

POL 396: International Organization

Precept 10

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April 16, 2024

Logistics

- Next Week: Final Precept & Review
- Final Exam: May 9 - 13 (tentative)
- Additional Office Hour: April 29 - May 3
 - Let me know your preference: [when2meet link]

Today's Plan

- NATO
- WHO

NATO AT 75: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

April 24, 2024
12:30-1:30 p.m.
Robertson Hall
Arthur Lewis Auditorium

This year NATO celebrates its 75th anniversary - a significant landmark and testament to NATO's continuing relevance to US and European security and stability. This event will address the role NATO has played in international security since 1949, consider the significant challenges currently facing the alliance, and examine what the future for NATO might look like.

MODERATOR

Andrea Kendall-Taylor '00
*Senior Fellow and Director of the
Transatlantic Security Program at the
Center for a New American Security (CNAS)
Member of USDP's Advisory Council*



PANELISTS

Ambassador Douglas Lute
(Lieutenant General,
U.S. Army, Retired)
*Chair, International and Defense Practices
at BGR Group*



U.S. Rep. Brendan F. Boyle (PA-02)
*Chairman of the NATO Parliamentary
Assembly's Political Committee*



Dr. Karen Donfried
*Senior Fellow, Belfer Center for
Science and International Affairs at
the Kennedy School of Government*



Open to the public
Registration required
Lunch will be served

NATO: Background

- Established: 1949
- Original purpose: political organization (The Cold War alliance of the West)
- Original members: 12 Western countries (including France, UK, Benelux, Portugal and US, but not Germany) → 31 today with Finland
- (If you have citizenship of a member state, their internship application is due May 20th [\[link\]](#))
- Key article: Article 5 (*collective defense*) to prevent war
(+ Articles 2 & 10: *commitment to democratic principles*)

Enlargement of NATO

The Warsaw Pact dissolved at the end of Cold War, but NATO remained and expanded its membership (broader).

NATO membership given by unanimous vote (c.f., Turkey blocking Sweden)

New members during CW:

- Portugal and Turkey joined as dictatorships
- Greece and Turkey became autocratic while being NATO members

New members after CW:

- Many former Soviet states

Costs and benefits of enlargement (Reiter 2001)

- Costs
 - Credibility
 - Alienating Russia
- Benefits
 - Spread of democracy (?) and hence peace (?)

Does NATO spread democracy?

Potential mechanisms

- Carrot: new NATO membership as an incentive to democratize (But only since 1995 – Portugal and Turkey admitted as autocracy)
- Sticks: removal of NATO membership as a disincentive to become autocratic (But no legal basis for ejection, just Article 2 and 10)
- Socialization: spread norms of civilian control among military elites (But containment of military elites is not a sufficient explanation for democratization)

Cost of enlargement

- Credibility
 - Article 5 does not seem credible for some countries (then the credibility is lost overall, loses the point of NATO)
- Alienating Russia
 - Enlargement with former Soviet countries is (unnecessarily) threatening to Russia, which was no longer the purpose.

(Video: Finland announces intention to join NATO)

(Video: Finland joins NATO, but Sweden still blocked by Turkey)

NATO Enlargement

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e8/
History_of_NATO_enlargement_animation.gif](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e8/History_of_NATO_enlargement_animation.gif)

Group Simulation: Ukraine Joining NATO?



Group Simulation: Ukraine Joining NATO?

In this simulation, you'll take on the roles of key decision-makers regarding Ukraine's potential membership in NATO. Prepare to present your arguments and engage in a thought-provoking discussion on a current international issue!

Background

- Following the 2014 annexation of Crimea by Russia, Ukraine formally applied to join NATO.
- This decision has sparked debate among member states.
- You will pick a country and advocate for their position.

Group Simulation: Ukraine Joining NATO?

Pick a country

- Ukraine; United States; Russia;
- Optional: Finland (Newest NATO member); Poland; Germany
- Optional: not NATO member: Belarus; China

Procedure

1. Ukraine presents their case for joining NATO to the NATO council
2. United States (and other NATO members) presents argument to the NATO council
3. Russia (and other non members) presents argument to the international community
4. Open discussion

US Stance on Ukraine's NATO Accession

[https://www.cnn.com/videos/world/2023/07/07/
fareed-joe-biden-ukraine-nato-gps-sot-vpx.cnn](https://www.cnn.com/videos/world/2023/07/07/fareed-joe-biden-ukraine-nato-gps-sot-vpx.cnn)

Cooperation on global issues: WHO

- 194 members
- Established 1948
- Support public health initiatives of states (expertise), information monitoring, etc. [no enforcement capacity] ([link](#))
- Why countries do not want to be transparent about disease outbreak: trade and travel bans (economic cost)

Institutional design reforms in WHO (2005)

- Enabled WHO to disseminate outbreak information without waiting for states to confirm.
→ consequence: countries ideologically further away from the U.S. (i.e., major financial contributor to WHO) started reporting to WHO (Ge 2021)
- Empowered WHO to make recommendations about travel restrictions and “name and shame”
→ consequence: democracies with weak health capacity were more likely to disobey and impose severe travel restrictions to seek domestic credit for exceeding the WHO recommendation (Worsnop 2017)

WHO, Information Provision, and Travel Bans

Scenario

- A new disease has emerged in Country X!
- The World Health Organization (WHO) is seeking information.
- Countries around the world are considering responses.

Group 1: Country X's Cabinet

- You are the leader/cabinet of country X.
- Should you share information about the outbreak with the WHO?
- Consider potential benefits and drawbacks.
- You can pick a specific ministry.

WHO, Information Provision, and Travel Bans

Group 2: Global Response

- Now the world knows the outbreak.
- The WHO recommends NO travel bans for Country X.
- Choose your country role:
 - Country X: Manage the outbreak within your borders.
 - Country Y (Neighbor): Concerned about spread, consider travel restrictions?
 - Country Z (Remote): Weigh economic impact vs. potential risk.
 - *Tourist Island: Balance tourism with public health.
 - *Developing Country: Limited resources, how to manage the situation?