

# THE EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

## Course Outline

### Part I

<b>Programme Title</b>	: Bachelor of Social Sciences (Honours) in Policy Science and Management
<b>Programme QF Level</b>	: 5
<b>Course Title</b>	: International Relations and Global Governance
<b>Course Code</b>	: POS1005
<b>Department</b>	: Asian and Policy Studies
<b>Credit Points</b>	: 3
<b>Contact Hours</b>	: 39
<b>Pre-requisite(s)</b>	: Nil
<b>Medium of Instruction</b>	: EMI
<b>Course Level</b>	: 1

### Part II

The University's Graduate Attributes and seven Generic Intended Learning Outcomes (GILOs) represent the attributes of ideal EdUHK graduates and their expected qualities respectively. Learning outcomes work coherently at the University (GILOs), programme (Programme Intended Learning Outcomes) and course (Course Intended Learning Outcomes) levels to achieve the goal of nurturing students with important graduate attributes.

In gist, the Graduate Attributes for Undergraduate, Taught Postgraduate and Research Postgraduate students consist of the following three domains (i.e. in short "PEER & I"):

- Professional Excellence;
- Ethical Responsibility; &
- Innovation.

The descriptors under these three domains are different for the three groups of students in order to reflect the respective level of Graduate Attributes.

The seven GILOs are:

1. Problem Solving Skills
2. Critical Thinking Skills
3. Creative Thinking Skills
- 4a. Oral Communication Skills
- 4b. Written Communication Skills
5. Social Interaction Skills
6. Ethical Decision Making
7. Global Perspectives

## 1. Course Synopsis

Changes in the contemporary structural composition of the global political-economy increasingly impact all facets of state-market relations, not least the reach, power and authority of the state in terms of policy making processes and the means via which public policy is realized. Understanding the forces precipitating this change comprises the principal rationale of this course. The fundamental question the course deals with is the distribution of power in the international system and its consequences for public governance and state capacity. Specifically:

- Is there a fundamental change occurring in the power relations between states and markets and between public and private sector actors in the international system?
- What new forms of governance are emerging as a consequence of this process?
- What is the magnitude of this change and what are its implications for public sector capacity and governance?

To help address these questions the course is thematically structured into three parts.

First, the course begins with an outline of the dominant modes of thinking about international political and economic relations and of the relationships between states and markets and their implications for state capacity and public sector management. This part of the course surveys the main theoretical schools of thought as they have evolved over the last several decades. It addresses conventional realist, neorealist and liberal perspectives and looks at a series of variants in these theories.

The second part of the course turns to address the emergence of international institutions and private sector authority in the international system. This part of the course surveys some of the recent empirical developments among these actors in terms of their influence, spatial reach and extensity. This part of the course then asks students to reflect on these developments in terms of the mainstream theoretical literatures and assess the merits of these literatures in light of emerging trends.

Third and finally, the last part of the course addresses the implications of these developments in terms of the functional – management issues these developments pose for regulators, the regulatory reach of the state and public sector management. In particular, the course will address the advent of risk associated with un-regulated international markets and private sector actors and how they influence the behaviour of states, market structures and change the risk universe public actors are forced to deal with.

## 2. Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILO<sub>s</sub>)

*Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:*

- CILO<sub>1</sub> Have a knowledge of the evolution of the international system;
- CILO<sub>2</sub> Understand the ideational beliefs underpinning the creation of international institutions;
- CILO<sub>3</sub> Understand the architecture of the international system and the functions of various leading international organizations;
- CILO<sub>4</sub> Analyse the major theoretical debates in international relations and how these have informed the evolution of the state system;

CILO<sub>5</sub> Critically examine the role of private sector authority in structuring the international system and the implications for state sovereignty; and

CILO<sub>6</sub> Evaluate the emerge of specific regimes of governance in issue areas such as IP, standards setting, and international capital flows.

### 3. Content, CILOs, and Teaching & Learning Activities

Course Content	CILOs	Suggested Teaching & Learning Activities
Nation-States, Power and Governance; Realist Conceptions of Power & Governance in the International System; International Institutions and Governance; Realist Conceptions of Power & Governance in the International System; Liberal Conceptions of Power & Governance in the International System; International Institutions and Governance: Norms and Ideational Change in Global Governance	CILO <sub>1-3</sub>	Lecture and tutorial discussion that explores the concepts and the applications of theories, readings
Globalization, Governance and the Nation-State	CILO <sub>4</sub>	Lecture and Tutorial Discussion
Private Sector Authority in the International System: Examining Transnational Actors and State—MNE bargaining Processes: How Governance Works; Credit Ratings Agencies as Modalities of Private Sector Authority & Governance	CILO <sub>5</sub>	Lecture, Tutorial Discussion, Readings using cases in the current news
Global Private Finance and Public Sector Governance; Global Governance and Regulation: Problems, Pitfalls and Dilemmas; Regulation and Risk in the International System	CILO <sub>6</sub>	Lecture, Tutorial Discussion and Seminars

### 4. Assessment

Assessment Tasks	Weighting (%)	CILO
(a) <b>Class Discussion and Participation:</b> Students are required to do note taking, learning to prioritize and summarize information and to assess critically the information presented, lead and participated in class discussion.	20%	CILO <sub>1-6</sub>
(b) <b>Analytical Essay:</b> Students are required to submit an essay on a selected topic (maximum 2,000 words).	45%	
(c) <b>Final Examination:</b> Students are required to take a 3-hour written exam consist of a series of short answer question and essays.	35%	

### 5. Required Text(s)

Nil.

## 6. Recommended Readings

- Barnett, M., & Finnemore, M. (1999). The politics, power, and pathologies of international organizations. *International Organization*, 53(4), 699-732.
- Barnett, M., & Finnemore, M. (2005). The power of liberal international organizations. In M. Barnett & R. Duvall (Eds.), *Power in global governance* (pp. 161-184). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bartlett, D., & Seleny, A. (1998). The political enforcement of liberalism: Bargaining, institutions, and auto multinationals in Hungary. *International Studies Quarterly*, 42(2), 319-348.
- Boyer, R. (1996). The convergence hypothesis revisited. Globalization but still the century of nations? In S. Berger & R. Dore (Eds.), *National Diversity and Global Capitalism* (pp.29-59). Ithaca: Cornell University press.
- Braithwaite, J., & Drahos, P. (2001). *Global business regulation* (Chapter 8, Financial Regulation, pp. 88-142; Chapter 19, Air Transport, pp. 454-472.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Burchill, S. (1996). Liberalism. In S. Burchill et al. *Theories of international relations* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed., pp. 29-70). New York: Palgrave.
- Burchill, S. (2001). Realism and Neo-Realism. In S. Burchill, et al. *Theories of international relations* (pp. 67-92). New York: Palgrave.
- Chey, H. K. (2007). Do markets enhance convergence on international standards? The case of financial regulation. *Regulation & Governance*, 1(4), 295-311.
- Comor, E. A. (1999). Governance and the Nation-State in a knowledge based political economy. In M. Hewson & T. J. Sinclair (Eds.), *Approaches to global governance theory* (pp. 117-136). Albany, New York: State University of New York Press.
- Dingwerth, K., & Pattberg, P. (2006). Global governance as a perspective on world politics. *Global Governance*, 12(2), 185-203.
- Duffield, J. (2007). What are international institutions? *International Studies Review*, 9(1), 1-22.
- Finnemore, M., & Sikkink, K. (1998). International norm dynamics and political change. *International Organization*, 52(4), 887-917.
- Finnemore, M. (2004). International organizations as teachers of norms: The United Nations education, scientific, and cultural organization and science policy. In T. J. Sinclair (Ed.), *Global governance: Critical perspectives in political science* (pp. 302-335). London & New York: Routledge.
- Fратиanni, M., & Pattison, J. (2002). International financial architecture and international financial standards. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 579, 183-199.
- Germain, R. (2004). Financial governance and the public sphere: Towards a global modality of governance. *Policy and Society*, 23(3), 68-90.
- Germain, R. D. (1997). *The international organization of credit: States and global finance in the World-Economy* (Chapter 3 and 6, pp.75-102, 162-178). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Haufler, V. (1999). Self-regulation and business norms: Political risk, political activism. In A. C. Cutler, V. Haufler, & T. Porter (Eds.), *Private authority and international affairs* (pp. 199-222). Albany, New York: State University of New York Press.

- Hewson, M., & Sinclair, T. J. (1999). The emergence of global governance theory. In M. Hewson & T. J. Sinclair (Eds.), *Approaches to global governance theory* (pp. 3-22). Albany, New York: State University of New York Press.
- Hobson, J. M. (2000). Realism. In *The state and international relations* (pp. 17-63). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kegley, C. W. (1995). The neoliberal challenge to realist theories of world politics: An introduction. In C. W. Kegley (Ed.), *Controversies in international relations: Realism and the Neo-liberal challenge* (pp. 1-24). New York: St. Martin's.
- Keohane, R. O. (1998). International institutions: Can interdependence work. *Foreign Policy*, 110, 82-96.
- Krobin, S. J. (2002). Economic governance in an electronically networked global economy. In R. B. Hall & T. J. Biersteker (Eds.), *The emergence of private authority in global governance* (pp. 43-75). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Levy, D. L., & Prakash, A. (2003). Bargains old and new: Multinationals corporations in global governance. *Business and Politics*, 5(2), 131-150.
- Lipschutz, R. D., & Fogel, C. (2002). Regulation for the rest of us? Global civil society and the privatization of transnational regulation. In R. B. Hall & T. J. Biersteker (Eds.), *The emergence of private sector authority in global governance* (pp. 115-140). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Murphy, G. N. (2000). Global governance: Poorly done and poorly understood. *International Affairs*, 76(4), 789-803.
- Pauly, L. W. (2002). Global finance, political authority, and the problem of legitimation. In R. B. Hall & T. J. Biersteker (Eds.), *The emergence of private authority in global governance* (pp. 76-90). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ruggie, J. G. (1982). International Regimes, transactions, and change: Embedded liberalism in the postwar economic order. *International Organization*, 36(2), 379-415.
- Sampson, H., & Bloor, M. (2007). When Jack gets out of the box: The problems of regulating global industry. *Sociology*, 41(3), 551-570.
- Sell, S. K. (1999). Multinational corporations as agents of change: The globalization of intellectual property rights. In A. C. Cutler, V. Haufler, & T. Porter (Eds.), *Private authority and international affairs* (pp. 169-198). Albany, New York: State University of New York Press.
- Sending, O. J. & Neuman, I. B. (2006). Governance to governmentality: Analyzing NGOs, states, and power. *International Studies Quarterly*, 50(3), 561-672.
- Sinclair, T. J. (1994). Passing judgement: Credit rating processes as regulatory mechanisms of governance in the emerging world order. *Review of International Political Economy*, 1(1), 133-159.
- Sinclair, T. J. (2005). Unconscious power. In *The new masters of capital: American bond rating agencies and the politics of creditworthiness* (pp. 50-71). Ithaca, NY & London: Cornell University Press.
- Spar, D. L. (1999). Lost in (cyber) space: The private rules of online commerce. In A. C. Cutler, V. Haufler, & T. Porter (Eds.), *Private authority and international affairs* (pp. 31-51). Albany, New York: State University of New York Press.
- Stiglitz, J. (2003). Freedom to choose? In *Globalization and its discontents* (pp. 53-88). New York: W.W. Norton.

- Strange, S. (2000). Politics and production & authority beyond the state. *The retreat of the State: The diffusion of power in the world economy* (pp. 44-65 & 91-99). Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Tietmeyer, H. (1999) Evolving cooperation and coordination in financial market surveillance. *Finance & Development*, 36(3), 20-23.
- Viotti, P. R., & Kauppi, M. V. (1999). *International relations theory: Realism, Pluralism, Globalism and beyond* (pp. 55-94). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Webb, M. C. (2006). Shaping international corporate taxation. In C. May (Ed.), *Global corporate power* (pp. 105-126). Boulder & London: Lynne Rienner.
- Zacher, M. W., & Mathew, R. A. (1995). Liberal international theory: Common threads, divergent strands. In C. W. Kegley (Ed.), *Controversies in international relations: Realism and the Neo-liberal challenge* (pp. 107-150). New York: St. Martin's.

## 7. Related Web Resources

- American Political Science Association (Home page: Links to APSA sub-sections, conferences, research groups and centers, data bases, other Political Science associations, members, publications): <http://www.apsanet.org/>
- AntePodium: An Electronic Journal (various articles on-line, e.g., gender and international relations, war & peace, conflict resolution): <http://www.vuw.ac.nz/atp/>
- APEC: <http://www.apecsec.org.sg/>
- Asia Money: <http://www.asiamoney.com/contents/publications/asiamoney/index.html>
- Asia Pacific Data Links (excellent country and industry information): <http://www.asia-pacific.com/links.htm>
- Australasian Political Science Association (institutional links, reference material, conference listing, people finder and staff lists): <http://www.une.edu.au/apsa/main.htm>
- Business Online: <http://www.businessonlineasia.com/bolweb/bolasiaweb.nsf>
- Business Review Weekly: <http://www.afr.com.au>
- Canadian Political Science Association (Electronic Resources of Interest to Canadian Political Scientists): <http://www.sfu.ca/igs/cpsares.html>
- Congressional Research Service (country Reports and Industry and military assessments): <http://www.fas.org/man/crs/>
- Crime, Corruption and Terrorism Watch: <http://www.rferl.org/corruptionwatch/2002/01/4-310102.asp>
- European Union (Home Page): <http://www.library.usyd.edu.au/Guides/Government/europe.html#eu>
- Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Australia): <http://www.efic.gov.au/creditinsurance/creditinsurance.asp>
- Financial Times (Industry news, investment news, risk news): <http://news.ft.com/business/specials>
- Index of Political Science Resources (A-Z resource listings - undated regularly): <http://osiris.colorado.edu/POLSCI/links.html>
- Institutional Investor: <http://www.institutionalinvestor.com/>
- International Monetary Fund (Home Page): <http://www.imf.org/>
- International Political Economy (includes discussion groups, on-line electronic journals, archives, newsletters and publications): <http://csf.colorado.edu/ipe/index.html>

International Relations and European Studies (links to archives, EU documents and data base): <http://www.ukc.ac.uk/semls/eurostud/eurostud.htm>

International Relations Research Resources (International Studies Quarterly link page: on-line resources, gateways to studies/resources on International Organization, International Political Economy, Security issues, U.S Information Agency, Security Network [IntSecNet]) <http://silver.ucs.indiana.edu/~rmtucker/irsrc.html>

International Studies Association Network (gateway to a variety of information sources, publications, servers, and associated sub-sections of the ISA): <http://csf.Colorado.EDU/isa/>

Journal of World-Systems Research (An Electronic Journal; articles, book reviews, links to other institutions, electronic journals, and data bases, very useful for research on theoretical issues pertaining to globalization and internationalization, as well as world systems approaches. Also has specific “theme” volumes): <http://csf.colorado.edu/wsystems/jwsr.html>

MIS Web: <http://www.misweb.com/website/gbindex.nsf>

Moody's: <http://www.moody.com/cust/default.asp>

Multinational Corporations and Spillovers (Extensive collection of Working Papers on-line in Economics and Finance. No 99: Multinational Corporations and Spillovers, maintained by. Magnus Blomström <gmb@hhs.se> and Ari Kokko <gak@hhs.se>): <http://www.hhs.se/research/wpecofi/96/wp0099.htm>

Multinational Corporations: Various Issues (“Multinationals and Development Clearinghouse.” Clearinghouse and resource center designed to help activists, journalists, academics and others with information on the activities of multinational corporations): <http://www.essential.org:80/mdc/>

Multinational Monitor On-Line (The Multinational Monitor Home Page. This service integrates Multinational Monitor back issues with other resources on the Internet): <http://www.essential.org:80/monitor/>

New York Times: <http://www.nyt.com/>

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: <http://www.oecd.org/>

Overseas Private Investment Corporation: <http://www.opic.gov/>

Political Studies Association of the United Kingdom (includes organizational news, links to sub-sections, data bases, newsletters, gate-ways): <http://www.lgu.ac.uk/psa/psa.html>

Princeton University (Political Science Resources): <http://web.princeton.edu/sites/politics/links/index.html>

Public Information Network (Research and technical assistance to communities working to hold corporations and governments accountable and building socially just and ecologically sustainable societies. Research and Referral Services): <http://violet.berkeley.edu/~orourke/PIN.html>

Research in Political Science (Resources List: links to libraries, information sources, data bases, catalogues, associations, research projects and centers): [http://www.lsu.edu/guests/poli/public\\_html/research.html](http://www.lsu.edu/guests/poli/public_html/research.html)

Selected Trade Barrier Issues (interactive Data base): <http://mkacddb.eu.int/mkdb/country.pl?COUNTRY=690>

Social Text (On-line Electronic Journal, Leftist; links, gateways, social and political theory, articles) <http://www.designsys.com/socialtext/about.html>

Standard & Poors: <http://www.standardandpoors.com/>

The Economist: <http://www.economist.com/>

The Kent Papers in Politics and International Relations (includes articles and short discussion papers on all aspects of international relations):  
<http://snipe.ukc.ac.uk/international/papers.dir/kppir.html>

The Security and Intelligence Studies Group (A specialist group of the UK Political Studies Association, includes links, newsletters, and information sources):  
<http://www.rdg.ac.uk:80/AcaDepts/lw/SISG/home.html>

The Times:  
<http://news.ft.com/ft/gx/cgi/ftc?pagename=View&c=Collection&cid=ZZZLLCHPD0C>

The University of Kent at Canterbury: Graduate School of International Relations (useful links, information and data base sources, on-line lectures):  
<http://snipe.ukc.ac.uk/international/>

The Washington Post: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/>

Transparency International (Surveys and corruption Index): <http://www.transparency.org>

United Nations (Home Page): <http://www.unsystem.org/>

US Department of State (Country Reports and Commercial Guides):  
<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/rpts/eptp/2001/>

Wall Street Journal: <http://interactive.wsj.com/home.html>

World Bank: <http://www.worldbank.org/>

World Trade Organization: <http://www.wto.org/>

Your Nation (country information): <http://www.your-nation.com/>

## 8. Related Journals

*Alternatives: Social Transformation and Humane Governance*

*American Political Science Review*

*Arms Control Today*

*Australian Journal of International Affairs*

*British Journal of International Studies*

*Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*

*Canadian Journal of Political Science*

*Comparative Political Studies*

*Comparative Politics*

*Contemporary South East Asia*

*Current History*

*Daedalus*

*Ethics and International Affairs*

*European Affairs International Social Science Journal*

*European Journal of International Relations*

*European Journal of Political Research*

*Foreign Affairs (USA)*

*Foreign Policy (USA)*



*Global Governance*  
*International Affairs (London)*  
*International Journal (Toronto)*  
*International Organization (USA)*  
*International Relations (London)*  
*International Security (USA)*  
*International Studies Notes*  
*International Studies Quarterly (USA)*  
*Journal of Common Market Studies*  
*Journal of Conflict Resolution*  
*Journal of Contemporary Asia*  
*Journal of Development Studies*  
*Journal of International Affairs*  
*Journal of Peace Research (Oslo)*  
*Journal of Political Ideologies*  
*Journal of Strategic Studies*  
*Manchester & Guardian Weekly*  
*Mershon International Studies Review*  
*Millennium: Journal of International Studies*  
*New Left Review (London)*  
*New Statesmen and Society (UK)*  
*Orbis (USA)*  
*Pacific Research*  
*Policy, Organization & Society*  
*Political Science and Politics*  
*Political Science Quarterly*  
*Political Studies*  
*Politics*  
*Review of International Studies (UK)*  
*Review of Politics*  
*SAIS Review: A Journal of International Affairs*  
*Studies in Comparative International Development*  
*Survival (London)*  
*The Economist*  
*Third World Quarterly*  
*World Development*  
*World Policy Journal*  
*World Politics*  
*World Today, The (London)*

## **9. Academic Honesty**

The University adopts a zero tolerance policy to plagiarism. For the University's policy on plagiarism, please refer to the *Policy on Academic Honesty, Responsibility and Integrity with Specific Reference to the Avoidance of Plagiarism by Students* (<https://www.eduhk.hk/re/modules/downloads/visit.php?cid=9&lid=89>). Students should familiarize themselves with the Policy.

## **10. Others**

Nil.