

Term	Spring 2020
Course	Elective for YLP, IEBL, JDS & BiP
Subject Name	Law and Governance
Course Title	Borders and Development in Asia
Credit	2
Lecturer	Edward Boyle

Outline
<p>[COURSE GOALS] To introduce the complexity of contemporary border spaces and their value for thinking about the politics of development and international relations in an increasingly Asian age.</p> <p>[AIMS] This course shall introduce border studies in an Asian context. It shall help explain why borders have retained their significance in a globalized world, and the utility of analyzing them from an interdisciplinary perspective. The course will provide a range of perspectives on the development of and role for borders in contemporary Asia.</p> <p>[OBJECTIVES] This course shall (1) offer a theoretical background to the development of border studies as a distinct interdisciplinary field of study; (2) introduce a range of empirical examples of border phenomenon from across Asia; and (3) provide a series of analytical lenses with which to further your own research.</p>
Course Structure
<p>Further details, and a reading list, will be given in the first session on Monday 6th April. It is expected that students intending to take the course will attend this first session.</p> <p>[RECOMMENDED READING]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander Diener & Joshua Hagen (2012) <i>Borders: a very short introduction</i>, New York: Oxford University Press (e-book available: Kyushu University Library website). • Akihiro Iwashita (2016) <i>Japan's Border Issues: Pitfalls and Prospects</i>, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
Assessment
<p>Class Attendance: 30%</p> <p>Participation & Presentations: 30%</p> <p>Essay: 40%</p> <p>Everyone is expected to come to each class having read the compulsory reading, as well as any additional readings they have been assigned. Many of the classes involve presentations and group discussions; some presentations will be collaborative, which will require you to coordinate your responsibilities outside of class.</p> <p>One compulsory research essay that should demonstrate an engagement with the theoretical and practical content of this course. The essay is not required to be on Asia.</p>

English Proficiency

*Note that for students not currently enrolled on an international program, this course requires sufficient English proficiency equivalent to about 92 pts. (Internet-based) in TOEFL.

Term	Spring 2020
Course Title	Political Theory of Welfare State: Policy-Making Exercise
Credit	2
Class	Thursday 5 th Period (16:40-18:10)
Lecturer	Dr HASUMI Jiro
Office	D-504 (Faculty of Law, East Zone)
e-mail	hasumi@law.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Outline
<p>【Aims】</p> <p>This course is a practical seminar to develop your skills to make public policy in a critical manner. Some CSPA students, particularly those from a government office, are interested in policy-making research as the topics for their Master's theses; but many of them are not necessarily familiar with the academic methods on how to make a good policy proposal. This course, therefore, focuses upon how to make good public policy through academic debating. The academic staff in charge of this course was initially intended to examine the internationalisation policy of Fukuoka City as we did two years ago, but taking into consideration of the current circumstances, the focus in this year is on the ongoing anti-COVID-19 policy. This course is a joint class with the undergraduate seminar on political studies.</p> <p>【Objectives】</p> <p>Students are, through this course, expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand what is and how to make good public policy. • To be able to critically evaluate public-policy proposals. • To make a clear presentation of proposed public policy. <p>【Textbook】</p> <p>There is no textbook set for this course in this semester. The necessary reading assignments will be provided via the e-learning system.</p>

Course Structure
The detail of this course will be decided upon an ongoing basis; but the following would be the initial proposal.

※Subject to change.

1. Introduction (Thu 16 April)

2. What is a good public policy? (Thu 23 April)

※ The class on Thu 7 May is cancelled.

3. Presentations on the chronological analysis of the situation of and policy against COVID-19 in your country (Thu 14 May)

4. How to make a good public policy? (Thu 21 May)

5. Policy-making Debate 1 (Thu 28 May)

6. Policy-making Debate 2 (Thu 4 Jan)

7. Policy-making Debate 3 (Thu 11 Jan)

8. Policy-making Debate 4 (Thu 18 June)

9. Policy-making Debate 5 (Thu 2 July)

10. Policy-making Debate 6 (Thu 9 July)

11. Policy-making Debate 7 (Thu 16 July)

12. Policy-making Debate 8 (Thu 30 July)

13-15. Summary (Thu 6 Aug)

Assessment

(a) Presentation: 40%

(b) Debating: 40%

(c) Final Essay: 20%

Seminar on Global Governance
Business and Human Rights
Spring 2020

Class Time: Wednesday 13:00-14:30

Class Room: Seminar Room 2 (D218, 2F East Zone 2)

Research Meeting Room 1 (D521, 5F East Zone 2)

Credits: 2

Semester: Second (Spring and Summer Quarter)

Instructor: Toru Oga, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law

Office: East-2-404 Office Hours: By appointment

Contact: toga@law.kyushu-u.ac.jp

1. Course overview

This course is a basic introduction to global governance and human rights and will discuss theories and practices in human rights governance in the realm of international and transnational relations. This semester's course will especially focus on the governance of business and human rights and how global governance has been developed for promoting human rights in business practice, such as the United Nations' Global Compact and Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Moreover, this course critically examines a state's duty to protect human rights and the concept of corporate social responsibility to respect human rights.

2. Why study human rights?

- 1) Traditional human rights protection became institutionalized during the 19th and first half of the 20th century as sovereign states acted to respect, protect, and fulfil them. Institutions of international human rights were established later, in the second half of the 20th century, under the UN banner and related organizations. These bodies aim to protect human rights through domestic legal frameworks that are, or are expected to be, consistent with international standards based on the UN Charter, international human rights treaties, and monitoring mechanisms for international human rights.
- 2) However, it is not easy to maintain, manage, or monitor a universal human rights system because the substantial authority for protecting such rights lies with sovereign nations and national law. As such, interest adjustments and framework development by regimes and governments have been achieved through international relations.
- 3) In other words, human rights protection requires a multi-dimensional problem-solving framework involving both state and non-state corporations, NGOs, NPOs, and CSOs,

alongside organizations within the international community without a world government. International human rights governance therefore includes multi-faceted solutions between state and non-state parties, as well as principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures which are maintained, managed, and monitored co-operatively.

- 4) Human rights research in the English-speaking world is an interdisciplinary field. The concept of human rights can be viewed in a narrow legal sense and in a much broader sense of a societal phenomenon or policy explored through social science methodologies from political science, economics, business administration, education, sociology, or anthropology. In this seminar, we will look at both perspectives and discuss human rights research in light of political science and international politics. In particular, we will examine international relations theory in terms of how human rights can be positioned in interstate diplomatic relations and how humanitarian governance functions in international organizations such as the UN. Students will also consider the viewpoints of international organizations and transnational relations on how corporate, civil, and human rights issues are manifested and solved, especially in cross-border activities.

3. **Textbook**

Kiyoteru Tsutsui, Alwyn Lim (eds.) *Corporate Social Responsibility in a Globalizing World* (Cambridge: Cambridge U.P., 2015)

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/corporate-social-responsibility-in-a-globalizing-world/6BCCD7CE38E5D5B7978F2C35E5D1B695>

You get free access to Chapter 1.

4. **Recommended Readings**

Theories of Global Governance

- Andreas Hasenclever, Peter Mayer, and Volker Rittberger, *Theories of International Regimes* (Cambridge: Cambridge U.P., 1997)
- Oran Young, *Governance in World Affairs* (Ithaca: Cornell U.P., 1999)
- Michael Barnett and Raymond Duvall, *Power in Global Governance* (Cambridge: Cambridge U.P., 2010)

Business and Human Rights

- John G. Ruggie, *Just Business: Multinational Corporations and Human Rights* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2013)
- Dorothee Baumann-Pauly and Justine Nolan (eds.) *Business and Human Rights:*

From Principle to Practice (London: Routledge, 2016)

Human Rights Governance

- Jack Donnelly, *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice* (Ithaca: Cornell U.P., 2013)
- David Forsythe, *Human Rights in International Relations* (Cambridge: Cambridge U.P., 2017)
- Stephen Hopgood, Jack Snyder, and Leslie Vinjamuri, *Human Rights Futures* (Cambridge: Cambridge U.P., 2017)

5. Class schedule

For detailed course schedule, TBA

1. The social regulation of the economy in the global context
2. Legitimizing the transnational corporation in a stateless world society
3. Corporate social responsibility and the evolving standards regime: regulatory and political dynamics
4. Explaining the rise of national corporate social responsibility: the role of global frameworks, world culture and corporate interests
5. Corporations, conflict minerals and corporate social responsibility
6. The institutionalization of supply chain corporate social responsibility: field formation in comparative context
7. Sustainability discourse and capitalist variety: a comparative institutional analysis
8. Why firms participate in the global corporate social responsibility initiatives, 2000–2010
9. Why do companies join the United Nations Global Compact? The case of Japanese signatories
10. Global corporate resistance to public pressures: corporate stakeholder mobilization in the United States, Norway, Germany and France
11. Is greenness in the eye of the beholder? Corporate social responsibility frameworks and the environmental performance of US firms
12. The mobility of industries and the limits of corporate social responsibility: labor codes of conduct in Indonesian factories
13. Good firms, good targets: the relationship among corporate social responsibility, reputation, and activist targeting
14. Conclusion. Corporate social responsibility as social regulation

6. Grading

Attendance and term paper (3-4,000 words) submitted at the end of semester.