

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS LAB I & II “IDEALISM VS. REALITY”

PROFESSOR: **EDUARDO TRILLO DE MARTÍN-PINILLOS**

DEGREE: BACHELOR IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2014/ 2015

DEGREE COURSE YEAR: FIRST SECOND THIRD FOURTH

1º SEMESTER 2º SEMESTER

CATEGORY: BASIC COMPULSORY OPTIONAL

NO. OF CREDITS (ECTS): 6

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

TUTORIALS:

FORMAT: LECTURE & SEMINAR

PREREQUISITES:

1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

As in any human community, any organization or government operating at an international level will interact with each other to further their own aims, using all means at their disposal. Their main limitation is the existence of Law; internal laws that governments follow in accordance with the organization of each State, and international laws, that are established by the international community to prevent conflicts and to promote development. Nevertheless, governments sometimes decide that conflict is necessary or unavoidable either to survive or to develop. In that instance, these laws are breached or manipulated and the international community, as a whole, either reacts to prevent it or remain silent through lack of consensus. In any case, international relations may be defined as the way players on an international level interact when faced with challenge.

An idealistic view might think that governments and other international players would learn from history. That the existence of a principle against the use of force and the international protection of human rights in addition to the general acceptance of democracy as the international standard for political systems would all grant stability, growth and justice for all human beings. Furthermore, that there exists a common international understanding about how the world should be, and about how everyone should duly contribute to its progress. However, factors such as the shortage of natural resources, the desire for power or an irrational fear of destruction caused by historical suffering constantly undermine those propositions.

The reality is that international relations are still based on individual interest and relativism, although most international players often use common goals and general welfare as a façade against their critics. Nevertheless, international public opinion, either expressed by the media, by the international civil society or by people themselves in the street, is increasingly becoming a powerful counterweight because of the development of new technologies in communication. This dynamic ultimately restates the idea of progressing towards a better world for all mankind.

The objective of this seminar is that students gain the key analytical tools to understand and interpret any real international event.

2. CONTENT

SESSION 1

The United Nations System of Peace and Security.

Description

The system established by the UN Charter, principles and limits, and the recent practice at the Security Council. Study of the Security Council Resolution 2085.

Reading

Doc: "Why the Security Council Failed"; Glennon, Michael J. 82ForeignAff.16 (2003) (s-c)

SESSION 2

The right to legitimate defense.

Description

The right that every State has to legitimate defense as stated in the UN Charter. International practice, and the preventive use of force in the case of Israel.

Reading

Doc: "What's Wrong with Preventive War? The Moral and Legal Basis for the Preventive Use of Force", Ethics & International Affairs, Volume 19, Issue 3, pages 23–38, December 2005 (s-c)

SESSION 3

Recognition of States and Governments

Description

The recognition of new States and new governments according to a political or a legal perspective. Study of the cases of Palestine and Honduras.

Reading

Doc: "Recognition of States: The Collapse of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union"; Rich, Roland, 4Eur.J.Int'lL.36(1993) (s-c)

SESSION 4

Right to self-determination.

Description

The right to self-determination in the context of decolonization and other contexts from the point of view of International Law. Study of the case of Western Sahara.

Reading

Doc: "The Degrees of Self-Determination in the United Nations Era"; Frederic L. Kirgis, Jr. *The American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 88, No. 2 (Apr., 1994), pp. 304-310 (s-c)

SESSION 5

Diplomatic representation and protection.

Description

Composition and functions of diplomatic representations. The effects of diplomatic protection. Study of the case "Assange"

Reading

Doc: "Julian Assange and WikiLeaks: A Case Study in the Criminalization of Dissent"; Argument & Critique.(s-c)

SESSION 6

The right to seek asylum.

Description

The right to seek asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. The status of refugees. Statelessness. Study of the mandate of UNHCR.

Reading

Doc: The 1951 UN Convention on the Status of Refugees.(s-c)

SESSION 7

International armed conflicts and territorial occupation.

Description

Definition of International armed conflicts and main consequences. Limits to territorial occupation. Study of the case of Iraq.

Reading

Doc: "United States as Occupying Power over Portions of Iraq and Special Responsibilities under the Laws of War", The; Paust, Jordan J., 27SuffolkTransnat'lL.Rev.1(2003-2004) (s-c)

SESSION 8

International administration of territories.

Description

The international administration of territories under the United Nations in post-conflict countries. Study of the case of East Timor.

Reading

Doc: "United Nations Governance of Post-conflict Societies" Michael J. Matheson *The American Journal of International Law* , Vol. 95, No. 1 (Jan., 2001), pp. 76-85 (s-c)

SESSION 9

Internal conflicts and humanitarian intervention

Description

Internal conflicts within the international perspective. Unrest and revolution. The international protection of internally displaced persons. The condition of guerrilla and terrorist. Study of the case of Syria.

Reading

Doc: "The utility of human security: sovereignty and humanitarian intervention" **N Thomas, WT Tow - Security Dialogue, 2002** (s-c)

SESSION 10

The Principle of Non-discrimination.

Description

The Principle of Non-discrimination within the international perspective and in the special context of racial discrimination. Study of the system of “apartheid” in South Africa 1948-1991.

Reading

Doc: “The Meaning and Reach of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination”, Theodor Meron *The American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 79, No. 2 (Apr., 1985), pp. 283-318 (s-c)

SESSION 11

Death penalty and the right to physical integrity.

Description

Death penalty and the right to physical integrity within the international perspective. Study of the Islamic Law Sharia.

Reading

Doc: “Islam and Human Rights: A Case of Deceptive First Appearances”, Daniel Price *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, Volume 41, Issue 2, pages 213–225, June 2002 (s-c)

SESSION 12

Prohibition of torture.

Description

The international prohibition of torture. Study of the case of Guantanamo.

Reading

Doc: “The Prohibition of Torture as an International Norm of “jus cogens” and its Implications for National and Customary Law”, E. De Wet - *European Journal of International Law*, 2004 - *Eur J International Law* (s-c)

SESSION 13

Freedom of thought

Description

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion within an international perspective. Study of the case of Iran.

Reading

Doc: “Proselytism, Change of Religion, and International Human Rights”; Lerner, Nathan *12Emory, Int’l L. Rev.* 477(1998) (s-c)

SESSION 14

Liberty and security of person.

Description

Liberty and security of person within the international perspective. Procedural fairness. Study of the case of Belarus.

Reading

Doc: Amnesty International Annual Report 2013. (s-c)

SESSION 15

Control I

Description

Control I : It will consist in two parts: the first it will have theoretical questions and the second it will be an essay.

SESSION 16

Democracy I

Description

Democracy: The right to vote, the right to assembly, the right to public manifestation, the right of political association. Study of the Arab Spring.

Reading

Doc: "The Carter Center Releases Preliminary Statement on Second Round of Egypt's Presidential Election", June 2013.(s-c)

SESSION 17

Democracy II

Description

Democracy: The freedom of speech, the freedom of information. Study of China.

Reading

Doc: "A study of legal provisions and practices related to freedom of expression, the free flow of information and media pluralism on the Internet in OSCE participating States", OSCE. (s-c)

SESSION 18

Woman rights.

Description

The rights of women within the international context. Study of the case of Muslim countries in Africa and Asia.

Reading

Doc: "Female Genital Mutilation: A Discussion of International Human Rights Instruments, Cultural Sovereignty and Dominance Theory"; Trueblood, Leigh A. 28*Denv.J.Int'lL.&Pol'y*437(1999-2000) (s-c)

SESSION 19

Immigration

Description

Immigration within the international context. The liberty of circulation and the liberty of residence. Study of the situation in the European Union.

Reading

Doc: "Why migration policies fail", Stephen Castles *Ethnic and Racial Studies* Vol. 27 No. 2 March 2004 pp. 205–227 (s-c)

SESSION 20

Minority rights

Description

Minority rights within the international perspective. Indigenous rights. Study of the case of Macedonia

Reading

Doc: "Multiculturalism and Minority Rights: West and East"; Kymlicka, Will. 2002JEMIE(2002) (s-c)

SESSION 21

Hatred crimes

Description

The importance of hatred crimes within the international context. Study of the case of Germany.

Reading

Doc: Regulating Hatred: Whose Speech, Whose Crimes, Whose Power - An Essay for Kenneth Karst; Minow, Martha.47UCLAL.Rev.1253(1999-2000) (s-c)

SESSION 22

Former Yugoslavia

Description

Actors, factors and strategies in the conflict of former Yugoslavia.

Reading

Doc: "Who Were the Yugoslavs? Failed Sources of a Common Identity in the Former Yugoslavia". Dusko Sekulic, Garth Massey and Randy Hodson American Sociological Review , Vol. 59, No. 1 (Feb., 1994), pp. 83-97 (s-c)

SESSION 23

Middle East

Description

Actors, factors and strategies in Middle East.

Reading

Doc: Valbjorn, M., & Bank, A. (2012). The new Arab Cold War: rediscovering the Arab dimension of Middle East regional politics. *Review of International Studies*, 38(1), 3-24. (s-c)

SESSION 24

Central Africa

Description

Actors, factors and strategies in Central Africa.

Reading

Doc: "Eastern Congo: Why Stabilization Failed" International Crisis Group Report, Africa Briefing N°91 4 Oct 2012 (s-c)

SESSION 25
Israel - Palestine

Description

Actors, factors and strategies in the peace process for Israel-Palestine.

Reading

Doc: "Europe and the Israel–Palestinian peace process: the urgency of now", *European Security*, Volume 19, Issue 3, 2010, Special Issue: European 'security' governance. (s-c)

SESSION 26

The Bolivarian Movement in Latin America

Description

Origin, actors and perspectives of the Bolivarian movement in Latin America.

Reading

Doc. "South America After Chávez", *Survival: Global Politics and Strategy*, Volume 55, Issue 3, 2013 (s-c)

SESSION 27

Afghanistan

Description

Actors, factors and strategies in the conflict of Afghanistan.

Reading

Doc: "Quran Copy Burning in Afghanistan and the US 'Exit' Strategy", Shanthie Mariet D'Souza, *Institute of South Asian Studies Insights*, No. 158, March 5, 2012 (s-c)

SESSION 28

China Sea

Description

Actors, factors and strategies in the tensions in the China Sea.

Reading

Doc: "The South China Sea: Oil, Maritime Claims, and U.S.–China Strategic Rivalry", *The Washington Quarterly*, Volume 35, Issue 2, 2012 (s-c)

SESSION 29

Multinational enterprises and International Law

Description

Analysis of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

SESSION 30

Control II

Description

Control II : It will consist in two parts: the first it will have theoretical questions and the second it will be an essay.

3. EVALUATION SYSTEM

3.1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Students must fulfill the following requirements as part of the course:

1. Complete over the course of the semester all the required written assignments (see below) and write the final exam.
2. Engage and be prepared to discuss in class the core ideas and readings of the course. This requires that students complete all reading ahead of class and be attentive to the vocabulary, critical concepts and other ideas that are contained in all the course material.

3.2. EVALUATION AND WEIGHTING CRITERIA

Class sessions will include lecture and discussion. Students' evaluation will be made upon performance on written group assignments and class participation (40%) and an examination (60%).

ORAL AND WRITTEN GROUP ASSIGNMENTS (20%)

Throughout the course, students will be requested to prepare group assignments in writing that will have to be orally presented to the rest of students. A hard copy of the documents must be delivered to the professor at the beginning of each class. Students must also send the electronic document in advance.

The evaluation of the written assignments will focus on whether the document provides an answer to the questions asked or a clear and complete analysis of the international question raised and how well students reason and argue their views. In addition, the document must be written in a clear and well-structured manner and it must include the relevant footnotes when referring to statements given, opinions expressed or facts provided by other authors. Copy-pastes will not be accepted, students must demonstrate that they are capable of conducting an independent analysis and explaining facts using their own words.

CLASS PARTICIPATION AND INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS (20%)

Students are expected to attend and prepare in advance for all class meetings and to participate actively in debates. The evaluation of class participation will depend on the depth and quality of the contribution, its clarity and the frequency of contributions. The contributions should demonstrate understanding and knowledge of the topic, capacity of independent analysis and reflection and ability to see the relationship between theory and practice. The contributions should be well-argued and expressed in clear manner that it is easy to follow. Students must refrain from merely repeating what has already been said by other students. They must participate in class discussions throughout the course. The grades obtained for the written quizzes will also be included in the grade for participation.

As regards the weekly assignments, they will consist in writing and essay following the requirements established for the group written assignments on quality.

EXAM (60%)

The exam will consist in two parts. The first part will have several short concept questions to be answered. The second part will be an essay where the student must demonstrate his/her capacity of critical analysis. It is essential that students know and understand key concepts, most relevant historical events and main dynamics of the topics studied in the course. Both content and form will be taken into account for the evaluation.

3.3. EXAMINATION POLICY

1. Students have up to 4 examination sessions per course over two consecutive academic years.
2. IE University has a mandatory Class Attendance Policy that calls for students to attend a minimum of 70% of class sessions in a course. An absence, for any reason, counts towards the maximum of 30% allowed absences. Failure to comply with any of these requirements will result in students being ineligible to sit for the exam in both the 1st and 2nd examination sessions. These students will be required to sit for the exam in the 3rd session.
3. Grading for make-up exams will be subject to the following rules:
 - Students who failed the course in the first round of exams will be eligible to re-sit in the 2nd examination session. *Warning:* students who do not comply with the attendance policy requirements will be required to sit for the exam in the 3rd examination session.
 - The highest grade that a student may earn in the 2nd examination session is 8.

3.4. EXTRAORDINARY EVALUATION

In the event that you do not satisfy the requirements to pass the class, you will have the option to take an extraordinary supplemental exam.

This extraordinary exam may be complemented and/or replaced by additional supplemental assignments as part of your overall evaluation.

Dispensation for the inclusion of additional evaluation criteria in the event of an unsatisfactory grade will be made solely at the discretion of your professor. In accordance with university policy, extraordinary exams must without exception be taken in Segovia during the extraordinary exam period.

4. USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES IN CLASS

This subject does not require the use of a laptop in class. Barring exceptional circumstances, such as physical disabilities requiring the use of a laptop, they are not permitted in the classroom.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

There are no compulsory texts to study this subject with the exception of the specific readings provided for each session of the seminar.

Nevertheless, the following texts are recommended as general consultation guides:

Title: The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations

Author: John Baylis & Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (Ed.)

Publisher / Edition / Year: Oxford University Press, 2011

ISBN / ISSN: 978-1-19-956909-0

Medium: PRINT ELECTRONIC

Title: International Law. Cases and materials

Author: Harris, JD

Publisher / Edition / Year: Sweet and Maxwell, 7th edition, 2010

ISBN / ISSN: 9781847032782

Medium: PRINT ELECTRONIC

6. PROFESSOR'S BIO

EDURDO TRILLO DE MARTÍN PINILLOS

Eduardo Trillo de Martín-Pinillos is Ph. D. In International Law and Associate Professor in International Public Law and International Relations at UNED, Madrid, (Spain). He has worked for more than 15 years as an International consultant for International Organisations in the field of democratisation, rule of Law, human rights, good governance, institutional capacity building, support to civil society and public administration reform.

7. OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST:

Office Hours: The professor is available for meeting students following an appointment made in advance by e-mail.

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