

CHAPTER 14: Emerging Grounds for Global Governance? Crime, Health and Environmental Problems

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- Globalization has contributed to the spread of international crime by the
 - increased regulation on capital mobility
 - emergence of a global police force
 - creation of safe havens in which criminals can safely do business
 - rise of international institutions overseeing the global economy
- The rise of international criminal activity seems correlated to the
 - extension of global governance
 - emergence of English as a global language
 - growth of regional trade organizations
 - weakening of state authority in many regions of the world
- International crime organizations are comparable to which international actor?
 - States
 - Inter-governmental organizations
 - Transnational corporations
 - Transnational advocacy networks
- The largest illegal industry in the world is the
 - arms trade
 - drug trade
 - conflict diamonds trade
 - piracy of copyrighted materials
- All but one of the following connects international crime to terrorism.
 - money laundering
 - fundraising
 - movement of people and goods across borders
 - global regulation of activities
- The greatest concern derived from the close relationship between criminals and terrorists is the procurement of
 - illegal drugs
 - conflict diamonds
 - deadly weapons
 - counterfeit money
- Interpol is
 - an international policing agency that pools information among the police agencies of member states
 - a global organization that focuses on the prevention of humans
 - a European institution that seeks to control the flow of drugs
 - an African agency working to stem the trade of conflict diamonds
- Given the rise of globalization and of international crime, national governments have
 - sought ways to create stronger multilateral efforts to stop crime
 - not seen much need to adopt international level measures to stop crime

- c. increased international collaboration in order to fight international crime
 - d. reduced the bilateral efforts to fight crime
9. The US program called Plan Colombia is
- a. a program to boost American tourism to Colombia
 - b. a set of foreign aid initiatives to strengthen democratic institutions in Colombia
 - c. a program seeking to reduce the supply of cocaine from Colombia
 - d. an American initiative aimed at increasing trade between the US and Colombia
10. One of the most effective methods to attack international crime is to
- a. combat money laundering
 - b. increase international laws against global crime
 - c. work more closely with Interpol
 - d. collaborate with the United Nations
11. The Financial Action Task Force was formed to
- a. reduce the flow of drugs coming into the US
 - b. combat the expansion of pirated copyrighted material in China
 - c. limit the financial networks of the illegal arms trade
 - d. combat money laundering
12. If criminal activities are considered a result of market forces, then a common solution would focus on
- a. the criminalization of illegal activities
 - b. maximizing the punishment against those engaged in criminal activities
 - c. economic development, especially in the developing world
 - d. government regulation on criminal organizations
13. All but one of the following environmental problems is considered transnational, but not global.
- a. pollution of waterways that border countries
 - b. depletion of the ozone layer
 - c. air pollution flowing across borders
 - d. overfishing of shared bodies of water
14. All but one of the following environmental problems is considered global.
- a. global warming
 - b. overpopulation
 - c. oil shortages
 - d. overconsumption of water from watersheds which supply more than one country
15. A situation in which a group of actors has a common interest, but cannot collaborate to achieve it is called
- a. a collective action problem
 - b. a levels of analysis problem
 - c. a rational action problem
 - d. an expected utility problem

16. The tragedy of the commons refers to the situation in which
- too many people live in a shared region
 - each individual acts according to his or her individual interest resulting in a collective disaster
 - people try to work together to solve problems, but don't always succeed
 - developing countries allow exploitation of natural resources by transnational corporations
17. All the following but one is an example of the tragedy of the commons.
- fishing in shared waters
 - air pollution
 - livestock grazing on public lands
 - space exploration
18. Given a situation in which international trade and environmental issues clash, which outcome generally is likely to happen?
- Environmental goals trump trade issues
 - Common environmental regulations often promote global trade
 - International trade issues trump environmental protection goals
 - States intervene to negotiate a solution
19. The factors that make international environmental collaboration difficult include all but one of the following.
- conflict with existing agreements
 - degrees of political democratization
 - competing priorities
 - economic equity
20. One of the most prominent states who has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol is
- Japan
 - Germany
 - Brazil
 - United States
21. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has played an important role in
- creating hysteria among the world's population
 - creating uncertainty in the presentation of scientific data on climate change
 - providing scientific evidence on the certainty of global warming
 - discounting the evidence that human activity is a cause of global warming
22. According to the Kyoto Protocol, which country is meant to reduce the most in terms of greenhouse gases?
- European Union states
 - United States
 - Japan
 - China
23. Which country contributes the most to the production of greenhouse gases?
- China
 - India
 - Russia
 - US
24. According to some observers of the Kyoto Protocol, if emissions were reduced to the 1990 level, this would

- a. Set a poor precedent for future environmental agreements
 - b. not be enough to solve the problem of global warming
 - c. significantly reduce the production of greenhouse gases by developing countries
 - d. have a significant impact only if enforcement could be effective
25. Which treaty commits to reduce the production and use of gases that deplete the ozone layer?
- a. Kyoto Protocol
 - b. Mediterranean Action Plan
 - c. Montreal Protocol
 - d. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
26. The Montreal Protocol is significant since it
- a. was the most sweeping environmental treaty in history
 - b. focused on environmental problems between Canada and the US
 - c. emphasized for the first time biological diversity
 - d. was the first global environmental treaty
27. The Convention on Biological Diversity contains all but one of the following components.
- a. protection of biological diversity
 - b. sustainable use of biological resources
 - c. encouraging basic scientific research by easing laws
 - d. equitable sharing of benefits from biological resources
28. The third goal of the Convention on Biological Diversity is the most controversial because it targets
- a. sustaining biological diversity by developing genetically modified plants
 - b. economic equity between the developed and developing world
 - c. the protection of biological diversity through sustainable use
 - d. the destruction of biological diversity in developing countries
29. International cooperation on environmental issues faces all but one of the following obstacles.
- a. skepticism about environmental agreements from key states
 - b. challenges of working with many governments
 - c. failure of all environmental agreements to date to successfully address environmental concerns
 - d. questionable effectiveness of environmental treaties with vague goals
30. One difference in the spread of disease today compares to previous eras is
- a. the international spread of disease did not occur in the past
 - b. diseases today are easily eradicated
 - c. in the past there were more incentives for countries to work together to combat the spread of disease
 - d. the spread of disease can be tracked more effectively today
31. The most important international organization working on global health issues is the

- a. Centers for Disease Control
 - b. World Health Organization
 - c. Medecins sans Frontiers
 - d. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
32. The World Health Organization has all but one of the following objectives.
- a. Creating a global blood supply
 - b. Promoting health and combating disease
 - c. Gathering data on health issues
 - d. Coordinating international response to disease outbreaks
33. According to the World Health Organization, the most effective method to collaborate on global health issues is at the
- a. village level
 - b. global level
 - c. country level
 - d. regional level
34. Non-governmental organizations conducting international health work have key advantages over government actors in all but one of the following.
- a. health care workers from NGOs operate in areas where government employees cannot
 - b. NGOs have more expertise than government actors
 - c. NGOs can react more quickly than governments
 - d. NGOs are better funded than government sponsored healthcare programs
35. The primary objective of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent is the
- a. promotion of the spread of democracy around the world
 - b. monitoring of compliance with the Geneva Conventions on the laws of war
 - c. protection of the environment
 - d. regulation of international labor laws
36. The medical teams associated with Doctors Without Borders are able to operate in the riskiest war zones because this organization
- a. maintains influential political friends
 - b. has access to substantial financial resources
 - c. is perceived to be neutral in all conflicts
 - d. includes excellent doctors
37. The primary role of the Gates Foundation is to
- a. organize efforts and promote funding for global health issues
 - b. fund research for curing disease
 - c. deliver healthcare to victims of civil wars
 - d. obtain funding for disaster relief from individuals and corporations
38. Although Africa is hardest hit by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the next generation of the epidemic is likely to occur in which countries?
- a. China, Russia, and India
 - b. Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia
 - c. US, Canada, and Mexico
 - d. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile

39. The most widespread infectious disease is
- a. HIV/AIDS
 - b. Small pox
 - c. Malaria
 - d. Dysentery
40. All but one of the following treatments is used in areas to combat malaria.
- a. killing mosquitoes
 - b. using mosquito netting
 - c. treating the infection
 - d. injecting malaria vaccination
41. The author states that there has been a significant degree of international collaboration in the area of health care primarily due to
- a. high level of commitment by the international community
 - b. clear needs and low threat to other state goals
 - c. sufficient funding by wealthy nations to achieve success
 - d. mandates created by the passing of important international laws

ESSAY

1. Discuss the ways international crime has changed with the advent of globalization. What are the ways crime has benefited from globalization and what are the new ways to globally combat international crime?
2. What are the difficulties and challenges in using national governments to fight against international criminal activities?
3. Discuss the efforts by which national governments attempt to work together to solve global environmental problems. What are some challenges working against this cooperation and what are the ways in which they have successfully cooperated?
4. The author introduces several factors that inhibit international environmental collaboration. In particular, how are these factors especially relevant to countries in the developing world?
5. Discuss the characteristics of the spread of international disease. What are the institutional ways to combat this spread?
6. The health of a society is directly connected to the economic well-being of that society. What are the primary links between a healthy and economically developed society?