Bilateral Kobe-Kiel Workshop

“Materials Science and Physics”

“Business Administration”

“Law and International Political Sociology”

Date and Time：
September 26, 2018
10:00-18:00

Venue：
Kobe University
1-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe, 657-8501, JAPAN

Session 1 10:00 –17:15

“Materials Science and Physics”

LR 501, Graduate School of Engineering

Session 2 10:00 –15:00

“Business Administration”

I-208, Main Building

Session 2 12:00 –18:00

“Law and International Political Sociology”

Large Conference Room, Graduate School of Law

Session 1

10:00-17:55
Room: LR 501,
Graduate School of Engineering

'Materials Science and Physics'

Prof. Dr. Franz Faupel
Chair for Multicomponent Materials Faculty of Engineering, Kiel University,
Chairman of the North German Initiative Nanotechnology Schleswig-Holstein e.V.

Franz Faupel received his Ph.D. in physics from the University of Göttingen in 1985. From 1987 to 1988, he was postdoctoral fellow at the IBM Th. J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York and got his habilitation from the University of Göttingen in 1992. Since 1994, he is full professor and holds the Chair for Multicomponent Materials within the Faculty of Engineering at Kiel University, where he is also a faculty member in the physics department. Faupel is Chairman of the North German Initiative Nanotechnology and Principal Editor of the Journal of Materials Research. He has also been serving in the editorial boards of Materials, Applied Physics Letters, Journal of Applied Physics, and other journals. Among various additional duties, he is a member of Minerva-Weizmann Committee of the Max Planck Society, and from 2008 to 2010, he was Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. Faupel has published more than 300 peer reviewed papers and is listed in the Web of Science with more than 7000 citations and a h-index of 43. His current research interests include functional nanocomposites, magnetoelectric sensors, plasma nanoscience, plasmonics, and photocatalysis (see www.tf.uni-kiel.de/matwis/matv for further information).

Advanced Functional and Nano materials – Current Research at the Faculty of Engineering

Research at the Institute for Materials Science of the Faculty of Engineering in Kiel (www.tf.uni-kiel.de/matwis) and partially also at the Institute of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology (www.tf.uni-kiel.de/etit/instetit) focusses on advanced functional and nanomaterials. It is an integral part of the university research focus KiNSIS (Kiel Nano, Surface and Interface Science www.kinsis.uni-kiel.de). Major joint projects are the Collaborative Research Center SFB 1261 "Biomagnetic Sensing", the Research unit FOR2093 "Memristive Devices for Neuromorphic Circuits", and the Integrated Research Training School "Materials for Brain". Current subjects of investigation include magnetoelectric sensors, superelastic shape memory films, materials with extreme porosity, functional nanocomposites, memristive devices, Li-ion batteries, biodegradable alloys, cell adhesion, optical biosensors, corrosion and surface technology, plasmonics, photocatalysis, as well as the recently added field of computational materials science. Synthesis methods span from physical vapor deposition to novel unconventional approaches such as flame synthesis. Tailoring of the functional properties benefits largely from clean room facilities and advanced analytical techniques, in particular, high resolution transmission electron microscopy, magnetic domain imaging, and measurement of the magnetization dynamics. The Faculty of Engineering cooperates closely with the Fraunhofer Institute for Silicon Technology in Itzehoe (www.isit.fraunhofer.de), the Helmholtz Center Geesthacht (www.hzg.de) and, for technology transfer, with the North German Initiative Nanotechnology Schleswig-Holstein e.V. (www.nina-sh.de).

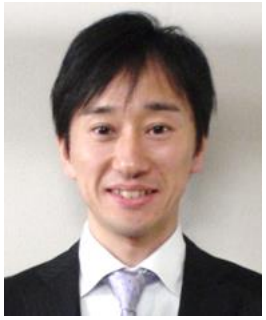
Dr. Thomas Strunskus
Chair for Multicomponent Materials, Faculty of Engineering, Kiel University

Thomas Strunskus is a senior researcher at the Chair for "Multicomponent Materials" at Kiel University, Germany. His focus is on vapour-phase deposition and analysis of functional nanocomposites. He received his Ph.D. in Chemistry in 1993 from the University of Heidelberg and then joined the group of Prof. Faupel in Kiel. From 2001-2006 he was in the physical chemistry group of Prof. Wöll at Bochum University, leading the surface analysis and synchrotron radiation activities. In 2006 he moved back to the group of Prof. Faupel leading again the nanocomposite activities while staying active in surface analytics and synchrotron radiation based research. He co-authored more than 200 peer reviewed publications and is listed in the Web of Science with about 4000 citations and a h-index of 36.

Functional Nanocomposites – From Fabrication to Function

A major research focus at the Chair for Multicomponent Materials is highly filled particulate nanocomposite films consisting of metal nanoparticles in a dielectric organic or ceramic matrix. These have unique functional properties with hosts of applications. In most applications, a high filling factor close to the percolation threshold with control of the particle separation on the nm scale is essential because the functional properties often require short-range interaction between nanoparticles. The present talk demonstrates how vapor phase deposition techniques can be employed for tailoring the nanostructure and the resulting properties. Vapor phase deposition, inter alia, allows excellent control of the metallic filling factor and its depth profile as well as the incorporation of alloy nanoparticles with well-defined composition. We applied various methods such as sputtering, evaporation, and plasma polymerization for the deposition of the matrix, and the metallic component was mostly sputter-deposited or evaporated. Generation of the nanoparticles by means of high-rate gas aggregation cluster sources allows us to obtain independent control of filling factor, size and composition of the embedded nanoparticles [1-3]. Examples of fabricated nanocomposites range from high frequency magnetic and plasmonic meta-materials through photoswitchable devices to memristors and photocatalytic coatings [3-5]. Recently, we introduced initiated chemical vapor deposition to obtain fully functional polymers as demonstrated by PTFE layers as superior electret material. In addition to the particulate composites, new concepts of layered magnetoelectric composites will be presented for robust, fully integrable, broadband magnetic field sensors based on the delta E effect [6,7].

[1] O. Polonskyi et al. Applied Physics Letters 103 p. 033118 (2013)
[2] A. Vahl et al. Nanotechnology 28 p. 175703 (2017)
[3] M. Keshavarz Hedayati et al. Advanced Materials 23 p. 5410 (2011)
[4] M. Z. Ghori et al, ACS Appl. Nano Mater. (2018)
[5] S. Veziroglu et al., Adv. Mater. Interfaces 5, 1870074 (2018)
[6] B. Gojdka et al. Applied Physics Letters 99 p. 223502 (2011)
[7] A. Kittmann et al. Scientific Reports 8 p. 278 (2018)



Prof. Keizo Nakagawa
Center for Membrane and Film Technology
Graduate School of Science, Technology and Innovation, Kobe University

Prof. Keizo Nakagawa is Associate Professor at the Graduate School of Science, Technology and Innovation, Kobe University, Japan. He was awarded a PhD from Kyoto University, Japan in 2005. After working for Kyushu University, Japan (2005-2006) and Tokushima University, Japan (2007-2015) as an Assistant Professor, he joined Kobe University, Japan as an Associate Professor (2016). In 2013-2014, he joined University of Oxford, UK as a Visiting Academic. His research focuses on inorganic nanostructured materials for catalysts and separation membranes.

2D Metal Oxide Nanosheets Synthesized by A Bottom-up Approach: Application to Catalyst and Membrane

Two dimensional (2D) metal oxide nanosheets have attracted much attention as a new class of nanoscale materials because of their unique physical and chemical properties. Metal oxide nanosheets offer attractive features such as ultrathin thickness, high surface areas, protonic acidity, and favorable electron-transfer characteristics.

In this study, layered or single layer metal oxide nanosheets have been synthesized by a bottom-up approach with the aid of surfactants as a template or a structural modifier. We report the synthesis method of titanate and niobate nanosheets. Their surface functionalities and catalytic application as photocatalysts are studied. These nanosheets give high photocatalytic hydrogen evolution from water decomposition. The method allows simple and intimate assembly of the single molecular niobate sheets with graphene oxide and MoS2, which is found to greatly improve the hydrogen evolution activity by enhanced electron transfer and charge separation. In addition, we fabricate nanosheet membranes from single molecular sheets of niobate by a simple vacuum filtration. The stacked nanosheet membranes had a dense structure and were highly stable because of chemical cross-linking between nanosheets. The simple fabrication method allows the creation of nanochannels, which are found to act as high-flux nanofiltration membranes with superior rejection performances for water treatment.

Prof. Shohei Horike
Department of Chemical Science and Engineering,
Graduate School of Engineering, Kobe University

Prof. Shohei Horike is Assistant Professor at the Graduate School of Engineering, Kobe University, Japan. He received BS, MS, and PhD degrees from Kobe University, Japan in 2013, 2015, and 2017, respectively. He was awarded with the Research Fellowship for Young Scientists from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science from 2017 to 2018. After working as a visiting researcher at Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology in Australia, he is currently working as an assistant professor at Kobe University. His research focuses on organic thermoelectric materials, piezoelectric energy harvesting devices, and printed electronics.

Highly Stable n-type Carbon Nanotubes via Simple Polymer Doping for Thermoelectric Energy Harvester

Converting p-type single-walled carbon nanotubes (CNTs) into air-stable n-type materials is an important issue in the development of p/n junction devices such as thermoelectric modules, solar cells, and logic circuits. Here we demonstrate ordinary polymers such as poly(vinyl alcohol) and poly(vinyl acetate) as new doping reagents for converting CNTs to air-stable n-type thermoelectric materials. Thermoelectric charge-carrier determinations revealed that charge transfer from the polymer dopants systematically altered the major carrier species of CNTs from holes to electrons. The printing and folding of these CNTs on flexible substrates will be demonstrated as a specific example for implementing charge-carrier controlled CNTs in thermoelectric modules and for improving the dimensional voltage output. Further, I will describe the charge-carrier modulation of CNTs via poly(vinyl acetate) doping and dedoping under ultraviolet light irradiation to readily and precisely pair several p- and n-type CNTs for use as thermoelectric elements. This technique enables the easy, low-cost preparation of air-stable n-type CNTs and fine, precise thermoelectric modules, thus permitting the exploration of CNTs as flexible and eco-friendly thermoelectric materials for effective harvesting of wasted heat in dwelling environments.

Prof. Dr. Regine Willumeit-Roemer
Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht, Faculty of Engineering, Kiel University

Regine Willumeit-Roemer started as a physicist studying structure and function of the ribosome. She wrote her habilitation in biochemistry at the Faculty of Chemistry of the University of Hamburg and worked on membrane active antimicrobial peptides and implant coatings (for permanent Titanium-based implants) at the Helmholtz Center Geesthacht. In parallel she started working on biodegradable Magnesium-based materials. In her Division "Metallic Biomaterials" (Institute for Materials Research, Helmholtz-Center Geesthacht) the full value chain is covered: from fundamental materials design and production via different processing routes (cast and powder metallurgy), the study of degradation mechanisms towards the biological assessment of the material in cell culture and animal models.

From Material Design to in vivo Imaging: Development of Biodegradable Mg Implant Materials

The development of Mg-based alloys as degradable implant materials has gained growing interest in the last 15 years. This was even enhanced when the first implants were approved and came into the clinics recently. It became obvious that Mg-based implants are an alternative to loadbearing permanent implants, but also that we still do not fully understand how the material is interacting with the tissue. In addition, it became clear that it is necessary to fully control the process chain, to avoid impurities and to tailor the surface to achieve reproducible material quality, especially for the degradation. However, these demands seem to be trivial when compared to the complexity we are facing when we study the degradation of the material under physiological conditions or even in the animal, not to mention human. It is still a fact that we cannot predict the behaviour of the material in the body. Or more precise: the reaction of the body to the degrading material which in turn influences the material degradation. The presentation will give examples of how the degradation is influenced by the body and how the released ions can stimulate the tissue response. This knowledge opens up a new way of creating "bioinstructive" materials which can be met by material design.

Prof. Toshiji Mukai
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Graduate School of Engineering, Kobe University

Professor at the Graduate School of Engineering, Kobe University, Japan, awarded PhD from Osaka Prefecture University, Japan, in 1993. Before working for Kobe University, joined Osaka Prefecture University as Assistant Professor, Osaka Municipal Technical Research Institute as Research Staff, Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology at University of Tokyo as Visiting Associate Professor, National Institute for Materials Science as Chief Researcher and Group Leader. His subject area is Materials and Metallurgical Engineering, and his fields of specialization are dynamic behavior of materials, thermomechanical processing, superplasticity and superplastic forming, processing of biomaterials.

Material Design of Magnesium Base Alloy for Biodegradable Occlusion Device

In laparoscopic surgery, vessels are usually occluded by surgical clips or staples instead of sutures owing to the restricted operating area. Recently, magnesium and its alloys have attracted much attention because of their excellent biocompatibility and biodegradability. However, the high anisotropy of magnesium crystal structure limits the movement of some slip systems. This research aimed to fabricate ductile Mg alloys for the occlusion devices containing Ca and Zn because these elements are present in the body.

Biocompatibility of the alloy was confirmed by investigating its degradation behavior and the response of extraperitoneal tissue of the mouse around the Mg-Ca-Zn alloy. Little gas generation was observed following implantation of the developed clip by micro-CT. Histological analysis, minimal observed inflammation, and only a small decrease in the volume of the implanted Mg-Ca-Zn clip confirmed its excellent biocompatibility. To evaluate the stability and clinical feasibility of the clip machined from the ductile Mg-Ca-Zn alloy bar, animal experiments for beagles were conducted. No crack was confirmable at the site of the highest equivalent plastic strain, even after the clip was fully fastened the cystic duct. The beagles survived cholecystectomy owing to the successful ligation, demonstrating that the ductile Mg alloy clip possessed sufficient occlusion capability.

Prof. Dr. Jan Benedikt
Chair Experimental Plasma Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Applied Sciences,
Kiel University

Jan Benedikt received his Ph.D. in physics from the Eindhoven University of Technology in 2004. From 2004 to 2010, he was a research assistant and from 2010 to 2017 a junior professor of the research group Coupled Plasma-Solid State systems at the Faculty of Physics and Astronomy at Ruhr-University Bochum in Germany. Since 2017, he is a full professor of the chair Experimental Plasma Physics at Kiel University. Prof. Benedikt published more than 80 papers and is listed in the Web of Science with more than 1000 citations and an h-index of 26. He received the Hans-Werner-Osthoff Plasma Physics Prize in 2009. He participates and has participated in several national and international projects and he is a board member of the International Plasma Chemistry Society. His current research focuses on the fundamental study of plasma-surface interaction including liquids and biological substrate and on generation of nanostructured material and nanoparticles by means of low- and atmospheric plasmas.

Low-pressure and atmospheric plasmas for generation of nanostructured materials or nanoparticles

Non-equilibrium plasmas at low- and atmospheric pressure generate high densities of reactive species or dissociate effectively precursor gases. At low-pressure, energetic ion bombardment is utilized to modify or anisotropically etch the plasma-facing material. At atmospheric pressure, metastables or excimers play an important role and a convection is an effective transport mechanism of reactive species. However, atmospheric plasmas are not widely used for deposition or etching due to the limited material quality and missing ion bombardment. Their potentials in material synthesis are mainly demonstrated in proof of principle experiments [1-4]. In this contribution, we will first report on a low-pressure plasma process based on a pulsed plasma sputtering technique, which enables synthesis and also 3D self-assembly of nanoparticles (NPs) including semiconducting NPs (e.g. oxide and nitrides). Specifically, controlled growth of plasmonic InN NPs with tunable infrared absorption is also discussed and the recently developed methods for self-assembly of NPs into 3D architectures in micro-scale will be presented. Second, we will discuss the different situation in atmospheric plasma, focusing on the transport of reactive species to the substrate. An important effect of highly collisional conditions is that even species with low surface reaction probability contribute very effectively to the surface reactions. Finally, we will report on the use of He/O2 plasma for the treatment of Cu films at well-defined surface temperature to generate under controlled conditions nanostructured copper oxide layers.

[1] Mariotti D, Belmonte T, Benedikt J, Velusamy T, Jain G and Švrček V 2016 Plasma Process Polym 13 70–90
[2] Altaweel A, Filipič G, Gries T and Belmonte T 2014 J Cryst Growth 407 17
[3] Mariotti D and Ostrikov K 2009 J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. 42 092002
[4] Askari S, Svrcek V, Maguire P and Mariotti D 2015 Adv. Mater. 27 8011

Dr. Sadegh Askari
Experimental Plasma Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Applied Sciences,
Kiel University

Sadegh Askari is a research assistant in the physics department of Kiel University. He has a PhD in Physics from Ulster University (United Kingdom) awarded in 2014. His PhD work was on developing atmospheric plasma processes for synthesis of luminescent quantum-dots of silicon-based materials with applications in solar cells and light emitting devices. His work was intensely focused on characterization of nanomaterials using electron microscopy and several spectroscopy techniques. After the PhD, he worked in a temporary project on fabricating Perovskite solar cells in the UK before starting a Post-doctoral position in Plasma and coating physics group at Linköping University (Sweden) in 2015. He has collaborated in developing a low-pressure plasma sputtering process for generating functional nanoparticles with applications in catalytic and sensing devices. He has recently joined the group Experimental plasma physics in Kiel where his main research focus will be on studying plasmas for nanomaterial synthesis and processing. He has research experience in plasma science, nanomaterial characterization, device fabrication and lithography, and also the honor of receiving an award for his research activity (Aforsk foundation, Sweden in 2017), in his resume.

Low-pressure and atmospheric plasmas for generation of nanostructured materials or nanoparticles

Prof. Yoshiaki Hattori

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Kobe University

Yoshiaki Hattori is currently an Assistant Professor at the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Kobe University, Japan. He received his Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering at Ehime University in 2012. After completion of his degree, he was a postdoctoral fellow in Materials Science and Engineering at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA. After returning to Japan, he became a postdoctoral fellow in Materials Engineering at the University of Tokyo. His research field includes plasma science, flexible electronics, and layered materials. His recent research interest is focused on organic semiconductors for electronic devices.

Dielectric breakdown of h-BN and growth mechanism of DPh-DNTT

Hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) is an insulating material with a layered structure, which is widely utilized as the substrate to achieve high carrier mobility in layered channel materials such as graphene and other 2D materials. However, the electrical properties of h-BN itself have not been clarified yet, in spite of the status of insulating properties and electrical reliability of the gate insulator as important issues in device applications. We have observed highly anisotropic dielectric strength and layer-by-layer breakdown behavior, which is caused by highly anisotropic structure with strong covalent bonding and weak Van der Waals bonding. Materials with layered structures are not only inorganic materials. It is known that a small-molecule organic semiconductor with elongated structure such as pentacene crystallizes with layered structure. Recently, diphenyl-dinaphthothienothiophene (DPh-DNTT) which is structurally simillar to pentacene has been receiving much attention as a novel organic material for organic transistors because of its high mobility and stability. The growth mechanism of DPh-DNTT thin films synthesized by vacuum evaporation was investigated. We have observed a layer-by-layer growth. Initially, the two-dimensional islands formed and grew laterally. Subsequent layers formed similarly in the same manner.

Session 2

10:00-15:00
Room: I-208,
Main Building

'Business Administration'

Prof. Dr. Joachim Wolf
Institute of Business Administration, Kiel University

Professor of Organization Theory and Design at the Institute of Business of the University of Kiel, Germany. Awarded a Diploma in Technically-oriented Business Administration of the University of Stuttgart in 1983. Awarded a Ph.D. from the University of Hohenheim in 1993. After working for the University of Hohenheim as a Research Assistant, Lecturer, and Senior Lecturer, joined the University of Kiel in 2000. Professor Wolf's research is focused on strategic management, organization, and human resource management of multinational firms.

The Practical Relevance of Management Research

In this presentation I will discuss a number of avenues management scholars could follow to reduce the existing gap between scientific rigor and practical relevance without relativizing the importance of the first goal dimension. Such changes are necessary because many management studies do not fully exploit the possibilities to increase their practical relevance while maintaining scientific rigor. I will argue that this rigor-relevance gap is not only the consequence of the currently prevailing institutional context in the scientific system, but that individual scholars can reduce the gap between rigorous and practically relevant research by modifying their research work. Thus, most of the suggestions refer to individual scholars' research activities and relate to specific steps in the (empirical) research process. The discussion does not imply that all management studies should be practically oriented; basic research will remain a very important part of management research. However, it will be argued that not enough management research studies are significantly influenced by practical relevance.

Prof. Ralf Bebenroth
Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration, Kobe University

Ralf Bebenroth was born and raised in Kassel, Germany and received his Ph.D. in March 2001 at the University of Kassel. From April 2001 to March 2003 he was awarded a postdoctoral fellowship by DAAD (Monkasho) and from July 2003 to May 2005 he was again awarded a two-year post-doctoral fellowship, this time by the Humboldt Foundation (JSPS).

In May 2005 Ralf Bebenroth became an associate professor at Kobe University in the Institute for Economics and Business Administration. He taught all classes at the faculty in Japanese for the next 5 consecutive years. In 2009 he moved to a tenured position as associate professor at Kobe University and from September 2012 he was appointed as a full professor. His primary interest is in cross-border issues of mergers and acquisitions.

Cherry Picking" and Japanese M&A

This research investigates whether foreign firms overtake better local targets relative to domestic firms. Building on the geographic proximity and the value creation argument, we make predictions about whether domestic or foreign firms "cherry pick" the targets or "grab lemons".

Findings from the sample of local targets in Japan indicate that both groups cherry-pick local targets, but they evaluate them differently. Targets with a better financial performance are more likely overtaken by domestic acquirers whereas those with a larger employee or market size are more likely overtaken by foreign acquirers.

Prof. Dr. Frank Meisel
Institute for Business Management, Kiel University

Frank Meisel holds a diploma degree in Transportation Engineering from the Technical University of Dresden and a doctoral degree in Business Administration from Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany. Since 2014, he is professor for Supply Chain Management at University Kiel, Germany. His research interests include supply network design, vehicle routing, crowd-shipping, and maritime logistics. He has published in Transportation Research Part B, Transportation Science, European Journal of Operational Research, IIE Transactions and others.

Research projects of the group "Supply Chain Management" at CAU, Kiel

In this talk, we will present the current research topics of the group for Supply Chain Management at Christian-Albrechts-University Kiel, Germany. The topics covered in this presentation include (1.) optimization of supplier development decisions, (2.) traffic management for the Kiel Canal waterway, (3.) crowd-shipping in the sharing economy, and (4.) environmentally oriented transportation planning. For each of these projects, we present the main research questions, the used methodology used (typically from the field of Operations Research/Management Science) and the outcomes obtained so far. A brief outline of future research topics concludes this talk.

Prof. Hirofumi Matsuo
Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University

Professor of Operations Management and the Director of the SESAMI Program at the Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University. Awarded Ph.D. from MIT in 1984. He was a faculty member of the University of Texas at Austin from 1984 to 1999, and held Fred H. Moore Professorship in international management. He studies supply chain management and production planning/scheduling. He is currently the Editor-in-Chief of The Journal of Japanese Operations Management and Strategy. His research projects and consulting activities have addressed manufacturing and supply chain management issues at IBM, Dell, Hitachi, Renesas Technology, and Sony Seminconductor Manufacturing among others.

Perspectives from Global Supply Chain Strategy Benchmarking Study

Manufacturing firms are constantly restructuring their global supply chain networks by optimizing the production/procurement volume and the location of sourcing and destination. This talk introduces some of the perspectives derived from a global supply chain strategy benchmark study conducted in 2014 and 2015 by a group of researchers in the US, Europe and Japan. A unique feature of this field study is that the unit of analysis is the firm's product-level decision. The questionnaire survey gathered the data from leading global manufacturers on how and why each supply chain of a specific product has been restructured over the last three years. The study reveals how the firms headquartered in respective regions have restructured the supply chains in terms of sourcing location and to what extent offshoring and reshoring have taken place. It contrasts the way a supply chain network is readjusted: reloading the sourcing volume in a particular location versus rebalancing or shifting the sourcing volumes between multiple sourcing locations. It also shows a trend in natural hedging. That is, some manufacturing firms produce products where they are consumed, and the volumes of production and consumption are balanced.

Session 3

10:00-17:55
Room: Large Conference Room, Graduate School of Law

'Law and International Political Sociology'

Prof. Dr. Dirk Nabers
Institute of Social Sciences, Kiel University

Full Professor of International Political Sociology at Kiel University since 2010; Senior Research Fellow and Head of Doctoral Program at the GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg, from 2000 to 2010; Guest Professor at Otago University, NZ and International Christian University, Tokyo; Previous positions at Trier University, Germany and Miami University, European Center. Doctorate in IR from Muenster University, Germany

Crisis and identity change Japan and Germany's security

Since the beginning of the 1990s, successive governments in Tokyo and Berlin have attempted to change both countries' security posture during the subsequent two and a half decades and opted to engage more actively in international security affairs. I claim that contradictory interpretations of this development are due to the essentialist nature of identity conceptions in large parts of the literature, and will therefore add to this debate by discussing identity from a discourse theoretical perspective. Against this background, the argument of radical change needs to be qualified, for if a new political project clashes with political traditions, it will likely be rejected. This also means that policy change is usually long-term, and does not happen overnight. Instead, the analysis is designed to conceptualize foreign policy change as a continuous strive for a full identity through discursive practices, covering the period from 1990 to 2017. In doing so, the analysis will conceptualize the interplay between narratives, power and discourse. The inquiry proposes to combine three concepts from poststructuralist discourse theory – sedimented practices, dislocation and institutionalization – to develop a new framework for the diachronic analysis of how identity change occurs.

Prof. Tetsu Sakurai
Graduate School of Intercultural Studies, Kobe University

Tetsu Sakurai is Professor of Contemporary Jurisprudence at the Graduate School of Intercultural Studies, Kobe University. He is a legal philosopher, and his current research is focused on global justice and particularly on the tension between fundamental human rights and national membership in liberal democracies. His most recent articles include 'Can We Justify a Human Right to Democracy?' Philosophy Study 3 (2013), and 'Should Society Guarantee Individuals a Right to Keep 'Normal Functioning'? A Genetic Minimalist Approach in a Globalized World', in M. Albers, T. Hoffmann and J. Reinhardt eds., Human Rights and Human Nature, Springer, 2014. He also co-edited Human Rights and Global Justice, Franz Steiner, 2014.

The Borders of Law

This presentation aims to point out that legal and political "boundaries" between political communities remain critically important in the implementation of our basic rights, despite the rapid progress of globalization. I hope to make this clear by introducing the idea of legal space, which remains indispensable for the implementation and protection of our rights to liberty and equality through due procedures. I will also emphasize the significance of paying attention not only to how the basic values, such as freedom, equality, and justice, should be actualized within specific legal spaces, but also to how boundaries between political communities work to promote or thwart the basic values embraced by democratic societies. Then, I will highlight the importance of the borders of law, which have garnered less attention so far, but which can be crucial for our project of advancing liberty and equality beyond national boundaries.

Dr. Frank A. Stengel
Institute of Social Sciences, Kiel University

Frank A. Stengel is a Research Fellow at the Research Group on International Political Sociology, Kiel University. His work focuses on Foreign Policy Analysis, International Political Sociology, Critical Security Studies, and German and US foreign policy. His work has been published in, among others, Global Discourse, Journal of International Relations and Development and International Peacekeeping. His doctoral dissertation "Discursive Change and Foreign Policy: A Discourse Analysis of Germany's Changing Stance on the International Use of Force" received the 2018 EISA Best Dissertation Award.

The Added Value of a Discourse Approach to International Relations

This talk explores the added value of the theoretical concept of discourse for the analysis of international politics and foreign policy. To that end, I give a brief overview of what discourse is, focusing in particular on a poststructuralist conception of discourse. I will explain what exactly is meant by discourse (and what not) and why scholars of international politics and foreign policy should care about it. In doing so I will also discuss what a discourse theoretical explanation is (not) and how it differs from, and complements, more conventional (causal) explanations. In this context I will also briefly link a discourse approach to feminist and postcolonial approaches, which often draw also on discourse as an analytical concept. Throughout the presentation I will draw mainly on examples from German foreign policy to illustrate how and what a focus on discourse can add to our understanding of world politics and foreign policy in particular.

Prof. Akira Saito
Graduate School of Law, Kobe University

Akira Saito is a professor of international business law in Kobe University. He graduated from Kobe University in 1979. After working in Mitsui OSK Lines, he resumed his legal study at the Graduate School of Law, Kobe University. After that, he continued his academic exploration in the University of Aberdeen in Scotland, which, among the jurisdictions of Common Law, keeps also its distinct tradition of Civil Law. In the Research Center of Legal Dynamics (CDAMS), he directed the study of Law, Economics and Organization with the mentorship of Prof Oliver Williamson of UC Berkeley. His research areas cover comparative contract law, private international law, transaction cost economics and law, and international dispute management.

The Rise of Commercial Courts in Transnational Dispute Management

The emergence of the special divisions in the state courts in urban areas which are specialized in international commercial cases (sometimes called 'international commercial courts') is salient these days. Sometimes, it is explained that the defects of present international commercial arbitration such as lengthy procedural time and high costs require the state courts to provide reasonable and efficient options for international business disputes. Also, the lack of legitimacy of the international arbitrations, which rely too much on party autonomy, is becoming more frequently criticized these days.

In this paper, I will try to explore the necessity of such courts from the viewpoint of complementary relationships between state courts and other dispute resolution mechanisms such as arbitration and other ADRs. The concept of 'supervisory jurisdiction' of the state courts over various emerging ADRs is becoming more important than before. As new ADRs are rapidly developing in transnational fields, state courts are strongly required to develop cooperative relationships with other state courts to fulfill the function of supervisory jurisdiction in various aspects.

Prof. James Claxton
Graduate School of Law, Kobe University

Professor of Law, Kobe University. LL.M. with Distinction, London School of Economics; J.D. Tulane University; B.A. University of Colorado. After practicing international arbitration for law firms in Paris and working in the Secretariat of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, he joined the law faculty at Kobe University. His research focuses on investment law, human rights, and international dispute resolution processes.

Human Rights in International Investment Law

The development of human rights under international law can be characterized by a centralization of responsibility on the state as the sole international actor with binding obligations. Corporations do not have binding human rights obligations under international law, though some judicial decisions recognize a corporate entitlement to claim human rights. The development of international investment law, by contrast, can be characterized by an empowerment of corporations as international actors. Under investment treaties, corporations can exercise legal rights directly against states and may even be entitled to challenge state regulations that promote public welfare. This presentation will explain how greater integration of these two systems could contribute to the "rebalancing" of international investment law and, for the first time, place binding human rights obligations on corporations under international law. The presentation will also consider practical and normative challenges related to integration.

Dr. Anastasiia Rogozina
Institute of East European Law, Kiel University

Research assistant and postdoc at the Institute of East European Law, Kiel University, Germany. Awarded Specialist Degree in Law from Ural State Law University, Russia; Master of Laws from Kiel University, Germany; and PhD in legal sciences from Kazan Federal University, Russia. She was an intern at International Investment Agreements Section, UNCTAD. Her research focuses on corporate disputes in international commercial arbitration in comparative perspective and international investment arbitration.

Transparency in Treaty-Based International Investment Arbitration

The report reviews the current state of transparency in treaty-based international investment arbitration.

Due to an inherent public interest in getting information related to government activities, transparency is traditionally viewed as a desirable feature of the investor-to-state dispute settlement (ISDS). Recent developments in international rule-making (adopting new international investment agreements (IIAs) with provisions on transparency, UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency, Mauritius Convention on Transparency, proposed amendments of the ICSID Rules) turn a new page in scientific discussion of procedural transparency. They are critically assessed in the context of a long-recognized right of an arbitral tribunal to conduct proceedings in such manner as it considers appropriate (subject to the common will of the disputing parties and fundamental principles of arbitration). The author construes procedural transparency as an obligation to open access to some sources of information regarding the dispute (written documents, oral hearings) and elaborates on the possible consequences of non-adherence to the rules on transparency in arbitration proceedings.

Mr. Mikihito OCHI
Ph.D. Candidate, Graduate School of Law, Kobe University

Mikihito Ochi is a Ph.D. Candidate in international commercial law at Kobe University, Graduate School of Law. For his thesis he pursues research on international arbitration and he is interested in the development of lex mercatoria in this area. He has spent a year at the University of Paris 2 to study (French) private law, including private international law and European Union law.

Corporate Social Responsibility from the Viewpoint of Private Law

The responsibility of enterprises for their impact on society has increasingly gathered worldwide concern. While the global supply chain has been developed as an important strategy for companies to survive a global competition, they have received growing pressure to appropriately consider social, environmental, ethical, and human rights values when they operate their business. A number of international guidelines or principles have been published to encourage companies to fulfill their corporate social responsibility (CSR).

When enterprises integrate the CSR requirements into their commercial contracts as a so-called sustainability clause or CSR clause, contract law will help such requirements to be observed by the parties with legal effects. Mal-edition or absence of the clause might however leave uncertain the sanction in case of CSR violation. If disputes arise and submitted to arbitration, a preferred

means of international commercial dispute resolution, how are arbitrators required to consider CSR? While CSR commitment is of growing importance, arbitrators will have to bear in mind that, in the global supply chain, should a contract be terminated because of CSR violation, that will affect the whole supply chain.

In the presentation, the speaker will try to analyze the CSR compliance in global supply chains from the viewpoint of private law, both contract law and arbitration law.