# PLS 150 INTRO TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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# Agenda for Week Two

### Monday

- Current Events (10min)
- Lecture on realism (40min)

### Wednesday

- Current Events (10min)
- Lecture on neoliberal institutionalism (40min)

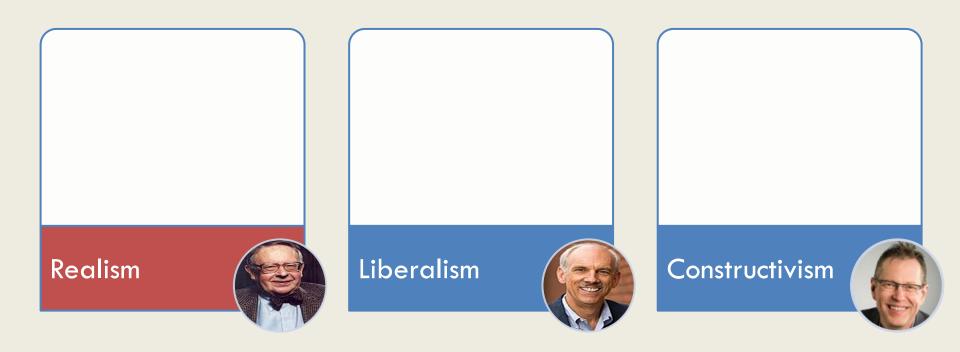
# Friday

- Kahoot (10 min)
- Lecture (20min)
- Interactive activities (rest)

# 00:00

**Current Events** 

# Theoretical Approaches



|  | Realism | Liberalism/Neoliberal<br>Institutionalism | Constructivism |
|--|---------|---|----------------|
| Most important actor and level of analysis |         |   |                |
| Main concern                               |         |   |                |
| Assumptions about states                   |         |   |                |
| Objectives                                 |         |   |                |
| International system                       |         |   |                |
| Role of IOs                                |         |   |                |
| Central Variable                           |         |   |                |
|  |         |   |                |

# **Historical Lineage**

- Thucydides' MelianDialogue 460 BCE
- Machiavelli's ThePrince 15 century
- Thomas Hobbes'Leviathan 17century

### Hall of Fame

- Hans Morgenthau
- Kenneth Waltz





**Most Important Actor** 

States

International System

- Anarchy
- Self-help is the norm

# **Main Concern**

- Autonomy
- Security
  - Behavior is drivenby fear

# **Assumptions**

- States are positional, envious, power-maximizers
- States are focused on relative gain

# **Security Dilemma**

# Security Dilemma

|   | Country B Cooperates: Doesn't Arm Itself     | Country B Defects: Arm Itself                |
|---|--|--|
| Country A Cooperates Doesn't Arm Itself | Peace  | Country B is stronger Country A is exploited |
| Country A Defects: Arm Itself           | Country A is stronger Country B is exploited | Arms Race                                    |

# Role of IOs

- Negligible effect on state behavior
- Weak institutionalism

## **Central Variable**

Relative power (distribution of power)

# Power

# What it is?

 Ability to get one actor to do what he would not have otherwise done (Dahl)

# How to measure it?

- Power as capacity:
  - Military
  - Size of territory
  - Population
  - Level of income
  - Technological advancement
  - Soft power

# Power

# **Balance of Power**

- Ratio of power capabilities
- Processes of counteracting alliances

# Power Distribution

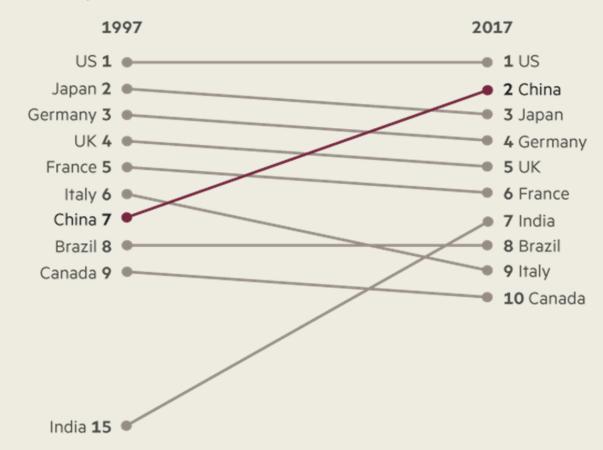
- Multipolar
- Bipolar
- Unipolar
  - □ (Hegemony)

# **Power Transition**

# Change in the distribution of power affects the equilibrium

World ranking by size of the economy

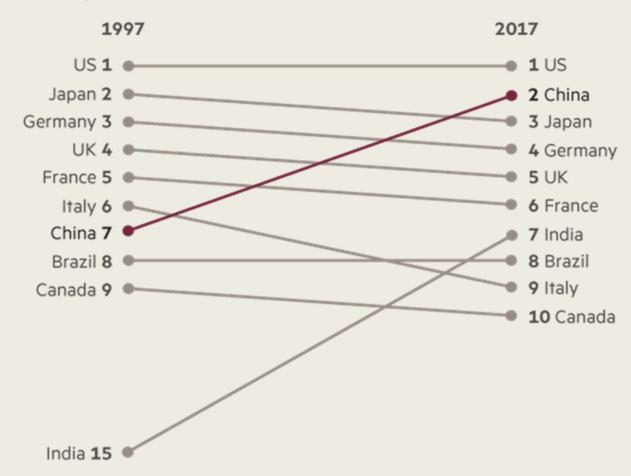
At current \$ value



# Case Study: Rise of China

### World ranking by size of the economy

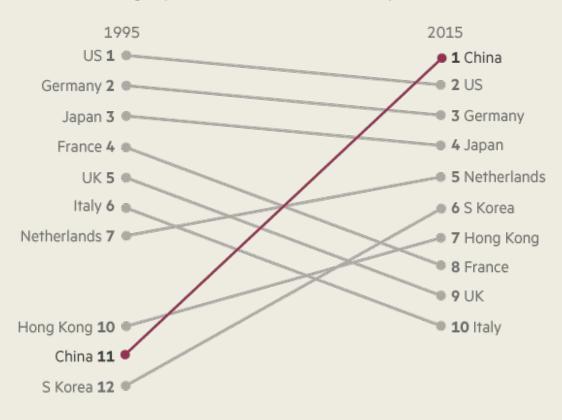
At current \$ value



Source: IMF

# Case Study: Rise of China

### World ranking by size of merchandise exports

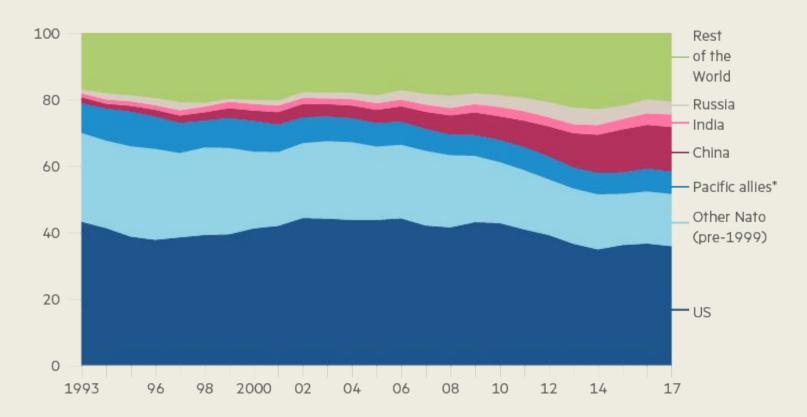


Source: Unctad

# Case Study: Rise of China

### And still militarily dominant, too

Share of global military expenditure (in dollar terms at current prices and exchange rates, %)



# Realist's View on China

- Offensive realism: transition in power will not be smooth
- Defensive realism: China is in a crowded neighborhood

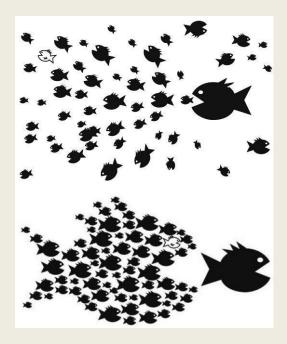
# Key Puzzle

### **Collective Action Problems**

- Public goods
- Conflict between collective and individual interests
- Free-ride problems
- Unilateral defection vs.
   collective action

### Why It Arises?

Nations are sovereign



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|  |         |   |                |

# Conceptual Distinction

Liberals in political sense

US politics

Liberalism in IR

Neo-liberal institutionalism

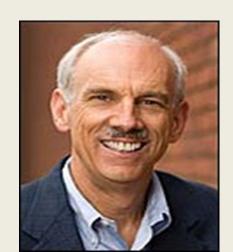
# Neo-Liberal Institutionalism

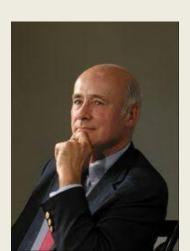
# **Historical Lineage**

- John Lock's idea of limited government
- Immanuel Kant's Perpetual Peace
- Adam Smith's critique of mercantilism
- Woodrow Willson's 14 Points

### Hall of Fame

- Robert Keohane
- Joseph Nye





# Neo-Liberal Institutionalism

### Most important actor

- State is important unitary actor
- But other actors
   matter as well such
   as International
   Organizations

### International system

- Anarchy
- But self-help need not follow from anarchy
- ComplexInterdependence

Does peace come naturally from open economy?

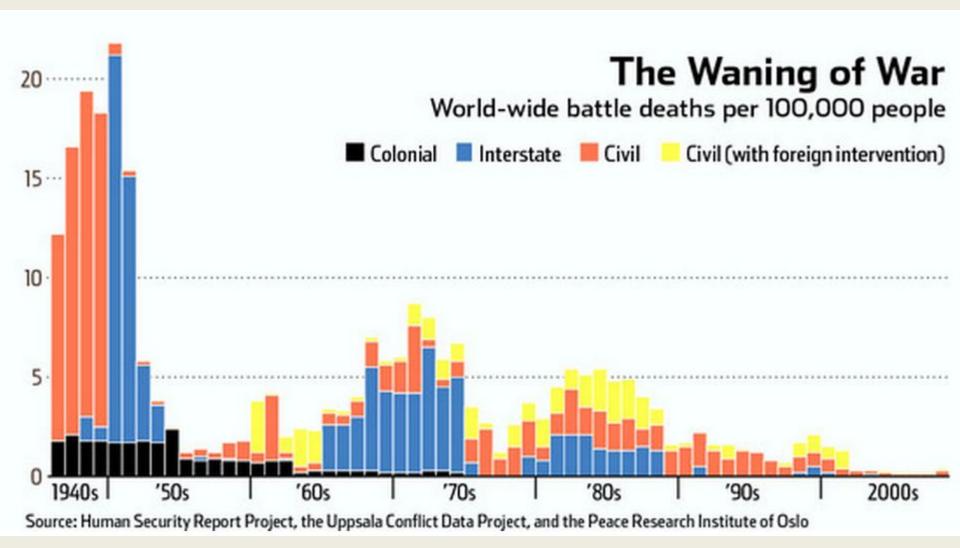
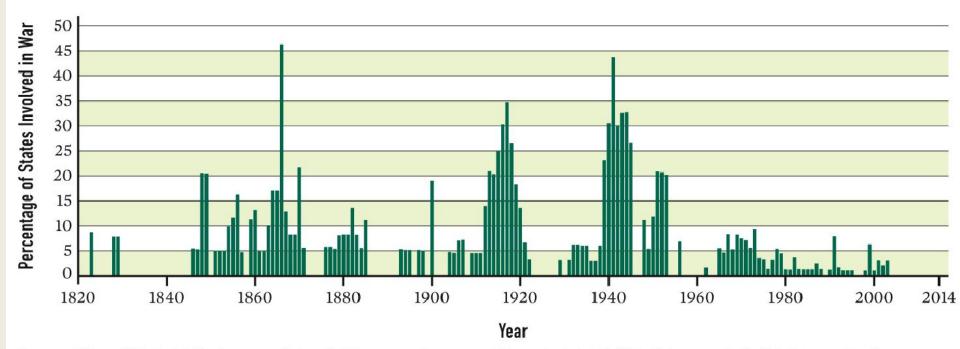


FIGURE 3.1 The Percentage of States Involved in Interstate War per Year, 1820–2014



Source: Meredith Reid Sarkees and Frank Wayman, Resort to War: 1816–2007 (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2010). Updated to 2014 by author.

# Countries are at peace most of the time

### American deaths from:

- 9/11: 2,996
- Terrorism: a few dozen per year
- □ Iraq War: 4,493
- Murder, average year: 16,121
- Car accidents, average year: 33,804
- Accidental falls, average year: 30,208

# Neo-Liberal Institutionalism

### **Focus**

Possibility of cooperation

### **Assumptions**

- States are egoist, but NOT envious
- States are focused on absolute, NOT relative gain

# **Utility Functions of States**

### Liberals

- Ua=Va
- Ub=Vb

### **Realists**

- $\square \quad \mathsf{Ua} = \mathsf{Va} \mathsf{k}(\mathsf{Vb} \mathsf{Va})$

K - coefficient to sensitivity to a gap

# Absolute and Relative Gains

|                      | Country B Cooperates                         | Country B Defects                                  |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Country A Cooperates | Country A gets \$100<br>Country B gets \$120 | Country A gets \$50<br>Country B gets \$130        |
| Country A Defects    | Country A get a \$120<br>Country B gets \$60 | Status Quo Country A gets \$50 Country B gets \$60 |

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# Kahoot

# Neo-Liberal Institutionalism

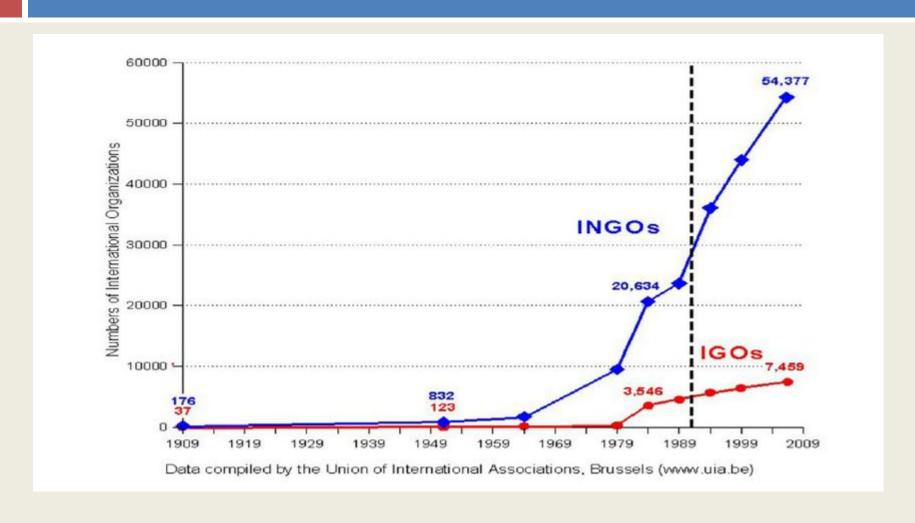
### Role of IOs

- Facilitate cooperation
- Reduce transaction costs
- Monitor compliance

### **Central Variable**

- It is not the distribution of power that determines outcome in the global economy, but state's interests and preferences
- Cost-benefit analysis of pay-off structure

# Yearbook of International Organizations



# Collective Actions Problems

# **Realists Solutions**

- Dominance/Coercion Strategy:
  - Hegemon provides collective goods

# Collective Actions Problems

### **Neo-Liberal Institutionalists Solutions**

- Reciprocity and linkages:
  - Exchanges of privileges
- Institutions and IOs:
  - Set standards
  - Monitoring mechanism
  - Resolve disputes

# In-Class Exercise I — Taiwan Conflict

- Work in Pairs
- What are the possible implications of the US involvement?
  - Draw a payoff matrix
- How would neo-liberal institutionalists resolve this CAP?
  - Propose solutions
- How would realists resolve this CAP?

### Chinese and Taiwanese armed forces

|   | *:<br>China                                | **<br>Taiwan                                       |
|---|--|--|
| Total active forces Ground forces Navy Air force Reserves | 2,035,000<br>965,000<br>260,000<br>395,000 | 169,000<br>94,000<br>40,000<br>35,000<br>1,657,000 |
| Tanks Aircraft Aircraft Submarines Naval ships* Artillery | 5,400<br>3,227+<br>59<br>86<br>9,834+      | 650<br>504+<br>4<br>26<br>2,093                    |

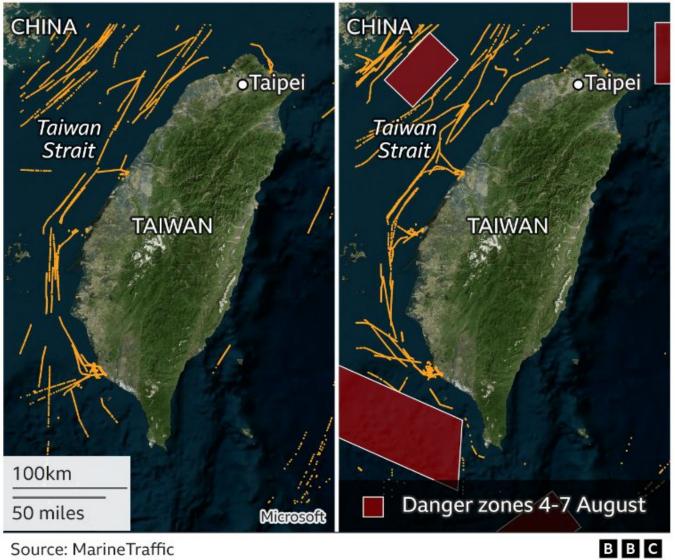
<sup>\*</sup>Only includes ships classified as principal surface combatants, such as aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and frigates

Source: The Military Balance 2022, IISS



# Ships around Taiwan avoid Chinese military exercise danger zones

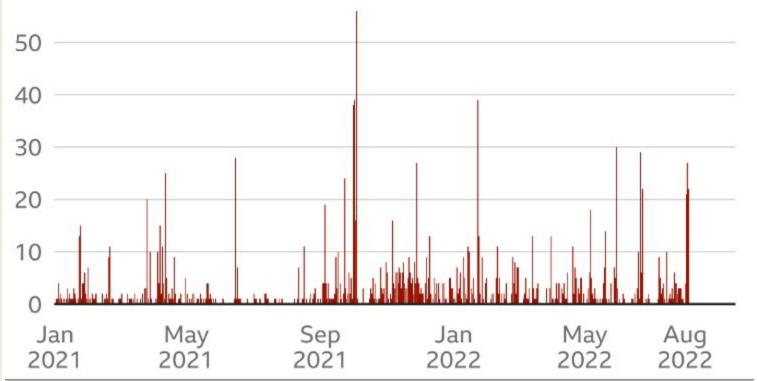
28 Jul 4 Aug 11:00 - 13:00 local time 11:00 - 13:00 local time



Source: MarineTraffic

# Reported incursions into Taiwan's Air Defence Identification Zone

Chinese military aircraft sorties reported by Taiwan



Source: Taiwan Ministry of National Defence, Last update 5 Aug 2022

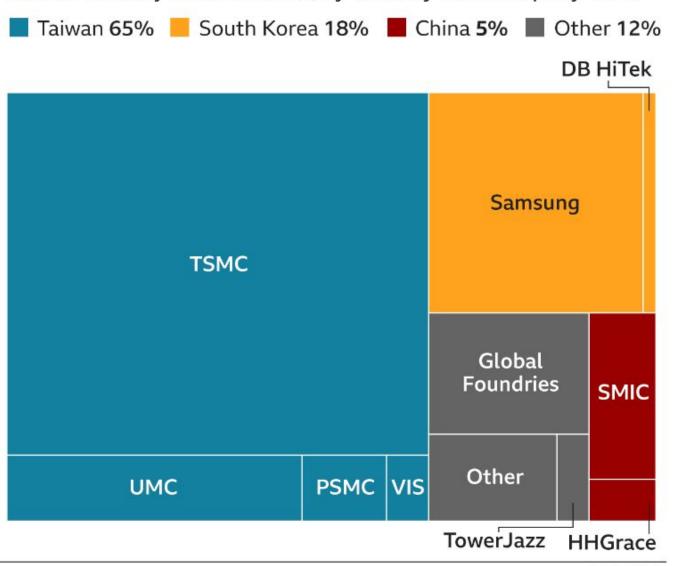






# Taiwan dominates the global production of computer chips

Global foundry market share, by country and company 2021



ВВС

Source: Trendforce 2021

# Q&A

Dr Maja Savevska Thank you for your attention