

DISCIPLINE CHART

NAME OF DISCIPLINE		<i>International institutions and organizations</i>					CODE: 14	
Cycle of studies (I-BA/m-MA/d-Ph.D.) and year of studies 1, 2, 3			12	Semester	1	THE STATUS OF DISCIPLINE (OB-compulsory/OP-optional/F-facultative)	OB	
NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK		TOTAL HOURS SEMESTER	TOTAL HOURS SEMESTER *	NUMBERS OF CREDITS	TYPE OF EVALUATION (p-along the way, c-colloquium, e-exam, m-mixed)	TEACHING LANGUAGE		
c	s	l	pr.					
2	2			56	94	6	P	Romanian/ English (for international students)

HOLDER OF THE ACTIVITIES OF COURSE	DIDACTIC AND SCIENTIFIC DEGREE, FIRST NAME, SURNAME	DEPARTMENT
	ASSOC. PROF. DIANA MARGARIT, PHD	Political science, international relations and European studies

HOLDER OF THE ACTIVITIES OF SEMINAR	DIDACTIC AND SCIENTIFIC DEGREE, FIRST NAME, SURNAME	DEPARTMENT
	ASSOC. PROF. DIANA MARGARIT, PHD	Political Science, International Relations and European Studies

OBJECTIVES*	<p>The aim of the course consists in highlighting the idea that international institutionalism from the 20th and 21st centuries does not represent a contextual and random reality, but rather the result of a modern political thought preoccupied with creating more efficient and consistent ways through which peace and international security may be provided.</p> <p>At the same time, it seeks to make a step forward by proposing a direct and actual approach of the contemporary international organizations. Some of its main questions are: How and when were the first international organizations (IOs) born? Why states delegate IOs in areas such as peace and international security, the guarantee of human rights, democracy, international diplomacy? What sort of impact do individuals and NGOs have on the global governance processes? How do states, IOs, NGOs and individuals interact in the global sphere? Which are the limits of international institutionalism? Students should be familiarized with the structure, functions and activities of the IOs and NGOs. They should be able to analyze in a critical and objective way their results and impact on the global arena.</p>
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SPECIFIC COMPETENCES GAINED

PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES **	<p>To use core concepts from the international relations literature in describing and explaining events and processes.</p> <p>To analyze empirical situations by taking into consideration principles, theories and methods from the field of international relations</p> <p>To evaluate risky and uncertain conditions in the global decision-making processes.</p> <p>To use theories and methods in conceiving solutions that could resolve international and global crises</p>
TRANSVERSAL COMPETENCES	<p>To use fundamental theories of international relations in the analyses of international and global processes</p> <p>To use specific methodologies in understanding international relations, European dynamics and global governance actors and decisions</p>

CONTENT OF COURSE	<p>(2 Oct. 2019) Introduction. Presentation of the main topics of the course, evaluation, methods used during the semester</p> <p>(9 Oct. 2019) What are international organizations (IOs)? Why is it relevant to study IOs? What role do the IOs play in the contemporary global order?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenneth Abbott and Duncan Snidal. (1998). Why States Act through Formal International Institutions. <i>The Journal of Conflict Resolution</i> 42(1): 3-32. • Carpinschi, Anton and Diana Margarit. (2012). <i>International Organizations</i>. Iasi: Alexandru Ioan Cuza University Press (6-22). • Abbott, Kenneth, Keohane, Robert, Moravcsik, Andrew, Slaughter, Anne Marie and Duncan Snidal. (2000). The Concept of Legalization. <i>International Organization</i> 43 (5): 17-35. <p>(16 Oct. 2019, 23 Oct. 2019) International organization in the modern political thought (17th-19th centuries). Perpetual peace projects as theoretical models of international political institutionalism: a) the pyramidal model (E. Crucé, Abbé de Saint-Pierre, J.-J. Rousseau); b) the cosmopolitan model (Imm. Kant); c) the diffused model (W. Penn, J. Bellers, Saint-Simon)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archibugi, Daniele. (1992). Models of International Organization in Perpetual Peace Projects. <i>Review of International Studies</i> 18: 295-317.
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	<p>(30 Oct. 2019) From the Holy Alliance to the United Nations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morgenthau, Hans. (1948). <i>Politics among Nations</i>. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. (361-390). • Mazower, Mark. (2009). <i>No Enchanted Palace. The End of Empire and the Ideological Origins of the United Nations</i>. New Jersey: Princeton University Press. • Carpinski, Anton and Diana Margarit. (2011). <i>International Organizations</i>. Iași: Alexandru Ioan Cuza University Press (23-37). <p>(6 Nov. 2019) Garantarea internațională a protejării drepturilor omului. Human rights regimes, international delegation and diffused sovereignty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moravcsik, Andrew. (2000). The Origins of Human Rights Regimes. Democratic Delegation in Postwar Europe. <i>International Organization</i> 54(2): 217-252. • Cooper, John. (2008). <i>Raphael Lemkin and the Struggle for the Genocide Convention</i>. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.(76-111, 209-229). <p>(13 Nov. 2019) Test 1</p> <p>(20 Nov. 2019) Why the Nations United need to reform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mingst, Karen and Margaret Karns. (2012). <i>The United Nations in the 21st Century (Fourth Edition)</i>. Philadelphia: Westview Press (281-291). • Weiss, Thomas. (2009). <i>What's Wrong with the United Nations and How to Fix It</i>. Cambridge: Polity Press (127-233). <p>(27 Nov. 2019) Responsibility to Protect (R2P) vs humanitarian intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaldor, Mary. (2007). <i>Human Security. Reflections on Globalization and Interventions</i>. Cambridge: Polity Press (chapters 1 and 7). • Doyle, Michael and Nicholas Sambanis. (2006). <i>Making War and Building Peace. United Nations Peace Operations</i>. New Jersey: Princeton University Press (1-23, 319-333). <p>(4 Dec. 2019) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and global activism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carpinski, Anton and Diana Margarit. (2012). <i>International Organizations</i>. Iasi: Alexandru Ioan Cuza University Press (110-171). <p>(11 Dec. 2019) Power, interdependence and the need of international regimes (neoliberalism and regime theory)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keohane, Robert and Joseph Nye. (2012). <i>Power and interdependence</i>. Boston: Longman (33-52, 228-264). <p>(18 Dec. 2019) Democratic cosmopolitanism, globalization and multi-level governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held, David, McGrew, Anthony, Goldblatt, David and Jonathan Perraton. (1999) <i>Global transformations: politics, economics and culture</i>. Cambridge: Polity Press (49-84). <p>(8 Jan. 2020) Limits of international institutionalism. Between statism and globalization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mearsheimer, John. (1994). The False Promise of International Institutions. <i>International Security</i> 19 (3): 5-49. • Stiglitz, Joseph. (2002). <i>Globalization and Its Discontents</i>. New York: WW Norton & Company (3-52). <p>(15 Jan. 2020) Test 2</p>
<p>CONTENT OF THE WORKS OF SEMINAR</p>	<p>(3 Oct. 2019) Introduction</p> <p>(10 Oct. 2019) Analysis of the main terms used in IO studies (cooperation, competition, regime, sovereignty, intervention, international community, global order)</p> <p>(17 Oct., 24 Oct., 31 Oct. 2019) Analysis of some international law pieces of legislation relevant for the international institutionalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Charter (1945) • Arab League Charter (1945) • Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) • NATO Treaty (1949) • European Convention of Human Rights (1953) • Final Act of Helsinki (1975) <p>(7 Nov. 2019) ECHR trial simulation</p> <p>(14 Nov. 2019) Preparation of the Security Council simulation</p> <p>(21 Nov. 2019) Security Council simulation</p> <p>(28 Nov. 2019) Academic debate on an issue related to humanitarian/military interventions</p> <p>(5 Dec. 2019, 12 Dec. 2019, 19 Dec. 2019, 9 Jan. 2020) Presentations of collective projects. Each group (4-5 students) will prepare an oral presentation concerning the reaction of an IO or NGO to a specific international event (not older than two years). The analysis should ask the following questions: How did the IO/NGO react to that specific event? Was its reaction efficient/inefficient? Which causes determined its efficiency/inefficiency? How the IO/NGO could have improved its reaction?</p> <p>(16 Jan. 2019) Conclusions</p>
<p>METHODOLOGICAL LANDMARKS ***</p>	<p>Lecture, academic debate, heuristic conversation, heuristic evaluation</p>

Evaluation	Forms	Activity during the seminars. Students will be evaluated during each seminar according to their active participation. Participation to debates and oral presentations. Two tests which cover the content of the course divided in two parts (the first 7 weeks and the last 7 weeks of the semester).
	Final grade formula	The final grade is calculated according to the following formula: $Fg = \frac{T1g + T2g}{2} + Sg$ Fg= final grade; T1g= test 1 grade; T2g= test 2 grade; Sg= grade for the classroom activities

* objectives are made according to the chart of professional competences for the program of studies

** at the level of description

*** didactical strategy, materials, resources

**** reported to the competences made in Objectives or at the Minimal standards of performance from the chart 1L / 1M, according to case

Date of filing

Signature of course holder

Signature of seminar holder

20.09.2019