

Research Bulletin

Upcoming events, latest publications and other research activities

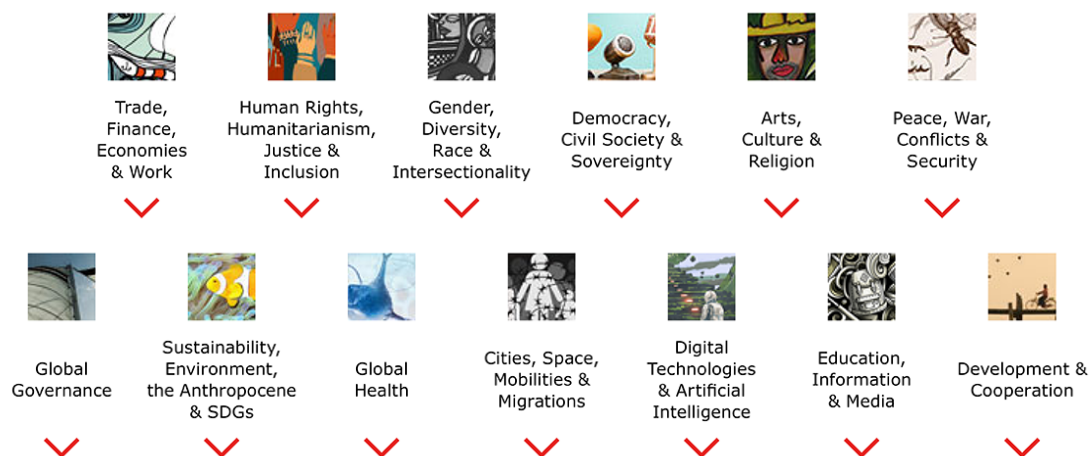
30 January 2023 (no. 1, 2023)

Upcoming Research Events

30 JAN Monday GGC WITH GSPI & NRC UN Sanctions App Re- launch 15:30–17:30 Auditorium A2	31 JAN Tuesday NO EVENTS	01 FEB Wednesday AHCD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DAY 1 Development, Welfare and Democracy in Fragile Contexts 10:00–17:00 Room S7	02 FEB Thursday AHCD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DAY 2 Development, Welfare and Democracy in Fragile Contexts 10:00–17:00 Room S7	03 FEB Friday AHCD BROWN BAG LUNCH Arpita Bisht Global Sand Extractivism: Drivers, Frontiers, and Impacts of the Largest Volumetrically Extracted Resource in the World 12:00–13:00 hybrid
06 FEB Monday NO EVENTS	07 FEB Tuesday NO EVENTS	08 FEB Wednesday NORRAG BOOK LAUNCH Systems Thinking in International Education and Development 14:00–15:30 online GHC The War in Ukraine – Lives, Money and the Politics of Global Health 15:00–16:15 online	09 FEB Thursday NO EVENTS	10 FEB Friday NO EVENTS

[See all events >](#)

Gateway to Publications by Themes



Gateway to Publications by Themes



Publications by Themes



Trade, Finance, Economies & Work



ARTICLE

A New Digital Economy Collaboration in the Indo-Pacific: Negotiating Digital Trade in the Australia-India CECA

The Australia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) presents a significant and unique opportunity for India and Australia to strengthen their digital trade relationship. Although certain areas – including

cross-border data flows/data localisation, customs duties on electronic transmissions, and non-discrimination of digital products – appear to pose difficulties for the ongoing negotiations, both countries can converge elsewhere. For instance, disciplines on digital trade facilitation, online consumer protection, cybersecurity, spam, artificial intelligence, etc., can create a robust, trustworthy, and efficient framework for bilateral digital trade. Further, disciplines on trade in services can boost digital trade flows between the parties, and address data localisation measures in service sectors where countries have offered relevant commitments. Australia can incentivise India's participation in digital trade negotiations in various ways, including by committing to holistic programmes on digital development and inclusion, liberalising Mode 4 supply for talented Indian Information Technology (IT) professionals, and instituting a robust mechanism for regulatory dialogues and cooperation. Economic opportunities aside, a high-quality digital trade chapter in the India-Australia negotiations holds strategic and geopolitical

importance, especially in countering China's growing digital influence, and promoting more digital trust and integration in the Indo-Pacific, conclude Andrew D. Mitchell and **Neha Mishra**, Assistant Professor of International Law (in *Journal of World Trade*, vol. 57, no. 1, 2023).

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ARTICLE

Up and Away? Inflation and Debt Consolidation in Historical Perspective

The Global Financial Crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic bequeathed large increases in public debt. At some point governments may seek to bring down these elevated debt-to-GDP ratios, including by inflating (by raising nominal GDP). Barry J. Eichengreen and **Rui Pedro Esteves** assemble a panel of debt consolidation episodes spanning 220 years and 183 nations (in *Oxford Open Economics*, vol. 1, September 2022). The evidence confirms that moderate inflation has been instrumental in facilitating large consolidations in the past. In fact, the frequency of successful debt consolidations was lower in periods of relatively high inflation, when interest rates show a tendency to quickly catch up. The largest concentration of debt consolidations in fact coincides with periods of relatively low and stable inflation in the context of credible monetary policies and sound fiscal policies.

[Repository](#) (public access)

ARTICLE

Yet It Endures: The Persistence of Original Sin

Notwithstanding announcements of progress, "international original sin" (the denomination of external debt in foreign currency) remains a persistent phenomenon in emerging markets. Although some middle-income countries have succeeded in developing markets in local-currency sovereign debt and attracting foreign investors, they continue to hedge their currency exposures through transactions with local pension funds and other resident investors. The result is to shift the locus of currency mismatches within emerging economies but not to eliminate them. Other countries have limited original sin by limiting external borrowing, passing up valuable investment opportunities in pursuit of stability. Barry Eichengreen, Ricardo Hausmann and **Ugo Panizza** document these trends, analysing regional and global aggregates and national case studies (in *Open Economies Review*, December 2022). Their conclusion is that there remains a case for an international initiative to address currency risk in low- and middle-income economies so they can more fully exploit economic development opportunities.

[Repository](#) (public access)

DISCUSSION PAPER

Sovereign Debt Puzzles

Patrick Bolton, Mitu Gulati and **Ugo Panizza** review the state of the sovereign debt literature and point out that the canonical model of sovereign debt cannot be easily reconciled with several facts about sovereign debt pricing and servicing (CEPR Press Discussion Paper no. 17742, December 2022). They identify and classify twenty puzzles. Some are well known and documented, others are less so and are sometimes based on anecdotal evidence. The authors classify these puzzles into three categories: puzzles about how sovereigns issue debt; puzzles about the pricing of sovereign debt; and puzzles about sovereign default and the working out of defaults. They conclude by suggesting possible avenues for new research aimed at reconciling theory with what we observe in the real world.

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WORKING PAPER

The Elusive Link between FDI and Economic Growth

Agustin Benetrix, Hayley Pallan and **Ugo Panizza** revisit the link between FDI and economic growth in emerging and developing economies (International Economics Department Working

Paper no. 26, 2022). When studying the early decades of their sample, they find that there is no statistically significant correlation between FDI and growth for countries with average levels of education or financial depth. In line with previous contributions, they find that this correlation is positive and statistically significant for countries with sufficiently well-developed financial sectors or high levels of human capital. However, the authors also find that the link between FDI and growth varies over time. For more recent periods, they find a positive and statistically significant relationship between FDI and growth for the average country, with local conditions having a negative effect on this link. They also develop a novel instrument aimed at addressing the endogeneity of FDI inflows. Instrumental variable estimates suggest that their results are unlikely to be driven by endogeneity.

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Human Rights, Humanitarianism, Justice & Inclusion



POSITION PAPER

The Humanitarian and Human Rights Consequences of Counter-Terrorism Financing Measures

Fionnuala Ni Aoláin, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and Visiting Fellow at the Centre on Conflict, Development and

Peacebuilding, presents the position of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights and rule of law implications of countering the financing of terrorism (CFT) measures implemented pursuant to international CFT norms and standards. The Special Rapporteur's mandate expresses deep concern that CFT measures have increasingly been implemented in marked contravention of fundamental international law norms, including CFT-specific obligations and broader international law obligations. The report concludes with specific recommendations directed to Member States, UN counter-terrorism entities, and other key stakeholders.

[Free access to PDF](#)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY, 2022

The Political Economy of Famine Relief: Labour, Colonialism, and Public Works in the North-Western Provinces of India, c. 1860–192

Amal Shahid focuses her PhD research on how the British colonial state provided famine relief during the numerous famines that took place in the Indian subcontinent between c. 1860–1920. This involved setting up relief works, which consisted of construction on public works, in addition to arranging for various forms of gratuitous relief and distributing loans to selected agricultural classes. By demonstrating the intricate connections between each form of relief, her dissertation highlights the centrality of labour regulation for the colonial state both to famine relief and to the overall sustenance of colonial rule in India.

[Read an Interview with Dr Shahid](#)

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Gender, Diversity, Race & Intersectionality



ARTICLE

Problematising Diversity: The Change That International Lawyers (Do not) Want for International Courts

Scholars working on international courts and tribunals (ICTs) have recently seized the agenda of the diversity of the international judiciary and international institutions more broadly. Focusing, above all, on the lack of women in the different

international benches around the world, they have criticised and proposed reforms to the composition of ICTs. **Juliana Santos de Carvalho** and **Justina Uriburu**, PhD Researchers in International Law, argue that the burgeoning literature on the diversity in ICTs expresses a particular politics of inclusion for the composition of the international judiciary (in *London Review of International Law*, vol. 10, no. 3, November 2022). They begin by explaining the importance of looking into knowledge production in international legal scholarship as a site of (re)production of the field's boundaries and situating the literature under study within the broader universe of the scholarship on ICTs. They then lay out this paper's main contribution: a reconstruction and critical analysis of the normative commitments of the politics of inclusion underlying the literature on diversity in ICTs.

DOI

The full text of the paper will be made available on SSRN on 28 June 2023.

ARTICLE

A Scoping Review of Survey Research with Gender Minority Adolescents and Youth in Low and Middle-Income Countries

This paper is a scoping review of 33 peer-reviewed articles, published in English, that use survey data to examine the experience of gender minority adolescents and youth in Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs). **Isabel Pike**, Cara Kraus-Perrotta & Thoi d. Ngo show that surveys with adolescents and youth in LMICs are increasingly including questions and taking sampling approaches that allow gender minority populations to be visible in survey data (in *PLOS One*, vol. 18, no. 1, January 2023). Sexual health, mental health, and violence are key topics of interest. The studies vary in how they ask about gender identity, both in terms of question formulation and the answer categories that are offered, as well as the extent to which they describe the questions in the article text. More studies could integrate these approaches, but it must be done in a way that is thoughtful about cultural and political context. Given the relatively nascent nature of such research, the authors encourage scholars to continue providing details on methodology, including around participant recruitment and the development of gender identity questions. This information would be valuable for researchers seeking to better include gender minorities and their experiences in survey research, but who might be daunted methodologically.

DOI (open access)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

The Complexity of Sexual Violence, Birthing and Status after the Fall of the Caliphate

This chapter addresses the complexity of sexual violence and coercion, rape, pregnancy, and birth in the territories formerly held (and some still coercively controlled) by the Islamic State (in *Challenging Conceptions: Children Born of Wartime Rape and Sexual Exploitation*, K. Theidon, D. Mazurana and D. Anumol, eds., Oxford University Press, January 2023). The monolithic realities

of stigma and long-term rights denial are particularly acute for children born through forced pregnancies in territories captured by the Islamic State. These children are outcast, ostracised and unwanted by their countries of nationality, and defined almost exclusively by the parentage of their absent or dead fathers. As global regulatory mechanisms, Security Council Resolutions, and state approbation for fighters and their associated families have universally shown, there is adverse judgement in abundance and little willingness by many states, particularly Western states, to disaggregate the experience of women, girls and their children and to recognise the complexity of birthing, violence, and gendered realities under the Caliphate. There is little indication that mothers and their children will be treated as victims and there is a dearth of compassion for both. **Fionnuala Ní Aoláin**, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, also Visiting Fellow at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, explores these complexities and addresses the legal obligations of States in respect of both mothers and children.

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Democracy, Civil Society & Sovereignty



PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICS, 2022

Transnational Communist Networks in the Post-WWI Middle East: Anticolonialism, Internationalism and Itinerant Militancy (1919–1928)

Burak Sayim devoted his PhD thesis to the emergence of communism in the Middle East. His work follows globe-trotting militants to discuss the

role of Middle Eastern anticolonial revolutions and the region's diverse radical traditions in the making of transnational communist networks. Importantly, instead of focusing exclusively on high politics, he explores everyday forms of revolutionary activism, from the question of polyglot militancy to the role of anonymous sailors.

[Read an interview with Dr Sayim](#)

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Read also about a related article by Burak Sayim in the same bulletin (under "Education, Information & Media" below)



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Arts, Culture & Religion

ARTICLE

The Return of Fossils Removed under Colonial Rule

Debates on the repatriation of colonial loot usually focus on art and antiquities although many scientifically and culturally valuable fossils were also removed under colonial rule. **Paul P.**



Stewens, Master Candidate in International Law, Nussaibah B. Raja and Emma M. Dunne explore this practice and potential avenues for fossil returns under public international law (in *Santander Art and Culture Law Review*, 2/2022 (8)). Instead of focusing on the (il-)legality of colonial takings, they argue in favour of repatriation based on the right to participate in cultural life (Art. 15(1)(a) ICESCR). A case study

of the negotiations on the return of the Broken Hill skull before the UNESCO Intergovernmental Repatriation Committee highlights the potential of this mechanism with respect to fossils.

[DOI](#) (open access)

PHD THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY, 2022

The Image of Remoteness: Mobility and Alterity in Eastern Afghanistan

At the edge of Central and South Asia, the Afghan Pamirs appear on the map as an extraordinarily difficult-to-reach borderland. The Afghan Pamirs resemble colonial “anomalies”; they are the leftovers from the original designs of a buffer zone between Tsarist and British empires. Despite military occupation, occasional drought and the collapse of international trade, people have attended upland pastures to this day. More than a century of military and scientific exploration, adventure, scholarship, documentary – and tourism more recently – shaped the form and concrete contours of their imaginary constitution. In this imaginary, the Afghan Pamirs stand as a place out of time, because visibly out-of-the-way. Their remoteness underscores the fragile permanence of a time past – threatened to disappear with each new intervention. After an introduction and discussion of methodological pathways and ethical issues, photographer **Tobias Marschall** uses image series to introduce each chapter of his PhD thesis along four axes: documentation, circulation, pastoralism and migration. His conclusion raises attention to the almost inevitable imaginary association of endangerment with salvage prerogatives.

[Read an interview with Dr Marschall](#)

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Peace, War, Conflicts & Security



ARTICLE

Building a Peace We Don't Know? The Power of Subjunctive Technologies in Digital Peacebuilding

Much attention has been paid to how digital technologies affect peacebuilding through the production of information, data and evidence. While research has thus documented how digital technologies enable a *sincere* peacebuilding

approach concerned with the hurtful past and present and how the world “really” is, digital technologies can also play a role in enabling a *subjunctive* sensitivity for future worlds that “could” or “should” be. **Andreas T. Hirblinger**, Senior Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, explores how in peacebuilding, subjunctivity is produced through performative uses of digital technology that are primarily non-discursive and non-cognitive (in *Peacebuilding*,

December 2022). Documenting examples from practitioners engaged *inter alia* in mediation, dialogues, peacekeeping, and ceasefire monitoring, he introduces a compilation of subjunctive affordances and demonstrates their powerful effects: shepherding conflict stakeholders along the process, detaching them from hurtful content, reframing their perspectives on the world and envisioning possible futures, as well as unlocking existing social structures and evoking new ones through digital communities.

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ARTICLE

Beyond Generations: An Alternative Approach to Categorizing Peace Missions

Authors commonly categorise peace missions according to different generations: first-generation missions serving as interposition forces to monitor a cease-fire, second-generation missions with multidimensional mandates, and third-generation missions with enforcement mandates. While the generation typology is useful to show the development of peace missions over time, **Sara Hellmüller**, SNSF Assistant Professor, **Marie Lobjoy**, ALCA Project Coordinator and Research Collaborator, and **Xiang-Yun Rosalind Tan**, Doctoral Researcher, point to four main limitations: ambiguity, reductionism, linear connotations, and restricted applicability (in *Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations*, vol. 28, no. 4, December 2022). They propose an alternative categorisation distinguishing between a *minimalist* approach aiming at ending violence, a *moderate* approach aiming at ending violence and installing some form of good governance, and a *maximalist* approach aiming at addressing the root causes of conflict. Based on an analysis of all UN peace missions between 1991 and 2020, they demonstrate how this new classification overcomes the flaws of the generation typology and presents further advantages related to its focus on objectives, its versatility, and its potential for statistical analysis. Their article hereby allows for a more accurate analysis of UN peace missions and their effectiveness.

[DOI](#)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2022

Enemies Within: Labeling Defectors to Rival Authorities

Relying on a mixed-methods approach, **Mirko Reul** investigates popular allegiance in the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), drawing on archival research, a lab experiment, semi-structured interviews, and a computational model. Overall, groups in conflict construe quotidian behaviour as indicative for exceptional disloyalty. Labelling individuals as defectors questions their group membership, pushing the labelled and their peers to change behaviour in order to either prove their loyalty or intensify their defection. This PhD thesis contributes to our understanding of conflict by viewing the stability of political order through the quotidian behaviours of “ordinary” individuals, and the relationship between international rivalries and domestic repression. And it introduces a novel perspective on the defiance of authoritarian rule in the GDR, as well as on “collaboration” with Israel in Palestine today.

[Repository](#) (file embargoed until November 2025; contact Dr Reul at mirko.reul@graduateinstitute.ch for access)

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Global Governance

ARTICLE

Grand Theft in International Law



Commonly subsumed under the legal concepts of corruption and money-laundering, the theft of public wealth on a massive scale with the aid of transnational financial institutions has, so far, largely been neglected by legal scholarship and legal practice. Drawing on two grand theft cases, Research Associate **Lys Kulamadayil** firstly explains the concept of grand theft by illustrating how it operates (in *London Review of*

International Law, vol. 10, no. 3, November 2022). Secondly, she retraces legal responses to grand theft in jurisdictions of countries, which are home to key financial market places, to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of this legal regime in practice. Thirdly, she reflects on the obstacles to researching grand theft.

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ARTICLE

The Development Dichotomy: Colonial India's Accession to the ILO's Governing Body (1919–22)

At its founding in 1919, the International Labour Organization (ILO) selected its Governing Body from eight “states of Chief Industrial Importance”. As a technical organisation, this standard was created to depoliticise the selection of its Governing Body. Yet, with its utilisation of relative economic indicators, the standard ended up recreating a highly Eurocentric Governing Body. Resistance to these metrics by aggregately large but relatively underdeveloped economies, such as colonial India, reveals the inherently political nature of attempting to define industrial “importance”. **Thomas Gidney**, Research Assistant in International History and Politics, examines the little-known history of how the Indian delegation to the ILO challenged the ILO's Eurocentric metrics, constituting what it meant to be industrially important (in *Journal of Global History*, December 2022). In doing so, he questions to what extent “technical” international organisations can remain apolitical spaces and how our contemporary international institutions are responding to the increasing politicisation of their function.

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ARTICLE

International Organizations and World Making Practices: Some Notes on Method

In 2013, the International Law Commission (ILC) embarked on a codification project on identification of customary international law, including the role that international organisations (IOs) might play in the formation of customary norms. Parallel discussions in the international law academy surrounding the role of IOs reflected similar disciplinary anxieties as older debates on IOs and law making. **Negar Mansouri**, PhD Researcher in International Law, argues that the path to understanding IOs' governance passes neither doctrines of IOs' powers nor restrictive categories such as law making (in *International Organizations Law Review*, vol. 19, no. 3, December 2022). A shift to “worldmaking practices” and alternative approaches can help us diversify our subjects of inquiry and the ways in which we understand the “institutional” dimension of international law. Here, the author specifically focuses on International Relations constructivism, Foucauldian “governmentality” and critical political economy approaches. She then concludes with a discussion of international institutional law, interdisciplinarity and critique.

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PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY, 2022

The Lodge Legacy: Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Robert A. Taft, and the Problem of International Order at the United Nations, 1941–1953

Between 1941 and 1953, the United States of America assumed a leading role in the creation and early development of the United Nations. The historiography of the early United States and United Nations relations understandably focuses on the contributions of the presidential administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman due to their central roles in establishing the global organisation. In these accounts, Republicans are cited as secondary players that were engaged in a party-wide civil war between liberal internationalists led by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. and an outdated isolationist faction led by Senator Robert A. Taft. **Kevin Edward Gelzhiser** posits that a better way to frame the highly influential yet underappreciated Lodge-Taft United Nations debate is to understand it as a conversation between two long-standing traditions of American conservative internationalism. In doing so, his study highlights the complexities of Lodge and Taft's competing positions over the preeminence enjoyed by the great powers of the United Nations Security Council. It also forwards the notion that the Lodge-Taft United Nations debate can only be fully appreciated by framing it within the context of a coevolutionary discourse between two working politicians, and against the backdrop of World War II and the early Cold War. [Repository](#) (access restricted to the Institute community; others may contact Dr Gelzhiser at kevin.gelzhiser@graduateinstitute.ch)



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Sustainability, Environment, the Anthropocene & SDGs



ARTICLE

The Political Life of Mitigation: From Carbon Accounting to Agrarian Counter-accounts

Shaila Seshia Galvin and **Diego Silva Garzón**,

Postdoctoral Researcher at the Centre for International Environmental Studies, seek to stimulate analysis of how accounting knowledge, techniques, and practices work to incorporate

agriculture and land use into climate mitigation (in *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, online January 2023). Accounting plays a significant role in the ways that capitalism inserts itself into, reworks, or reorganises agrarian webs of life. To study these processes, the authors train their critical gaze on accounting itself – its epistemic foundations, instruments, and narratives, and their implications for agrarian livelihoods and relations. Through the notion of “agrarian counter-accounts”, they conclude by considering the potential of alternative methodologies and understandings of account-giving, taking, and holding in struggles for agrarian climate justice.

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Image by Boy Dominguez/*The Journal of Peasant Studies*.

ARTICLE

Emergence and Structuring of the Clean Energy Regime Complex

While many have observed a regime complex for global clean energy governance, research has not yet accorded sufficient attention to the interplay of multiple streams of politics that have led to the structuring of overlapping governance initiatives and, ultimately, the articulation of a set of norms that hold this regime complex together. To understand these dynamics, Kathryn Chelminski, **Liliana B. Andonova** and Yixian Sun argue that with the visibly increased agency of transnational actors and international organisations, four mechanisms together are likely to shape regime complexity: divergent state preferences, the agency of transnational actors, practices of intergovernmental organisations, and interorganisational recognition and normative legitimation

(in *Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations*, vol. 28, no. 4, December 2022). Drawing on a qualitative analysis of policy documents and interviews, and a social network analysis, their article studies global clean energy governance from 1980 to 2014 to illuminate these dynamics. The findings suggest that the combination of these four mechanisms can explain the evolution from a nonregime to a loosely coupled governance system for clean energy.

[DOI](#)

ARTICLE

Lithium Mining, Water Resources, and Socio-Economic Issues in Northern Argentina: We Are not All in the Same Boat

Lithium mining in Argentina is often associated with social injustices, unequal access to information, and conflicts around issues such as water consumption. Different stakeholders hold different perceptions around the pros and cons of lithium mining. **Marc Hufty** and others identify concerns regarding water resources, technical aspects of lithium mining, and social and economic aspects in four different sources of information: (1) scientific articles; (2) government reports; (3) corporate reports; and (4) newspaper articles (in *Resources Policy*, vol. 81, 103288, March 2023, online January 2023). They found differences between the groups of documents analysed. Scientific and newspaper articles share a wide spectrum of issues. Corporate and government reports are more focused and relate more heavily to social and economic aspects. Socio-technical issues, frequent in government reports and the media, do not seem relevant in corporate reports. Concerns about water resources and lithium mining are most prominent in scientific and newspaper articles. Government reports were the least concerned about water and the socio-environmental impacts of lithium mining, but focused on global markets, employment and technical development. Analysing stakeholders' concerns in the Argentine Puna region can help reveal power structures, connections, and discourses across different sectors and scales.

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ARTICLE

Coastal Sand Mining of Heavy Mineral Sands: Contestations, Resistance, and Ecological Distribution Conflicts at HMS Extraction Frontiers across the World

Coastal sand mining for metals involves extraction of heavy mineral sands (HMS), which are sedimentary deposits of dense minerals that accumulate in coastal environments. HMS are localised concentrations of ores such as ilmenite, rutile, leucoxene, and iron, which are sources of metals such as titanium, zircon, iron, sillimanite/kyanite, staurolite, monazite, and garnet. The applications of these metals range from everyday products such as ceramics, paint, and pigments, as well as technologically advanced applications in the airline, shipbuilding, medicine, and defence industries. HMS extraction implies strip mining of coastal areas, which are often unique biodiversity ecosystems, or fragile ecosystems built up on sandy soils or dunes. The loss of such spaces has impacts such as loss of biodiversity and habitats, salt-water intrusion into agricultural lands and increased exposure to sea level rise. As a result of the serious ecological and socioeconomic transformations at such extraction frontiers, these operations cause resistance movements across the world. **Arpita Bisht**, Research Associate at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy, and Joan Martinez-Alier identify and document 24 cases of resistance against such operations (in *Journal of Industrial Ecology*, published online December 2022). They present the first comprehensive database and analysis of HMS-related ecological distribution conflicts.

[DOI](#) (open access)

ARTICLE

Construire la nature comme un patrimoine mondial: la fabrique scientifique de l'orang-outan à Sumatra (Indonésie)

Denis Ruyschaert, *faculty lead on environment and sustainability*, et Denis Salles visent à comprendre la construction de la nature comme un héritage mondial, particulièrement pour l'orang-outan à Sumatra, puis à en expliquer les implications concrètes (dans *Natures Sciences Société*, vol. 30, no. 2, avril-juin 2022, en ligne décembre 2022). Un ensemble cohérent d'éléments plaident pour la conservation des orangs-outans: un habitat concentré sur des terres impropres à l'agriculture, des croyances locales restées vives et l'existence d'aires protégées. Pour autant, les scientifiques internationaux, intimement liés au mouvement de la conservation, se sont engagés dans une patrimonialisation de l'orang-outan. Ce travail de patrimonialisation entretient une perception de rareté et d'extinction imminente en construisant et mobilisant des indicateurs (nombre, tendance, répartition, rareté) basés sur des modèles complexes. Il conforte aussi leur hégémonie sur la production des savoirs, élude les principaux facteurs explicatifs et rend impossible la coexistence pratique entre l'humain et l'orang-outan.

[DOI](#) (accès libre)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS, 2022

Essays in Environmental Macroeconomics

Laura Minu Nowzohour's PhD thesis consists of five essays in environmental macroeconomics:

- **“Can Adjustment Costs in Research Derail the Transition to Green Growth?”** is a theoretical contribution showing that adjustment costs materially raise the risk of reaching an environmental disaster, although policy makers can mitigate these risks.
- **“Heard the News? Environmental Policy and Clean Investment”** and **“Does Environmental Policy Uncertainty Hinder Investments Towards a Low-Carbon Economy?”** (both essays with **Joëlle Noailly** and **Matthias van den Heuvel**) develop novel news-based indices of US environmental policy (EnvP) and policy uncertainty (EnvPU) based on text mining techniques. Results are consistent with the notion that while EnvP is crucial in facilitating the low-carbon transition, EnvPU sabotages these efforts through the back door.
- **“Does Environmental Policy Uncertainty Deter Clean-Tech FDI?”** shows that cleantech foreign direct investment (FDI) in the US reacts to EnvP(U) in a qualitatively similar manner as the domestic investment in the previous essay, with stronger effects for foreign than for domestic investors.
- **“Why Some Don't Belong – The Distributional Effects of Natural Disasters”** (with Nina Budinaa and Lixue Chena) shows that within-country income inequality tends to increase significantly following severe and repeated severe disasters in a large international sample.

[Read an interview with Dr Nowzohour](#)

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Global Health



Last November, the **Governing Pandemics Initiative** and the **International Geneva Global Health Platform** held a workshop series on pathogen and benefit-sharing. The workshop's related publications are now openly available:

DISCUSSION PAPER

What Are the Options? Pathogen-, GSD- and Benefit-Sharing in an

International Instrument

Pathogen and benefit sharing (PBS) is a central but challenging issue on the table in current negotiations towards a pandemic instrument and amended International Health Regulations (IHR). Constructing a reliable, predictable and equitable system to govern PBS could serve the interests of a wide range of Member States, any of whom may be the source of or affected by a future pathogen of pandemic potential and/or require access to benefits in order to address the consequences of such a pathogen. **Anthony Rizk, Adam Strobeyko, Gian Luca Burci and Suerie Moon**, from the Global Health Centre, seek to clarify the issues for debate by articulating a range of options for governing PBS based on existing arrangements and previously agreed text in other instruments, and envisioning how they may fit together into a functioning ecosystem (Global Health Centre Discussion Paper, 2022).

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WORKSHOP SERIES REPORT

International Sharing of Pathogens, GSD and Benefits

In his report, **Adam Strobeyko**, from the Global Health Centre, concludes that the workshop organisers identified several key issues which arose throughout the workshop series (Global Health Centre, 2022). The importance of deciding what rules are needed to govern pathogen and benefit sharing (PBS) in the context of the ongoing pandemic instrument and amended International Health Regulations (IHR) amendment negotiations was highlighted. Furthermore, the discussions have shown that the proposed solutions should consider the needs of those charged with implementing the rules: the laboratories, companies and WHO collaborating centres, among others. Finally, the workshop organisers agreed on the importance of envisioning a step-by-step development of a global PBS system for pandemics and of addressing it in the ongoing negotiation processes.

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Cities, Space, Mobilities & Migrations



EDITED BOOK

Urban Politics of Human Rights

Increasingly, urban actors invoke human rights to address inequalities, combat privatisation, and underline common aspirations, or to protect vested (private) interests. The potential and the pitfalls of these processes are conditioned by the urban, and deeply political. These urban politics of human rights are at the heart of this book, edited

and [introduced](#) by **Janne Nijman**, Barbara Oomen, Elif Durmuş, Sara Miellet and Lisa Roodenburg (Routledge, November 2022). Chapters shed light on these politics in eight cities on four continents. Contributors analyse the “city society”, the urban actors involved, and the mechanisms of human rights mobilisation. In doing so, they show the commonalities in rights engagement in today's globalised and often deeply unequal cities characterised by urban law, private capital but also communities that rally around concepts such as the “right to the city”. Most importantly, the chapters highlight the conditions under which this mobilisation truly contributes to social justice, be it concerning the simple right to presence, cultural rights, accessible housing or –

in times of COVID – healthcare.

[Repository](#) (public access)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Migrant, Tourist, Cuban: Identification and Belonging in Return Visits to Cuba

Valerio Simoni, Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology and at the Global Migration Centre, considers the return visits of Cuban migrants to Cuba and the tensions these experiences generate, as productive entry points to reflect on mobility-related categorisation processes and on different approaches to identification and belonging (in *Intersections of Tourism, Migration, and Exile*, N. Bloch and K. M. Adams, eds., Routledge, December 2022). Empirically, he draws on long-term research with Cuban migrants in Spain and on situations of return to this Caribbean island. Visits back “home” reveal strong expectations in regards to what it means to be a Cuban and to return to Cuba when living abroad. As these visits unfold, normative visions of intimacy, family ties and economic relations are hotly negotiated and contested. Such experiences lead to rethinking the meaning and stakes of people’s identification and belonging, and to rearticulate their relations with the island and their place in the world. Drawing on the Cuban case, the author sheds new light on the power and value associated with dominant understandings of “tourism”, “migration”, and “return”. His chapter thus contributes to a broader reflection on when and how these categorisations matter, the ways they constrain or enable certain modes of being and becoming, and the challenge of escaping and overcoming them.

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Digital Technologies & Artificial Intelligence



ARTICLE

Addressing the Global Data Divide through Digital Trade Law

The global data divide has emerged as a major policy challenge threatening equitable development, poverty alleviation, and access to information. Further, it has polarised countries on either side of the data schism, who have often reacted by implementing conflicting and sub-

optimal measures. Binit Agrawal and **Neha Mishra**, Assistant Professor of International Law, survey such policy measures, the politics behind them, and the footprints they have left on the digital trade or electronic commerce rules contained in free trade agreements (FTAs) (in *Trade, Law and Development*, vol. 14, no. 2, December 2022). Their primary argument is that the existing FTA disciplines are deficient in addressing the global data divide. Key problems include insufficient participation by developing countries in framing digital trade rules, non-recognition of the data divide affecting developing countries, and lack of robust and implementable mechanisms to bridge the data divide. The authors present proposals to reform digital trade rules in line with best practices emerging in FTA practice and the main areas where gaps must be bridged. Proposals include enhancing technical assistance and capacity-building support, developing a tailored special and differential treatment (SDT) mechanism, incentivising the removal of data-related barriers by designing appropriate bargains in negotiations, and boosting international regulatory cooperation through innovative and creative mechanisms.

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ARTICLE

Digital Peacebuilding: A Framework for Critical–Reflexive Engagement

Existing research on digital technologies in peacebuilding exhibits both tech-solutionist and tech-problematising traits that tend to understate their embeddedness in society and politics. **Andreas T. Hirblinger**, Senior Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, and others argue that the study of digital peacebuilding should instead reflexively engage with the coproduction of the technical and the social in both academia and practice (in *International Studies Perspectives*, ekac015, November 2022). This requires asking how assumptions about technology are related to assumptions about the conflict and peacebuilding context on which these technologies are brought to bear, and with what consequences. Therefore, the authors propose a methodological framework that brings to the fore how *technologies for peacebuilding* and *peacebuilding with technology* are coproduced. First, they focus on the interrelated claims about peacebuilding and technology, and the coproduction of peacebuilding problems and technological solutions. Second, they inquire into the characteristics of the digital peacebuilding *agendas* built on these claims, including the dynamics of disruptive change and datafication that these agendas bring. Third, they consider the sticky *effects* of digital approaches, in terms of a politicisation or depoliticisation of peacebuilding efforts, and ask what kind of peace this may produce.

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Education, Information & Media



ARTICLE

Transregional by Design: The Early Communist Press in the Middle East and Global Revolutionary Networks

Burak Sayim, PhD Researcher in International History and Politics, traces the circulation of newspapers and journals as physical objects to reconstruct Middle Eastern communists' global connections (in *Journal of Global History*,

December 2022). He argues that post-First World War Middle Eastern and North African revolutionary militancy was closely linked to global networks. The extensive transregional and transimperial circulation of the communist press discussed here traces these close connections. The Communist International represented a novelty as a self-proclaimed centralist worldwide party. Distinctively, it brought together the means and the will to centralise (much of) global radicalism. This argument also serves to locate the early and mid-1920s as a transitional period in the history of left-wing movements: the means provided by a World Party intersected with the network-like structure of the pre-Comintern revolutionary milieux. The article aims to contribute to global history by discussing a regional – Middle Eastern – political current, not as the aggregate sum of its national components, but as a product of a global process.

[DOI](#)

Read also about Burak Sayim's PhD thesis in the same bulletin (under "Democracy, Civil Society & Sovereignty" above)

Quantum Pedagogy: Teaching *Copenhagen* and Discovering Affinities with Dialectical Thinking in International Relations

Many of the core ideas about theory and methods that prevail in conventional, analytical-empirical behavioural scientific approaches to International Relations are closer to classical physics than to quantum physics, an insight gained by **Thomas Biersteker** from coteaching Introduction to Physics (in *Quantum International Relations: A Human Science for World Politics*, J. Der Derian and A. Wendt, eds., Oxford University Press, online May 2022, print January 2023). Key elements of an alternative framework – an open-ended dialectical approach to the study and teaching of International Relations – bear similarities with elements of quantum theory. While the approach outlined in the *Dialectics of World Orders* book project is not quantum pedagogy *per se*, it does include elements with strong affinities to quantum theory concepts like entanglement, superposition, uncertainty, and complementarity. The dialectical approach is contrasted with conventional approaches that many teach as the core of International Relations theory and methods. Introducing some quantum elements to that pedagogy is not only timely but could also be exceedingly productive for advancing our knowledge of both our subject (International Relations) and our field (International Relations).

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Development & Cooperation



ARTICLE

Petro-States' Shaping of International Law

Research Associate **Lys Kulamadayil** highlights the marks left on international law by Iran's and Algeria's early and mid-20th century paths to re-claiming sovereignty over their petroleum reserves (in *Journal of the History of International Law*, online November 2022). She shows that Iran

has significantly affected the contractual model of petroleum operations, whereas Algeria has championed the international law turn of third world internationalism. Her article thus hopes to shift attention from the frequently cited non-consequentialism of key moments in Third World Internationalism, such as Bandung and the NIEO, to the significance of these domestic and transnational processes. While doing so, the author is careful to point to the extraordinary bargaining power given to petro-states by the fossil-fuel dependent global economy, which elevated their influence in global affairs over that of other states in the Global South.

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Other Relevant Information



Multimedia



WORKSHOP SERIES | GLOBAL HEALTH CENTRE

Pathogen and Benefit Sharing

In November 2022 the **Governing Pandemics Initiative** and the **International Geneva Global Health Platform** held a workshop series on the central but challenging issue of pathogen and benefit sharing.

Four video export presentations can be accessed [here](#):

- **Pathogen, GSD and Benefit Sharing for Influenza: How Does It Work?**
- **Pathogen, GSD and Benefit Sharing in COVID-19**
- **Convention on Bio-Diversity & the Nagoya Protocol: Relations to Pandemics**
- **Access and Benefit Sharing under the FAO Plant Treaty**

Publications related to the workshop are detailed in the “Global Health” section above.



ONLINE CONFERENCE | CIES, GGC & INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMME

Conceptualizing the Arctic: A Zone of Peace or a Zone of Conflict?

On 22 November 2022, the **Global Governance Centre**, the **Centre for International Environmental Studies** and the **Interdisciplinary Programme** hosted a conference that explored what the future might look like for the Arctic region, and whether it would be a zone of peace or zone of conflict. It looked at current governance arrangements to examine whether they remained fit for purpose, and how the growing militarisation of the Arctic is pitting NATO against non-NATO states.

[More info and access to the video of the conference](#)



DEMOCRACY IN QUESTION? S5: E9 &10; S6:E1 | AHCD & CEU

This podcast series explores the variety of democratic experiences and experiments the world over with **Shalini Randeria** in conversation with some of the most important voices in contemporary academia.

Listen to the latest episodes:

- [Ricardo Regatieri on Brazilian Elections](#): Bolsonaroism and Its Aftermath
- [Azadeh Moaveni on the Ongoing Iranian Demonstrations](#) Fueled and Led by Women
- [Thomas Carothers on Democratic Backsliding](#) in a Comparative Perspective



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Visitors

Coming from Sapienza University of Rome, Junior Visiting Fellow Valeria Mendez Angarita works on “Beyond Wild: Indicators for a Fair Conservation of Wilderness areas under the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework” with Bill Adams.

📅 1 Feb 2023–31 Jan 2024
📍 GHC

Naomi Burke-Shyne

Coming from Harm Reduction International, Senior Fellow in Residence Naomi Burke-Shyne will work on “Innovations in the Funding Landscape for Harm Reduction” with Vinh-Kim Nguyen.

📅 1 Feb–15 June 2023
📍 IHP Dep.

Frances Steel

Coming from the University of Otago, Visiting Fellow Frances Steel will work on “Across the Great Ocean: Empire, Mobility and the Making of a Transpacific Age” with Gopalan Balachandran.

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Calls for Papers

WORKSHOP AT #EWIS2023

World Politics and United Nations Peace Missions

Sara Hellmüller and **Fanny Badache**, at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, are currently accepting submissions reflecting on the effects of changing world politics on peace missions for their workshop that will be part of the 10th European Workshops in International Studies (#EWIS2023) in Amsterdam on 12–14 July 2023.

- **5 February 2023:** submission of abstracts

[More info on this workshop](#)

[General info & deadlines](#)

DANISH INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Roadblocks and Revenues: New Geographies of Taxation in Conflict

The Danish Institute for International Studies will hold a workshop in Copenhagen on 15–17 May aiming to bring together participants (anthropologists, area studies experts, sociologists, criminologists, political scientists and geographers, economists, conflict analysts and practitioners...) to take a first step to put checkpoints on the map as a significant phenomenon in the study of revenue generation, state formation, armed group policy and practice as well as authority and legitimacy in conflict-torn spaces and other complex political orders.

- **6 February 2023:** submission of 250-word abstracts

[More info](#)

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 mid-career researchers.

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

[More info](#)



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Awarded Prizes

SNIS INTERNATIONAL GENEVA AWARD 2022

Congratulations to Keith Krause and Elise Féron!

The International Geneva Award has been established to encourage outstanding research scientists to produce publications that are particularly relevant for International Organisations.

Keith Krause, Director of the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, and **Elise Féron** won the 2022 award with their article “Power/Resistance: External Actors, Local Agency, and the Burundian Peacebuilding Project”.

[More info and access to the article](#)



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Upcoming PhD Defences

📅 Tuesday 31 January

🕒 14:00–16:00

📍 Petal 2, Room S9

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE

Essays on Multilateral Sanctions and Conflict Resolution

By **André Alves Dos Reis**. Committee members: Cédric Dupont, President and Internal Reader; Thomas Biersteker, Thesis Director; Clara Portela Sais, Professor, Constitutional Law, Political and Administrative Sciences Department, University of Valencia, Spain.

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