**Course Description:**

The rising tide of regionalism has been a striking feature in international relations during the 1990s and the early years of the twenty-first century. Initially, most analysts regarded regionalism as a European phenomenon, modeled upon the institutions established in postwar Europe, then merged into the current European Union and successively, though unsuccessfully, applied in the so-called developing countries of Latin America and Africa. Since the end of the Cold War, however, regionalism has become more diversified, and the European model has mostly been rejected as inapplicable. Instead, new variants of regionalism have emerged, both in conceptual terms as well as in political practice, most dramatically in Southeast Asia but, to some extent, also in Latin America and parts of Africa. ‘New regionalism’ has become a serious rival and better appreciated strategic and conceptual alternative to globalization. Even more recently, China’s inclusion into the World Trade Organization has boosted expectations that regionalism will also take roots in East Asia, where the Chinese government has launched a series of provocative initiatives to advance prospects of economic cooperation, political strategies of conflict resolution and patterns of cultural communication within processes of the formation of transnational civil society.

The course examines long-term as well as short-range factors that are behind the rise of regionalism. It seeks to reveal long-term factors through historical description. It seeks to establish short-term factors through theory-based analysis. It will also reflect on the likely consequences of regionalism, namely the reduction of the border-controlling capability of governments of sovereign states and its results, legal as well as undocumented migration together with rising human security concerns. For the purpose of this course, regionalism will comprise regional integration and regional cooperation. Regionalism will be approached in its historically grown and regionally specific forms. It will be defined formally as a process of the shift of collective identities and loyalties within various levels of regionality. Levels of regionality are institutions of governance in which certain types of control over population groups in areas of various extensions are vested legitimately. Among the levels of regionality that are taken into account in this course are institutions of local governance, institutions of district governance, institutions of regional governance within or regional agreements across sovereign states,
governments of sovereign states and institutions of regional governance above sovereign states. The course will also provide an introduction to a number of controversial issues. Among them are: the merit of distinguishing between contractual and institutional regionalism; the difficulty of separating regional identity from national identity; the logic of differentiating between macro-regions and micro-regions; the *problematique* of ranking the legitimacy of regional institutions above that of institutions of sovereign states; the possibility or lack of possibility of controlling undocumented migration within states with a liberal constitution; the advantage of allowing a competition among governments of sovereign states and civil society as security providers; the problem of determining the role of transnational civil society as a factor of regionalism.

Learning Objectives:
The course aims at allowing students to develop and sharpen their own views about past and ongoing processes of regional integration and regional cooperation. It does so by contextualizing regionalism with its history in various parts of the world, thereby contending the perception that regionalism is essentially of European origin. It also interconnects regionalism with parallel processes that partly impact on and partly result from it, namely migration and the security discourse. It is neither a surprising nor a contingent matter that ‘new regionalism’ began to feature in the academic debate simultaneously with ‘new migration’ and ‘new security’. ‘New migration’ stands for perceptions of new attitudes towards migration among migrants and administrators in charge of controlling migration. ‘New security’ stands for the widening scope of the notion of security beyond the reach of military affairs into the area of human security. ‘New migration’ and ‘new security’ are interconnected with ‘new regionalism’ because regionalism makes existing international boundaries threadbare and thereby reduces the border-controlling capability of governments of sovereign states. As a consequence, the security discourse can no longer be limited to matters concerning the military nor can it be confined to issues that fall within the competence of governments of sovereign states. The study of regionalism thus has much to reveal about the structure of institutions of statehood and their fates vis-à-vis pressures emerging from populations within and beyond the boundaries of sovereign states.

Career Relevance:
The course focuses on the management of international relations through state political institutions and higher echelons of administration. It relates analyses of relevant core international relations theories with discussions of the political consequences of their application in practice and does so mainly with regard to issues pertaining to regional integration. It also offers critical approaches to the handling of the diversity of conflicting perceptions in the international arena and provides criteria for the assessment of the political significance of movements aimed at changes of state structures. It identifies regional integration, migration and security demands as the core thematic issues driving such movements.

Course Context or Rationalization:
The course is intended to supplement the thematically wider courses on Foreign Policy, History of International Relations and International Politics with analyses and discussions of issues pertaining to state legitimacy, its deficits, specifically in post-colonial states and with regard to the long-term dimension. The underlying assumption is that state legitimacy evolves over longer periods of time and, consequently, demands careful planning. The course points towards the effects of issues relating to regional integration, migration and security provision upon the maintenance of state legitimacy in the long term. In doing so, it examines the impact of state legitimacy on the preservation of international peace.
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<tr>
<th>Delivery Methods:</th>
<th>Lecture with classroom discussions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessment:</td>
<td>Final report: 80%; active participation in class: 20%</td>
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<td>Prerequisite:</td>
<td>Some knowledge of international relations theories might be helpful.</td>
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| Textbook(s)               | Reference books/Journal Articles:  
  - Daudi Chwa, Kabaka of Buganda, Letter to Sir Ormsby Gore, Colonial Office in the Government of the United Kingdom, September 1927  
| Class Outline             | 1. Theories of the State and of International Relations  
  2. Regional Integration: An Historical Overview, Part I: The Region Before the State  
  3. Regional Integration: An Historical Overview, Part II: The State Succeeding the Region as a Major Category in International Relations  
  4. Regional Integration: An Historical Overview, Part III: The Region After the State  
  5. Regional Integration Theory  
  6. Institutional vs Contractual Integration: Shifting Loyalties and Identities  
  7. Regional Cooperation vs Regional Integration  
  8. Migration Theory  
  9. Security  
  10. Concluding Remarks |
| Others (if any)           | A full-length syllabus containing extensive bibliographical information will be made available to students registering for the course. |