



Course Title	Everything is Connected. Power, Structure and Agency in Global Governance
Category	Social Sciences, Politics & Education
Class Time	Session 2, July 23th – August 17th 2018 Track B Weekly schedule Monday: 9 am – 10.30 am & 11 am – 12.30 pm Wednesday: 9 am – 10.30 am & 11 am – 12.30 pm Thursday: 1.30 pm – 3 pm & 3.30 pm – 4.15 pm
Course Level & Target Group	Undergraduate students of all relevant subjects with a strong interest in the course topic.
Course Language	This course is taught in English, including readings in English. For the understanding of the texts and the discussions in class a language level B2 (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) is required.
ECTS	5 ECTS (45 contact hours)
Instructor	Christian E. Rieck

Course Objective & Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- understand core concepts of global governance and power in International Relations;
- enrich them with a specifically German worldview of international cooperation;
- apply these concepts to the institutions and organizations of our present global order;
- analyze foreign policy ideas and behavior of pivotal states in world politics;
- come up with concrete policy recommendations for their own countries.

Readings

Required

Reading materials will be provided online prior to the commencement of the course.
A course reader will be distributed at the beginning of the class.

Suggested

Amitav Acharya: *Rethinking Power, Institutions and Ideas in World Politics*, Routledge 2013.
Ian Bremmer: *Every Nation for Itself. Winners and Losers in a G-Zero World*, Penguin 2012.
Andrew Hurrell: *On Global Order*, Oxford 2007.
Oliver Stuenkel: *The BRICS and the Future of Global Order*, Lexington 2015.

The websites of both FOREIGN POLICY and FOREIGN AFFAIRS are not only a great source on current developments in the world regions, they also offer good coverage of the main institutions of global governance: www.foreignpolicy.com ; www.foreignaffairs.com

Course Description & Course Schedule

See below

Assignments

In order to gain 5 ECTS, you are required to attend class regularly, read all assigned texts, hold a brief presentation (20 min) and most importantly: to participate actively in our discussions. The topic of your presentation will be decided during our first class meeting.

In addition, you ought to hand in an essay of at least 2.000 words on the question:
“Whose Global Order? How can states influence global order and make it more resilient?”

The deadline for the essay will be August 31, 2018.

Assessment Components

Criteria for grading of the essay will be: coherence of argument; interaction with literature presented in the course; depth of understanding of concepts of global order presented in class; empirical understanding of how global governance works; quality of recommendations.

The final grade will be composed by evaluating the in-class presentation (30%) and the essay (40%). Active participation during class discussions will be taken into account as well (30%).

A minimum of 80% class attendance is required.

Full ECTS points will only be awarded if all of the mentioned components are fulfilled.

Expectations & Policies

Preparation for lively discussions in the classroom: be on time, have at least the required readings completed and points in mind for discussion or clarification.

Assignments: complete all assignments according to the specified requirements on schedule including handing over to the lecturer.

Commitment in class: pay particular attention to the lecturer and respect differences of opinions (classmates', lecturers, local constituents engaged with on the visits).

Academic guidelines: Comply with academic integrity policies (such as no plagiarism or cheating, nothing unethical), especially the academic honour code and the student code of conduct (see *FAQs* on www.huwisu.de).

Attendance policy: No unexcused absences are permitted. Students must contact their class teachers to catch up on missed work – to excuse absence please contact the HUWISU office (80% class attendance are required).

Field trips: if classes involve a field trip or other external visits, these require attendance as well as appearance in time – transportation difficulties are never valid reasons for an excused absence.

Cultural Extra-curricular Activities

HUWISU offers a fine selection of interesting extra-curricular activities and aims to give all participants an unforgettable stay in Berlin. Your program includes excursions, sport activities and social gatherings providing you the opportunity to get to know the city, the university and your classmates better and to meet students from all parts of the world. The costs for these offers are included in the course fees.

Below you will find examples of previously offered cultural activities. You will be informed about the respective cultural program after your enrolment via email as well as during the course period.

Political and historical guided tours:

- **Federal Chancellery (Bundeskanzleramt):** It's the central coordination point for the entire government policy. The office is in constant contact to departments and other authorities.
 - **German Parliament (Bundestag):** As the highest organ of the legislative in Germany it's elected by the German people. In practice Germany is governed by a bicameral legislature, of which the Bundestag serves as the lower house and the Bundesrat equals the upper house.
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- **House of Representatives (Abgeordnetenhaus):** It's the state parliament (Landtag) of Berlin and located in the center of the reunified city. Together with the Martin Gropius Bau, the Topography of Terror and the Bundesrat, it presents an arresting contrast to the flair of the new Potsdamer Platz.
- **Topography of Terror:** A permanent exhibition with focus on the central institutions of the SS and police during the "Third Reich" and the crimes they committed throughout Europe. With the help of mostly photographic material, visitors are led through the major themes of the exhibition's five main segments.
- **Political Archive:** As the "memory" of the Federal Foreign Office it preserves the files on German diplomacy since 1867, as well as the international treaties signed by the Federal Republic of Germany and its predecessors in title. The records are preserved, processed and made available for academic research.

Cultural guided tours:

- **Kreuzberg Tour:** Kreuzberg has emerged from its history as one of the poorest quarters in Berlin in the late 1970s to a cultural center of today's Berlin. A unique area and one of the hippest neighborhoods in Berlin with many bars, pubs and clubs.
- **Museum Island (Museumsinsel):** was awarded UNESCO World Heritage Status in 1999 and is an ensemble of five museums: Old Museum, New Museum, Old National Gallery, Pergamon Museum and Bode Museum.
- **Berlin Cathedral (Berliner Dom):** Berlin's largest and most important Protestant church is located on the Museum Island.
- **Daytrip to Potsdam:** Be inspired by the illustrious attractions of the UNESCO's World Heritage while underway through the city of Potsdam. Immerse yourself in the history and present of Potsdam and discover many palaces, gardens, and historic quarters such as the "Holländisches Viertel" or the "Nikolaikirche".
- **Exhibitions:** Berlin is known for its unique galleries and exhibitions, that is why we will visit at least one during the Winter University.

Social gatherings

- **Welcome Get-Together:** We invite you to meet all participants as well as the HUWISU staff in a relaxed atmosphere.
- **Boat trip:** Get to know Berlin from a completely new perspective and see Berlin's famous sights while floating along the river Spree.
- **Beach Volleyball:** A fun outdoor sport activity on long warm summer evenings for those who love to play and everyone who just want to enjoy watching the others play, lying in the sand, meet friends for some drinks, or simply relax in the middle of Berlin.
- **Biergarten:** You can't leave Berlin without having experienced a Biergarten. The perfect place to finish off your busy day with a cool "Feierabend" drink.
- **Farewell Party:** At the end of the Summer University we will come together to celebrate the exciting time with HUWISU.

Your Instructor

Christian E. Rieck is Senior Analyst for Regional Powers and Regional Integration at the Global Governance Institute in Brussels and Lecturer for German Foreign Policy and Contemporary History at Humboldt University Berlin. Previous posts in applied research include the foreign policy think tank at Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, the European Foresight Program at the technology think tank Stiftung Neue Verantwortung, the Latin American Institute of the German Institute for Global and Area Studies GIGA, as well as a Carlo Schmid Fellowship in the area of competition policy at the United Nations in Mexico City. Christian also teaches international relations, global governance and foreign and development policy at renowned universities in Brussels, Strasbourg and Potsdam – and is a tutor at the Academy for International Cooperation at GIZ in Bonn. He was a member of the Think Tank 20 process of the G20. The area studies specialist holds a postgraduate degree in Latin American Studies by the University of Oxford. Before that he studied law and economics in Bayreuth and Seville, then European and international public law at HU Berlin as well as at the European University Institute in Florence. His prize-winning work on European integration was awarded, among others, the Prize on the Future of Europe from the German Council on Foreign Relations.

EVERYTHING IS CONNECTED

POWER, STRUCTURE AND AGENCY

IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE



This course will give an overview of how global governance works in a world of networks, diluted power, fragmented organizational structures, renewed great power competition, and exceeded planetary boundaries. The focus will be on the actors, institutions and ideas of world politics today – from the UN family and Agenda 2030 to Great Powers to thematic alliances such as the OECD.

Some hope Germany will take on the mantle of “leader of the free world”. While it is true that Germany has entered a phase of “new responsibility” in its foreign policy and remains strongly committed to the liberal order and global sustainability, it is becoming more and more difficult for such powers to project its influence into the global order. The course will take this German perspective as a starting point to try to understand the state of global governance more broadly.

Who are the indispensable nations? Who are the spoilers? What kind of cooperation is needed to save the planet? Whose Global Order is it? How to save the world?

We will look at multilateralist and unilateralist behavior of states, and also at recent efforts to bring more sustainability to global governance. We will also identify non-Western visions of global governance. Finally, the course will revolve around the question of how to make the global liberal institutionalist order (and ultimately, our planet) more resilient in the face of new authoritarian challenges – after all, this is what Germany and other countries like it are striving to do.

Into Darkness?

The Global Order between Multilateralization and Multipolarity

Defining core concepts; overview over the literature on declinism and foreign policy; agency: multilateralism, bilateralism, unilateralism; structure: multipolarity, bipolarity, unipolarity; parallel processes of integration and fragmentation of global governance; defining the “liberal order”; challengers and unlikely allies of the global order; governance platforms; context factors: increasing complexity of de reading political will? Trends: Where are we going?

Pillars of the Liberal World Order:

The United Nations and the post-war liberal institutionalist consensus

The League of Nations and the interwar years; World War II and the lessons of history; defining and explaining liberal institutionalism; “Verrechtlichung”: cooperation by treaty; the Cold War and the UN; a history of the United Nations system: development, security, trade, sustainability; examples of UN agencies and funds; important actors in the UN; the EU and Germany in the UN; relation to other IOs; character of the UN: world polity or forum for national interests?

Issue Areas of Multilateral Integration:

Rio, Monterrey, Sendai, Paris, New York

The Earth Summit as a second Big Bang for the UN system; new instruments of global cooperation after the end of the Cold War: summitry; introduction to important thematic streams within the UN: development finance, disaster risk reduction, climate change, sustainability; relevance of these themes and relation to UN agencies; the UN and other IOs; needs for UN Reform; United Nations mandate: ambitious global governance or overstretch?

Non-Western Visions of Global Order:

Multipolar challenges to the multilateral order

Challenges to the liberal order from outside the West; regional integration as a showcase for Regional Power behavior in the Global South; large emerging powers as a new category of states with international ambitions; authoritarian internationalism; BRICS and China; competing integration mechanisms as a reaction to Western behavior; the democratic rollback and its implications for foreign policy and global governance.

Adapting to New Realities:

Modern diplomacy and modern diplomats

Looking for new qualities in diplomatic personnel; adapting the diplomatic and foreign policy infrastructures to the new complexities and challenges; new trends: public diplomacy, communication for democracy, a new cooperation culture; the changing roles and functions of embassies; rotating personnel and strategic partnerships; the case for reform: How do diplomacy and diplomats have to change?

Engaging Uncertainty:

The changing role of foreign policy instruments

New national actors in foreign policy: whole-of-government approaches; coordinating diplomacy in multi-level, multi-forum, multi-lateral settings; dealing with multipolarity: convincing potential Western and non-Western partners; engaging new forums and platforms; the role of strategic partnerships in global governance; FP effectiveness: aims, strategies, resources, partners, policies, instruments; how should foreign policy instruments change?

Weary World Order:

Contemporary challenges from within the multilateral order

Reasons for the eroding legitimacy of the liberal order in the West itself; globalization, democratic setbacks in the West and foreign policy; successful illiberalisms: reactions to non-Western challenges to the liberal order; homegrown sources of resistance to the liberal order; Brexit and Trump and the future of global cooperation; the triple crisis of the EU and its repercussions for the liberal order; evaluating outcomes: How successful was the liberal order?

Synthesis:

A cooperative or fragmented world order?

Cooperation and fragmentation as parallel processes of global governance; competing global regimes and emerging international fora; motivations for cooperation and competition; changing role models: China as a new stakeholder? The United States as a new spoiler? Looking at issue areas: How gridlocked is the global order really? Post-Westernism: What place for the West in the emerging global order?

Complexity and What to Do About It:

strategies, instruments and resources

Increasing complexity as the new normal; overcoming gridlock: coming up with new ideas on how to improve global governance; how to influence actors around the world to become responsible stakeholders of the global order; dealing with the problems of multi-level and multi-forum governance; deciding which platforms to support and which ones to observe; how our countries should adapt to the new realities: new aims, new strategies, new instruments, new resources.

Field Trip to an Embassy:**Non-Western perspectives on global governance**

How non-Western actors see global governance; perspectives on the Western-led liberal order; common aims and strategies; diverging interests; cooperation mechanisms and platforms of competition of choice; viewing Germany and German foreign policy from the outside; viewing China from a non-Western perspective.

Field Trip to a Government Agency:**Government perspectives on global governance**

How Germany defines global governance; Germany as an actor: ambitions for changes in global structures; German foreign policy instruments and foreign policy projects; "Gestaltungsmächte": shaping powers as partners in global governance; government perspectives on non-Western integration and spoilers of international cooperation.

Field Trip to a Think Tank:**Foreign policy perspectives on global governance**

German foreign policy and its critics; non-governmental perspectives on partners, platforms and projects in German foreign policy; China as competitor and collaborator in global governance; assessing success and failure in cooperation with traditional and non-traditional actors; new ideas for German foreign policy.