functions and empowerment of NGOs
4. Definition and origin of multinational companies
5. Impact of multinational companies on international society

#### Topic 13. The structure of the international system

1. Material structure: Polarity and distribution of power
2. Typology: Unipolar, bipolar or multipolar system
3. Social structure: Power, ideas and institutions
4. Hegemonic structure
5. Change and continuity in the system: Interaction between actors and structure

#### Topic 14. The process of the international system: Conflict

1. The notion of conflict in Social Sciences
2. Typology of conflicts
3. Evolution of an armed conflict: intra-state, privatization
4. Map of international conflicts

#### Topic 15. The process of the international system: Cooperation and integration

1. The notion of cooperation and forms of cooperation (formal vs. informal, bilateral vs. multilateral, public vs. private)
2. Development cooperation: Origins and typology
3. Institutionalization of development cooperation (OECD, UN, EU, etc.)
4. The notion of integration and type of integration: Formal vs. informal, negative vs. positive
5. Integration and regionalism: The European case as a reference model

### PART III. THE GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY (since 1945)

#### Part III.1. New world order

## Topic 16. United Nations, statization of the planet and universalization

1. Genesis of the organization: San Francisco
2. Principles and purposes: The Charter of the United Nations
3. Institutional structure and decision-making mechanisms
4. International peace and security (Chapters VI and VII of the Charter)
5. Human rights and economic and social progress

## Part III.2. Bipolar order

### Topic 17. Diplomatic-military bipolarity

1. Origin, definition and periodization of the Cold War
2. Areas of influence: The bipolar division of Europe (Berlin) and Asia (the Korean War)
3. The politics of blocs: Military alliances (NATO and the Warsaw Pact)
4. Start of the nuclear race: Strategic changes
5. The response of the periphery to bloc politics: The Non-Aligned Movement

### Topic 18. The détente between the blocs (1962-1979)

1. Détente: definition, origins and areas (crisis, nuclear weapons, regional conflicts, etc.)
2. The triangle of détente: USA-USSR-China
3. Transatlantic differences: France, the United States, and NATO
4. Control of nuclear weapons: NPT, SALT
5. The mobilization against the Vietnam War and pacifism
6. The effects of détente within the blocs: polycentrism and pan-Europeanism (Ostpolitik and CSCE)

### Topic 19. End of détente and the second Cold War (1975-1985)

1. Cold War and periphery: Proxy conflicts (Afghanistan, Angola, Central America, etc.)
2. Changes in US foreign policy: Interventionism
3. Foreign policy of the USSR: Enlargement of influence
4. Reactivation of the arms race (star wars, the Euromissile crisis)
5. Social movements and anti-nuclear struggle

### Topic 20. The end of the bipolar system (1985-91)

1. The Gorbachev effect and changes in Soviet foreign policy
2. The US-USSR dialogue: Nuclear disarmament (INF, START)

3. Process of disintegration of the Eastern Bloc: the fall of the Berlin Wall and the disintegration of the USSR
4. The other side of the coin: the Tiananmen protests 1989
5. Causes of the end of the Cold War: a theoretical and political debate

### Part III.3. Liberal international order

#### Topic 21. Hegemony in the international economic system

1. Introduction: What is the liberal international order and which are its foundations?
2. The United States: The hegemonic power
3. Bretton Woods: The principles of the system
3. Financial institutions (World Bank and the IMF), and trade institutions (GATT)

#### Topic 22. Decolonization and development

1. The liberation movements the anti-colonial struggle
2. The problems of the decolonized South: Sovereignty (Bandung)
3. The problems of the decolonized south: Development (economic realities of the south, control of resources, models to seek industrialization and failures).
4. System-world and center-periphery relations (dependency theory, Galtung ...).
5. The Group of 77 and the beginning of the North-South dialogue (UNCTAD)

#### Topic 23. Multipolarism in the center and political-economic organization of the periphery in the seventies

1. The setback of the United States in the world economy: the review of the principles of free trade and crisis in the international monetary system.
2. Economic multipolarity: Japan the European Community, and the G7 .
3. The impact of the oil shocks: the role of OPEC
4. Center-periphery fracture. Economic crisis and failure of development policies. Demands of the periphery and the counteroffensive from the North (New International Economic Order) and evolution and structuring of the periphery (OPEC, MNA, G28, etc.)

#### Topic 24. Neoliberalism, periphery and reorganization of the economic system in the eighties

1. Neoliberalism (concept, foundations, content, impact).
2. Tripolarism (USA-Japan-EC) and the growth of Asia Pacific (China: reform and opening policy, and the Asian tigers). 3.
4. Neoliberal expansion and the international trade agenda (Uruguay Round).
5. The problem of external debt and structural adjustment policies: consequences for the South'.

#### Topic 25. Reflections on the post-Cold War international order

1. Introduction: a new post-Cold War international order?
2. End of the bipolar order and transition to a more multipolar world.



### 3. The international liberal order in the post-Cold War.

## Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Debates on mandatory readings and additional recommended materials	6	0.24	1, 2, 3, 21, 23
Individual evaluable exercises	8	0.32	3, 8, 7, 10, 9, 13, 12, 14, 18, 16, 23, 26, 20, 5
Lectures with the support of information technologies and in-class debates	89	3.56	1, 24, 4, 2, 14, 17, 5
Type: Supervised			
First semester tutorials to discuss individual exercises, practical exercises and other contents of the program	3	0.12	18
Practical evaluable exercises	8	0.32	4, 2, 3, 8, 7, 13, 12, 19, 21, 18, 15, 16, 23, 27, 26, 28, 25, 5, 6
Second semester tutorials to discuss individual exercises, practical exercises and other contents of the program	3	0.12	18
Type: Autonomous			
Compile and consult documentation on different topics of international relations	12	0.48	13, 11, 19, 15, 23, 26, 25
Study of the syllabus of the subject and complementary readings	155	6.2	13, 15, 23, 26

## Methodology

The dedication of students to this course is divided into several types of activities, each with a certain weight of working hours. This variety of working methods materializes in different methodologies.

This is 12 ECTS credit course; that is to say, it implies a total dedication of 300 hours by students, distributed as follows:

- Guided activities are activities in the classroom, with the presence of the teacher and can consist of master classes (with the support of ICT and the possibility of developing large group discussions); in seminars to discuss the compulsory readings in smaller groups and in sessions more oriented to practical questions, in which cases, problems and examples related to the syllabus of the course will be analyzed. For these sessions, there will be mandatory pre-readings announced by teachers in advance. These activities account for approximately one-third of the total work required.

- Supervised activities are activities carried out by the student outside the classroom in accordance with a work plan designed and subsequently tutored and evaluated by the teacher. The student will have to do: reading and preparation of texts that can be object of evaluation in sessions of seminar or exercises; writing group work, which will be evaluated with seminars; compile documentation on a specific topic of international

relations (from a guide prepared by teachers), write a short report and make a presentation in the classroom. Also, during the course, students will have to read short articles in relation to which they will be asked to comment on the text read and, in addition, to actively participate in discussions about the articles. Tutorials and other similar course follow-up activities are also included.

- Autonomous activities are all those activities that students do on their own and in accordance with the requirements of the subject in order to successfully pass the subject, they can be basic and complementary readings, study of class notes or all those other activities that complement the training achieved in this course. These activities represent approximately half of the work load during the course.

The teaching methodology is adapted to this division of work and activities.

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.

## Assessment

### Continuous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Four individual exercises (two in each semester). Each of these exercises is worth 12.5% of the final grade.	Weigh 50% of the final grade. These exercises can be re-taken on the dates provided in the course schedule.	8	0.32	2, 3, 8, 7, 10, 9, 13, 14, 26, 20, 5, 6
Participation	10% of the final grade	0	0	1, 2, 3, 12, 21, 23
Two evaluable practical exercises (one in each semester). Each of these is worth 20,0% of the final grade.	Weight 40% of the final grade (cannot be re-taken)	8	0.32	24, 4, 2, 3, 22, 8, 7, 13, 11, 19, 21, 18, 15, 16, 17, 23, 27, 26, 28, 20, 25, 5

### SUMMARY OF THE EVALUATION

- 50% of the final grade of the course corresponds to four exams (two each semester). Each of these is worth 12.5% of the course's final grade. These exams can be retaken on the dates established by the faculty.

- 40% of the course's final grade corresponds to two evaluable practical exercises (prácticas) (one in each semester). Each of these practical exercises is worth 20% of the final grade. These exercises cannot be retaken/resubmitted.

- 10% of the final grade corresponds to class participation.

This is an annual course; therefore, the final grade is the result of all the evaluable activities carried out throughout the academic year (two semesters). Below is a breakdown of the activities to be carried out in each semester:

#### First Semester

Exam 1: 12.5% of the final grade.

Exam 2: 12.5% of the final grade.

Practical exercise 1: 20% of the final grade

Class participation first semester: 5%.

Second Semester

Exam 3: 12.5% of the final grade.

Exam 4: 12.5% of the final grade.

Practical exercise 2: 20% of the final grade

Class participation second semester: 5%.

Requirements to pass the course:

To pass the course, an average final grade (after weighing all the parts) of 5/10 must be obtained.

To pass the course, you must have a MINIMUM grade of 5/10 for each of the four exams (two per semester). Exams in which the minimum grade of 5/10 is not obtained may be retaken at the end of the second semester on the date of the compensatory evaluation indicated by the faculty. Detailed information about this date will be provided throughout the course.

It will be possible to pass the course with one of the four exams failed, provided that the exam grade is equal to or higher than 4/10 and that the average of the four exams is 5/10.

As indicated above, each semester, there will be a practical exercise. This practical activity will be done in groups (group work) and include more than one activity or task. Both individual and group work will be assessed in the evaluation.

Important: Practical exercises cannot be retaken or resubmitted, and you must pass at least one of the two practical exercises to pass the course. If the evaluation of any of these exercises includes an individual activity or question, to be entitled to receive a grade for this activity, it will be essential to have done the group work. That is to say, a person who has not previously participated in the group work will not be able to participate in the individual activity.

The course schedule will specify the dates of the four exams, the two practical exercises, and any other activity (see the Virtual Campus).

The final grade of NOT ASSESSABLE (NO AVALUABLE, NO EVALUABLE) will be assigned only to those students who have not submitted more than 50% of the evaluable activities of the course.

## COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION OF THE COURSE

Students who have requested it, within the deadlines and by the procedure established by the faculty, may present a "comprehensive evaluation" of the entire course. The procedure and notification periods will be announced by the faculty at the beginning of the course.

A minimum grade of 5/10 must be obtained to pass this comprehensive evaluation.

The structure of the evaluation will be as follows:

First part. EXAM. An exam that includes ALL the topics included in the Syllabus (Guía docente) for the academic year 2024-2025, as well as ALL the mandatory readings for each topic. The exam structure will be similar to the exams taken in the continuous evaluation system. This exam is equivalent to 60% of the grade.

Second part. PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Two exercises, corresponding to the two practical exercises carried out during the academic year 2024-2025. Each practical exercise is equivalent to 20% of the grade of the comprehensive evaluation, in total 40%. As in the case of continuous evaluation, the practical exercises cannot

be retaken or resubmitted. It is also important to note that grades of practical exercise obtained during the previous academic year will not be considered.

Very important: to pass the comprehensive evaluation, you must pass the exam with a minimum grade 5/10. If you fail the exam at the first opportunity, you can retake it on the date set by the faculty for the compensatory evaluation of the subject.

The revision of grades will follow the same procedure as the continuous evaluation.

Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) - Restricted use:

For this course, the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies is permitted exclusively for support tasks, such as proofreading, editing, or translating texts authored by the student. The student must clearly identify which parts have been generated using this technology, specify the tools used, and include a critical reflection on how these tools have influenced both the process and the final outcome of the activity. Failure to be transparent about the use of AI in this graded activity will be considered a breach of academic honesty and may result in a partial or total penalty on the grade for the activity, or more serious sanctions in severe cases.

## **Bibliography**

### **1. Mandatory readings**

Each semester follows a guide text that will be complemented with other readings from the compulsory or recommended bibliography. The professors will inform the students about the reading selection.

Guide text 1<sup>st</sup> semester: BARBÉ, Esther. Relaciones Internacionales. Madrid: Tecnos, 2020 (4th ed.).

Guide text 2<sup>nd</sup> semester (as informed by the professors): NEILA HERNÁNDEZ, José Luis et al. Historia de las relaciones internacionales. Madrid: Alianza Editorial, 2018; or LUNDESTAD, Geir. East, West, North, South: major developments in international politics since 1945. Londres: Sage Publications Ltd (various editions).

Part I & II of the syllabus:

BULL, Henry. La sociedad anárquica. Un estudio sobre el orden en la política mundial. Madrid: Los Libros de la Catarata, 2005.

CARR, Edward. La crisis de los veinte años (1919-1939). Una introducción al estudio de las relaciones internacionales. Madrid: Los Libros de la Catarata, 2004.

DUROSELLE, Jean-Baptiste. "El Estudio De Las Relaciones Internacionales: Objeto, método, Perspectivas", Relaciones Internacionales, n.º 37, febrero de 2018, pp. 173-91. Electronic resource available UAB.

DE LIMA GRECCO, Gabriela. Feminismos y género en los Estudios Internacionales. Relaciones Internacionales, 2020.  
[https://revistas.uam.es/relacionesinternacionales/article/view/relacionesinternacionales2020\\_44\\_007](https://revistas.uam.es/relacionesinternacionales/article/view/relacionesinternacionales2020_44_007)

DEL ARENAL, Celestino. Introducción a las relaciones internacionales. Madrid: Tecnos, 2007 (4th ed.).

GARCÍA PICAZO, Paloma. Teoría breve de Relaciones Internacionales. Madrid: Tecnos, 2009 (3rd ed.).

GUILHAUDIS, Jean-François. Relations Internationales Contemporaines. Paris: Éditions du Juris- Classeur, 2002.

MERLE, Marcel. Sociología de las Relaciones Internacionales. Madrid: Alianza, 2000 (3rd ed.).

NAU, Henry. Perspectives on international relations: power, institutions, and ideas. George Washington University, 2017.

ROACH, Steven (Ed.). Handbook of Critical International Relations, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2020.

SMOUTS, Marie-Claude. Dictionnaire des relations internationales: approches, concepts, doctrines. Paris: Dalloz, 2006 (2nd ed.).

TICKNER, J. Ann. A feminist voyage through international relations. Oxford University Press, 2014. Electronic resource available UAB

TRUYOL & SERRA, Antonio. La sociedad internacional. Madrid: Alianza, 1993 (2ª edición).

VIOTTI, Paul & KAUPPI, Mark. International Relations Theory. Realism, Pluralism, Globalism, and Beyond. Boston: Allynand Bacon, 1999 (3ª edición).

Part III of the syllabus:

DÁVILA, Juan José Toribio. "Las instituciones de Bretton Woods. sesenta años de cambios", Información Comercial Española, ICE: Revista de Economía. (827), pp. 17-25, 2015.

DRISCOLL, David. "The IMF and the World Bank How Do They Differ?". International Monetary Fund, 1996, <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/exrp/differ/differ.pdf>

GILMAN, Nils. The New International Economic Order: A Reintroduction. Humanity: An International Journal of Human Rights, Humanitarianism, and Development, 6 (1), 1-16, 2015.

HARVEY, David. "El neoliberalismo como destrucción creativa", Apuntes Del Cenes, 27 (45), 10-34, 2008, <https://revistas.uptc.edu.co/index.php/cenes/article/view/3032>

JIMÉNEZ, Juan. "El Nuevo Orden Internacional 1945-1989. La Organización de Naciones Unidas", en PEREIRA, Juan Carlos (Coord.), Historia de las Relaciones Internacionales Contemporáneas (pp. 405-421) Barcelona: Alianza, 2001.

LOPEZ, Silvia. "Cronología e Historia de la Cooperación Sur-Sur. Unaporte desde Iberoamérica" Programa Iberoamericano para el Fortalecimiento de la Cooperación Sur-Sur, 2014, [https://www.segib.org/wp-content/uploads/Doc\\_Crono\\_SurSur\\_2014.pdf](https://www.segib.org/wp-content/uploads/Doc_Crono_SurSur_2014.pdf)

McMAHON, Robert. La Guerra Fría. Una breve introducción. Madrid: Alianza, 2009.

OLIVERES, Arcadi. "La Conferencia de Naciones Unidas sobre Países Menos Avanzados, en la perspectiva del Diálogo Norte-Sur y del Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional". Revista CIDOB d'afers internacionals, pp. 151-167, 1992, <http://www.raco.cat/index.php/RevistaCIDOB/article/view/27472/52053>

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SARTRE, Jean Paul. Colonialismo y neocolonialismo. Buenos Aires: Losada, 1956.

STALLINGS, Barbara (Ed.). Global change, regional response: The new international context of development. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

STIGLITZ, Joseph. El malestar en la globalización. Madrid: Taurus, 2003.

VÄYRYNEN, Raimo. Focus On: Is There a Role for the United Nations in Conflict Resolution?. Journal of Peace Research, 1985, 22.3: 189-196. Electronic resource available UAB

YERGIN, Daniel. La historia del petróleo. Argentina: Buenos Aires, 1992.

## 2. Recommended bibliography

- ACHARYA, A., & Buzan, B.. The Making of Global International Relations: Origins and Evolution of IR at its Centenary. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019.
- ARACIL, Rafael; OLIVER, Joan & SEGURA, Antoni, El mundo actual. De la segunda guerra mundial a nuestros días. Barcelona: Edicions Universitat de Barcelona, 1998.
- ARON, Raymond. Paz y Guerra entre las Naciones. Madrid: Alianza, 1985 (2 vols.)
- BARBÉ, Esther (dir.). Las normas internacionales ante la crisis del orden liberal. Madrid: Tecnos, 2020.
- BAYLIS, J.; SMITH, S. OWENS, P., The Globalization of World Politics (9th), Oxford-New York, Oxford University Press, 2023.
- BIMBI, Linda (ed.). No en mi nombre: Guerra y Derecho, Madrid: Editorial Trotta, 2003.
- BLIGHT, James G. & LANG, Janet. The Armageddon Letters: Kennedy, Khrushchev, Castro in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Rowman i Littlefield Publishers, 2012.
- BOYD, Andrew. An Atlas of World Affairs. Londres: Routledge, 2007 (11th ed.).
- BRZEZINSKI, Zbigniew. El Gran Tablero Mundial. Barcelona: Paidós, 1998.
- BRZEZINSKI, Zbigniew. El dilema de EE.UU.: ¿dominación global o liderazgo global? Barcelona: Paidós, 2005.
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### 3. Revistes i anuaris

Afers Internacionals (CIDOB)

Alerta 2021! Informe sobre conflictos, derechos humanos y construcción de paz (Escola de Cultura de Pau de la UAB)

Anuario CEIPAZ, edición anual

Anuario del CIP. Conflictos y dilemas de la sociedad internacional

Anuario Internacional CIDOB edición anual

China Quarterly

China Perspectives

Chinese Journal of International Politics

Colombia Internacional (Colombia)

Cooperation and Conflict

El estado del mundo, Madrid: Ed. Akal, edición anual.

European Journal of International Relations (UK)

Foreign Affairs (USA)

Foreign Affairs Latinoamérica (Mexico)

Foreign Policy (USA)

Foro Internacional (Mexico)

Gender & Development

International Affairs (UK)

International Feminist Journal of Politics

International Organization (USA)

International Security (USA)

International Studies Quarterly

Journal of Peace Research

Keesing's World New Archives ([www.keesings.com](http://www.keesings.com))

Le Monde Diplomatique (France-Spain)

Nueva Sociedad (Argentina)

Política Exterior (Spain)

Politics & Gender

Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional (Brazil)

Revista Electrónica de Estudios Internacionales (Spain):<http://www.reei.org>

Revista Española de Derecho Internacional -REDI

Review of International Studies (UK)

Third World Quarterly (UK)

Vanguardia Dossier (Spain)

World Politics (USA)

The World Today (UK)

#### 4. Pàgines web

Asociación Española de Ciencia política y de la Administración: enlaces útiles con universidades de todo el mundo: <https://www.aecpa.es/>

World Bank: <http://www.bancomundial.org/>

Centro de Educación e Investigación para la Paz: [www.ceipaz.org](http://www.ceipaz.org)

CIDOB: <http://www.cidob.es>

Escola de Cultura de Pau (UAB): <https://escolapau.uab.cat/>

European Council on Foreign Relations: <http://www.ecfr.eu/>

International Monetary Fund: <https://www.imf.org/en/home>

Historiasiglo20.org: <http://www.historiasiglo20.org>

Human Rights Watch: <http://www.hrw.org/>

Institut for War and Peace Reporting: <http://www.iwpr.net/>

International Affairs Resources (www virtual library) -<http://www.etown.edu/vl/>

International Relations and Security Network -<http://www.isn.ethz.ch/>

Mercator Institute for China Studies: <https://merics.org/en>

United Nations:<http://www.un.org/spanish>

Observatorio de Política Exterior Europea (IBEI): <https://normcon.eu/es/>

Open Democracy: <https://www.opendemocracy.net/es/>

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): <http://www.oecd.org>

Organización para la Seguridad y la Cooperación en Europa (OSCE): <http://www.osce.org/>

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation: <http://www.nato.int/home.htm>

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI): <http://www.sipri.org/>

The Swedish Institute of International Affairs: <http://www.ui.se/>

European Union (EU):<http://europa.eu/>

## 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.

## Groups and Languages

Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2025. You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject.

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(SEM) Seminars	1	Spanish	annual	morning-mixed
(SEM) Seminars	2	Catalan	annual	morning-mixed
(SEM) Seminars	51	Catalan	annual	afternoon
(SEM) Seminars	52	Spanish	annual	afternoon
(TE) Theory	1	Spanish	annual	morning-mixed

(TE) Theory	2	Catalan	annual	morning-mixed
(TE) Theory	51	Catalan	annual	afternoon
(TE) Theory	52	Spanish	annual	afternoon