* IR anarchy balanced by world order
  + Rules and institutions through which states cooperate, with UN at the center
  + States follow these rules more often than not
* UN
  + In the middle between state sovereignty and international authority
  + UN defers to state sovereignty, especially with the 5 great powers which is why it has near universal membership
  + Each state has one vote in general assembly
  + Administered by civil servants in the Secretariat, headed by secretary general
  + UN budget <1% of what the world spends on military forces
  + Peacekeeping forces deployed in 5 world regions
    - Monitor cease fires, disarmaments and elections
    - Most operate under UN flag, others operate under their own flag
  + IOs
    - UN programs (mostly social and economic), autonomous UN agencies, and some with no formal tie to UN
* International law
  + Mostly from treaties
  + Also from customs, general principles and legal scholarship
  + None comes from a single government
  + Difficult to enforce, enforced by national power, coalitions and reciprocity
* World court
  + Hears cases of one state against another
  + Cannot infringe on state sovereignty in most cases
  + Useful for fixing minor conflicts
* International criminal Court
  + Began in 2003
  + Took over from 2 UN tribunals
  + Hears cases of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity
* Diplomatic relations
  + Diplomats have special status in international law
  + Embassies considered territory of their home country
* Laws of war
  + Establish combatants from civilians
  + Have been blurred by guerilla wars and ethnic conflicts
* International norms concerning human rights are becoming stronger and more accepted
  + Problematic because enforcement means interference by one state in another's international affairs