

**Course Outline**

**Part I**

<b>Programme Title</b>	: Master of International Relations and Development
<b>Programme QF Level</b>	: 6
<b>Course Title</b>	: Institutions, International Relations and Development
<b>Course Code</b>	: SSC6283
<b>Department</b>	: Department of 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>	: 6

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**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

The international relations of the modern era are governed increasingly by rules (governance regimes) and typically mediated or overseen by a vast array of international, regional and multilateral institutions. By one estimate, for example, there are currently over 4,000 international rule regimes and several hundred international institutions that govern issue areas as diverse as international trade and commerce, security, investment, clearance and financial settlements, labour practices, maritime shipping, migration, food and agriculture, telecommunications, refugees, aviation, drugs and crime, tourism, health and education. In addition, in the post-war era there has been an explosion of standards regimes, all designed to enhance the trans-border efficiencies in the movement of goods and services by reducing ‘regulatory unevenness’ and non-transferability. These include standards regimes in accounting, reporting and transparency, weights and measurements, food safety, hazardous materials and waste management, pollution, fisheries and oceans, meteorology forecasting, risk management, transfer pricing, taxation, communications, and space junk — among many others.

The course introduces students to the history, evolution and practices of international institutions and international rule regimes, why and how they have emerged, the trajectories of their evolution, and their impact on states and state based policy making. Specifically, the course examines the embedded and structurally dominant nature of these regimes for international commerce, security, and finance, and the contested nature of these governance regimes in terms of the changing nature of the post-war international institutional architecture.

## 2. Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

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

- CILO<sub>1</sub>* : Understand the forces precipitating the formation of international institutions and international regimes
- CILO<sub>2</sub>* : Be able to identify multiple regimes and regime types
- CILO<sub>3</sub>* : Be able to associate regimes with policy impact in national contexts / policy domains
- CILO<sub>4</sub>* : Be able to analyse critically international institutional / regime performance
- CILO<sub>5</sub>* : Be able to analyse inflection points in institutional / regime operation

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

Course Content	CILOs	Suggested Teaching & Learning Activities
Historical context of the development of international institutions and regimes	<i>CILO<sub>1-5</sub></i>	➤ <i>Lectures, seminars, and readings</i>
Liberal-institutional framework for understanding international regimes	<i>CILO<sub>1,2,4,5</sub></i>	➤ <i>Lectures, seminars, and readings</i>
International regime types and functions	<i>CILO<sub>3-5</sub></i>	➤ <i>Lectures, seminars, and readings</i>
International regimes and national economic development	<i>CILO<sub>3-5</sub></i>	➤ <i>Lectures, seminars, readings, class discussion,</i>

Institutional mechanism for international conflict resolution	<i>CILO</i> <sub>3-5</sub>	<i>group regime analysis project</i>
Challenge of international regime in the modern international system	<i>CILO</i> <sub>3-5</sub>	

#### 4. Assessment

Assessment Tasks	Weighting (%)	CILOs
(a) <b>Essay and Group Project – Regime Analysis</b> Students are required to work in small groups to evaluate a case study and submit a group report of around 3,000 words. Students will assess each other's contribution within the group using a predetermined list of criteria.	45%	<i>CILO</i> <sub>1,2,4</sub>
(b) <b>Examination</b> A 2-hour exam will be conducted at the end of the course.	40%	<i>CILO</i> <sub>1-5</sub>
(c) <b>Class Discussion and Participation</b> Students are expected to read relevant readings before s/he attends the seminars and must participate actively in the discussion. Students' engagement and participation are evaluated accordingly.	15%	<i>CILO</i> <sub>1-5</sub>

#### 5. Required Text(s)

Nil

#### 6. Recommended Readings

Alvarez, J. E. (2011). *The public international law regime governing international investment*. Leiden, Netherlands: Leiden : Hague Academy of International Law.

Breitmeier, H. (2006). *Analyzing international environmental regimes: from case study to database*. Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

Breitmeier, H. (2008). *The legitimacy of international regimes*. Farnham, England; Burlington, VT: Farnham, England; Burlington, VT: Ashgate.

Drezner, D. (2001). *Globalization and Policy Convergence*. *International Studies Review*, 3(1), 53-78.

Drezner, D. (2005). *Globalization, Harmonization, and Competition: the Different Pathways to Policy Convergence*. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 12(5), 841-859. doi:10.1080/13501760500161472

- Drezner, D. W. (2008). *All politics is global: explaining international regulatory regimes*. Princeton, N.J.; Woodstock: Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Ferraro, G. (2014). *International regimes in China domestic implementation of the international fisheries agreements*. Abingdon; New York: Abingdon; New York : Routledge.
- Hasenclever, A. (1997). *Theories of international regimes*. Cambridge, U.K.; New York: Cambridge, U.K.; New York : Cambridge University Press.
- Jandhyala, S. (2009). *International investment regimes De jure policies, de facto practices and MNC strategic choices*. Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Pennsylvania, 2009.
- Krasner, S. (1984). *Approaches to the State: Alternative Conceptions and Historical Dynamics*. *Comparative Politics*, 16(2), 223-246.
- Krasner, S. D. (1983). *International regimes*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- Lauer, R. (2007). *Norms, interests, and the construction of international prohibition regimes A comparative case study of the banning of landmines and extraterritorial bribery*. Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Denver, 2007.
- Marlin-Bennett, R. (1993). *Food fights: international regimes and the politics of agricultural trade disputes*. Langhorne, Pa., USA: Langhorne, Pa., USA: Gordon and Breach.
- Reich, A. (1999). *International public procurement law: the evolution of international regimes on public purchasing*. The Hague, The Netherlands; Boston, Mass: Kluwer Law International.
- Stokke, O. (2012). *Disaggregating International Regimes A New Approach to Evaluation and Comparison*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
- Yu, P. K. (2012). *International governance and regimes: A Chinese perspective*. London, Abingdon, Oxon: London: Routledge.
- Zacher, M. (1996). *Governing global networks: International regimes for transportation and communications*. Cambridge ; New York: Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press.

## 7. Related Web Resources

Name of the Web Page	Web Link
<b>Transparency International</b> (Surveys and corruption Index)	<a href="http://www.transparency.org">http://www.transparency.org</a>
<b>US Department of State</b> (Country Reports and Commercial Guides)	<a href="http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/rpts/eptp/2001/">http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/rpts/eptp/2001/</a>
<b>Overseas Private Investment Corporation</b>	<a href="http://www.opic.gov/">http://www.opic.gov/</a>
<b>Congressional Research Service</b> (country Reports and Industry and military assessments)	<a href="http://www.fas.org/man/crs/">http://www.fas.org/man/crs/</a>
<b>Financial Times</b> (Industry news, investment news, risk news)	<a href="http://news.ft.com/business/specials">http://news.ft.com/business/specials</a>
<b>Moody's</b>	<a href="http://www.moodys.com/cust/default.asp">http://www.moodys.com/cust/default.asp</a>
<b>Standard &amp; Poors</b>	<a href="http://www.standardandpoors.com/">http://www.standardandpoors.com/</a>
<b>American Political Science Association</b> (Home page: Links to APSA sub-sections, conferences, research groups and centers, data bases, other Political Science associations, members, publications)	<a href="http://www.apsanet.org/">http://www.apsanet.org/</a>
<b>International Monetary Fund</b> (Home Page)	<a href="http://www.imf.org/">http://www.imf.org/</a>
<b>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/">http://www.oecd.org/</a>
<b>United Nations</b> (Home Page)	<a href="http://www.unsystem.org/">http://www.unsystem.org/</a>
<b>World Bank</b>	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/">http://www.worldbank.org/</a>
<b>World Trade Organization</b>	<a href="http://www.wto.org/">http://www.wto.org/</a>
<b>APEC</b>	<a href="http://www.apecsec.org.sg/">http://www.apecsec.org.sg/</a>
<b>European Union</b> (Home Page)	<a href="http://www.library.usyd.edu.au/Guides/Government/europe.html#eu">http://www.library.usyd.edu.au/Guides/Government/europe.html#eu</a>

## 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*  
*Economist, The*  
*Ethics and International Affairs*  
*European Affairs International Social Science Journal*  
*European Journal of Political Research*  
*European Journal of International Relations*  
*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)*  
*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

*Updated as of 23 Aug 2018*