Course Description and Objectives:

In the last century, the number of organizations bringing together different states to pursue their common interests has increased dramatically, as has the impact of these organizations on international politics. The range of activities and practical influence of these bodies are vastly greater now than they ever have been before. Some have seen in this trend a movement toward the eventual end of the sovereign nation state; others say these organizations simply represent the forum in which these sovereign states pursue their interests in an increasingly complex world, but there is no doubt that the functioning of the modern international system cannot be understood without considering the influence of international organizations. This class will address these issues, and will leave students with a better understanding of the history, roles, potential, and limitations of these bodies. It will help students to comprehend the incentives which compel individuals and nations come together across territorial boundaries to pursue their common goals, and the means by which they have done so in the past and are likely to do so in the future.
國際組織是旨在促進其成員在相關領域之合作及共識，或特定價值與目標的提倡與實踐，並且具
有建制化機構或相互聯繫的制度一個超越國家疆界的正式組織。國際組織依其性質、功能、組
成成員、結構與國際法上地位的不同，可區分：政府間國際組織(Intergovernmental organizations, 
IGO)與國際非政府組織(International nongovernmental organizations, INGO)。兩者的共同特徵包
括：1) 爲一個持續發揮功能的常設組織；2) 成員的加入應出於自身的意願；3) 以書面載明組織
的宗旨、架構與運作方式；4) 設置至少得徵詢成員意見或匯集成員意見的議事場域或機制；
5) 設置總理行政庶務、管理與訊息傳遞的常設祕書單位。本選修課程的主題在探討 IGO 與 INGO
的發展沿革及其在國際社會中所扮演的角色、主要國際組織之介紹、國際組織的相關理論、功能
性國際組織與建制和主權國家及全球民間社會的互動。透過本課程，學生將瞭解國與國之間願意
尋求多邊合作與建立多邊機制的原因，以及諸多跨國議題的發展與演變。

Required Textbooks

1. Pease, Kelly-Kate S., 2008, International Organizations: Perspectives on 
2. Timely Handouts (passed out in the previous one/two sessions before the exact 
   session covering the specified issue/theme)

Discussion Topics and Assigned Readings:

Week 1 9/18 Introduction of IO
   - Ch2
Week 2 9/25 Theoretical Approaches
   - Ch3, 4
Week 3 10/2 United Nations and International Security
   - Ch5
Week 4 10/9 European Union and Regional Integration
   - Handout
Week 5 10/16 World Trade Organization and International Trade
   - Ch7
   Presentation 1
Week 6 10/23 International Regime and Human Rights
   - Ch10
   Debate 1
Week 7 10/30 International Organization and Public International Law
   - Handout
   Presentation 2

Week 8 11/6 Midterm Exam

Week 9 11/13 Invited Speech/Visual Learning
Course Requirements

1) Attending lectures every Tuesday. Regular and active participation in class will count for 10% of the final grade. The course is primarily in lecture form, supplemented by leading and recitation discussion.
2) Keeping up with the assigned readings and handouts.
3) Taking the Midterm Exam.
4) Joining a Debate/Presentation

Topics on Debates:
1. 聯合國安全理事會的規模擴大，是否更能發揮其功能？
2. 我國現階段尋求參與政府間國際組織，應否爭取較觀察員地位更高之會員體地位與資格？
3. 國際貿易與國際人權規範應否脫鉤？
4. 國際非政府組織應否在國際公法上享有部分或完整之國際法人格？

Targets of IGOs for Presentations (How can Taiwan join in the IGOs?):
1. WHO (World Health Organization)
2. WMO (World Meteorological Organization)
3. ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization)
4. ILO (International Labor Organization)
5. UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
6) Taking the Final Exam.
6) I strongly encourage students to e-mail me or visit during office hours about any questions or problems that they may have.

Grading and Policies

1) Weights: participation 10%, debate/presentation 20%, final exam 40%, midterm exam 30%.
2) Students are expected to take both exams on time. Make-up examinations will not be administered except in the case of a medical emergency, documented by a licensed physician. If it really applies, you must contact me to request the make-up exam. Make these arrangements as soon as you know of the conflict – prior to the exam date if possible.

Scholastic Dishonesty

Scholastic dishonesty is any act that violates the rights of another student with respect to academic work or that involves misrepresentation of a student's own work. Scholastic dishonesty includes (but is not limited to) cheating on assignments or examinations, plagiarizing (misrepresenting as one’s own anything done by another), submitting the same or substantially similar papers (or creative work) for more than one course without consent of all instructors concerned, depriving another of necessary course materials, and sabotaging another's work.