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Preliminary remark: At the Faculty of Law of Universitas Gadjah Mada the courses are shared by several lecturers. This table informs about my lectures in the courses "Law and Globalization" (LL.M program) and "Hukum dan Globalisasi" (MIH) from September to November 2026. They complement those of my colleague *Dr. Ranga Aditya Dachlan* resp. my colleagues *Dr. Haekal Al Asyari* and *Dr. Laurensia Andrini*.

Part 2: Globalisation and the world order of states

- lectures 4 - 9 (LL.M) resp. 5 - 10 (MIH))

§ 1 The world order of sovereign territorial states

- I. The divided planet and its rudimentary legal world order
- II. The prominent role of the territorial state
- III. Concept and nature of the state
- IV. The historical relativity of the world order of sovereign territorial states

§ 2 The sovereignty of the state

- I. The sovereignty of the state as a consequence of the right to self-determination of peoples
- II. The sovereignty of the state as a fundamental pillar of the world order of states that can only be changed or altered by global consensus
- III. The essence of the sovereignty of the state
- IV. The far-reaching legal consequences of the sovereignty of the state
- V. An inseparable political-philosophical consequence: the ultimate responsibility of the state
- VI. Sovereignty and the constitution

§ 3 The development from the solitary loner state to international trade, joint markets, multilateral inter- and supranational cooperation, integration and globalisation

- I. The old order of solitary loner states
- II. The inability of the individual states to meet the challenges of our time
- III. The states exploring new ways under the rule of public international law
 - 1) States seeking alternatives to merging into a larger, more capable state
 - 2) Direct cooperation through international treaties
 - 3) International cooperation in conventional international organisations
 - 4) Supranational cooperation in supranational organisations
 - 5) Geo-regional integration in a non-state but state-like supranational union/"Staatenverbund"
 - 6) Transnational cooperation
 - 7) Development of a global international economic system (→ see Part 1 of the course)
- IV. The intensification of global trade and international cooperation into a phenomenon of globalisation
 - 1) Definition of globalisation
 - 2) Early stages resp. precursors of globalisation
 - 3) The general, broad and rapid advance of globalisation since the end of the Cold War

- V. Globalisation and geo-regionalisation
- VI. The world order of states in the 21st century: open and integrated statehood, global trade and a plurality of legal forms of cooperation and associations of states in a globalised world

§ 4 The facets of globalisation

- I. Economic globalisation (including financial globalisation)
- II. Technological globalisation (including digital globalisation)
- III. Cultural and socio-cultural globalisation
- IV. Global crime and terrorism prevention
- V. Global climate and environmental protection
- VI. Global regulations for the use of the seas
- VII. Towards a "globalisation of law"?

§ 5 Outlook: the prospects of globalisation

- I. The threat to globalisation posed by the rise of national populism and global "bullies"
(→ see Part 3)
- II. The need to reorganise globalisation in order to stabilise it
 - 1) The need for a comprehensive reform of international economic law (→ Part 1)
 - 2) The need for global minimum regulation for digital products and services, including AI
 - 3) The need for a sound legal framework for international aid and cooperation in the event of pandemics, natural disasters and catastrophic consequences of climate change
 - 4) The need for strong multilateral institutions and confidence-inspiring, effective and reliable dispute resolution and enforcement mechanisms in the law an globalisation
- III. The need to reorganise globalisation to ensure a fairer distribution of benefits
- IV. The need to ensure effective human rights protection in the context of globalisation
 - 1) The need to insist on full respect and enforcement of human rights as a legal precondition for accepting a state as a partner in international trade and economic cooperation
 - 2) The need to regulate and enforce the responsibility of businesses in the field of human rights
- V. The need to support globalisation losers to adapt to the realities of the globalised world
- VI. The prospects for globalisation under such a legal framework

Part 3: Preserving the rule-based international legal order in turbulent times

• lectures 10 - 13 (only LL.M)

§ 6 The rule-based international legal order of sovereign but cooperating territorial states

- I. Cooperation based on law, not on political "understandings" or deals between leaders
- II. Cooperation based on the premise of the legal equality of states, not on the dominance of the larger or stronger
- III. Multilateral, not bilateral cooperation
- IV. Institutional cooperation in international organisations with strong institutions

§ 7 The challenge of the rule-based international legal order by the rise of hegemonial global "bullies" and the cowardness of the international community

- I. The attempts of the Russian President Vladimir Putin to restore the Soviet empire in breach of public international law
- II. The assaults of the American President Donald Trump on public international law
- III. Threats and encroachments of the People's Republic of China under President Xi Jinping in violation of public international law

- IV. Iran's attack on the freedom of the seas in the Strait of Hormuz
- V. The failure of the international community to take decisive action to uphold public international law against the global "bullies"
- VI. The consequences of the recent developments: from multilateral, institutionalised cooperation among equals to hegemonic bilateral relations?

§ 8 The European and German commitment to preserve and expand the rules-based, multilateral and institutionalised global cooperation and trade

- I. The European Union's commitment to the rules-based international order and effective multilateral cooperation - a long-standing guideline of its foreign policy
- II. Scepticism regarding this commitment in the Global South and the short-term attempt in March 2026 to officially shift to an interest-driven European foreign policy
- III. Germany's unwavering commitment to the rules-based international order - a repeatedly declared and reaffirmed fundamental pillar of German foreign policy
- IV. Scepticism regarding this commitment in the Global South and the failure of Germany's bid for a seat on the UN Security Council in June 2026
- V. The defence of the rules-based international order as a common vital interest of Europe, in particular Germany, and Southeast Asia
- VI. The necessity to forge global alliances in order to effectively defend the rules-based international order against the hegemonic ambitions of the global "bullies"

§ 9 The Indonesian-European Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IEU-CEPA) of 2025 as an important step to sustain globalisation and promote international trade and cooperation in a rules-based international legal order

- I. Free trade agreements and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements as part of the answer to the challenges caused by the hegemonic "bullies"
- II. The legal nature, binding force and economic significance of the IEU-CEPA
- III. Key elements of the IEU-CEPA
- IV. The implementation of the IEU-CEPA

More information on this course contribution at www.thomas-schmitz-yogyakarta.id. For any questions, suggestions and criticism please contact me via WhatsApp (+62 812 9824 3441) or e-mail (tschmit1@thomas-schmitz-eu.de) or in my office (Building A, room A.VI.11).

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