

Conflicts and Coexistences between International
Human Rights Norms and Islamic Law:
With Reference to the International Covenant
on Civil and Political Rights

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The purpose of this paper is to examine the current situation and challenges regarding the conflicts and coexistences between international human rights norms and Islamic law through the examination of the reports of States Parties on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Covenant and Islamic law conflict not only with the political rights of non-Muslims, the status of women, freedom of conscience and belief, and freedom of expression and association, but also with the rights to physical freedom, gender and sexuality. Areas of law in conflict include family and personal status law, inheritance law, criminal law, and nationality law. The main justification for the incompatibility of Muslim countries with the Covenant is the maintenance of order and social defense of Islamic societies against the introduction of international human rights norms. The fundamental incompatibility of universalism and Islamic values regarding human rights can also be seen in the conflict between humanistic and revealed law, secularism and sacred unity, and universalism and particularism. The Human Rights Committee and Muslim countries have been creative in their attempts to coexist international human rights norms and Islamic law through trial and error. However, challenges still remain, such as dealing with forces that want to block the promotion of international human rights norms and overcoming the conflict between legal positivism and legal pluralism. Skillful resolution of such challenges will pave the way for the future of international human rights law.

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The Coming of Era of Economic Security and East Asian Economy

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This paper discusses the impact of 'economic security(ES)', especially 'economic statecraft' on East Asian economy. The social concern with ES has been growing for last several years in the risks of US-China trade friction and supply chains disruption by COVID-19 and so on. Therefore, many governments including USA and China have implemented policies for ES, and also Japanese Government enacted Economic Security Promotion Bill on 11 May 2022.

East Asian economy known as 'the growth center in the world economy' has developed on a scale of region East Asia. Above of all China's growth was so remarkable. China economy has taken on a role as 'world's factory' in the international division of labor in East Asia called Global Supply Chain(GSC) or Global Value Chain(GVC). The ES (economic statecraft) of USA and the allies against China might throw it into disorder.

In this paper, we regard the present time which ES is emphasized as 'the coming of era of economic security', will consider the concept of ES, and analyze some negative impacts of ES on East Asian economy, on the relation of Japan and South Korea especially. Finally, we will discuss some problems caused by ES and suggest how to understand the new era.

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