Pufendorf Institute Application 2020
Theme Proposal on

The Future of Human Rights

This Application:
- Front Page
- Theme Proposal on The Future of Human Rights
- Appendix 1: Theme Organisation, Outputs and Timeline
- Appendix 2: Main Researchers
- Appendix 3: Network (Scholars)
- Appendix 4: Network (Organisations)
- Appendix 5: Brief CVs of Main Researchers (Separate Document)
- Appendix 6: CVs of Visiting Professors B.S. Chimni and Jessica Whyte (Separate Document)
- Appendix 7: Budget (Separate Document)

Coordinator and Contact:

Mo Hamza
Professor of Risk Management and Societal Safety, Faculty of Engineering, Lund University
mo.hamza@risk.lu.se

Theme Members:

Radu Mares
Interim Head of Research, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Lund University
radu.mares@rwi.lu.se

Matthew Scott
Senior Researcher and Head of People on the Move thematic area, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Lund University
matthew.scott@rwi.lu.se

Annika Bergman-Rosamond
Associate Professor of Political Science and International Relations, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, Lund University
annika.bergman_rosamond@svet.lu.se

Daria Davitti
Postdoctoral Fellow, Faculty of Law, Lund University
daria.davitti@jur.lu.se

Christopher Mathieu
Associate Professor of Sociology of Work and Organisation, Department of Sociology, Lund University
christopher.mathieu@soc.lu.se

Vasna Ramasar
Associate Senior Lecturer, Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Science
vasna.ramasar@hek.lu.se

The Future of Human Rights

Introduction

At its third session in 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations, inspired by the enormity of human suffering brought about by WWII, proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) as 'a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations'. Seventy years later, human rights are part of the international, regional and national legal and institutional landscapes. Human rights are claimed by individuals and groups worldwide in challenges against state (in cases relating to reproductive rights,[1] children's rights,[2] environmental rights,[3] refugee rights[4] and so forth) as well as corporate power.[5]

Achievements since 1948 have been significant, with dramatic gains in the standard of living of billions of people around the world as reflected in the Human Development Index[6] and other measures.[7] Far fewer people are killed in armed conflict,[8] and gender equality has been 'mainstreamed' within international organisations (IOs) and diplomatic services (Aggestam & Towns, 2019; Aggestam & Bergman Rosamond, 2019; Bergman Rosamond, 2020; Runyan, A. & S. Peterson, 2010), even if women still lack adequate representation in key decision-making processes[9] and suffer disproportionately from gendered violence (True, 2013). Although clearly not the result of human rights law alone, these achievements reflect the ambition articulated in the UDHR.

However, with the rise of populism and authoritarianism, enabled and exacerbated by digital technologies and economic opportunities in the global markets, combined with the catastrophic and socially disruptive impacts of climate change, this early period may come to be considered a golden age for human rights. Key institutions and the substantive rights they uphold (including both economic and social rights such as the right to food, the right to health, and civil and political rights such as the right to privacy and the right to political participation) are under threat, calling into question the future of the human rights system as we know it. Andrew Gilmour, the outgoing assistant secretary-general for human rights, said the regression of the past 10 years hasn't equaled the advances that began in the late 1970s - but it is serious, widespread and regrettable.[10]

Human rights beyond the law and legal studies

The idea of human rights has been attacked for being too legalistic, rather state-centered, too reactive, ever expanding in its scope, weak in implementation, coopted by the powerful, irrelevant on big issues in society such as inequality, possibly not equipped conceptually to account for the increasing complexities and uncertainties of the current world and so on. Whether these weaknesses are genuine or only perceived, mainstream, legal dogmatic approaches to human rights need critical social science perspectives to adapt to changing times especially on major shifts and **two megatrends** the world has been going through, and which this proposed theme highlights. These megatrends challenge human rights in ways that the law and legal studies are unable to address without including other disciplines and fields of study. Our proposal seeks to stimulate critical reflection against the backdrop of:

- *The Anthropocene* is the transition from the naturally flux climate under which all of human civilisation had developed into a new environmental regime of bio-physical impacts in which humans are the dominant force driving fundamental changes in eco-systems. Economic and social rights are most obviously impacted in this process, as evidenced by deprivation of food, water and shelter in the context of extreme weather events, decreased economic and food security resulting from diminished harvests owing to drought and sea level rise, and impacts on the right to health as a result of increases in vector-borne diseases and extreme high temperatures. The interdependencies between human rights protection and environmental protection are increasingly recognised within the UN SDGs framework. Human rights law is increasingly invoked in global climate negotiations (see reporting from the recent COP 25 in Madrid), but greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise (WMO, 2019). At the same time, decisions regarding how to implement 'historically unprecedented' (IPCC 2018, 16) changes to social organisation to counter

climate change impact are not without adverse implications for the enjoyment of human rights, where impacts are likely to reflect existing patterns of discrimination within and across societies. Concepts such as 'cosmopolitan justice' (Caney, 2005b), 'just transition' and 'energy justice' (McCauley et al, 2019) reflect human rights considerations but expressly embrace vernacular conceptions of justice (Alston, 2019a).

- *Digitalisation* is the rapid increase in computing power bringing science-fiction-like feats of human ingenuity to bear on myriad aspects of social organisation across much of the globe and presents both promises and threats. Two impacts of digitalisation are particularly notable: its role in speeding up economic exchanges on a global scale, and in enabling cyber-authoritarianist models of governance and development. The human rights impacts that are most keenly threatened in this development relate to rights to privacy, political participation, freedom of association, and access to accurate and objective information. Enormous and adverse human rights issues are reflected in the vision of the total information society of mass surveillance (UN News, 2014), erosion of civil liberties and privacy in the name of collective protection (Sharpe, 2019), and disproportionate reliance on the state and/or global corporations as all aspects of life become increasingly digitised (Pilkington, 2019).

Although international human rights law provides an important, if threatened, institutional and conceptual framework for protecting fundamental rights, a purely legalistic approach cannot suffice. This multidisciplinary Pufendorf theme combines perspectives from global ethics, international relations, sociology and decolonisation studies with expertise in international human rights law to help answer an important question.

Human rights between trends and nexuses

Against this backdrop of a fast changing world where the future of a powerful idea that marked the 20th century is in question, this Pufendorf Theme will centre its work around the question **'what is the future of human rights?'** We set out to answer this question by examining three deeply interconnected features of life in the early Anthropocene which the legal language and institutions of human rights have hitherto been unable to effectively contend with. We refer to these features as 'nexus points', as they are sites where both the changes to the earth's systems and changes to social systems are visible in themselves as well as in conjunction. We consider:

- Economic Globalisation and Corporatisation
- Migration
- Authoritarianism

Nexus 1: Economic Globalisation and Corporatisation

The neoliberal economic model that took hold in the 1980s and exploded with the onset of economic globalisation in the 1990s has dramatically transformed the contours of power at national as well as international levels (Brabazon, 2016). The world in which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was drafted was a world shaped by sovereign states, and this paradigm of state sovereignty is central to the human rights canon. Although sovereignty remains a concept that states cling to, corporate actors are increasingly involved in global as well as national processes, including those relating to human rights (Hafner-Burton and McNamara, 2019, Chimni, 2004). As well as issues and problematics of sovereignty this Theme will consider multiple understandings of 'corporatisation' and their impact on human rights namely, the move towards tripartism (i.e. state and social actors' high level dialogue and decision making in the political process); and the process of turning public sector activities into corporate entities that can be everything from wholly owned by states, counties and municipalities to selling parts or the whole of these new companies to private actors.

Governance innovations are underway and bear on our understanding of human rights as risks to be managed rather than simply rights to be claimed (Mares, 2019). Corporatisation brings to the fore not only instances of corporate abuse but also the limited ways in which the state respects, protects

and fulfils human rights within a context of neoliberal economic ordering with well-documented social, equality and human rights implications (Whyte, 2019; Moyn, 2018).

In addition to well documented cases of corporate human rights violations, corporations have also been a key driver of digitalisation, which is a necessary component of the globalisation of markets and the transportation infrastructure (Scholte, 2005), and of public sector decision-making processes (Allen and Masters, 2019). Economic globalisation also aligns, unsurprisingly, with overreliance on fossil fuels to drive rapid growth models, and consequently the massive increase in greenhouse gas emissions since the 1990s (see the Keeling Curve)[11]. Twenty companies are responsible for one third of all carbon emissions (Heede, 2019), coupled with corporate lobbying playing a major role in preventing the kind of political action necessary to tackle climate-change entrenched inequality since the 1970s. Additionally, international investment law, which enables foreign investors to bring states to international arbitration, can further undermine human and environmental progress, especially in the Global South (Davitti, 2019; Chimni, 2017).

Given the state's distinctive position in international law as the guarantor of human rights for people within its jurisdiction, and the insistence on the transformative power of the private sector, what are the implications that this phenomenon has on the identity and role of the state within the changing international economic order? What are the implications of economic globalisation and corporatisation for the realisation of human rights?

Nexus 2: Migration

Human mobility, a term that encompasses both migration and forced displacement, is a defining feature of life in the 21st century. Presently, more than 60 million people are forcibly displaced, either within their own countries or across international borders – the highest since WWII (UNHCR, 2019). The International Organization for Migration estimates that nearly 300 million people are international migrants (IOM, 2019).[12] The recent adoption of the Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees reflects a widespread recognition that the international community has failed to address both the causes and consequences of forced displacement, and to guarantee the full enjoyment of human rights without discrimination. Regrettably, the Compacts themselves have been criticised for watering down fundamental principles of human rights and refugee law (Hathaway 2019; Chimni 2019)

Securitisation of human mobility stigmatises migrants (Leonard, 2010; Jones, 2016), as clearly seen in the mass media and hijacked by populist authoritarian movements worldwide (Saeed, 2016). This in turn has led to an increased reliance on practices such as indefinite detention in inhumane conditions (e.g. Nauru and Manus Islands, Libya); forced deportation without due process (e.g. as alleged in Turkey, Lebanon and Bangladesh); hostility towards migrants and the misuse of migration policies to achieve political aims (Albahari, 2015; d'Apollonia, 2015). Thus, processes that are already well in evidence can be expected to be amplified as a consequence of climate change and wider processes of environmental degradation, even if the total number of people moving across international borders does not increase dramatically.

Human rights are violated in all stages of human mobility from the 'root causes' such as armed conflict, environmental degradation and persecution that drive displacement (AU, 2019), to the enormous risks associated with transit between origin and host countries (Spijkerboer, 2017), to 'bare life' conditions in host countries and the risk of expulsion (Ongur and Zengin, 2019; Ncube, Chimbwanda and Willie, 2019; Ivanovic and Malavasi, 2019). Digitalisation is reflected in the heavy investment in border control technologies, including the use of biometrics, remote sensing, drone surveillance, and predictive modelling using big data (Cavelty and Leese, 2018) in states with the human and financial resources necessary for such initiatives (Neal, 2017).

As 'climate emergency' translates for many into 'climate security', existing widespread violations of the human rights of migrants can be expected to increase, in line with, but independent of, rising populist authoritarianism. If international human rights law has failed to protect the human rights of migrants during the golden age of human rights, how can it be reimagined and leveraged to address anticipated rights violations in the context presented above?

Nexus 3: Authoritarianism

The perceived failure of the state to control the entry and stay of non-citizens has provided fertile ground for populist movements hostile to the 'cosmopolitan and globalist' vision reflected in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Norris and Ingelhart, 2019; Rummens, 2017). Indeed, the enforcement of human rights law to require the admission or prevent the expulsion of certain non-citizens, and the condemnation of discrimination, ethnic cleansing, arbitrary detention and other serious human rights violations (e.g. the situation facing Rohingya in Myanmar, Uighurs in China or Muslims under India's controversial citizenship law) around the world has fuelled movements calling for states to withdraw from regional and international human rights institutions (Goodman, 2002; Soley and Steininger, 2018). Authoritarian states routinely invoke sovereignty to deflect criticism and seek to reshape international institutions away from more participatory ways of operating as seen by recent disputes in the UN system.[13] The shift in the global power balance after the end of the Cold War has created space for countries with known human rights abuses such as China and Saudi Arabia to become important players in institutions such as the UN Human Rights Council (Wilson and Graham, 2016). Such authoritarian states strive to redefine human rights: a shift from human rights as individual rights towards ideas of collective rights, rights of the state, or prominence of national development over 'foreign' values of human rights. Broad narratives about insecurity and the need for stronger, more comprehensive controls on social life, including through enhanced police powers (surveillance, collection of biometrics, predictive policing) (Coleman, 2004) are evident in Brazil, India, the USA, the United Kingdom, Hungary, Turkey and many others (Topak, 2014).

Fuelling these fears are concerted disinformation campaigns that use digital technologies to sew discord through creating visions of social life that amplify perceived security threats (Davitti, 2018), and confine like-minded people to bubbles (see literature on Brexit and Russian disinformation campaigns in the EU and US) that inherently turn them away from the human rights paradigm, or suspends it in the name of protection against fabricated threats to national unity, harmony or the preservation of a culture (e.g. The Great Replacement conspiracy theory).

As the extreme pressures that human societies across the planet are beginning to experience intensify as a consequence of climate change, biodiversity loss, toxic pollution and human mobility, the social unrest that we can anticipate is likely to strengthen the hand of authoritarian movements, who promise security at the price of fundamental rights to privacy, liberty, due process, and so forth.

How will human rights be upheld with the closing of the state and growing authoritarianism? How does the international human rights system deal with non-co-operative authoritarian states? And how would such a vision be achieved in light of the potentially overwhelming pressures described above?

Theme approach and methodology

The attention this project systematically pays to these divisions aligns with the bedrock principle of human rights, that is, non-discrimination. Our starting point is that the unfolding of the two megatrends: changes in eco-systems reflected in the concept of the Anthropocene impacting social systems, and changes in social systems as a consequence of digitalisation have both direct and potentially synergistic impacts on the three nexus points. The approach we will take to exploring these dynamics is as follows.

First, the concept of human rights, whilst having an inherently legal character, is itself contested and leveraged by different actors for different purposes. It is not monolithic or static but socially constructed and subject to change. Consequently, we will devote time to synthesising legal dogmatic as well as critical perspectives (gender, ethical, decolonial, risk-management, etc.) on human rights norms and institutions. The result will be a flexible but shared appreciation of how the Theme relates to this central concept, taking into account critiques from global ethics (Bergman Rosamond and Phythian, 2012)[14], gender studies and feminist international relations (IR) scholarship (Bergman Rosamond, 2020; Caney, 2015), and post-colonial, decolonial and 'third world' approaches (Chimni, 2007) as well as those arguments advanced by proponents of nationalistic, authoritarian systems of social organisation.

Next, we will engage in explorations of the dynamic interactions between the megatrends and each individual sub-theme or nexus. Hence, we will explore how changes in eco-systems and

digitalisation interact with the process of economic globalisation and corporatisation of governance processes and services[15], migration and authoritarianism considering a number of core questions:

1. In what ways are substantive human rights impacted when megatrends intersect with particular features of life in the early Anthropocene?
2. What are the consequences for the enjoyment of human rights if the adverse impacts identifiable at this nexus point are not constrained?
3. How do formal institutional approaches compare with other approaches, such as visions based more on political ideologies, religious beliefs or technocratic frameworks such as the SDGs?
4. Expressly not restricting the analysis to formal institutions, what approaches are identifiable that seek to address the human rights impacts at each nexus point?
5. Is it possible in this way to retrofit the concept and institutions of human rights for this new era, or have alternative mechanisms emerged that achieve similar ends more effectively?

Having thus developed robust insight into the three nexus points discussed above (corporatisation, migration and authoritarianism), the work of the Pufendorf Theme will turn to exploring the nexus *between* those points. In other words, once a picture of how global bio-physical and ecological changes and digitalisation intersect with processes relating to corporatisation, migration and authoritarianism, the next question considers how these three nexus points currently intersect with one another, and how these intersecting dynamics may unfold to impact the future of human rights.

Core group and main researchers

Reflecting our multi- and inter-disciplinary approach to human rights, we have gathered a highly competent research group which covers scholars from the social, technical, legal, business, and human sciences. Professors B.S. Chimni and Jessica Whyte are outstanding scholars with compelling records relevant to this Theme. **Professor B.S. Chimni** retired in 2017 as Professor of International Law, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. He sits on the editorial board of several international journals including the American Journal of International Law. He is associated with the Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAIL), a network that articulates a critique of contemporary international law and institutions from the perspective of the Global South. His areas of research interest include international legal theory, international economic law, and international refugee law. **Dr. Jessica Whyte** is Scientia Fellow (Philosophy and Law) and Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of New South Wales. She is a political theorist whose work integrates political philosophy, intellectual history and political economy to analyse contemporary forms of sovereignty, human rights, humanitarianism and militarism. Her work has been published in a range of fora including Contemporary Political Theory; Humanity: An International Journal of Human Rights, Humanitarianism and Development; Law and Critique; Political Theory; and Theory and Event.

Our proposal builds on the work carried out in different fields and disciplines by the Core Group. The Core Group includes Dr. Radu Mares, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute; Dr. Matthew Scott, Raoul Wallenberg Institute; Dr. Annika Bergman-Rosamond, Department of Political Science; Dr. Vasna Ramasar, Department of Human Geography; Dr. Daria Davitti, Faculty of Law; Dr. Christopher Mathieu, Department of Sociology; and Coordinator Professor Mo Hamza, Division of Risk Management and Societal Safety, Faculty of Engineering. In addition, members of the Core Group's main researchers represent different career positions and are affiliated with multiple faculties and various Centers at Lund University. In addition to high-level academic proficiency and affiliation with LU the core group of researchers has background in one of the academic disciplines required by this project, inclination towards multidisciplinary work, clear interest in at least one of the societal challenges identified above, and commitment to actively contribute and engage in the group throughout the project with a view to taking it further as large scale research. There is already on-going collaboration and synergies between some members of the Core Group on externally funded research projects as well as the fact that other members have taken part in previously successful Pufendorf Themes and Advanced Study Groups.

Selected References

African Union, (2019). 'Concept Note on the Theme of the Year: "Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa"' African Union Document EX.CL/1112(XXXIV)Rev.1

Aggestam, K. and Bergman Rosamond, A. (2019). 'Re-politicising the Gender-Security Nexus. Sweden's Feminist Foreign Policy'. European Review of International Studies [Open Access]. Special Issue: "The Politicisation of Security". Volume 5, Issue 3: 30-48.

Aggestam, K. and Towns, A. (2019). 'The Gender Turn in Diplomacy: A New Research Agenda'. International Feminist Journal of Politics [Open Access], Vol 21, No. 1: 9-28.

Albahari, M. (2015). 'Crimes of Peace: Mediterranean Migrations and the World's Deadliest Border'. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Allen, R. and Masters, D. (2019). 'Artificial Intelligence: the right to protection from discrimination caused by algorithms, machine learning and automated decision-making.' Academy of European Law, October 2019 https://bit.ly/36HSHnB.

Allen, W., Anderson, B., Van Hear, N., Sumption, M., Düvell, F., Hough, J., Rose, L., Humphris, R. and Walker, S. (2018). 'Who Counts in Crises? The New Geopolitics of International Migration and Refugee Governance', Geopolitics, 23(1): 217-243.

Alston, P. (2019). 'Climate Change and Poverty: Report of the Special Rapporteur on Poverty and Human Rights' UN Document A/HRC/41/39, 17 July 2019

Alston, P. (2019). 'Report of the Special Rapporteur on Poverty and Human Rights'. UN Document A/74/48037, 11 October 2019.

Alston, P. (2017), The Populist Challenge to Human Rights, Journal of Human Rights Practice, 9, 1–15

Andersson, F. N.G. (2018). 'International Trade and Carbon Emissions: The Role of Chinese Institutional and Policy Reforms', Journal of Environmental Management, 204(1): 29-39.

Balick, U. (2018) 'How Can Algorithms Know Us, When We Hardly Know Ourselves?', Science Focus 11 April 2018

Beck, U. (1992). 'Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity'. Berkeley: California University Press.

Benatar, S. (2016). 'Politics, Power, Poverty and Global Health', International Journal of Health Policy and Management, 5(10):599-604.

Bergman Rosamond, A. (2020). 'Swedish Feminist Foreign Policy and "Gender Cosmopolitanism", Foreign Policy Analysis, special issue

Bergman Rosamond, A. & Phythian, M. (2012). 'War, Ethics and Justice'. London: Routledge.

Bettini, G. (2013). 'Climate Barbarians at the Gate? A critique of apocalyptic narratives on climate refugees', Geoforum 45: 63-72.

Black, R., Kniveton, D., and Schmidt-Verkerk, K. (2011). 'Migration and Climate Change: Towards an Integrated Assessment of Sensitivity', Environment and Planning, 43(2), 431-450

Brabazon, H. (ed.) (2016), 'Neoliberal Legality: Understanding the Role of Law in the Neoliberal Project'. London: Routledge

Buckingham, S. and Masson, V. (2017). 'Understanding Climate Change Through Gender Relations', London and NY: Routledge.

Buhaug, H. et.al. (2008). 'Implications of Climate Change for Armed Conflict', World Bank.

Butler, J. et.al. (eds.). (2016). 'Vulnerability in Resistance'. Durham & London: Durham University Press.

Cabot, H. (2018). 'The European Refuge Crisis and Humanitarian Citizenship in Greece', Ethnos, Journal of Anthropology, 84(5): 747-771.

Caney, S. (2005a). 'Justice Beyond Borders: A Global Political Theory'. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Caney, S. (2005b). 'Cosmopolitan Justice, Responsibility, and Global Climate Change' Leiden Journal of International Law 18(4): 747-775

Castells, M., Caraça, J., & Cardoso, G. (eds.) (2012). 'Aftermath: The Cultures of the Economic Crisis'. Oxford: OUP.

Cavelty, D and Leese, M. (2018). 'Politicizing Security at the Boundaries: Privacy in Surveillance and Cybersecurity', European Review of International Studies, 5(3):49-69.

Ceballos, G., P.R. Ehrlich, A.D. Barnosky, A. Garcia, R.M. Pringle, T.M. Palmer (2015). 'Accelerated Modern Human–Induced Species Losses: Entering the Sixth Mass Extinction', Science Advances 1(5): E1400253

Chimni, B.S. (2007). 'The Past, Present and Future of International Law: A Critical Third World Approach' Melbourne Journal of International Law 8: 499-515

Chimni, B.S. (2017). 'International Institutions Today: An Imperial Global State in the Making' in E. Kwakwa (ed) Globalization and International Organizations Routledge

Chimni, B.S. (2019). 'Global Compact on Refugees: One Step Forward, Two Steps Back' International Journal of Refugee Law 30(4): 630-634

Clapham, A. (2006). 'Human Rights Obligations of Non-State Actors'. Oxford

Conley, H. (2012). 'Economic Crisis, Austerity and Gender Equality', European Gender Equality Law Review, 2: 14-19.

Crawley, H. and Skleparis, D. (2018). 'Refugees, Migrants, Neither, Both: Categorical Fetishism and the Politics of Bounding in Europe's 'Migration Crisis', Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 44(1): 48-64.

Crutzen, P. J. (2006). 'The "Anthropocene"'. In Ehlers, E. and Krafft, T. (eds), Earth System Science in the Anthropocene, Berlin: Springer, 13-18.

d'Apollonia, A. C. (2015). 'Migrant Mobilisation and Securitisation in the US and Europe: How Does it Feel to be a Threat?'. London: Palgrave.

Darrow, M. (2012). 'The Millennium Development Goals: Milestones or Millstones? Human Rights Priorities for the Post-2015 Development Agenda', Yale Hum. Rts. & Dev. L.J, 15(1): 55–128.

Davitti, D. (2019). 'Investment and Human Rights in Armed Conflict: Charting an Elusive Intersection'. London: Hart Publishing.

Davitti, D. (2019). 'The Rise of Private Military and Security Companies in European Union Migration Policies: Implications under the UNGPs', Business and Human Rights Journal, 4(1):33-53.

Davitti, D. (2018). 'Biopolitical Borders and the State of Exception in the European Migration "Crisis"', European Journal of International Law, 29(4):1173-1196.

Dewey, J. (1997 [1910]). 'How We Think'. D.C. Heath & Co. Publishers.

Douglass, M. & Miller, D. (eds.) (2016). 'Disaster Governance in Urbanising Asia'. NY: Springer.

Erskine, T. (2007). 'Qualifying Cosmopolitanism: Solidarity, Criticism and Michael Waltzer's 'View from the Cave.', International Politics, 4:1: 125-149.

Ferrante, L. & Fearnside, P. M. (2019). 'Brazil's new president and 'ruralists' threaten Amazonia's environment, traditional peoples and the global climate', Environmental Conservation, 46(4), 261-263.

Fineman, M. (2008). 'The Vulnerable Subject', Yale Journal of Law & Feminism, vol. 20(1).

Foster, J. B. (1999). 'The Vulnerable Planet: A Short Economic History of the Environment'. NY: NYU Press.

Gammeltoft-Hansen, T. (2014). 'Creative Legal Thinking and the Evolution of International Refugee Law', Lakimies 1:99-104.

Gammeltoft-Hansen, T. (2017). 'Refugee Policy as 'negative nation branding': the case of Denmark and the Nordics', Copenhagen/DIIS: Danish Foreign Policy Yearbook.

Gammeltoft-Hansen, T. & Sørensen, N. (eds.) (2011). 'The Migration Industry and the Commercialization of International Migration'. London: Routledge.

Gammeltoft-Hansen, T. and Tan, N. F. (2016). 'The End of the Deterrence Paradigm? Future Directions for Global Refugee Policy,' Journal of Migration and Human Security 5(1), 28-56.

Garcia, A. (2019). 'Brazil under Bolsonaro: Social base, agenda and perspectives', Journal of Global Faultlines, 6(1), 62-69.

Germond, B. & Ha, F.W. (2019) 'Climate change and maritime security narrative: the case of the international maritime organisation', Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences 9(1): 1-12

Gleckman, Harris, (2018). 'Multistakeholder Governance and Democracy: A Global Challenge'. London: Routledge.

Godfrey, P. & Torres, D. (eds.). (2016). 'Systemic Crises of Global Climate Change: Intersections of Race, Class and Gender'. London & NY: Routledge.

Gomez, O. (2013). 'Climate change and migration: A review of the literature', Working Paper No. 572 (International Institute of Social Studies (ISS)).

Goodman, R. (2002). 'Human rights treaties, invalid reservations, and state consent', American Journal of International Law, 96(3), 531-560.

Gray, C. and Bilsborrow, R. (2013). 'Environmental Influences on Human Migration in Rural Ecuador', Demography, 50(4): 1217-41

Griffin, D. R. (2015). 'Unprecedented: Can Civilization Survive the CO2 Crisis?' Atlanta: Clarity Press.

Guild, E. (2009). 'Security and Migration in the 21st Century', Cambridge: Polity Press

Hafner-Burton, E. M. and McNamara, H. M. (20190 'America's Global Human Rights Policy: The Corporate Lobby' Human Rights Quarterly 41(1): 115-142.

Hamza, M. (ed.) (2015). 'World Disasters Report: Local Actors the Key to Humanitarian Effectiveness', Geneva: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC).

Hamza, M. & C. Corendea (eds.). (2012). 'Climate Change and Fragile States: Rethinking Adaptation'. UN University and Munich-Re Foundation, SOURCE No. 16/2012.

Hamza, M., Morinière, L., Taylor, R., Matin, N., and Ali, B. (2010). 'Emerging Issues: Forced Migration by Climate Change', in Fujikura, R. and Kawanishi, M. (eds.) Climate Change Adaptation and International Development: Making Development Cooperation More Effective, JICA Research Institute, Earthscan, 333-362.

Hathaway, J. (2019) 'The Global Cop-Out on Refugees' International Journal of Refugee Law 30(4): 591-604

Heede, R. (2019). 'Carbon Majors: Update of Top Twenty Companies 1965-2017' Press Release 2 October 2019, http://climateaccountability.org/pdf/CAI%20PressRelease%20Top20%20Oct19.pdf.

Huysmans, J. (2000). 'The European Union and the Securitization of Migration', Journal of Common Market Studies, 38(5): 751-777.

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, (2019). 'Global Report on Internal Displacement 2019'

Inuit Circumpolar Conference, (2005). 'Petition to the Inter American Commission on Human Rights Seeking Relief from Violations Resulting from Global Warming Caused by Acts and Omissions of the United States' 7 December 2005

IPBES (2019). 'Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services'. In Díaz, S. et. al. (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 56 pages. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3553579

IPCC (2018). 'Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5^{o}C. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change'. https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/

Ivanovic, M. and Malavasi, A. (2019), 'Tales of abuse and negligence: current humanitarian practices and refugee children' Journal of Global Ethics

Jacobsen, K. and Landau, L. (2008). 'The Dual Imperative in Refugee Research: Some Methodological and Ethical considerations in Social Science Research on Forced Migration', Disasters 27(3), 185-206

Jones, R. (2016). 'Violent Borders: Refugees and the Right to Move'. London: Verso

Julca, A. (2007). 'International Labour Migration and Reproduction of Inequalities: The Latinoamerican Case'. Conference paper presented at the Mapping Global Inequality: Beyond Income Inequality Conference. University of California, Santa Cruz, Oakes College, USA.

Julca, A. (2012). 'Can Remittances Support Development Finance in Developing Countries?' Background Paper. World Economic and Social Survey.

Kabeer, N. (2010). 'Can the MDGs Provide a Pathway to Social Justice? The Challenge of Intersecting Inequalities', IDS: Institute of Development Studies and MDG Achievement Fund.

Kahl, C. (2006). 'States, Scarcity, and Civil Strife in the Developing World'. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Kinley, D. (2009). 'Civilising Globalisation: Human Rights and the Global Economy'. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Kinnvall, C. and H. Rydstrom (2019) Climate Hazards, Disasters, and Gender Ramifications, Routledge

Kohn, E. (2014). 'Toward an Ethical Practice in the Anthropocene', Journal of Ethnographic Theory, vol. 4(1).

Kotzé, L.J. (2014) 'Human Rights and the Environment in the Anthropocene' The Anthropocene Review 1(3):

Lenton, T.M.; Rockström, J.; Gaffney, O.; Rahmstorf, S,; Richardson, K.; Steffen, W. and Schellnhuber, H.J. (2019). Climate Tipping Points: Too Risky to Bet Against'. Nature 27, https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03595-0

Leonard, S. (2010). 'EU border security and migration into the European Union: FRONTEX and securitisation through practices', European Security 19:2 231-254.

Lovelock, J., (2019). 'Novacene: The Coming Age of Hyperintelligence.' Penguin Books

Mares, R. (2019). 'Securing Human Rights through Risk-Management Methods: Breakthrough or Misalignment?' Leiden Journal of International Law 32(3): 517-535

Mares, R. (ed.) (2012). 'The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights – Foundations and Implementation'. Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

McAdam, J. (2012). 'Climate Change, Forced Migration and International Law'. Oxford University Press

McCauley, D., V. Ramasar, R.J. Heffron, B.K. Sovacool, D. Mebratu, L. Mundaca, (2019) 'Energy Justice in the Transition to Low Carbon Energy Systems: Exploring Key Themes in Interdisciplinary Research', Applied Energy 233:916-921

Metcalfe-Hough, V. (2015). 'The Migration Crisis? Facts, Challenges and Possible Solutions', Overseas Development Institute.

Mitchell, T. & K. Harris (2012). 'Resilience: A Risk Management Approach', Overseas Development Institute.

Moyn, M. (2018). 'Not Enough: Human Rights in an Unequal World'. Harvard University Press

Ncube, N.; Chimbwanda, T. and Willie, N. (2019). 'Citizenship Alterities: The Case of Child Birth Registrations in the Tongogara Refugee Camp of Zimbabwe', African Journal of Social Work 9(1): 64-72

Neal, A. (2019). 'Parliamentary Security Politics as Politicisation by Volume', European Review of International Studies, 5(3):70-93.

Nolan, C. et. al. (2018). 'Past and future global transformation of terrestrial ecosystems under climate change' Science 361(6405) 920-923

Norris, P. & Inglehart, R. (2019). 'Cultural backlash: Trump, Brexit, and authoritarian populism'. Cambridge University Press.

Nowak, M. (2004). 'Introduction to the International Human Rights Regime'. Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

Ongur, H.Ö. and H. Zengin, (2019), 'Reading Agamben backwards: Syrian refugees, biopolitics and sovereignty in Turkey' Social Science Information 58(1):103-120

Oravec, J. A. (2019). 'Artificial Intelligence, Automation, and Social Welfare: Some Ethical and Historical Perspectives on Technological Overstatement and Hyperbole', Ethics and Social Welfare, 13(1):18-32.

Piguet, E., Pécoud, A. and de Guchteneire, P. (2011). 'Migration and Climate Change: An Overview', Refugee Survey Quarterly, 30(3), 1-23.

Piketty, T. (2014). 'Capital in the Twenty-First Century'. Cambridge Massachusetts.: Harvard University Press.

Pilkington, E. (2019) 'Digital Dystopia: How Algorithms Punish the Poor' The Guardian 14 October 2019

Pincetl, S. (2017) 'Cities in the age of the Anthropocene: Climate Change Agents and the Potential for Mitigation' Anthropocene, 20: 74-82

Puggioni, R (2016). 'Rethinking International Protection: The Sovereign, the State, the Refugee' London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Raleigh, C., Jordan, L. and Salehyan, I. (2008) 'Assessing the impact of climate change on migration and conflict', World Bank Seminar on Exploring the Social Dimensions of Climate Change Washington DC: The World Bank.

Ramasar, V. (2014). 'Fluid governance: Scalar politics in the South African waterscape'. Lund: Lund University

Rosamond, A. & Phythian, M. (2012). 'War, Ethics and Justice'. London: Routledge.

Ruggie, J. (2013). 'Just Business: Multinational corporations and human rights. New York: Norton

Rummens, S. (2017). 'Populism as a threat to liberal democracy'. In: The Oxford Handbook of Populism.

Runyan, A. & Peterson, S. (2010). 'Global Gender Issues in the New Millennium', Boulder: Westview Press.

Saeed, T. (2016). 'Islamophobia and Securitisation: Religion, Ethnicity and the Female Voice'. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Safi, M. (2017). 'Suicides of Nearly 60,000 Indian Farmers Linked to Climate Change, Study Claims' The Guardian, 31 July 2017

Satiroglu, I. and Choi, N. (2017). 'Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: New Perspectives on Persisting Problems'**.** London: Routledge

Scholte, J. A. (2005). 'Globalization – A Critical Introduction'. London: Macmillan.

Scott, M. (2014). 'Natural Disasters, Climate Change and Non-Refoulement: What Scope for Resisting Expulsion under Articles 3 and 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights?' international Journal of Refugee Law 26(3): 404-432

Scott, M. (2019). 'Key International Standards and Guidelines Relating to Displacement in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change'. Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

Scott, M. (2020). 'Climate Change, Disasters and the Refugee Convention'. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Scott, M. and Salamanca, A. (2020). 'Climate Change, Disasters and Internal Displacement in Asia and the Pacific: A Human Rights-Based Approach'. Routledge

Sharpe, S. (2019). 'National Security, Personal Privacy and the Law'. Routledge.

Smith, D. and Vivekananda, J. (2009). 'Climate Change, Conflict and Fragility: Understanding the Linkages, Shaping Effective Responses', The Initiative for Peacebuilding.

Soley, X. & Steininger, S. (2018). 'Parting ways or lashing back? Withdrawals, backlash and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights', International Journal of Law in Context, 14(2), 237-257.

Spijkerboer, T. (2017). 'Wasted Lives. Borders and the Right to Life of People Crossing Them', Nordic Journal of International Law 86: 1-27.

Steffen, W. et al. (2015) 'Planetary Boundaries: Guiding Human Development on a Changing Planet', Science 347(6223): 1259855

Stern, N. (2007). 'The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review', Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Stiglitz, J. (2003). 'What I learned at the world economic crisis', 195-204. In Driscoll, W. J., & Clark, J. (eds.). Globalisation and the Poor: Exploitation Or Equalizer? Idea.

Tegmark, M. (2017). 'Life 3.0: Being Human in an Age of Artificial Intelligence'. Vintage Books

Topak, Ö. E. (2014). 'The biopolitical border in practice: surveillance and death at the Greece-Turkey border zones', Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 32(5), 815-833.

Trottier, D. & Fuchs, C. (Eds.) (2014). 'Social media, politics and the state: Protests, revolutions, riots, crime and policing in the age of Facebook, Twitter and YouTube'. Routledge.

True, J. (2013). 'The Political Economy of Violence against Women'. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Tuncak, B. (2018), 'Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Implications for Human Rights of the Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Hazardous Substances and Wastes'. UN Doc A/73/567

UN News (2014). 'UN Rights Chief Warns of 'Disturbing Lack of Transparency' for Digital Mass Surveillance', UN News 16 July 2014

US Army, (2019) 'The Operational Environment and the Changing Character of Warfare'. TRADOC Pamphlet 525-92

Vogel, D (2005). 'The Market for Virtue: The Potential and Limits of Corporate Social Responsibility' Brookings Institution Press

Warner, K. (2011). 'Climate Change Induced Displacement: Adaptation Policy in the Context of the UNFCCC Climate Negotiations', UNHCR.

Warner, K., Hamza, M., Oliver-Smith, A., Renaud, F. and Julca, A. (2010). 'Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration', Natural Hazards, 55(3): 689-715.

Weerasinghe, S. (2018). In Harm's Way: International Protection in the Context of Nexus Dynamics between Conflict or Violence and Disaster or Climate Change, UNHCR Legal and Protection Policy Series No 39 PPLA/2018/05

Whyte, J. (2019). 'The Morals of the Market: Human Rights and the Rise of Neoliberalism'. London: Verso.

Wilson, P. W. & Graham, D. F. (2016). 'Saudi Arabia: The Coming Storm'. Routledge.

World Meteorological Association (2019), 'Greenhouse Gas Concentrations in Atmosphere Reach Yet Another High' 25 November 2019

Yuval-Davis, N. (2011). 'The Politics of Belonging'. London: Sage.

Appendix 1: Theme Organisation, Outcomes and Timeline

Organisation

We will work within the overarching Theme with each participant aligned with one or more of the focal areas outlined above. The Theme will be structured around an initial sequence of internal monthly seminars in accordance with the questions and concerns addressed in this application. Each month and each block of four weekly meetings will explore one of the three nexus points outlined above through shared readings and discussion. This will be followed by a structured seminar and written notes to document our interdisciplinary learning and intellectual development in each area. Indeed, the exploration and discussion of each of the three nexus points outlined in the proposal will be done through the lens and perspective of the various disciplines represented on the theme along with inviting scholars from the network to further our understanding. Seminars offer a creative forum and opportunity for the exchange of thoughts, ideas, and analytical models on the study of human rights. We intend to expand our comprehensive reading list on human rights to provide an avenue for the development of a common language to facilitate dialogue between our various disciplinary perspectives. By carefully monitoring our work, we will continuously adjust the multi- and interdisciplinary analytical framework we apply for the study of human rights.

The internal monthly seminars will build, and act as a planning tool, for a mid-term public symposium as well as an end of Theme capstone major symposium. We are of the view that fewer, but high quality and more substantive outputs are a more focused and a better way of working with such a Theme than fragmented multiple events.

Two more activities will run in parallel to the working of the theme (i.e. reading, discussion weeks, internal seminars and symposia). The first is a co-authored article by all or some of the group members which explores the intersecting nature of the three nexus points (i.e. corporatisation, migration and authoritarianism). The second is a research proposal to carry out empirical and evidence based work that expands on the conceptual findings of the article. Potential research funders the group would approach might be The Marcus and Marianne Wallenberg Foundation, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, European Research Council (ERC), VW Global Challenges, etc.

Expected Outcomes

The main outcomes of the Theme are:

- Further raising the profile of human rights within and outside Lund University through initiating and engaging in a timely dialogue with the wider community of policy, practice, the media and the public;

- develop a large-scale research application submitted to prestigious Swedish or European funding agencies;

- produce at least one substantial co-authored article for a leading journal in human rights (e.g. Journal of Human Rights, Human Rights Review, The International Journal of Human Rights, Journal of Human Rights Practice, etc.) and one that captures the multi- and interdisciplinary nature of the work on the Theme. More articles can be single-authored by participants as a way to place the new approach in the specialised journals widely read within a specific academic discipline; and

- two key events/symposia marking the development and understanding of the questions explored on the Theme and opening up the dialogue to the public and network scholars initiatives that are concerned with changes to and the future of the human rights

Electronic platforms and social media will also be used widely to communicate our activities and preliminary findings so the Theme can engage not only with academia but with non-academic and civil society initiatives.

Theme Timeline

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8
Nexus 1: Corporatisation	███							
Internal Seminar	█							
Nexus 2: Migration		███						
Internal Seminar		█						
Nexus 3: Authoritarianism			███					
Internal Seminar			█					
Mid-term Symposium Planning			███	██				
Mid-term Symposium				█				
Article concept note			███	██				
Article writing				██	███	███	███	███
Submission to journal								█
Research Proposal				███	███	███	███	███
Final Symposium Planning						██	███	███
Final Symposium								█

Appendix 2: Main Researchers

Name	Faculty	Competencies
Annika Bergman-Rosamond Associate Professor	Faculty of Social Sciences, LU	Global ethics. Swedish Feminist Foreign Policy with focus on rights, resources and representations. Peace and conflict. Gendered and sexual violence. Humanitarianism, celebrity and disaster.
Christopher Mathieu Associate Professor	Department of Sociology, LU	Organisation studies. Labour markets, work and employment. Learning training and skills. Innovation and transformation processes. Digital transformation. Arts, culture and expressivity. International development.
Daria Davitti Postdoctoral Fellow	Faculty of Law, LU	Public International Law and Human Rights. Privatisation and Human Rights. Development Finance. Extractive Sector in Armed Conflict; International Investment Law.
Matthew Scott Senior Researcher and Head of People on the Move thematic area	The Raoul Wallenberg Institute, LU	International human rights law. International refugee law. Law, policy and practice relating to internal and cross-border displacement in the context of disasters and climate change, with specific insights on the phenomenon in Asia and the Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa and the European Union.
Mo Hamza Professor ***Theme Coordinator**	Division of Risk Management and Societal Safety Faculty of Engineering (LTH), LU	Climate change. Climate change adaptation. Risk management. Environmental and disaster displacement. Anthropocene and climate disasters. Mitigation, resilience, and coping.
Radu Mares Interim Director of research and education department	The Raoul Wallenberg Institute, LU	International law. Human Rights. Corporate and state responsibility in conflict. Corporate social responsibility.
Vasna Ramasar Associate Senior Lecturer	Division of Human Ecology Department of Human Geography, LU	Environmental politics, sustainability assessment. Development and inequality. World trade. Political Economy. Social and environmental justice and just transitions.
B.S. Chimni **Emeritus Professor** ****Theme Visiting Professor**	School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India	International legal theory. International economic law. International refugee law.
Jessica Whyte **Associate Professor** ****Theme Visiting Professor**	University of New South Wales, Australia	Political philosophy. Intellectual history and political economy. Contemporary forms of sovereignty. Human rights. Humanitarianism and militarism.

Appendix 2: Main Researchers

Appendix 3: Theme Network (Scholars)

Alexandra Bilak, Director, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

Anna Beduschi, Senior Lecturer, University of Exeter

Atle Solberg, Head of Unit, Platform on Disaster Displacement

Dan Smith, Director, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

David Fisher, Head of Disaster Law, IFRC

Ezekiel Semperingham, Disasters and Migration Coordinator, IFRC

James Hathaway, Professor of International Refugee Law, University of Michigan

Jane McAdam, Professor of International Law, University of Sydney

Margaretha Wewerinke-Singh, Associate Professor, University of Leiden

Miriam Cullen, Associate Professor of Climate Change and Migration, University of Copenhagen

Roger Zetter, Emeritus Professor, Refugees Studies Centre, University of Oxford, UK

Walter Kälin, Professor in International Law, Envoy to the Chairmanship of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

Appendix 4: Theme Network (Organisations)

- Adelphi

- Amnesty International

- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

- Climate Sweden (*KlimatSverige*)

- Foreign Policy Association (*Utrikespolitiska föreningen*)

- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

- International Alert (IA)

- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

- International Organization of Migration (IOM)

- Medicine sans Frontier (MSF)

- Nansen Center for Peace and Dialogue

- Norwegian Centre for Conflict Resolution (NOREF)

- Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

- Peace and Research Institute of Oslo (PRIO)

- Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)

- Save the Children

- Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

- Swedfund

- Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (*Myndigheten för Samhällsskydd och Beredskap (MSB)*)

- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

- Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (UD)

- UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

- UN Women

- United Nations Commission on Human Rights (OHCHR)

- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- Woman-to-Woman (*Kvinna-till-Kvinna*)

- Woodrow Wilson Center

- World Health Program (WHO)

1   A., B. and C. v. Ireland (application no. 25579/05) ECHR
2   Nubian Minors v. Kenya [2011] African Committee of Experts on the Rights of Women and Children
3   Urgenda Foundation v. The Netherlands [2015] HAZA C/09/00456689 (June 24, 2015)
4   Mohammed Alzery v. Sweden, CCPR/C/88/D/1416/2005
5   Vedanta Resources PLC and another (Appellants) v Lungowe and others (Respondents) [2019] UKSC 20
6   UNDP, Human Development Index, http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi
7   Sustainable Development Index, https://sdgindex.org/reports/sustainable-development-report-2019/
8   See Peace Research Institute Oslo, 'New Conflict Data Reveals More Conflicts but Fewer Killed' 4 June 2019 https://www.prio.org/News/Item/?x=2419
9   See for example Caroline Moser and Annalise Moser, 'Gender Mainstreaming since Beijing: A Review of Success and Limitations in International Institutions' 13 (2005) Gender and Development 11
10 UN official: Past decade has seen human rights `backlash'. By Edith M. Lederer. Associated Press Online, December 27, 2019, https://apnews.com/1d7e80128857308743224aaaf28cd5f8
11 https://scripps.ucsd.edu/programs/keelingcurve/wp-content/plugins/sio-bluemoon/graphs/mlo_full_record.png
12 https://www.iom.int/global-migration-trends
13 The SDGs agenda can be instrumentalised to promote development visions inimical or reliant on human rights (Darrow, 2012)
14 Cosmopolitanism assumes that humanity is located within a shared moral order, in which national borders have little significance (Bergman Rosamond & Phythian, 2012). Proponents of cosmopolitanism posit that the human rights of individuals should take precedence over those of sovereign states and as such moving away from state-centric analyses. This should be contrasted against the ethical position of communitarianism which holds that it is the preservation of political community itself and the rights and security of the members of that particular entity that ought to be prioritised (Erskine, 2007). Global ethics scholarship then complements international law by providing a platform for thoroughgoing ethical analysis of pressing global dilemmas and notions of global responsibility beyond the state.
15 This manifests in for example, the corporatisation of utilities, welfare systems, job seekers centres, prisons, care for the elderly, health care, defence, and more, in both developed and developing countries.