

Research Bulletin

Upcoming events, latest publications and other research activities

6 March 2023 (no. 3, 2023)

Upcoming Research Events

6 MAR Monday GHC RESEARCH BROWN BAG LUNCH Zhubin Chen Community-Based Health Insurance in Rwanda: Organization, Payment, and Practice 12:15–13:30 The Fab, Petal 2, 4th floor	7 MAR Tuesday IHP/ANSO SEMINAR Sandrine Kott Seeing like an International Organization: An Alternative History of the Cold War 16:15–18:00 hybrid SPECIAL LACS-ANSO SEMINAR Mareike Winchell After Servitude: Redemptive Property and Disruptive Kin-making in Bolivia 16:15–18:00 hybrid GMC Protecting Migrants' Rights: The Role of Data 18:30–19:30 hybrid	8 MAR Wednesday CONFÉRENCE PUBLIQUE DE LA CHAIRE OLTRAMARE Silvia Mostaccio Femmes religieuses et pouvoir dans l'Église catholique au lendemain de la Révolution française 12:00–13:00 (online)	9 MAR Thursday AHCD & UNRISD POLICY WORKSHOP Enabling the Youth for Just Transitions 10:30–16:30 CCDP BOOK LAUNCH The Political Economy of Civil War and UN Peace Operations 12:15–13:30 Room TBD TECH HUB Oana Ichim ChatGPT 101 for Students and Researchers 12:15–14:00 Petal 1, Room 547 GENDER CENTRE & FEMINIST COLLECTIVE Reproductive Rights, Sterilization and Coercion 18:15–20:00 Room S2	10 MAR Friday NO EVENTS
13 MAR Monday NO EVENTS	14 MAR Tuesday IRPS COLLOQUIUM Denise van der Kamp Clean Air at What	15 MAR Wednesday NO EVENTS	16 MAR Thursday NO EVENTS	17 MAR Friday NO EVENTS

Cost? The Rise of
Blunt Force Regulation
in China
12:15–14:00 Petal 2,
Room S7

VILFREDO PARETO
RESEARCH SEMINAR
Maria Alsina-Pujols |
Warming with Borders:
Climate Refugees and
Carbon Pricing
14:15–15:45 Room
S5
IHP/ANSO SEMINAR
Sylvain Faye | Ethics
and Politics of
Community
Engagement in Africa
during Epidemics and
Pandemics
16:15–18:00 Room
S5

[See all events >](#)

Gateway to Publications by Themes



Gateway to Publications by Themes



Publications by Themes



Education, Information & Media



Ripples and Their Returns: Tracing the Regulatory Security State from the EU to Brazil, Back and Beyond

The Regulatory Security State (RSS) has far-reaching political consequences for the world beyond the EU, for EU priorities and its ability to realise them. **Anna Leander**, with Cristiana Gonzales, Luisa Lobato and **Pedro dos Santos Maia**, Research Assistant, show this point through

an analysis of how the extension of the RSS into the digital played into a constellation of factors that skewed politics towards the 2018 election of Jair Bolsonaro in Brazil (in *Journal of European Public Policy*, online February 2023). They trace the connections from the General Data Protection Regulation through shifts in Facebook's self-regulation to the Brazilian elections with the help of three conceptual tools: "infrastructures", "regulatory design" and "ripples": the GDPR generated a regulatory redesign of infrastructures sending ripples travelling from the EU to Brazil, back and beyond. They contribute theoretically by developing concepts for contextualising the RSS and empirically by demonstrating the political stakes of contextualising the RSS. Both contributions have a bearing for analyses of the RSS beyond the case they focus on.

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Development & Cooperation



ARTICLE

Coordination Conundrum in the UN Development System: Solutions from Self-Managed Institutions

Many of the problems that international organisations are tasked with solving are interdependent and require concerted efforts. This interdependence is epitomised in the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Yet acting in a

concerted manner poses significant organisational obstacles. **Cédric Dupont** and Astrid Skjold focus on one of the most prominent of those obstacles, coordination within the UN development system – the collection of UN entities working on development issues (in *Global Perspectives*, vol. 3, no. 1, 57083, December 2022). They highlight the complexity of coordination within the UN development system and the changes introduced by the latest reform. They argue that those changes are unlikely to improve the situation significantly and turn to theoretical and empirical sources of inspiration for adjusting those changes. They draw on coordination solutions implemented in nonhierarchical organisational settings, in particular self-managed organisations and humanitarian clusters, to recommend a reorientation of the role of the Resident Coordinator system.

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EDITED BOOK & CHAPTER

The Making of the European Monetary Union: 30 Years since the ERM Crisis

September 2022 marked the 30th anniversary of the Exchange Rate Mechanism crisis, a seismic event which shook the continent and caused a severe recession to spread rapidly across European economies. The crisis also arguably produced the intellectual and political impulse

needed to reinforce the ultimate adoption of a single, common currency in the form of the euro. The essays in this new CEPR eBook, edited and with a foreword by Giancarlo Corsetti, Galina Hale and **Beatrice Weder di Mauro**, discuss the origins of the crisis and frame it within a broader European historical and political perspective (CEPR Press, February 2023). **Charles Wyplosz** contributed an essay, **From 1999 (and Before) to 2007: A Decade of Optimism or a Lost Decade?**, in which he points to a number of fundamental problems, but stresses that weak institutional arrangements and the lack of a banking union were key. The Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) lacked teeth and eventually lost all credibility, leaving the union without any institutions for fiscal coordination. As a result, the euro area was not ready for the asymmetric shocks that the Global Financial Crisis brought because of the nature of the Europe's banking landscape.

[Publisher's page](#) (book in open access)

WORKING PAPER

Market Power and Price Exposure: Learning from Changes in Renewable Energy Regulation

Given the critical role of renewable energies in current and future electricity markets, it is important to understand how they affect firms' pricing incentives. **Imelda** and Natalia Fabra study whether the price-depressing effect of renewables depends on their degree of market price exposure (International Economics Department Working Paper no. 31, October 2022). Paying renewables with fixed prices, rather than market-based prices, is more effective at curbing market power when the dominant firms own large shares of renewables, and vice-versa. Their empirical analysis leverages several short-lived changes to renewables regulation in the Spanish market and shows that switching from full-price exposure to fixed prices caused a 2-4 percent reduction in the average price-cost markup.

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This paper is an updated version of a [CEPR Discussion Paper](#) and is [forthcoming](#) in American Economic Journal: Economic Policy.

ARTICLE

Price Authority and Information Sharing with Competing Supply Chains

Enrique Andreu, **Damien Neven** and Salvatore Piccolo characterise the degree of price discretion that two competing manufacturers grant their retailers in a framework where demand is uncertain and privately observed by the retailers, while manufacturers only learn it probabilistically (in *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, vol. 88, May 2023, 102926, online February 2023). In contrast with the consolidated vertical contracting literature, they assume that manufacturers cannot use monetary incentives to align the retailers' incentives to pass on their unverifiable distribution costs to consumers. Their objective is to study how, in this context, an information-sharing agreement according to which manufacturers share their demand information affects prices, profits and consumer surplus. While equilibria with full price delegation never exist, regardless of whether manufacturers share information, partial delegation equilibria may exist with

and without the exchange of information. These equilibria feature binding price caps (list prices) that prevent retailers from passing on their distribution costs to consumers, and are more likely to occur when manufacturers exchange demand information than when they do not share this information. Manufacturers profit from exchanging demand information when products are sufficiently differentiated, and retailers' distribution costs are high enough. Yet, expected prices are unambiguously lower when manufacturers exchange demand information than when they don't, making the information exchange beneficial to consumers.

[DOI](#)

This article is a heavily revised version of a CEPR Discussion Paper (see [Research Bulletin no. 3, 2022](#)).

WORKING PAPER

Investment and Patent Licensing in the Value Chain

At which stage in the production chain should patent licensing take place? Gerard Llobet and **Damien Neven** show that under realistic circumstances a patent holder would be better off by licensing downstream (International Economics Working Paper no. 30, December 2022). This occurs when the licensing revenue can depend on the downstream value of the product either directly or through the use of ad-valorem royalties. They show that the results are similar when, instead, they assume that the downstream licensee is less informed about the validity of the patent. In most cases, downstream licensing increases allocative efficiency. However, it might reduce the incentives to invest by the manufacturers and thereby reduce welfare. The authors characterise the circumstances under which a conflict arises between the stage at which patent holders prefer to licence their technology and the stage at which it is optimal from a social standpoint that licensing takes place.

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POLICY BRIEF

Completing Europe's Banking Union: Economic Requirements and Legal Conditions

The European Union's banking union project started in mid-2012 in response to the euro-area crisis, with the goal of breaking the bank-sovereign vicious circle. The objective was also to restore private liability in banking and to move towards an integrated supranational market for banking services. For all the progress achieved in the past decade, particularly in banking supervision, these aims have not yet been accomplished. **Beatrice Weder di Mauro** and others analyse the deficiencies of the current framework and identify possible responses, in line with three levels of reform ambition (Policy Contribution no 20/2022, Bruegel, November 2022). They label these "incremental" (broadening the scope for private-sector burden-sharing in future cases of bank failures), "real" (effectively breaking the bank-sovereign vicious circle), and "cosmic" (a single, seamlessly integrated banking market). European policymakers should set their sights on the second level, which we view as achievable within the current decade, requiring new EU legislation but no change to the European treaties.

[Available here](#) (open access).

WORKING PAPER

Dynamic Adjustment to a Cartel Formation in the Presence of a Second-Hand Market

Vilen Lipatov and **Damien Neven** analyse the adjustment of price and quantity of a durable good following a hypothetical cartel formation (December 2022). They find that, under rational expectations of the users about the next period price of the second-hand good, the new steady state is characterised by the same price as would prevail in a monopolised market for an instantaneous good. However, the price adjustment from the competitive to the monopoly price is gradual and takes a lifetime of the durable good. Under adaptive expectations, the steady state

price is lower, and the steady state quantity is higher than under rational expectations.

[Available at SSRN](#)

WORKING PAPER

Do Pension Funds Reach for Yield? Evidence from a New Database

Maximilian Konradt, PhD Researcher in International Economics, investigates the financial risk-taking behaviour of pension funds since 2000 (International Economics Department Working Paper no. 1, February 2023). He assembles a new database containing portfolio holdings of more than 100 pension funds from 14 advanced economies. The study reveals three key findings. First, pension fund portfolios have become riskier over that period, with an average increase in risky asset weights of 4 percentage points since 2008. European pension funds tend to invest more in public equities while North American and Asian funds focus on alternative assets. Second, declining domestic risk-free rates play a significant role in driving the trend, with pension funds increasing their risky asset exposure in response to falling short-term interest rates. Third, less underfunded pension funds with fewer risky assets tend to reach for yield more aggressively, which is exacerbated during periods of low risk-free rates. This is most pronounced for European pension funds, particularly after the global financial crisis.

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Human Rights, Humanitarianism, Justice & Inclusion



WORKING PAPER

Inequality and Social Unrest in India

Mathieu Couttenier, Jeremy Laurent-Lucchetti and **Lore Vandewalle** show that inequality triggers social unrest in rural India (November 2022). They develop a theoretical framework where social unrest is rationally used by civilians to oppose (unfair) surplus sharing by the elite. They predict that the probability of observing social unrest in a

village increases with the sum of distances between the (log) average and the lowest incomes. They bring their measure to the data using bank account details in 2,197 Indian villages. They document that a 10% increase in their inequality measure increases by 6.5% the unconditional probability of observing social unrest in a village in a given month.

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Gender, Diversity, Race & Intersectionality

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Raça, Estado e burocracias: as comissões de heteroclassificação nas Instituições Federais de Ensino Superior



A growing body of literature has focused on how different states continuously “make race” by legitimising certain racial categories while invisibilising others. Much less has been written on the actual processes of transforming race into a bureaucratic category when implementing antiracist public policies. Veronica Toste, **Graziella Moraes Silva** and Camille Giraut focus on the recent use of verification commissions to

validate the racial self-identification of potential beneficiaries of racial quotas at Federal Higher Education Institutions (Instituições Federais de Ensino Superior or IFES) in Brazil (in *Raça & Estado*, Fl. Rios, L. Augusto Campos and R. G. de Lima, eds., EdUERJ, October 2022). They focus on the paradoxes of the use of “race” as an instrument of reparation and redistribution. Based on public documents and interviews with public managers and commission members, they point out and discuss how IFES have been dealing with the challenges posed by the need to define “race” as a legal and bureaucratic category.

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ARTICLE

Sex-workers Defying Patriarchy and Challenging State Reform and Rehabilitation Projects in India: Voices from the Margins

Despite the prostitution industry being accorded a semi-legal status in India, the status of sex-workers remains abysmal with scarce provisions towards healthcare, education/literacy and/or labour rights. Consequently, the current approach to the rights of sex-workers is ridden with several structural barriers, as existing state reform projects often violate subjects' bodily autonomy and act as moral discipliners, leaving them vulnerable to forms of systemic and institutionalised violence. Notwithstanding such exclusions, there have been strong feminist undercurrents advocating for the inclusion of such marginalised actors. One such example is the DURBAR NGO in Kolkata comprising of many sex-workers, calling for the legalisation of the prostitution industry as its underground nature enhances networks of crime, and simultaneous workers' stigmatisation. DURBAR workers actively champion for their rights as equal citizens, and instead critique state regulation projects that seek to morally discipline them rather than providing concrete emancipation strategies or skill development. **Shriya Patnaik**, PhD Researcher in International History and Politics, analyses such modalities of resistance through local channels of grassroots organisation, performative culture, and collective action (in *Feminist Encounters: A Journal of Critical Studies in Culture and Politics*, vol. 7, no. 1, March 2023). Reliant on such accounts from the margins, she elucidates how such bottom-up accounts of mobilisation epitomise significant catalysts of agency and social change, which otherwise go missing from the dominant annals of policy and developmental discourses.

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EDITED BOOK & CHAPTERS

Reorganizar la reproducción social, democratizar la economía solidaria, repensar el valor: Conectando las luchas de las mujeres por el cambio social en América Latina y la India

This book, published in 2022 by the Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, is the translation in Spanish of *Social Reproduction, Solidarity Economy, Feminisms and Democracy: Latin America and India*, edited by **Christine Verschuur**, retired Senior Lecturer in Anthropology and Sociology, Isabelle Guérin and Isabelle Hillenkamp (see *Research Bulletin* no. 1, 2022).

[Publisher's page](#) (with PDF in open access)



Democracy, Civil Society & Sovereignty



ARTICLE

Unlikely Expropriators: Why Right-Wing Parties Implemented Agrarian Reform in Democratic Brazil

What motivated right-wing and conservative parties to endorse a policy of land expropriation and redistribution in Brazil? **Matias López**, Postdoctoral Researcher at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy, argues that urban-

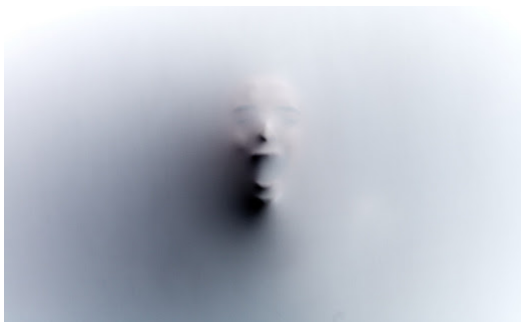
dominated right-wing parties endorsed agrarian reform in order to: (i) reduce crime in wealthier metropolises by reversing rural–urban migration; and (ii) gain competitive advantage against left-wing challengers (in *Journal of Latin American Studies*, online February 2023). To test this argument, he conducts process tracing, analysing over 500 elite statements about agrarian reform, drawn from archival, interview and survey data. In addition, he models land expropriations at the municipal level and shows how right-wing administrations disproportionately expropriated land in the states of origin of migrants and, within those, in localities where the Left was more competitive. His results portray how two externalities of inequality – crime and competition with the Left – motivated conservative support for agrarian reform in Brazil.

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Arts, Culture & Religion



ARTICLE

The State of the Sublime: Aesthetic Protocols and Global Security

Security politics is everywhere, its tendrils entangled with every aspect of life. Nonetheless, this hyper-securitised status quo has not interrupted the flow of everyday life, nor the circulation of people, goods, or ideas. For the privileged of the world, a paradox has emerged:

war, terrorism, ecological disaster, pandemics, and many other “monstrous” forms of insecurity are now experienced as mundane and manageable phenomena in spite of the exceptional political measures, and more generalised affective states of fear and anxiety, that they have proliferated. How has this occurred? **Jonathan Luke Austin**, Postdoctoral Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, and **Anna Leander** argue that aesthetic processes and politics are fundamental to the maintenance of this paradox (in *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, vol. 50, no. 3, July 2022, online January 2023). To do so, they draw on Bruno Latour’s concept of “transfrayeurs” (trans-fears) to understand how modes of aesthetic

design are deployed to simultaneously locate sublime imaginaries of insecurity in our midst while also allowing us to live with, accept, and forget their presence. More specifically, they suggest that trans-fearing is achieved through “aesthetic protocols” that specify principles for designing material, affective, and discursive forms into our lives in ways that allow for the careful “calibration” of how we (unequally) experience a hierarchised, depoliticised, and militarised “state of the sublime” within global security politics.

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CHAPITRE D'OUVRAGE COLLECTIF

Die Ungleichzeitigkeiten der Erinnerung

Chacun est libre de se faire de la mémoire la conception civique qu'il entend. Mais, du point de vue des sciences sociales du politique, seule une définition «dynamique» et «ouverte» – dans les termes du philosophe Henri Bergson –, ou encore hétérochronique et anti-historiciste, du concept de mémoire leur sera de quelque utilité pour déchiffrer la cité, souligne **Jean-François Bayart** dans sa contribution (en allemand) à *Jenseits von Mbembe: Geschichte, Erinnerung, Solidarität* (M. Böckmann, M. Gockel, R. Kössler et H. Melber, dir., Metropol Verlag, octobre 2022).

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Peace, War, Conflicts & Security



ARTICLE

Militarization Matters: Rhetorical Resonances and Market Militarism

“Militarisation is not the problem” was the title of a recent conference contribution by Mark Neocleous. Many scholars in critical security studies share its message. Researchers on their account should shun a concept that does more harm than good. They should “forget

militarisation” as Alison Howell puts it. While sharing the concern that the term might direct attention away from police-violence and epistemic racism underpinning such conclusions, **Anna Leander** argues that the term “militarisation” may be worth preserving in spite of this because it also does important political and analytical work that needs to be preserved if not strengthened (in *Critical Military Studies*, online June 2022). Recovering what Frazer and Hutchings term “rhetorical resonance”, she suggests that the term “militarisation” resonates with debates, discursive classifications and atmospheres, giving us a better grasp of contemporary, capillary, market militarism in its many morphing guises. Jettisoning militarisation is to relinquish analytical openings and political attunement. The author unpacks this argument focusing on the resonances of militarisation with market processes diffusing and deepening the grip of military concerns and de-mobilising resistance. The resonances of militarisation make managing, marketing, and materialising security into infrastructures less innocuous and hence trouble the de-mobilising of resistance that ease them. The resonances of “militarisation” break the silence surrounding market militarism, the processes generating it and the imbrication of knowledge practices (including the academic and scholarly) with them. Militarisation therefore matters even when it stands in tension with epistemic racism and police violence. Therefore, deepening the engagement *with* militarisation, to transform it, is important analytically and politically.

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Global Governance



ARTICLE

Forum: The Why and How of Global Governors: Relational Agency in World Politics

Scholars of world politics can readily list the global governors of our time, but why and how did these particular actors gain agency in the first place? While there is impressive scholarship on single global governors and their respective

impact, there is little comparative work and systematic theorisation on what agency in world politics is and how actors gain it. In this forum, **Nina Reiners**, Research Associate at the Global Governance Centre, and others apply relational frameworks to the question, focusing on the dynamics of self-agentification, delegation, and recognition (in *International Studies Review*, vol. 24, no. 4, December 2022, viac054). The contributions detail different empirical cases, from individuals to the G20, and introduce concepts for meso-level theorising. Taken together, they call for a more dynamic research agenda that not only allows scholars to reconstruct how agency emerges but also pushes us toward an agency-focused reframing of global governance, which is needed to ensure the continued relevance of the paradigm.

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ARTICLE

Emergency Politics, Mass Sentiment and the EU during Covid

During crises, do emergency politics impair the EU polity by alienating Europeans? Recent literature suggests that executive decisions in hard times can spur negative European sentiment, increase polarisation in the public and thus create more problems than solutions. The Covid-19 pandemic offers an ideal opportunity to study this important issue. However, studying mass sentiment towards the EU is mostly constrained by imperfect survey data. Chendi Wang, Abel Bojar, Ioana-Elena Oana and **Zbigniew Truchlewski**, Research Associate at the Global Governance Centre, tackle this challenge with an empirical strategy that combines two original data sources: first, they use policy process analysis to identify key EU decisions; second, they leverage Twitter data to measure sentiment (in *Comparative European Politics*, online February 2023). As a result, they can study whether key EU decisions impacted EU sentiment and whether this impact is conditional on the level of EU competence, prior politicisation and problem pressure. They find that EU decisions impact EU sentiment positively and do not polarise it (even among highly politicised decisions). Low prior politicisation and healthcare-related decisions increase the positive impact of EU actions. There is thus no punishment of the EU for acting outside its remit. These findings have important implications for the politics of polity maintenance in the EU.

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EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Visibility: Practices of Seeing and Overlooking

How is the concept of visibility politically crucial to practise theorising within IR? Drawing on recent work in social theory, **Jonathan Luke Austin**, Postdoctoral Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, and **Anna Leander** demonstrate how practices of making certain persons, objects, or phenomena seen or unseen work to establish socio-political

hierarchies (in *Conceptualizing International Practices: Directions for the Practice Turn in International Relations*, A. Drieschova, Chr. Bueger and T. Hopf, eds., Cambridge University Press, June 2022). Specifically, they show how regimes of visibility endow actants with greater or lesser (in-)visibility “capital” that structures what can be seen, heard, and felt about the world. They empirically explore the effects of regimes of visibility through the case of extraordinary rendition (and torture) in the United States and the Syrian Arab Republic, and the affective, political, and social effects of regimes of visibility in this case. Drawing on that discussion, they conclude that practices of making seen or unseen are regimes that predefine the focal point of any (scientific or not) mode of observation or analysis. As a result, the study of any other set of practices is filtered through regimes of visibility and – hence – practices of visibility fashion the way we see all practices. The authors argue that this central role of regimes of visibility makes their consideration within international practice theory crucial for its research programme.

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EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Double Jeopardy? The Use of Investment Arbitration in Times of Crisis

It is often claimed that investment arbitration is used as a means of last resort that occurs as a response to the realisation of two types of shock towards foreign investors – one from severely dysfunctional governance at the national level and the other from an economic crisis. With an original dataset that includes investment claims filed under the rules of all arbitration institutions as well as ad hoc arbitrations, **Cédric Dupont, Thomas Schultz**, Visiting Professor of International Law, and Merih Angin test links between governance, economic crises and investment arbitration (in *The Legitimacy of Investment Arbitration: Empirical Perspectives*, D. Behn, O. Kr. Fauchald and M. Langford, eds., Cambridge University Press, online January 2022). They find that poor governance, understood as corruption and lack of rule of law, has a statistically significant relation with investment arbitration claims, but economic crises do not when considered separately. Yet, bad governance and economic crises considered together are a good predictor of when countries will get hit by investment arbitration claims. Their findings are of great significance to important questions regarding outcome legitimacy, in particular whether investor–state dispute settlement produces legitimate outcomes if used to redress or mitigate severe governance deficiencies, and whether its use in the context of economic crises hurts countries in great difficulty and thereby undermines efforts to arrive at mutually satisfactory solutions.

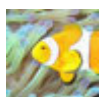
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CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

On 2–3 February 2023, **researchers of the Global Governance Centre attended the Swiss Political Science Association Conference in Basel**. Well represented in the [International Political Sociology](#), [Peace and Security](#) and [Public Policy](#) working groups, they presented their work on a range of topical themes, from methodological evolutions in the study of international organisations to the politics of data-driven global governance.

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Sustainability, Environment, the Anthropocene & SDGs

ARTICLE

Carbon Border Adjustment Measures: A Straightforward Multi-Purpose Climate Change Instrument?



Carbon border adjustment measures (CBAMs) are instruments that can be used to mitigate climate change, but also have a positive impact on trade, climate leadership and even public finance. **Alice Pirlot**, new Assistant Professor at the Department of International Law, challenges the view that they can serve as straightforward multi-purpose instruments (in *Journal of Environmental Law*, vol. 34, no. 1, March 2022).

In a first step, she analyses each of the purposes that can be achieved through CBAMs and explains their underlying differences. In a second step, she discusses their legal design and explains how CBAMs' design features affect the types of purposes that they can achieve. She applies this two-step analytical framework to the European Union context, where a proposal for a regulation establishing a CBAM has been published by the European Commission in July 2021. She demonstrates that the design of the EU CBAM is inconsistent with the Commission's main objectives of promoting fair competition and climate mitigation in line with the Paris Agreement. The EU CBAM proposal is primarily an instrument of climate leadership.

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ARTICLE

Life on the Land: New Lives for Agrarian Questions

The politics of food, climate, energy, and the yet unfinished work of ending colonialism run square through questions of land. The classical agrarian question has taken on new forms, and a new intensity. **Shaila Seshia Galvin** and others look at four dimensions of the agrarian question today: urbanisation and labour; care and social reproduction; financialisation and global food systems; and social movements (in *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, online February 2023). On this 50th anniversary of JPS, as the journal's editors, they invite more research, vigorous debate, and scholar-activism on these issues in agrarian politics and beyond. They move into the journal's next era hoping they might continue to better interpret the world in order to change it.

[DOI](#)

WORKING PAPER

Carbon Policy Surprises and Stock Returns: Signals from Financial Markets

Understanding the impact of climate mitigation policies is key to designing effective carbon pricing tools. Martina Hengge, **Ugo Panizza** and Richard Varghese use institutional features of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) and high-frequency data on more than 2,000 publicly listed European firms over 2011–21 to study the impact of carbon policies on stock returns (IMF Working Papers, vol. 2023, no. 13, January 2023). After extracting the surprise component of regulatory actions, they show that events resulting in higher carbon prices lead to negative abnormal returns, which increase with a firm's carbon intensity. This negative relationship is even stronger for firms in sectors that do not participate in the EU ETS, suggesting that investors price in transition risk stemming from the shift towards a low-carbon economy. The authors conclude that policies which increase carbon prices are effective in raising the cost of capital for emission-intensive firms.

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Cities, Space, Mobilities & Migrations



EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Egyetlen fa a rengetegben? A Magyar menekültválság globális kontextusban

In this chapter in Hungarian (in English: **Tree in the Forest? The Hungarian Refugee Crisis in a Global Context**), **Jussi Hanhimäki** aims to contextualise, in time and place, the 1956 Hungarian refugee crisis (in *Egy világgraszoló történet: Az 1956-os magyar menekültválság*

története, G. Kecskés D. and T. Scheibner, eds., Libri, 2022). First, he takes a bird's eye view of the global picture of "refugeeism" in the mid-20th century. Second, he evaluates the instrumentalisation of the Hungarian crisis in the Cold War context. Last, he examines the role that the Hungarian crisis played in framing the role of such international organisations as the UNHCR and other governmental and non-governmental entities.

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Technology



ARTICLE

Transversal Politics of Big Tech

Our everyday life is entangled with products and services of so-called Big Tech companies, such as Amazon, Google, and Facebook. International relations (IR) scholars increasingly seek to reflect on the relationships between Big Tech, capitalism, and institutionalised politics, and they engage with the practices of algorithmic governance and

platformisation that shape and are shaped by Big Tech. In this collective discussion, Linda Monsees, Tobias Liebetrau, **Jonathan Luke Austin**, Postdoctoral Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, **Anna Leander** and Swati Srivastava advance these emerging debates by approaching Big Tech transversally, meaning that they problematise Big Tech as an object of study and raise a range of fundamental questions about its politics (in *International Political Sociology*, vol. 17, no. 1, March 2023, olac020). The contributions demonstrate how a transversal perspective that cuts across sociomaterial, institutional, and disciplinary boundaries and framings opens up the study of the politics of Big Tech. The discussion brings to the fore perspectives on the ontologies of Big Tech, the politics of the aesthetics and credibility of Big Tech, and rethinks the concepts of legitimacy and responsibility. It thereby provides several inroads for how IR and international political sociology can leverage their analytical engagement with Big Tech and nurture imaginaries of alternative and subversive technopolitical futures.

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Other Relevant Information



Multimedia



DEMOCRACY IN QUESTION S6:E3 | AHCD & CEU

Ronald Daniels on the Role of Universities in Strengthening Democracy

This episode explores the role universities play in upholding and deepening democracy. How does university education foster civic engagement and a democratic spirit? How do universities foster interactive diversity? And what positive contributions can institutions of higher education make in order to strengthen democracy today? [Listen](#) to the illuminating discussion regarding the relationship between universities and democracy.



KEYNOTE LECTURE | INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE | AHCD, IHP DEP. & CFD

Finance, Politics, and Democracy

On 16 February, Professor **Youssef Cassis** from the European University Institute delivered the keynote lecture of the [interdisciplinary conference](#) on Democracy and Finance. He proposed to think of the impact of finance on democracy in multiple ways, including instances when financial elites defend their interests in the political terrain and the political outcome of financial actors. Both, he argued, can have impacts on the functioning of democracy.

[Read more and watch the video](#)



DEMOCRACY IN QUESTION S6:E4 | AHCD & CEU

Ken Opalo on the Prospects of Democracy in Africa

This episode explores the current state of democracy across Africa. What are the main achievements since the 1990s and what are the biggest internal threats to consolidation of democracy? Why have democratic governments failed to deliver? [Listen](#) to how unfulfilled promises and aspirations for a better life have shaped the current context.

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Visitors

The Department of International History and Politics welcomes two visiting professors:
– **Simon Reid-Henry** is presently Research Professor at the Peace Research Institute Oslo. His main research interests are in the history and intellectual history of democracy and international affairs, the Cold War, and the political economy of international relations and international collective action.

[Read more](#)

– **Sergey Radchenko**, Pierre Du Bois Visiting Professor for the Spring term, is the Wilson E. Schmidt Distinguished Professor at the Henry A. Kissinger Center for Global Affairs, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. His research interests are in international security, international relations, the Cold War, Russian history and foreign policy, and Chinese history and foreign policy.

[Read more](#)

Other newly arrived visitors are:

📅 1 March–1 July 2023

📍 CCDP

Giulio Levorato

Coming from University of Genoa, Junior Visiting Fellow Giulio Levorato will study “The Power Not To Decide: Policy Paradigm in Peacebuilding and the Persistence of Liberal Peace” with Keith Krause.

📅 4 March–16 June 2023

📍 GGC

Liberty Chee

Coming from Ca Foscari University Venice, Visiting Fellow Liberty Chee will study “The Problem of Domestic Work: The ILO and Knowledge Production in Global Migration Governance” with Annabelle Littoz-Monnet.



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Calls for Papers

UNCTAD DIVISION OF INVESTMENT AND ENTERPRISE & ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

UNCTAD-AIB Award for Research on Investment and Development

This award is granted on an annual basis for the best young academic research work on international investment and development. It is intended for PhD students or early career researchers with no more than five years of full-time work experience.

- **31 March 2023:** paper submission

[More info](#)

ALBERT HIRSCHMAN CENTRE ON DEMOCRACY

Working Paper Series on the Rule of Law and Authoritarian Practices

This series seeks to publish early-stages and original research, particularly from early and midcareer researchers.

- **15 April 2023:** next round of submissions

[More info](#)

Book series “New Perspectives on the Cold War”

Jussi Hanhimäki and Marco Wyss, editors of the book series [New Perspectives on the Cold War](#), invite authors to submit proposals and/or full manuscripts to the publisher at Brill, [Alessandra Giliberto](#). The overall aim of this series is to offer new perspectives on the East-West conflict by building on recent and current historiographical developments in Cold War history.

[Read more](#)

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Calls for Prizes

INSTITUT D'HISTOIRE DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES CONTEMPORAINES

Prix Jean-Baptiste Duroselle 2023

Les prix Duroselle sont décernés chaque année par l'Institut d'histoire des relations internationales contemporaines (IHRIC, Paris) à l'auteur·e de la meilleure thèse et l'auteur·e du meilleur mémoire de master en histoire des relations internationales. Les lauréat·e·s et les meilleur·e·s des candidat·e·s sont également invité·e·s à apporter leur contribution au numéro *Nouvelles recherches* de la revue *Relations internationales*, revue soutenue par l'Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement.

- **31 mars 2023**: délai de candidature

[Plus d'infos](#)

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Upcoming PhD Defences

📅 9 March 2023
🕒 15:30–17:30
📍 Hybrid

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

People with No Name: Allegiances and Migrations between Sicily and Tunisia (c.1900–1970)

By **Giuliano Beniamino Fleri**. Committee members: Alessandro Monsutti, President and Internal Reader; Davide Rodogno, Thesis Supervisor; Naor Ben-Yehoyada, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, USA.

[More info](#)

📅 10 March 2023
🕒 9:30–11:30
📍 Hybrid

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Universal Jurisdiction in Human Rights Treaties from a Victim-Centered Perspective

By **Somin Park**. Committee members: Paola Gaeta, President and Internal Reader; Vincent Chetail, Thesis Director; Devika Hovell, Associate Professor, Department of Law, London School of Economics, UK.

[More info](#)

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