Rationale & Objectives

International governance is a phenomenon made distinct by the “anarchic” nature (i.e., absence of a world government) of our Westphalian system; and international regimes and institutions are related to and indispensable for international governance. Quite typical of our anarchic system, international regimes are not superimposed, but result from the coordinative decision making and collective action by the system’s principal “actors,” including sovereign states and international organizations. Regimes are instrumental in international cooperation, in as wide a range of issue areas as: defense, trade, finance, monetary policy, food policy, social policy, protection of the global commons, environmental control, etc. And, institutions, both in and outside the U.N. family, are indispensable partners in the fostering of new norms, rules, and regimes, as in the monitoring of regime compliance and in dispute settlement.

International governance is defined in this course as the shaping or managing of some form of rule-based and often hierarchically ordered relations in the international system, through the medium of institutions and following pre-set norms (regimes), with the effect of conditioning a common pattern of thought or behavior of states and non-state actors.

This course approaches international governance both as (a) an emergent focus of research in the international relations (IR) field, and (b) an explication of the utility of international regimes and institutions in achieving public goods – e.g., the orderly exchange of values, and maintenance of peace & stability -- through collective action in lieu of unilateral self-help. International governance depends on the workings of a mysterious spider-web of institutions plus the norms and decision rules generated by or through their existence. Through this labyrinth of regimes and institutions, systemic anarchy is mitigated in that the international system can hope to manage and contain the conflicting interests of nation-states and, increasingly, the rampaging forces of globalization and environmental change as well as the formidable challenge to state sovereignty from the rise of transnational corporations and other non-sovereign actors.
To make the discussions more manageable within the span of a semester, our attention will focus on a few sample areas, such as the conduct of trade relations, environmental control, maintenance of peace and security, and management of international social & humanitarian issues. Students will be sensitized to the broader consequences, for the international society, of the development in these issue areas of a body of international regimes, and the functioning of supportive international institutions. In addition to globalization, the rise of regionalism and regional integration (e.g., EU) will also be noted in so far as they bear on the question of international governance.

Students will be made aware of the importance of the subject, as is demonstrated in the universal acceptance by sovereign states of a body of international regimes in each issue area —for instance, in the protection of the environment — as a guide for their own policy and behavior. This is all the more remarkable considering that many international institutions, despite their lack of sovereignty, regularly contribute to the making of the rules and norms that become regimes regulating international activities of nation-states (or their instruments), such as in civil aviation and maritime navigation. The roles played by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and International Maritime Organization (IMO), in these two issue areas, are illustrative of the value and utility of regimes and institutions in international governance.

Furthermore, the growing importance of regimes and institutions in these and other areas signifies that sovereign states are generally agreed that the world community at large has a body of identifiable interests over and above their own egoistic ends. (Disagreements are only over what specifically are these community interests and how broad is their "sweep." ) At the methodological level, a question to be explored is whether regime analysis (used in a broad sense to include the supportive institutions), in the growing IR literature, has produced a distinctive conception of international governance that can be applied to the solution of international problems by collective action. Or, to put it another way, is the mitigation of anarchy through the medium of international regimes/institutions significant and identifiable enough to warrant a rethinking of mainstream IR theory?

**Prerequisite for the Course**

In order to maximize what they can get from this course, students should have taken the IR “core” course (G53.1700) or have equivalent background. When in doubt, please check with me before registering.
**Suggested Texts for Purchase**

Although we will make use of a wide range of sources, as listed in the readings below, it will be handy to have a bare minimum of books that will serve to link together the various salient topics or provide the necessary background for wider readings. The recommended texts are: (a) ~Karns & Mingst (2004)); (b) ~Vayrynen (1999); (c) ~Young (1997); and (d) ~ Nye & Donahue (2000). For full citations, please see the “References” section at the end of the syllabus.

**Books on Reserve**

(i) *Hsiung (1997); (ii) *Joyner (1997); (iii) *Krasner (1982), and (iv) *Diehl (2001) --full citations are given in the “References.” Many of the readings below are journal articles, which as a rule are non-circulating.

Legend:  ~ = texts recommended for purchase.
 * = on reserve.

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**COURSE CALENDAR: TOPICS AND READINGS**

(The readings reflect built-in flexibility for students with various levels of preparation. Together or alternately, they are supportive of, but not substitutes for, class lectures. Some of the titles are of possible use for students’ term papers.)

1) Regimes and International Governance as a Focus of Study:

Challenge to IR Theories
~Young (1997: 1-84)
~Nye & Donahue (2000: 1-44)
~Karns & Mingst (2004: 35-62)
Goldstein, Kahler, Keohane, and Slaughter (2000: 385-400)
Ruggie (1998: 41-130)
Hewson & Sinclair (1999)
Sterling-Folker (2000)
Wapner and Ruiz (2000: 1-78)
Rosenau and Czempiel (1992: 1-57)

2) Governance in International Relations: Int’l Law, Regimes, & IOs

~Karns & Mingst (2004: 3-34)
*Krasner (1982, esp. 185-206; 497-510)
*Hsiung (1997: 29-33; 160ff)
Boisson de Chazournes (2002)
Abbot and Snidal (2000, 421-456)
Young (1994)
Keohane and Martin (1995)
Cooper, English, and Thakur (2002)

3) Norms, Power, Interests, and Power of Norms
*Hsiung (1997: 3-48)
Bederman (2001)—pp. 9-11: dispelling some myths (re IL);
   Pt. 3: IL and US Law
Cortell and Davis (1996: 451-478)
Kratochwil (1989)
Nayar (1995)
Young (1989: 58-80)
Young and Oshenrenko (1995)
Krasner (1985)
Byers (1999: 195-203)

4) Mitigation of Anarchy: Regimes & Institutions
~Karns & Mingst (2004: 97-144; 211-248)
*Joyner (1997: 3-96)
*Hsiung (1997:33f; 129-138)
Byres (2000: 87-106)
Ostrom (1990)
Murphy (1994)

5) Governance of International Economic Relations
~Young (1997: 227-272)
Jackson (1997)
Palmeter (2003)
Sampson (2001)
Gilpin (2000: 325-357)
Petersmann (1998)
Adamantopoulos (1997)
Pauwelyn (2000)
Yarbrough & Yarbrough (1992: 49-67; 86-106)
Masa’deh (2003)
   Collier and Lowe (2000: 45-50; 96-123)
   Park & Panizzon (2002)
   Keohane, et al. (2000:457-488—“Legalized Dispute Resolution”)
   de Jonge Oudraat (2000)
   Jackson (1997: 107-138)
   WTO (2001)
   Culter (1999)
   Cortier, et al. (1998)
   Brewer and Young (1998)
   Yamane (1998)

7) "Comprehensive Security” and International Governance
   ~Karns & Mingst (2004: 413-459)
   *Hsiung (1997: 129-152)
   *Diehl (2001: 361-405; 436-461)
   Hsiung (2001: 26-34; 257-325)
   Brown (2001)
   Myres (1993)
   Weiss, et al. (1997:246-264)
   Mullerson (1994)
   Strang and Chang (1993)
   Riemer (2000)
   Rittberger (2001)

8) Global Commons & the Environment:Regimes and Governance
   ~Karns & Mingst (2004: 459-495)
   ~Young (1997: 87-114; 115-152; 153-224)
   *Joyner (1997: 287-361)
   *Hsiung (1997: 153-174)
   Churchill and Ulfstein (2000: 623-659)
   Choucri (1995)
   Sands (1995)
   Wapner (1996)
   Thompson (2001: 199-226)
   Renner (1996)
9) Peace & Security Regimes: Do Institutions Matter?
   Lake (2001: 129-160)
   Sarooshi (1999)
   White (1993)
   Duffield (1992)

10) Globalization, Interdependence, & International Governance
    ~Vayrynen (1999: 3-104)
    ~Nye and Donahue (2000: 45-71;155-207; 297-318; 347-368)
    Reinicke (1998:52-74)
    Rosenau (1997a)
    Strange (1997)
    Commission on Global Governance (1995)

11) Regionalism & International Governance: EU, NAFTA, APEC
    *Diehl (2001: 313-357 new wave of regionalism)
    Bromley (2001: 53-80; 143-164)
    Weiler (2000: 71-124; 169-199)
    Hsiung (2001: 159-253)
    Raworth (2001)
    Hajnal (1999)

12) Instruments of Global Governance: Effects and
    Effectiveness of International Regimes (and Institutions)
    ~Vayrynen (1999: 105-198; 223-244)
    *Hsiung (1997: 87-196)
    Cortell and Davis (1996: 451-478)
    Doxey (1987)
    Young (1999)
    Merrills (1998)

13) International Governance in Perspective
~Karns & Mingst (2004: 499-520)
~Vayrynen (1999: 199-244)
~Young (1997: 199-222)
~Diehl (2001: 483-508)
*Hsiung (1997: 197-218)
Hall and Biersteker (2002)
Choucri (1995: 477-507)
Hajnal (1999)
Rosenau (1997b:439-449)

**Other Requirements**

In addition to a final exam, a term paper of 25-30 double-spaced pages is required and due at the time of the final. You should have chosen a topic by the third week, in consultation with me. And by the fourth week, you should have ready a one-page statement containing the proposed topic of your paper with indications of a research strategy (incl. the major hypothesis and methodology) and some bibliographical items. (This would allow you plenty of time, after my review and comments, to finish your paper.) Final grade is based on the final exam (40%), the paper (40%), and continuing observation (including classroom participation: 20%)

I am available for consultation during my office hours, Mondays and Wednesdays 2:00-3:00 p.m.; 5:00-6:00 p.m.; and other times by appointment. My office is at 726 Broadway, Rm. 717; telephone: (212) 998-8523; and e-mail: <jch2@nyu.edu>.

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<>Some International Governance (IG) concerns and clues for possible term-paper topics:

- Empirical evidence of the mitigation of anarchy and IG
- Collective action as a vehicle of IG
- How is order maintained, expected functions performed, or cooperation brought about, under conditions of anarchy?--and
  - through what international institutions and/or regimes?
  - with what effects across different issue areas?
- Do regimes/institutions matter? how? in what issue area(s)?
- Domestic-international linkage in IG
- Collective action between states involving regimes/institutions
- Any given case as an illustration of IG
- The role of an international institution (e.g., ICAO, IMO, ILO, etc.) in IG
References


Economic Law, 1,1:83-122.
International Studies Quarterly, 43,1:59-82.

Krasner, Stephen (ed). 1982. International Regimes, a special issue of the quarterly


Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana.


**Challenge of Normative International Relations.** Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.


