President
Narcís Serra Serra

Scientific Council
Jacint Jordana. Director, IBEI. Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Esther Barbé. Senior Research Associate, IBEI. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Ana Sofía Cardenal. Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Laura Chaqués-Bonafont. Senior Research Associate, IBEI. Universitat de Barcelona
Juan Díez Medrano. Senior Research Fellow, IBEI. Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
Caterina García. Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Matthias vom Hau. Associate Professor and Academic Research Coordinator, IBEI
Robert Kissack. Associate Professor and Head of Studies, IBEI
Juan Jesús Pérez. Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Martin Shaw. Research Professor, IBEI
Pere Vilanova. Universitat de Barcelona

International Academic Council
Javier Solana. President. ESADE Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics, ESADEgeo
Carles Boix. Princeton University and Universitat de Barcelona
Susana Borrás. Copenhagen Business School
John Braithwaite. Australian National University
Jean Grugel. University of York
Christopher Hill. University of Cambridge
Knud Erik Jorgensen. Aarhus University
Mary Kaldor. London School of Economics and Political Science
Stathis Kalyvas. University of Oxford
Nico Krisch. Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies, Geneva
José María Maravall. Universidad Complutense de Madrid
José Antonio Ocampo. Columbia University
Michael Zürn. Berlin Social Science Center, WZB

Research Funding Sponsors
1. **Presentation**

This is IBEI’s fifth Scientific Report, listing all the research activities carried out at the institute in 2018 and 2019. This series started in 2008, already twelve years ago, when the institute was in its initial stage and only a few researchers had joined IBEI at that moment. The journey has been long, but exciting and rewarding, despite all difficulties. Not only a major economic crisis hit the institute during many years, at the very moment it was in its early expansion, but also a difficult political and social environment combined to create uncertainty for IBEI activities.

As can be seen in this Scientific Report 2018-19 the academic productivity of IBEI has become very relevant, both considering the volume of competitive research projects obtained and the quality of the outputs that have been produced. The stream of research projects and grants obtained from Spanish and European calls has remained highly significant during this period, as can be observed in the relevant figures, consolidating a very important level of external competitive funding for IBEI, reaching a 30% of the total budget of the institute.

In this sense, the establishment of IBEI research clusters since 2018 as a new internal organization, aiming to enhance research collaboration, has become a distinctive trait of IBEI. It has also successfully contributed to integrate young researchers, academic visitors and senior IBEI faculty in dedicated spaces of knowledge sharing and intellectual debates. IBEI research clusters have become in a few years the natural environment for IBEI staff to share research and to develop new ideas, flexible enough for everybody to be involved as much and as many as they like. Actually, the final outputs from such processes are those listed in this report.

Jacint Jordana Casajuana  
Director
2. Researchers and Organisation

2.1 Researchers and staff

General Management

President: Narcís Serra Serra
Director: Jacint Jordana Casajuana
General Manager: Anna Ricart Miret
Research Coordinator: Carlos Sánchez Moya
Academic Research Coordinator: Matthias vom Hau

Professors from Universities Associated to IBEI


Esther Barbé. Senior Research Associate (2008-). Professor of International Relations, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. PhD in Political Science, Universidad Complutense de Madrid (1986).

Laura Chaqués Bonafont. Senior Research Associate (2010-). Associate Professor of Political Science, Universitat de Barcelona. PhD in Political Economy, Universitat de Barcelona (1999).

Oriol Costa. Senior Research Associate (2015-). Associate Professor in International Relations, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. PhD in International Relations, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (2004).

Abel Escribà-Folch. Senior Research Associate (2019-). Associate Professor in Comparative Politics, Universitat Pompeu Fabra. PhD in Political Science, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (2007).

Research Staff


Miriam Bradley. Assistant Professor (2014-). PhD in International Relations, Oxford University (2012).

Joan Clos. Distinguished Fellow (2018-).


Margarita Petrova. Assistant Professor (2009-). PhD in Political Science, Cornell University (2007).

Charles Roger. Assistant Professor (2018-). Beatriu de Pinós Research Fellow (2019-). PhD in Political Science, University of British Columbia (2016).

Martin Shaw. Research Professor (2011-). Emeritus Professor in International Relations, University of Sussex. PhD in Sociology, University of Hull (1993).


Frank Borge Wietzke. Assistant Professor (2017-). PhD in International Development, London School of Economics (2010).

Postdoctoral and Research Fellows

Irina Ciornei. Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow (2019-). PhD in Political Science, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (2014).


Graduate Students (PhD trainees)


Research Assistants

Guillem Amatller Dómine. MA Research in Political Sciences and Politics and Public Administration, Universitat Pompeu Fabra and University Konstanz (2019).

Rocio Baiza Fernández. MSc in Economics, University of Bonn (2019).

Ivan Cerrillo Martín. MA in Public Administration, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Universitat de Barcelona and Universitat Pompeu Fabra (2017).

Fernando Hortal Foronda. MSc in European Studies, London School of Economics and Political Science (2018).


Yeimy Ospina Valencia. MA in International Relations. Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals (2016).


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Ramon y Cajal Researchers (2018 and 2019): The two RyC researchers are Associate Professor also. Only count one in the total.

Beatriu de Pinós Fellow (2018): The BdP fellow is Marie Curie Fellow also. Only count one in the total.

Beatriu de Pinós Fellow (2019): The BdP fellow is Assistant Professor also. Only count one in the total.
2.2 Research Clusters

In late 2017, IBEI reorganized its research activities by forming cross-cutting and interdisciplinary research clusters. The research clusters reveal some key research areas at IBEI and are indicative of the institute’s particular strengths in international studies. Each cluster brings together IBEI faculty members, affiliated professors, visiting scholars and doctoral students who share expertise in a common field and provides them with a platform to discuss their work, exchange views, and start joint research initiatives. Cluster activities include, but are not limited to, work-in-progress meetings, retreats, workshops, training sessions and networking events with other research groups and centres.

Globalization and Public Policy
Coordinator: Yannis Karagiannis

The main focus is the politics that underpin contemporary globalization. It explores how macro-level processes such as market creation, state transformation and the diffusion of new governance models shape, and are shaped by, the strategies and capacities of different actors to advance their economic and political interests. In addressing these broader issues, its research spans a broad range of topics, most importantly the creation and development of regulatory agencies, the adoption and implementation of public policies and the rise of new mechanisms of international governance.

The cluster includes scholars with training in political science, international relations, law and economics. The substantive research by the group members investigates antitrust initiatives and the regulation of electricity and finance markets, and analyses international governance through the lens of conditionality policies, transparency measures, and crisis management. Other focal points include the intersection between globalization and environmental policy making, the regional diffusion of new social policy models (e.g., health, education), and the role of interest groups in multilevel systems of government. In pursuit of this research, group members draw on a variety of different methodologies, including quantitative and qualitative techniques, and compare countries and/or subnational units across a range of different world regions, including Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Norms and Rules in International Politics
Coordinator: Andrea C. Bianculli

Rules and norms are quintessential for the reproduction of the international order. This cluster is particularly concerned with how formal and informal institutional actors enact particular sets of rules and norms, whether through regulation, enforcement, monitoring, localization, appropriation or contestation. We further explore the strategies employed by institutional actors to challenge dominant normative arrangements.
In so doing, members of the group draw on different vantage points, whether in terms of global, regional, transnational or private actors and arenas.

The cluster is eclectic in its approach and employs a variety of different theoretical and methodological perspectives. The geographic range of our research covers cases in Europe, Latin America, Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa. Current interests within the group range from the transformation of the dominant legal order and the emergence of a new “postnational” law that transcends the national and international, the role of regional organizations in shaping national and subnational policy making, to the local contestation of postconflict state-building norms. Members of the cluster also investigate the evolution of normative contestation in the EU and examine the formal and informal rules that shape EU foreign policy responses—including how to regulate conflict minerals, deal with secessionist movements, engage with states in the immediate European neighbourhood, and act in cohesive manner vis-à-vis international organizations.

Institutions, Inequality and Development
Coordinator: Frank Borge Wietzke

This research cluster explores the causes and consequences of inequality. It is particularly concerned with the drivers that create and maintain various interconnected patterns of inequality—whether based on the unequal distribution of particular resources (e.g., income, assets) or related to membership in a particular group or category (e.g., race, gender, ethnicity). It is equally concerned with the developmental and institutional consequences of different forms of inequality and thus explore their impact on issues such as economic growth, poverty and poverty reduction, redistributive preferences, the persistence and transformation of political regimes, the quality of state institutions, and forms of regulatory governance. In so doing, it combines conceptual and theoretical work with empirical analysis, along with close attention to policies that might mitigate inequality and its most harmful consequences.

The members of the cluster use historical as well as contemporary data and draw on a variety of different methodologies, including quantitative analysis, qualitative techniques, and experiments. Our substantive focus covers a broad range of topics and geographic areas. Current research interests focus on the historical roots of inequality in Europe and sub-Saharan Africa, the relationship between ethnic diversity and public goods provision in Latin America, and the interdependence between inequality, financialization and market building in the Middle East and South East Asia. Other topics we work on include the political incorporation of labour and development outcomes, technological change and political inequality, and the effects of middle income growth in developing countries, most prominently regarding the political economy of social policy reform and development finance.
Security, Conflict and Peace  
**Coordinator:** Lesley-Ann Daniels

When approaching the causes and implications of conflict and political violence, this research cluster is particularly concerned with the feedback between institutions—be they society, governments, humanitarian organizations, or social groups—and conflict dynamics. Thus, much of our focus is on moments of change, including such topics as norm decline, securitization and desecuritization, the increasingly militarized approach to peace-building, and the changing forms of genocides, as well as continuities and patterns in conflict. We specifically seek to understand processes but also in many cases critique them, asking ethical questions about power and epistemology in relation to the discourses of violence, armed conflicts, and peacebuilding.

The members of the cluster come from a wide range of backgrounds including international relations, historical sociology, law and political science. They engage in conceptual and theoretical work, along with empirical analysis, and often use mixed-methods approaches within individual research. Levels of analysis range from individuals to intergovernmental institutions, and our interests cover time periods from the 19th century to the present day and a geographic range that includes Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America. Current interests within the group include the impact of natural resources on civil wars, local policies on hate crimes, security-governance paradoxes resulting from the EU’s peacebuilding practices, secessionist movements, forms of contestation within the EU around military support to third countries, racism and anti-Semitism, the role of identity in post-conflict stabilization, protecting civilians in war, the international politics of humanitarian action, and transnational advocacy on humanitarian norms.

States, Diversity and Collective Identities  
**Coordinator:** Matthias vom Hau

This research cluster focuses on the construction and mobilization of collective identities. We thus explore how states, supranational institutions and civil society (e.g., social movements) create, transform, or negate particular social categories and identities; how large-scale economic changes, political transformations, and international migration flows affect their identity projects; and how ordinary citizens respond to the identity work of these collective actors. In exploring those issues we seek to identify possible synergies that cut across the rather compartmentalized bodies of work on race and ethnicity, nationalism, social class, migration, and citizenship.

We approach these broader theoretical concerns at a variety of different scales and analyze collective identity formation from a comparative vantage point—across diverse time periods and geographical contexts. Our substantive interests include the role of state institutions—in tandem with supranational institutions such as the European Union—in shaping nationalism and ethnicity in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America;
the connection between peace agreements, identity-based mobilization and political stability in Southeast Asia, the diversity effects of distinct immigrant incorporation regimes in Europe, and the link between Brexit and protest identities.

3. Research Projects with External Funding Granted

**GLOBE- Global Governance and the European Union: Future Trends and Scenarios**

GLOBE approaches the issues identified in the call focusing on global problems, which has been defined as strategic priorities in the 2016 EU Global Strategy: trade and development, security and the politics of climate change. We include also the challenges of migration and global finance as additional areas, which go even beyond the call. The strength of our consortium lies in first-class academic expertise, as composed by top-level European and international scholars, which guarantees not only high-level analysis of the past and present problems of global governance but also contributes to determining solid forward-looking trends and scenarios. We include participants from all over the EU as well as Argentina, Indonesia, and China. Regarding each of the global problems selected, we identify the major roadblocks for effective and coherent global governance, by multiple stakeholders, and in a multi-polar world. GLOBE is based on 11 workpackages, which will be divided into two clusters. While the first cluster focuses on these problems one by one, the second cluster moves to a more general and prospective level and elaborate more on risks and drivers for the transformation of current global regimes in the domains examined. While the first cluster provides policy-makers, academics and the general public with an analytical grip on the state of play in global governance, supported by new theoretical and methodological approaches, the second cluster equips national and European policy-makers with tools to identify constraints and possibilities in several global governance scenarios in the years 2030 and 2050. Taking into account these alternative scenarios, we recommend strategies on how the EU might promote enhanced global governance and deal with their future challenges and gridlocks.

**Project Coordinator:** Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals  
**IBEI Principal Researcher:** Jacint Jordana  
**IBEI Researchers linked to the project:** Adam Holesch; Lewin Schmitt  
**Partners:** Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals, ESADE Business & Law School; Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; University College London; Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin fur Socialforschung; Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Facultad Latinoamericana Ciencias Sociales; Universitas Bina Nusantara; ISGlobal Barcelona Institute for Global Health; Peking University.  
**Funded by:** European Commission. H2020-SC6-GOVERNANCE-2018- 822654  
**Funding:** 525.625 € (IBEI); 2.500.000 € (all consortium)  
**Period:** 2019-2022
GLOBAL INDIA—Explaining Global India: a multi-sectoral PhD training programme analysing the emergence of India as a global actor

In spite of the potential importance of India for Europe, the European research community’s expertise on India is weak, with a shortage of PhDs in this area and with few modules on India being taught on either undergraduate or postgraduate programmes. The increasing importance of India as a world economic and political power means that Europe needs to train a new generation of experts who understand the political, economic and social developments in India, have experience of living and working in the country, and have the cultural awareness, languages and research skills necessary to observe and analyse how India’s engagement with the world is changing.

The network will create the knowledge and expertise required for the EU’s engagement with the new global India. It brings together six leading European universities, with six leading Indian universities, and six non-university partners (one as a beneficiary) to develop an integrated, multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral PhD programme.

The programme strategy is to provide an integrated training programme that develops research skills along with complementary skills associated with an awareness of the needs of potential non-academic employers and the capacity to translate information and analysis into a variety of forms to suit the needs of a range of recipients. It also aims to make researchers culturally aware and adaptable both in terms of their capacity to move between India and Europe and also to move between different work environments. This will provide researchers with a set of transferable skills that can be adapted to other regional contexts and global relationships. Its capacity to do this is based on interdisciplinary research teams in Europe and India. These teams in a number of different configurations have a track record of working together. Most European and Indian academics in the network already work in interdisciplinary environments rather than traditional departments. The interaction with non-academic sectors is central to the Network and its training process, and non-academic partners will be fully integrated into the training of the researchers from the beginning so that at all times researchers will be aware of, and will have to work with, public policy, commercial and advocacy perspectives.

**Project Coordinator:** Dublin City University  
**IBEI Principal Researcher:** Jacint Jordana; Esther Barbé; Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués  
**IBEI Researchers linked to the project:** Lara Klossek, Shashwat Kumar  
**Partners:** Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals, King’s College London, KU Leuven, University of Heidelberg, University of Warsaw, Kimmage Development Studies Centre, Banaras Hindu University Varanasi, Calcutta University, Jamia Millia, Islamia University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Mumbai University, Jadavpur University Kolkata.  
**Funded by:** European Commission. H2020-MSCA-ITN-2016-722446  
**Funding:** 495,745 Euros (IBEI); 3,818,522 € (all consortium)  
**Period:** 2017-2021
TRANSCRISIS-Enhancing the EU’s Transboundary Crisis Management Capacities: Strategies for Multi-Level Leadership

The European Union (EU) is facing the daunting prospect of transboundary crises: threats that escalate across national borders and policy domains. EU member states must collaborate to address these crises. EU governance can play a pivotal role in facilitating a joint response. But does the EU have the institutional leadership capacities to deal with transboundary crises? The response to the financial crisis – a textbook example of a transboundary crisis – revealed deep problems with crisis leadership, including conflicting diagnoses, regulatory gaps, unclear political jurisdictions and responsibilities, a lack of problem solving capacity, and blame-shifting. Growing Euroscepticism has been directly related to the EU’s role during this transboundary crisis. This project outlines the institutional requirements for effective and legitimate crisis leadership in the face of transboundary crisis. We define crisis leadership as a set of strategic management functions, including the detection of impending threats, the collection and sharing of information, the coordination of partners, and the communication to the public about the crisis and the response. The project analyses the capacities of political leaders in EU institutions and member states to fulfill these leadership functions. It will pinpoint the existing and required capacities to support these functions. It investigates the crisis management capacities of individual political leaders, and EU institutions. It explores the effects of political leadership on the member state level and studies how crisis management capacity is exercised in various policy sectors. The project will result in recommendations for effective and legitimate crisis leadership. It establishes a ‘crisis management capital index’ that allows for an evidence-based assessment. It proposes strategies to build support for transboundary crisis management in a multilevel system, reconnecting citizens with an idea of what the EU can do for them.

Project Coordinator: London School of Economics
IBEI Principal Researcher: Jacint Jordana
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Juan Carlos Triviño, Ixchel Pérez Durán
Partners: Crisisplan B.V., Central European University, Universiteit Utrecht, Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals, Universita degli Studi di Catania, Stockholms Universitet, Taenketanken Europa
Funded by: European Commission. H2020-EURO-SOCIETY-2014 649484
Funding: 224.459 Euros (IBEI); 2.280.210 € (all consortium)
Period: 2015-2018
NORTIA-Network on Research and Teaching in EU Foreign Affairs

The objective of the NORTIA Jean Monnet Network is to develop, deepen and strengthen a global community of senior and junior scholars in EU foreign policy. NORTIA will capacity-build research and teaching innovation for a multinational cross-institutional network of scholars. It deliberately reaches out to its Global Network Associates, and provides a virtual outreach debating and dissemination platform to engage with the wider international academic community cascading knowledge outside the network partners and with foreign policy stakeholders and practitioners to increase opportunities for policy debate. The network promotes and builds the next generation of foreign policy scholars through and the integration of early-career researchers, their professional development and the active dissemination of easily accessible resources to promote EU foreign policy scholarship and debate via the web-platform constitute our cross-cutting objectives.

Project Coordinator: Maastricht University
IBEI Principal Researcher: Robert Kissack
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Oriol Costa, Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués
Partners: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals, Adam Mickiewicz University, ARENA Centre for European Studies, European University Institute, KU Leuven, Leiden University, University College Dublin, University of Kent, University Association for Contemporary European Studies
Funding: 32,000 Euros
Period: 2017-2020

EUN-NET-Understanding EU-UN Relations

The EUN-NET Network brings together established academics from different disciplines (law, economics, political science and international relations) that have a proven record of research and teaching excellence in the field of EU-UN relations. The rationale of this multidisciplinary partnership is to encourage exchange of academic best-practice and creating a thematic trans-national research group. The EUN-NET Network’s dual objective comprises the stimulation of academic interest in EU-UN interactions and the forging of a broader common public space for informed analysis and debate on current EU-UN issues. The former will be achieved by a variety of teaching methodologies and the set up of a research network that will outlive the duration of the program. The latter will entail an enhanced cooperation between academic and civil society stakeholders through several public events to disseminate knowledge and enhance the understanding of this complex relationship.
The EUN-NET Network activities will revolve around three axes:

(a) Education: the coordination of activities to promote the exchange of teaching and training best-practices. Such activities will comprise the gathering of supporting materials and articulation of a comprehensive curriculum for EU-UN studies; the editing of a state-of-the-art Handbook on EU-UN relations; the development of complementary teaching methodologies (classroom simulations); teaching exchange visits among the partners of the Network; an (open) electronic webinar on the EU-UN system for a wider audience of interested learners and stakeholders; and training sessions addressed to stakeholders and civil society.

(b) Research: the organization of an academic research workshop to share academic knowledge and cutting-edge research on the EU-UN interactions. The Network will also deliver a data set on EU activities within the UN setting compiling data on oral interventions and voting records of EU member-states in the different fora under the UN aegis. This data set together with the Handbook will be invaluable assets for researchers.

(c) Dissemination of knowledge: the organization of public events engaging national and EU policy-makers as well as civil society actors. The culmination of these activities will be a large-scale public event held in Brussels at the end of the three-year period to discuss research findings and stimulate public interest. Other dissemination activities will comprise the set-up of an EU-UN Observatory as part of the Network’s website that will function as a data repository and provide support for research and teaching on EU-UN relations.

Project Coordinator: Athens University of Economics and Business
IBEI Principal Researcher: Robert Kissack
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Esther Barbé, Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués
Partners: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals, University of Leuven, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of Freiburg, Leiden University, Université Catholique de Louvain, Adelphi University
Funded by: European Commission, Erasmus Program, Jean Monnet Network. 575349-EPP-1-2016-1-EL-EPPJMO-NETWORK
Funding: 27,937 Euros
Period: 2016-2019
FLAS- Financial liberalization and authoritarian survival in the Muslim world

While the waves of democratization instigated regime change across much of the Global South, countries with predominantly Muslim populations live either under authoritarian governments or very fragile democracies. Explanations that unpack the durability of authoritarian survival in much of the Muslim world highlight oil rents, heavy investment in the security apparatus and international support as significant factors that sustain these repressive governments. However, existing studies that document these mechanisms predominantly focus on the autocrat’s fiscal toolkit while non-fiscal policies (such as monetary policy and financial reforms) get very little attention.

Does financial liberalization create new opportunities for political survival in authoritarian settings? How do non-democratic governments in predominantly Muslim areas implement liberal financial reforms while tightening their grip on power? To answer these questions, this project combines qualitative case studies with Large-N observational data analysis.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Fulya Apaydin
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Jonas W. Schmid
External Contributors: Kerem Çoban
Funding: 59,290 Euros
Period: 2019-2021

MID-DEV- Middle Income Growth and Development: Social and Political Implications of the Developing World’s ‘New Middle Classes’

We are witnessing dramatic transformations in the income distributions of developing countries. By recent estimates the developing world’s share of individuals just above the absolute global poverty line of US$ 2/day has doubled since the early 1990s and now accounts for well over half of the population outside of industrialized economies (Sumner 2012, Kochhar 2015). Also more affluent middle classes have expanded rapidly over the past decades. While these groups still account for relatively small population shares within their societies, their absolute sizes begin to exceed those of middle classes in developed countries by some estimates (Kharas and Gertz 2010, Wilson 2013).

Despite wide attention in the public media and grey literature of aid agencies, the ‘new middle classes’ have received only little attention from political scientists and political sociologists. For instance, studies of democratization processes have often taken a longer-term view and do not yet take into account estimates of recent poverty trends and middle-income growth in developing regions (see for example, Boix 2011, Houle 2009, Kaufman 2009). Evidence about the ‘new middle classes’ also typically does not
play a direct role in studies of conflict and political outcomes in developing regions with expanding lower middle income groups like sub-Saharan Africa (see e.g. Esteban et al. 2012, Michalopoulos and Papaioannou, 2014).

Our project aims to address these gaps in the literature at both cross-national and sub-national levels. At cross-national level we seek to understand how the presence of large populations who are upwardly mobile but often still live in relatively precarious circumstances affects socio-economic divides and political institutions. We are primarily interested in the situation in low and lower middle income countries, where observers have identified the highest risks of political instability associated with recent lower middle income growth (Birdsall 2015, Kochhar 2015). We also plan to explore other understudied correlates of lower middle income growth that have been identified as important drivers of political development in other contexts, including demographic change (Przeworski et al. 2000, Dyson 2015) and longer-run regime and social policy contexts (Haggard and Kaufmann 2008, Huber and Stephens 2012). At sub-national level we seek to study how recent lower middle income growth has affected longer-term mobility trends and existing socio-economic divides within developing societies. We plan to focus on sub-Saharan Africa, where research into longer term mobility trends and the social and political contexts of recent middle class growth is still relatively underdeveloped. We have identified surveys and census data for several African countries, with information that will permit approximations of mobility trends over time. In this context, we will also study how lower middle income growth has affected inequalities across and within other socio-economic groupings which are often considered as ‘politically salient’ in African societies, such as ethnicity, religion, and urban rural status.

**IBEI Principal Researcher:** Frank Borge Wietzke  
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**External Contributors:** Andrew Sumner  
**Funded by:** Spanish Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness (MINECO) / National Plan R+D+i 2013-2016 Research Projects. CSO2017-87350-P  
**Funding:** 54,934 Euros  
**Period:** 2018-2021
VISIONS- Visions and practices of geopolitics in the European Union and its neighborhood

A number of prominent EU representatives have warned that the European Union is under threat as a consequence of a completely new geopolitical situation, with an aggressive Russia to the east, wars, terror and anarchy in the Middle East and in Africa to the south, as well as a Eurosceptic Donald Trump US administration on the other side of the Atlantic. Geopolitics has thus become a term of great currency and concern for EU leaders. VISIONS is a project which is designed to investigate the current rapidly changing geopolitical landscape of the EU and its near neighborhood and analyze its consequences. VISIONS will pursue a dual research agenda. We will on the one hand map the different emerging perceptions and attitudes of geopolitics among the political elite in the EU and analyze the resulting practices of such worldviews (mobilizations of policies and resources). We will focus in particular on the current dynamics between the EU and its two principal geopolitical Others – Russia and the United States – in reference to the EU neighborhood (macro geopolitics). On the other hand we will research the visions and impact of the current changing geopolitical scenario on local populations or localities in the EU’s border areas (micro geopolitics). Here we will hone in on the sociopolitical effects of geopolitics, trying to establish under what circumstances shifting geopolitics are reproduced or reinterpreted in local power relations. We are interested to know how geopolitics may contribute to the empowerment of determined social actors or, conversely, the disempowerment, marginalization or securitization of other social groups (e.g. women, migrants or ethno-linguistic minorities). Our expected results include a set of rich empirical case studies and a reconceptualization of geopolitics, which may serve both the EU and Spain as they rethink their current practices of how to respond to geopolitical risks and threats.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués
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Funding: 66,671 Euros
Period: 2018-2021
LEADERS- Politicians: Selection and performance

The first shortcoming we identify is that previous research has concentrated on top leaders but has rarely examined the aggregate composition of governments. Politics is never performed by leaders alone, but by teams of politicians in different positions. Arguably, outcomes also depend on all members of governments, rather than just those at the top, and the joint dynamics of teams. Besides, previous research about the effects of leaders on performance has studied a small number of outcomes, especially GDP growth, to the neglect of other important outcomes. The project places a particular focus on the impact of individual characteristics on corruption.

The second shortcoming is the scarcity of well-identified research about political selection. Here we will exploit the discontinuities in salaries, competencies and electoral systems depending on the size of municipalities. We distinguish between self-selection factors such as the motivations of politicians to run for office, including salaries and the power of local governments, and institutional factors, in particular the use of open or closed party list.

The third shortcoming, and perhaps the most important, is that very little previous research has investigated the mechanisms through which the individual characteristics of political leaders affect their performance. Most research in political economy uses administrative data rather than survey data, which would allow examining the specific reasons, psychological and otherwise, why different types of leaders perform differently. We study how beliefs, honesty, preferences, leadership styles and motivations affect government performance and how they change due to holding office.

The project will study local politicians in Spain. First, we will use a novel dataset on the individual characteristics (age, gender, occupation, and education) of all local politicians elected in Spain between 1979 and 2007 made available by the Spanish Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas and apply Regression Discontinuity Design, a powerful tool that exploits the randomness of outcomes in very close elections. Second, we will collect original survey data in a two-wave panel study of politicians during their time in office (in 2017) and after it has finished (in 2019). We complement this data through text analysis of official documents. By addressing substantively important questions with cutting edge methods, the project will advance knowledge about the causes and consequences of political leadership and will help inform public debate about this topic.

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Funding: 108,900 Euros
Period: 2017-2020
EUNORMCON—Normative contestation in Europe: Implications for the EU in a changing global order

The starting point of the analytical framework that this project will put together is that the foundations of some of the values that the EU considers as important and promotes in international fora (social solidarity, sustainable development, humanitariansm), are being eroded by the new profiles of normative contestation. Normative contestation is now less state-centric and more trans-national and, therefore, takes place with the participation of more actors (governments, political parties, think tanks, NGOs, lobbies, media). The project will operationalize the analysis of such changes in terms of cleavages that will provide a means to systematize the European debate.

One of the primary aims of this project is to explore the evolution of normative contestation in the EU (independent variable) in a number of specific issue areas within the broader agendas of sustainable development and peace-building. The other primary aim of this project is to trace, in a detailed way, the ways in which such normative evolution changes the EU’s formulation of its foreign policy in multilateral institutions (dependent variable); and in a more general and aggregated way, to trace how the evolution of normative contestation has changed the way in which the EU faces the great debates on multilateralism. EU-NormCom aims to reach conclusions that will become a reference in the scholarly debates of International Relations and European Studies. On the other hand, it also aims to produce results that might be of practical relevance for institutions and actors involved in the European debate, as shown by our selection of Entities Involved in the Project.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Esther Barbé
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Oriol Costa, Martijn Vlaskamp, Elisabeth Johansson-Noguès, Robert Kissack, Marta Íñiguez de Heredia, Laia Mestres, Diego Badell, Adrià Rivera, Jordi Mas
External Contributors: Patricia Garcia-Durán, Juan Pablo Soriano, Anna Herranz-Surrallés, Michal Natorski, Benjamin Kienzle, Gemma Collantes
Funding: 96,800 Euros
Period: 2017-2020

TRANSAUTO—Transparency Policy and Information Laws in a multilevel system of governance

The goal of this project is to analyze transparency policy and right to information in Spain at national and regional level. Transparency policies have a direct impact in the functioning of advanced societies, and specifically the quality of democracy. They are aimed to respond to the problems of legitimacy of democratic institutions, the problems of corruption and generically to mistrust and social discontent generated after the inter-
national financial crisis. Transparency, right to information, and good governance are the pillars of a new way of doing politics that has as its ultimate objective to eliminate the monopoly of information by politicians and officials, ensuring transparency to enforce the principle of accountability, and promote citizen participation in the process of policy-making to make it more inclusive, and reflective. In this study we explain how these issues have been regulated in Spain at national and regional level, and why there are major differences in the scope of the regulation. From this comparison, we hope to contribute to the study of one of the policies that can potentially contribute more to transform advanced societies into more inclusive, innovative and reflective societies. From the theory of diffusion of policies, and principal-agent models we show that the scope of the policy of transparency in the CCAA depends largely on the expected benefits of that decision by regional decision-makers.

In particular we expect that (1) the larger the interparty competition and uncertainty regarding the outcome of the next election, the more likely to adopt transparency policies of high scope. Similarly, (2) the higher the expected potential benefits, the more likely state and regional decision-makers to change their initial position with respect to transparency polices. Finally, we expect that (3) the level of corruption does not explain regional differences in the scope of transparency policy. Additionally, on the theory of punctuated equilibrium we expect that (4) the regulation of transparency follows a process of radical change, and (5) the scope of the transparency policy will be similar in those CCAA in which policy change has been driven by a coalition of actors with similar characteristics in terms of the number and type of actors. To test these hypotheses, we will create an index of regional transparency. For the analysis agenda dynamics we will develop several databases about how these issues have been prioritized in the parliamentarian, governmental and media arenas in the last decade. All data will be freely available as the rest of the data created by the Comparative Analysis Group Policy Agenda (www.ub.edu/spanishpolicyagendas), once we publish the first results. Finally, the development of this project is fundamental for the consolidation and internationalization of the activities of this research group as part of the international research network: Comparative Agendas Project.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Laura Chaqués-Bonafont
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Funding: 53.361 Euros
Period: 2016-2019
UNIREGOV-Regulatory Governance in Higher Education: a Comparative Analysis of Instruments, Agencies and Audiences

Public policies in the field of higher education are rapidly transforming in numerous countries. In the last decades, the use of regulatory instruments has become the norm, either to introduce performance incentives, to encourage competition and/or to ensure the quality of the activities implemented by higher education institutions. These tendencies are part of the extension of the regulatory capacities of states across the various domains of public intervention, a trend that different authors have conceptualized as the development of the regulatory state in the context of globalization processes in the last decades (Majone, 1996; Yeung, 2011; Levi-Faur, 2013). The aim of this project is to analyse how the regulatory state has expanded in the field of higher education, delving into the different aspects of the governance of regulation. For this purpose, we are focused on a specific area, the regulation of quality, and we propose to analyse the specialized institutions responsible for performing that function -quality assurance agencies-, the communities of actors involved in its definition and development, and the specific instruments used for these purposes. The research design includes the elaboration of a database of quality agencies throughout the world, as well as the realization of four case studies (Spain, Mexico, Chile and the UK) about the specific policy communities and the selection of the regulatory instruments in each case.

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Funding: 61,589 Euros
Period: 2016-2019

SOCIALREG-Regional social regulation in Latin America: A new agenda for development? Prospects and challenges

Understanding the significance of social regulation and its impact on the Global South is vital for the disciplines of International Relations, Politics, International Political Sociology and International Development. For this reason, this research proposal is an effort to study the diffusion of regulation at the regional level primarily through an interdisciplinary perspective drawing upon recent contributions made by political science, international political economy, sociology and law, while combining conceptual and empirical social science. Specifically, the project explores and evaluates the expansion and diffusion of social policy regulation, provision and empowerment processes that occur at the regional tier of governance in the Global South. Despite the resurgence of regionalism and intraregional relations since the late 1980s and the resilience of regional institutions during and after the economic crises of the late 1990s and early 2000s, sustained
and comparative analyses on regulatory governance in the developing world are still in short supply. Given the changing power configurations and the rise of regional powers that challenge the more normative global governance scripts, this issue demands closer examination to understand state-market relationships, regional cooperation and North-South relations, and the meaning of international development itself. The research will thus make an original contribution by bringing together for the first time three traditionally separate research strands in the social sciences: regionalism, regulation and development. Moreover, it will reveal how and to what extent the articulation of emerging forms of regulatory regimes at the regional level shapes the development space via the provision of public goods otherwise unattainable by national governments, which rely on often very limited regulatory capacity (Braithwaite 2006).

Building on, but seeking to go beyond the European Union (EU) experience, this is backed by a detailed comparative analysis of three regional blocs in Latin America to illustrate the re-emergence of the region as a unit to mitigate the negative effects of market instability derived from globalisation (Telò 2001; Beeson 2007), and as development space for managing uncertainties through social regulation (Yeates and Deacon 2006; Deacon et al. 2010). The project will focus on social policy regulation and provision in gender equality, health and higher education in the Andean Community (CAN), the Common Market of the South (Mercosur) and the Union of South American Nations (Unasur). In so doing, the study will bring in complementary and interdisciplinary expertise in regulatory governance, regional integration studies and (social) policy analysis to outline how regulation and national and regional regulatory regimes interact, intersect and impact development in the context of global regulation. The research will hence fill an intellectual gap and provide insights that will be useful for academics and policy makers alike in Europe and Latin America.

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**Funded by:** Spanish Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness (MINECO) / National Plan R+D+I 2013-2016 Research Projects. CSO2015-66411-P  
**Funding:** 41,503 Euros  
**Period:** 2016-2019
INDIPACT-Politics over Ethnicity: Indigenous Movements and Public Goods Provision in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa

Drawing on social movement studies and historical institutionalism the project develops an innovative theoretical framework for analyzing how and when ethnic mobilization impacts on public good provision. Specifically, the framework calls attention to the specific mechanisms by which indigenous movements might influence the capacity of states to mediate land conflicts and provide basic water infrastructure, most prominently naming and shaming and shifts in state-society linkages. It also hypothesizes that indigenous movements are more likely to affect state provision of public goods if they have the organizational strength to sustain collective action, and operate in a political context free of major veto players, which is in turn the historical outcome of distinct state institutions built in response to prior episodes of conflict.

In developing this argument, the project engages a variety of broader theoretical and substantive issues. For students of ethnic politics this research offers an alternative approach that moves beyond simplistic assertions about the supposedly negative relationship between ethnic diversity and public goods provision. For scholars of contentious politics the project addresses the relative lack of research on the consequences of social movements by identifying how movements might transform the capacity of states to provide public goods, and when they are likely to do so. For students of indigenous mobilization the proposed research moves beyond the regional fragmentation of the existing literature and combines a systematic cross-regional comparison with less studied cases in Latin America. Finally, exploring the consequences of indigenous movements also provides activists and policymakers with a stronger basis to make informed decisions about universalist and multicultural policy options, and to assess the viability of particular mobilization tactics. The project employs a qualitative methodology. In doing so it combines a variety of data-collection techniques, including protest-event analysis from newspapers and semi-structured interviews with indigenous activists, non-activists, state officials, and economic elites.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Matthias vom Hau
External Contributors: Matthew Lange, Pádraig Carmody, Prerna Singh, Hillel Soifer
Funding: 53,361 Euros
Period: 2016-2018
CPI-EIP-Counter-Productive Incentives Schemes in European and International Politics

Over the past six decades, conditionality policies (i.e. the granting of assistance in exchange for policy reforms) have become widespread. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the government of the United States, the European Union, and even many regional powers use them. Yet, conditionality policies do not always work. Sometimes, they turn out to be effective and efficient, and target governments end up implementing and maintaining the reforms required by the donor organization(s). Othertimes however, conditionality policies fail, and target governments end up not implementing the policies agreed with their donors, or even undoing even those reforms which they had themselves undertaken. This project seeks to explain that variation -- why, that is, do conditionality policies sometimes work and other times not? This ground-breaking project seeks to answer that question by both refining our theoretical tools to deal with international incentives schemes and by producing world-class empirical research on this topical matter. On the theoretical side, we build on, and seek to further refine, our recent work [Karagiannis, Y. and N. Konstantinidis (2015), 'On the conditional success of international conditionality policies (with evidence from Greece and Spain during the Eurozone crisis.' GLOBAL POLICY doi: 10.1111/1758-5899.12198]. We thus conceptualize international conditionality policies as extrinsic incentives schemes, and we seek to discover their potentially destructive effects on target governments’ intrinsic motivation to reform. This allows us to place ourselves within a rationalistic principal-agent framework, where the (relatively informed) international donor organization is the principal, and the (relatively uninformed) target government is the agent. Using the technology of Bayesian signaling games, we derive conditions under which conditionality policies may or may not succeed. What is urgently needed now is to (a) work through additional extensions of the baseline model to derive all possible conditions, and (b) analyze the relationship between our theoretical technology and substantive theories of European and international politics. On the empirical side, there remains a considerable amount of work, too. Our goal is to build two detailed datasets of conditionality agreements, one for the internal politics of the European Union, and one for conditionality agreements in the realm of international politics, with a special focus on development-related agreements. In addition, we wish to conduct a number of detailed case studies, mostly in Europe and Latin America. The far-reaching results of our project will be both theoretical and policy-related. On the theoretical side, we shall gain more insights into whether international incentive schemes obey the neoclassical logic of upwards sloping supply curves -- or not! On the policy side, we shall provide specific guidance as to when conditionality policies should be applied, or not.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Yannis Karagiannis
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Funding: 47,432 Euros
Period: 2016-2019
ACIN-SocPol- Accountability and inequality for social policies in a comparative perspective

The present research project seeks to contribute to the scholarship on accountability for social policies with new insights from the perspective of Public Administration. This novel research project aims to provide an extensive and detailed assessment of accountability for public policies from a comparative perspective by: (1) covering a wide range of social policies: health, childcare (nursery), education, social housing, unemployment, pensions and immigration; (2) covering the assessment of accountability provided by different governmental levels, given that multiple levels of governments may participate in the implementation of such policies; (3) providing a cross-country comparison through the inclusion of countries that have different types of welfare regimes and territorial structures of government/multilevel character of social policies; (4) examining the relationship between accountability and social equality in the provision of such social policies. ACIN-SocPol is an innovative research project that will differ from mainstream studies on accountability in a number of ways.

Firstly, in contrast to previous studies, wherein accountability has been addressed as an overall assessment of governments, this research will elaborate an original theory to assess accountability in social policies. In particular, it empirically examines the mechanisms used by the governments to inform and evaluate specific social policies such as health, education, pensions, social housing and childcare policies.

Secondly, since studies on the explanatory variables of accountability are scant, this project seeks to examine the effect of three factors on accountability: territorial structure of governments/multilevel design of social policies, welfare regimes and the participation of the private sector in the provision of such policies. Previous studies have examined the effect of higher levels of decentralization on the overall assessment of government accountability, finding that the participation of multiple levels of government in the implementation of policies blur governmental responsibility. However, we do not know yet the effect that different territorial structures of government/multilevel design of social policies on the accountability for specific public policies. This study also seeks to investigate two factors that have received little attention in studies on accountability: the type of welfare regime, with the aim to investigate whether their social benefits such as their degree of decommodification affect their accountability; and the presence of the private sector in the provision of social policies, with the aim to investigate whether such participation undermines the accountability and equality of social policies.

Thirdly, empirically, the project is based on a mixed-method approach based on novel data and tools: a novel survey to experts that seeks to provide a quantitative assessment of accountability for social policies across different countries; a novel survey to citizens that seeks to provide a more detailed assessment from the main beneficiaries of the social policies here examined; and experiments and focus groups with citizens and relevant stakeholders that seek to confirm our findings.
TRANSLAT-Transnational Latin America: new roads to regional integration and globalization

Challenges for regional integration in Latin America are enormous. For decades, numerous initiatives have been undertaken, including strategies of all types, in order to promote economic, social and policy integration in the countries making up Latin America. However, results have been scarce, in terms of institutional stability, the production of regional (or sub-regional) public goods, and policy co-ordination. This project, designed as a request for an Innovative Training Network (ITN) within the 2018 call for tender in the H2020 Programme, aims to promote an interdisciplinary research approach around the different transnational dynamics existing in Latin America, both in regard to intra-regional relations, within Latin America, and with other regions in the world, placing a particular focus on transatlantic relations with Europe.

The transnational perspective that inspires this project aims to promote research into networks and nodes in the Latin American region from different disciplines and topics. These include cultural and literary relations, physical connections in areas such as infrastructure, social links generated through migratory movements, and international relations in areas such as welfare and the reduction of inequality, as well as social and economic regulation policies. With this purpose, the project aims to use the same analysis methodology (social network analysis) in all its case studies, as well as the same theoretical perspective, that of studies on transnational relations and their impact on globalisation, with the necessary adaptations for each discipline.

The expected results of the ITN project include promoting a new generation of researchers on Latin American integration, much more exposed to debates of an interdisciplinary nature, and much more conscious of the impact of globalisation on regional integration processes.
GREI—International Studies Research Group

As a research group, the GREI came together during 2008 under the auspices of the IBEI, first with the recognition as emerging research group in 2009, and later as consolidated research group in 2014 and 2017. The subjects for study by the group members combine the academic traditions and perspectives of international political economy with those of international relations. The main area for the research group to focus on is a wide set of global problems regarding politics and international development, with the study of international governance processes being tackled transversely. In this way, the group members consider, among other matters, the political economy of the States in the context of globalisation, the role of the multilateral institutions, and the networks of actors present in the international sphere or in the processes of interaction among countries and the effects on their public policies.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Jacint Jordana
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Andrea C. Bianculli, Yannis Karagiannis, Matthias vom Hau, Fulya Apaydin, Lesley Ann Daniels, Pablo Astorga, Martin Shaw, Max Spoor, Frank Borge Wietzke, Miriam Bradley, Carlos D. Bravo, Adam Holesch, Shashwat Kumar, Charles Roger, Anna Kyriazi, Emmanuelle Mathieu, Ana García Juanatey
External Contributors: Carles Ramió
Funding: 66.128 Euros
Period: 2017-2021

OBS—European Foreign Policy Observatory

The European Foreign Policy Observatory was founded as a research group in 2001 with the aim of promoting and increasing knowledge and debate about the European Union’s foreign policy. The objective is to consolidate it as a group, raise the visibility of its scientific work (use of the new technologies, website), the education of young researchers, the group’s internationalisation (work in European research networks) and the creation of a major joint body of scientific work. In 2009, 2014 and 2017 the group was recognized as consolidated research group.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Esther Barbé
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Oriol Costa, Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués, Laia Mestres, Robert Kissack, Margarita Petrova, Martijn Vlaskamp, Marta Iníguez, Lara Klossek, Diego Badell, Adrià Rivera, Jordi Mas
Funding: 36.800 Euros
Period: 2017-2021

Comparative Policy Agendas

The Spanish Policy Agendas Project is aimed to contribute to the analysis of issue prioritization and policy dynamics in Spain from transition to democracy to present. The main goal is to identify the variations of the list of problems that are object of important attention within the Spanish political system; and to give an explanation of why these variations occur, to what extend issue politicization follows public preferences, and how policy actors—especially mass-media—contribute to explain variations in the prioritization of issues across time.

At present, we are working on five different areas of analysis: (1) the interaction between the political agenda, the media and public opinion, (2) political representation and quality of democracy in multilevel systems of governance, (3) Europeanization of the political agenda and patterns of policy convergence across countries and time; (4) gender and public policy and (5) the mobilization of interest organizations. Our analysis is based on the development of large datasets, which allow combining qualitative and quantitative methods for the analysis of policy dynamics across time, countries and policy subsystems. These databases have been developed following the methodology of the Comparative Policy Agendas Project: an international network of scholars from USA, Canada and several European countries Belgium, Denmark, France, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and the UK.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Laura Chaqués-Bonafont
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Aina Gallego Dobon, Leire Rincón García, Ixchel Pérez Durán, Juan Carlos Triviño, Alba Huidobro
External Contributors: Anna M. Palau, Luz María Muñoz, Pere Vilanova, Mi-quel Ansemill Pérez, Camilo Cristancho Mantilla
Funding: 36.800 Euros
Period: 2017-2021
LIQUID borders within the EU: in search of member states’ territorial identity and self-perception (LIQUID-EU)

In the recent years, we could observe that movements for self-government in Europe (Catalonia and Scotland) have increasingly placed their demands in a broader European rather than a pure state context. One of the explanations has been that the EU with its high degree of economic integration has lowered the threshold and costs of independence (Alesina & Spolaore 2003, Colomer 2007). In most EU states, this supranational economic framework (free movement of goods, capital, services, and people in the Single Market) has replaced the national framework, and the sub-state units automatically benefit from participating in it. At the same time, we find some backward movements. BREXIT - the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU – has introduced a big question mark behind the endurance and borders of the Single Market and its four freedoms.

The LIQUID-EU project aims at analyzing this new political scenario, investigating above all the determinants of the success or failure of national sovereignty and self-determination in the EU. We ask the question: Under which conditions do the economic integration offer a chance for the sovereignty and self-determination claims of the sub-state units?

IBEI Principal Researcher: Jacint Jordana
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Adam Holesch
Funding: 9.900 Euros
Period: 2018-2019

Self-government and accountability for social policies

This study aims to analyze the effect of different models of federalism on the accountability for public policies. In general, our objective is to analyze the effect of three dimensions, which according to Hooghe et al (2010, 2016) constitute federal models: autonomy in the political representation of regional governments, fiscal autonomy of these governments, and autonomy in the field of public policies. In particular, our research focuses on the analysis of the effect of a higher —or lower— degree of self-government in the accountability for social policies —i.e. health policy—. In so doing, our research seeks to answer, empirically and in comparative perspective, the following research question: what is the effect of different federal models on the accountability for social policies?

On the one hand, our research seeks to analyze and measure, in a comparative perspective, the level of accountability in social policies. On the other hand, drawing from the research undertaken by Hooghe et al (2010, 2016), this study aims to identify different federal models on the basis of the variations of three dimensions: autonomy in
the political representation of governments, fiscal autonomy, and autonomy in public policies.

Once the different degrees of self-governance and levels of accountability are identified, the study seeks to identify, from an empirical point of view, which model — i.e. unitary, federal — produces better outcomes from the perspective of accountability in social policies. The empirical analysis will be focused on Western European countries —in particular, member countries of the European Union— with different unitary and federal government models.

**IBEI Principal Researcher:** Ixchel Pérez Durán  
**IBEI Researchers linked to the project:** Andrea C. Bianculli; Carlos D. Bravo; Juan Carlos Triviño  
**External Contributors:** Matthew Wood; Ángel Guevara i Colell; Thea Madsen  
**Funded by:** Agency for Management of University and Research Grants (AGAUR). Institute for Self-Government Studies. 2017 IEA5 00013  
**Funding:** 10,000 Euros  
**Period:** 2018-2019

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**Expectations and effects of regional independence: A comparison of Catalonia and Scotland**

This project provides new theoretical propositions and survey evidence regarding the support for greater regional self-government and independence and the effect that pro-independence campaigns have on citizens. We hope to capture “politically realistic” aspects of the independence mobilization debate, with comparative evidence from Catalonia and Scotland. Regarding support for self-government, we argue that individual-level preferences for self-government are driven by differing views and expectations of what greater self-government or independence would actually entail. Because self-government is multi-dimensional in nature (as newly autonomous regions would face changes or trade-offs in sovereignty, fiscal, and cultural domains as well as in procedural elements of how such autonomy is achieved), we will assess whether and how much citizens prefer various “scenarios of self-government,” which is a more subtle measurement of support for these issues. Second, we will test theories that these self-government mobilization efforts have created varying amounts of fatigue and non-political spillovers, by affecting incentives for citizens to want to economically cooperate with either co-nationalists in these regions or with people who are “activists” on the issue.

**IBEI Principal Researcher:** Lesley-Ann Daniels  
**IBEI Researchers linked to the project:** Sergi Martínez; Fernando Hortal  
**External Contributors:** Laia Balcells; José Fernández Albertos; Alex Kuo  
**Funded by:** Agency for Management of University and Research Grants (AGAUR). Institute for Self-Government Studies. 2017 IEA5 00014  
**Funding:** 36,000 Euros  
**Period:** 2018-2019
INTCO2017 - Grants for the preparation of collaborative R&D projects aimed at the calls for the European Horizon 2020 program

This call aims to promote the research on issues of sustainable development, such as an element that helps to a more important international presence, on the part of the agents of the Catalan cooperation system. The idea is to take advantage of the capacities installed in the Catalan universities and research centres and promote their association with NGDOs in order to create a competitive consortium that may obtain European Union funding for research proposals on issues of interest to the Catalan cooperation. The option is to use the traction capacity of these research bodies, so that they act as an engine for greater participation in these European instruments by the entities of Catalan development cooperation.

IBEI was awarded as recipient of one of these grants as research center and coordinator of the GLOBE project proposal (H2020). IS Global was the NGDO as a member of the GLOBE consortium.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Jacint Jordana  
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Adam Holesch  
Funded by: Agency for Management of University and Research Grants (AGAUR), Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation. 2017 INTCO 00005  
Funding: 6,000 Euros  
Period: 2018-2019
Cátedra Telefonica de Política y Regulación de las Telecomunicaciones e Internet América Latina – Europa

The Cátedra Telefónica de Política y Regulación de las Telecomunicaciones e Internet has been created to facilitate telecommunications and Internet policy benchmarking between Europe and Latin America.

The goals are: to discuss about telecommunications and Internet policy in Europe and Latin America; to produce working papers that deal with the main regulatory models trends and evolution; to exchange ideas and good practices in ICT policies through visiting research program for Latin American Researchers; to create a knowledge platform in touch with the experts in the field

Areas: Telecommunications and Internet Policy between Europe and Latin America; Regulation and Regulatory Models in Europe and Latin America; The creation of Supranational and Transnational Regulatory Spaces in Europe and Latin America.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Jacint Jordana
IBEI Technical Coordinator: Josep Maria Castellano García
Funded by: Telefonica
Funding: 45.000 Euros
Period: 2018-2019
Table 2. Number of Research Projects Granted by Starting Year (2010–2019)

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<td>MICINN/MINECO</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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Table 3. Research Projects Funding by Granted Year (2010–2019)

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<td>European Union</td>
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<td>185.032 €</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98.429 €</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>224.459 €</td>
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<td>527.745 €</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>525.625 €</td>
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<td>MICINN/MINECO</td>
<td>341.946 €</td>
<td>182.290 €</td>
<td>50.820 €</td>
<td>159.120 €</td>
<td>25.000 €</td>
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<td>257.246 €</td>
<td>230.700 €</td>
<td>121.605 €</td>
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<td>7.854 €</td>
<td>10.000 €</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>82.000 €</td>
<td>98.400 €</td>
<td>40.000 €</td>
<td>158.553 €</td>
<td>30.000 €</td>
<td>226.072 €</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>349.800 €</td>
<td>377.322 €</td>
<td>50.820 €</td>
<td>339.549 €</td>
<td>123.400 €</td>
<td>264.459 €</td>
<td>443.736 €</td>
<td>788.445 €</td>
<td>347.677 €</td>
<td>594.915 €</td>
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4. Publications

4.1 Papers published in peer-reviewed journals


BIANCULLI, Andrea C. 2018. From free market to social policies? Mapping regulatory cooperation in education and health in MERCOSUR. Global Social Policy, 18 (3): 249–266. [SJR Q2]


BRADLEY, Miriam. 2019. All lives are equal but some lives are more equal than others: staff security and civilian protection in the humanitarian sector. Journal of Humanitarian Affairs, 1 (2): 13-22. [-]

COSTA FERNÁNDEZ, Oriol; MÜLLER, Patrick. 2019. Une Liaison Transnationale: Exploring the Role of NGOs in EU Foreign Policy-making on the ICC. Comparative European Politics, 17(5), 696-713. [JCR Q3 – SJR Q1]


1 JCR: Journal Citation Report - InCites (ISI); SJR: SCImago Journal Rank (SCOPUS)


HUÍDORO, Alba; OSPINA, Yeimy; CURTO-GRAU, Marta; GALLEGO, Aina. 2019. La formación de gobiernos municipales una nueva base de datos. Revista Española de Ciencia Política, 49: 109-128. [SJR Q3]


JORDANA, Jacint; STEINBACH, Yves; KNILL, Christoph. 2019. Austerity or welfare state transformation: examining the impact of economy crisis on social regulation in Europe. Regulation and Governance, 13 (3): 301-320. [JCR Q1 – SJR Q1]


WIETZKE, Frank Borge; SUMNER, Andy. 2018. The Developing World’s ‘New Middle Classes’: Implications for Political Research. *Perspectives on Politics*, 16 (1): 127-140. [JCR Q1 – SJR Q1]

### 4.2 Books and monographs


### 4.3 Book chapters


4.4 Working Papers

IBEI Working Papers Collection

Table 4. Number of Publications by Year and Category (2010-2019)

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<td>Papers published in high impact peer-reviewed journals (Q1-Q2)</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papers published in other impact peer-reviewed journals (Q3-Q4)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papers published in other peer-reviewed journals (not ranked)</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Book chapters</td>
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Figure 1. Number of Papers Published in Peer-Reviewed Journals (ISI) by Year (2010-2019)

- **Papers published in high impact peer-reviewed journals (Q1-Q2)**
- **Papers published in other impact peer-reviewed journals**
5. Participation in Scientific Activities

5.1 Presentations in scientific conferences and international congresses


COSTA, Oriol; COLLANTES CELADOR, Gemma. 2018. Contested Abroad, Consensual at Home? The Dilemmas for the EU of Defending the ICC. *12th Pan-European Conference on International Relations (EISA)*, Prague, Czech Republic. September.


IÑIGUEZ DE HEREDIA, Marta. 2018. From false cosmopolitanism to militarism: the ethics of protection and the migrant as the enemy at the gate. **12th Pan-European Conference on International Relations (EISA)**, Prague, Czech Republic. September.


JOHANSSON-NOGUÉS, Elisabeth; KLOSEK, Lara. 2018. EU and South Asia: Normative Contestation over Alternative World and Regional Orders in terms of Peacekeeping. **12th Pan-European Conference on International Relations (EISA)**, Prague, Czech Republic. September.


JORDANA, Jacint; TRIVIÑO, Juan Carlos. 2018. The coordination capacity of EU agencies in transboundary crises: leading or following the crowd?. *European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) Joint Sessions*, Nicosia, Cyprus. April.


### 5.2 Presentations in workshops and other similar events


COSTA, Oriol. 2019. The contestation of EU foreign policy. Beyond the externalization of internal consensuses. COST ENTER: Spring School. (Re-)Conceptualizing or (Re-) Theorizing how the EU Faces New Realities, Darmstadt, Germany. March.


HUÍDOBRO, Alba. 2019. Do you have what it takes? Quasi-experimental evidence on the effect of gender on bargaining over government formation. *International PhD Workshop on Advances in Comparative Politics*, Cologne Center for Comparative Politics (CCCP), Germany. September.

HUÍDOBRO, Alba. 2019. Do you have what it takes? Quasi-experimental evidence on the effect of gender and age on bargaining over government formation has been presented in different. *European Workshop in Empirical Political Science (EuroWEPS)*, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark. May.


ROGER, Charles. 2019. The Paris Agreement: How the Global Deal was Done. *International Environmental Agreement Workshop*, University of Laval/Simon Fraser University, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada. September.


TRIVIÑO, Juan Carlos. 2019. The implications of transnational city networks for the local governance of immigration: Reaping the benefits from within? Workshop Department of Public Administration and Sociology, Erasmus University of Rotterdam, Rotterdam The Netherlands. November.

TRIVIÑO, Juan Carlos. 2019. The implications of transnational city networks for the local governance of immigration: Reaping the benefits from within? Workshop on Cities and the Global Governance of Migration, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. October.


WIETZKE, Frank Borge. 2019. Wars, conquests and state capacity: Conflicting legacies of precolonial centralization under the 19th century Merina Empire. *From Politics to Power? Rethinking the Politics of Development International Conference*, Effective States and Inclusive Development Research Centre (ESID), Manchester, United Kingdom. September.


### 5.3 Presentations in seminars and invited lectures


HUÍDOBRO, Alba. 2019. Do you have what it takes? The effect of politicians’ personal characteristics on the formation of governments. EUI Research Group on Political Behavior, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. March.


KLOSSEK, Lara. 2018. India and the European Union in Peacekeeping - Role Conflicts or Adaptation? Ireland India Institute Conference on South Asia, Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland. April.


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6. PhD Supervision

IBEI Supervisor: Esther Barbé  
Title: The role of trade partners’ cohesiveness in the conclusion of interregional agreements with the European Union  
Date of the defence: 26/10/2018  
PhD Candidate: Jordi Mas Elias  
University/Centre: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

IBEI Supervisor: Jacint Jordana  
Title: Keeping Policy and Politics Apart: Integration Policies in Europe and the Politics of Citizenship in Spain and Italy  
Date of the defence: 05/06/2018  
PhD Candidate: Francesco Pasetti  
University/Centre: Universitat Pompeu Fabra
7. IBEI Lectures, Seminars, and Workshops

7.1 IBEI Lectures

05/02/2019. Javier Solana (ESADE Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics)
The World today: political, social and economic challenges

21/02/2019. Philip Luther (Amnesty International)
Human rights research and new technology

22/02/2019. Diane Zovighian (The World Bank)
Supporting governance reforms in the Middle East and Africa

19/03/2019. Chris Humphrey (Overseas Development Institute and ETH Zurich)
The future of development banking? Introduction to the New Development Bank and
the Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)

21/03/2019. Hélène Thiollet (CERI-Sciences Po & GRITIM-UPF)
Mixed Migration, the UNHCR, and the IOM: Multilateral Politics and the Labelling
of Mobility

12/04/2019. Lydia Kostopoulos (Consultant on Artificial Intelligence applied to security
strategies)
Developmental items for consideration as scientists, commanders and politicians
explore AI opportunities for Defense

10/05/2019. Andrés Delich (Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos - OEI)
La OEI en el marco de las relaciones internacionales de América Latina y el Caribe

31/05/2019. Madeleine O. Hosli (UNU-CRIS and Leiden University)
European Parliament Elections 2019: Challenges, Turnout and Prospects

27/11/2019. Milena Ang (University of Chicago)
Identifying the Causal Effect of Truth Revelation Procedures on the Quality of
Democratic Representation

28/11/2019. Roy van der Weide (World Bank)
Fair Progress?: Economic Mobility across Generations around the World

11/05/2018. Javi López (PSC); Ernest Urtasun (Podemos)
Tengo una pregunta para usted: igualdad de género y derechos sociales en la Unión
Europea

15/05/2018. David Fahrenkrug (University of Georgetown)
Cyber Warfare and Security in the Information Age
22/05/2018. David Pion-Berlin (University of California); Rafael Martínez (Universitat de Barcelona)
Soldiers, Politicians, and Civilians. Reforming Civil-Military Relations in Democratic Latin America

06/06/2018. Richard G. Whitman (University of Kent)
Brexit: Where are we?

03/07/2018. Johannes Bauer (Michigan State University)
The Governance of Innovation in the Future Internet

19/10/2018. Göran Marby (ICANN)
The challenges of “regulating” the cyberspace

### 7.2 IBEI Research Seminars Series

14/01/2019. Bernardo Rangoni (European University Institute & IBEI)
The creation of a European regulatory agency for telecoms and its limits

21/01/2019. Lucia Dammert (Universidad de Santiago de Chile)
Police legitimacy in Latin America. Is it possible?

28/01/2019. Héloïse Berkowitz (IBEI)
Playing solo or collaborating? Coopetitive strategies for creating a new market in the sharing economy, the case of crowdfunding

04/02/2019. Fulya Apaydin (IBEI)
Islamic Finance and Development: taking stock and moving forward

11/02/2019. Michael Smith (University of Warwick)
Testing the Boundaries of Order? Europe, the European Union and a Changing World Arena

18/02/2019. Charles Roger (IBEI)
Informality and Bias in Studies of International Organizations

25/02/2019. Andrew Canessa (University of Essex)
Hobbes’ Border Guards or Evo’s Originary Citizens? Indigenous People and the Sovereign State in Bolivia

11/03/2019. Daniel Ritter (Stockholm University)
Revolutionary Roads: Exploring Paths to Unarmed Regime Change
18/03/2019. Fabrizio Gilardi (University of Zurich)
Policy Diffusion: The Issue-Definition Stage

08/04/2019. Eva Ostergaard Nielsen (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)
Why do political parties support transnational emigrant voting rights?

24/04/2019. Javier Auyero (University of Texas-Austin)
The Ambivalent State: Police-Trafficker Collusion at the Urban Margins

29/04/2019. John Erik Fossum (UiO-ARENA Centre for European Studies)
Different approaches to immigrant integration - overview and assessment

06/05/2019. Marlies Glasius (University of Amsterdam)
Extraterritorial Authoritarian Practices

13/05/2019. Juan Carlos Triviño (IBEI)
Immigrants included? Governing the resolution of immigration-related conflicts in peripheral cities

20/05/2019. Xavier Guillaume (University of Groningen)
Of colonies and exotic territories. A historical and visual analysis of the EU geopolitical imaginaires

27/05/2019. Heike Klüver (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)
Payoff Allocation in Coalition Governments: Who gets what and why

03/06/2019. Vivien Schmidt (Boston University)
Europe’s (Euro) Crisis of Legitimacy

30/09/2019. Isabelle Anguelovski (BCNUEJ)
Pushing the boundaries of urban sustainability and climate planning: Are we creating green and equitable cities for all?

21/10/2019. Lena Rethel (University of Warwick)
Governing Globalising Islamic Economies: Kuala Lumpur and Dubai’s Competing Visions

23/10/2019. David FitzGerald (UC San Diego)
Refuge beyond Reach: How Rich Democracies Repel Asylum Seekers

18/11/2019. Jaume Castan Pinos (University of Southern Denmark)
Kosovo and the Collateral Effects of Humanitarian Intervention

The Politics of Space and Belonging in the Kashmir Borderland
02/12/2019. Pablo Astorga (IBEI)
A Story of Two Tails? Secular trends in income shares in Latin America

16/12/2019. Aina Gallego (IBEI)
Public Attitudes towards Technological Unemployment

05/02/2018. Macartan Humphreys (Columbia University and WZB Berlin)
Information and Accountability: Learning from seven coordinated field experiments

12/02/2018. Christopher Walker (University of New South Wales in Sydney)
Regulatory intermediaries: Balancing improvements in compliance while strengthening business and competitive performance

16/02/2018. Karl Monsma (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)
Racism and the long run perpetuation of extreme social inequality in Brazil

26/02/2018. Patricia Owens (University of Sussex)
War as Oikonomia by Other Means

12/03/2018. Catherine Boone (The London School of Economics and Political Science)
Regional inequality and Land Reform in Africa

19/03/2018. Ben Ansell (University of Oxford)
The Politics of Wealth Inequality

09/04/2018. Borge Wietzke (IBEI)
Poverty reduction and demographic change

25/04/2018. Brad Blitz (Middlesex University)
The hermeneutics of sanctuary: rights, obligation and practice

07/05/2018. Ellen Lust (Yale University)
Determinants of Local and National Vote Choice: Evidence from a Conjoint Experiment

14/05/2018. Louise Fawcett (University of Oxford)
New regional actors and the changing balance of power in the Middle East

28/05/2018. Leigh Payne (University of Oxford)
Transitional Justice and Corporate Complicity in Past Human Rights Violations

04/06/2018. Thomas Christiansen (Maastricht University)
Security Cooperation in EU-China Relations: Towards Interest Convergence?

17/10/2018. Navroz Dubash (Centre for Policy Research)
Institutionalizing Climate Governance in India: The Challenges of a Premature Power
29/10/2018. Silvia Elaluf-Calderwood (Florida International University & IBEI)
The Digital Trade Balance in Latin America: Analysis of cloud computing in its
emergent markets

05/11/2018. Christel Koop (King’s College London)
Agenda-Setting under pressure: the influence of national politics on the European
Commission

19/11/2018. Kathy Hochstetler (London School of Economics and Political Science)
Transnational Activist Networks and South-South Finance: The Brazilian National
Development Bank (BNDES)

26/11/2018. Lesley Ann Daniels (IBEI)
Identity concessions and peace stability

03/12/2018. Laura Chaqués Bonafont (IBEI-UB)
Gender Differences in Issue Attention

10/12/2018. Matthias vom Hau (IBEI)
Implementing Multiculturalism: The Governance of Indigenous Land Claims in
Argentina

17/12/2018. Anna Stavrianakis (University of Sussex)
Requiem for Risk. Governing weapons circulation

7.3 Workshops and other scientific activities organised by/at IBEI

2019

13 December 2019. International Organizations Conditionality: One Size Fits All?
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Yannis Karagiannis (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Yannis Karagiannis; Nikitas Konstantinidis; Merih Angin; Ben Cormier;
Tobias Hofmann; Stella Ladi; Mark Manger; Silvia Marchesi; Saliha Metinsoy; Catherine
Moury; Stephen Nelson; Bernhard Reinsberg; Charles Roger; Albana Shenaj; Adrian
Shin; Mitchell Watkins; Byungwon Woo

29 November 2019. Regional Social Regulation in Latin America: A New Agenda for
Development? Prospects and Challenges (SociAL-Reg)
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Andrea C. Bianculli (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Andrea C. Bianculli; Frank Mattheis; Juan Pablo Soriano; Anna Ayuso; Leiza Brumat; Paulino Motter; Andrea Ribeiro Hoffmann; Anna Van der Vleuten; Jean Grugel; Ivan Cerrillo

Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Arthur Holland Michel (Bard College-IBEI)
Guest speakers: Arthur Holland Michel; Vasiliki Makrygianni; Chris Jones; James Shires; Bassant Hassib; Dan Gettinger; Umar Farooq; Andrea Silkoset

Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Pablo Astorga (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Branko Milanovic; Pablo Astorga; Francesc Amat

18-19 July 2019. Modernización de la gestión institucional para la investigación y la innovación en la región andina de América Latina
Organized by: Focus Group on comparative European and South American Research models; Asociación Colombiana de Universidades; Observatorio de la Relaciones Unión Europea-América Latina
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Ramon Torrent (UB-IBEI)
Guest speakers: Ramon Torrent; Jacint Jordana; representatives from latin american countries

5 July 2019. Seminar on International Strategies in Metropolitan Areas
Organized by: Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona; Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals;
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Xavier Tiana (AMB)
Guest speakers: Representatives from european cities; and metropolitan cities of the Barcelona área.

Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Robert Fishman; Josep Maria Vallès; Tiago Fernandes
31 May 2019. The EU Contested. EUNORMCON Workshop
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Esther Barbé (IBEI-UAB); Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués (IBEI); Diego Badell (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Esther Barbé; Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués; Pol Morillas; Marta Íñiguez; Patricia García Durán; Patrick Muller; Robert Kissack; Franziska Petri; Katja Biedenkopf; Lluc López; Lara Klossek; Martijn Vlaskamp; Madeleine Hosli

30 May 2019. Roundtable: China and India in Latin America
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Andrea C. Bianculli (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Andrea C. Bianculli; Cuiwen Wang; Dattesh D. Parulekar

13-16 May 2019. Planificación y Articulación Estratégica y Operativa
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Barcelona’gov
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: David Sancho (UPF); Miquel Salvador (UPF)
Guest speakers: David Sancho; Miquel Salvador; Carles Ramió; Albert Mayol; Silvia Sousa

6-9 May 2019. Liderazgo y Gestión Pública
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Barcelona’gov
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Xavier Ballart (UAB-IBEI)
Guest speakers: Xavier Ballart; Quim Brugué; Ismael Blanco; Ricard Gomà; Mateu Hernández; Albert Ledesma; Ramon Dordal; Clara Costas; Gustau Folch

25-26 February 2019. Everis. Executive training on program evaluation
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Everis
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Borge Wietzke (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Borge Wietzke; Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués; Matthias vom Hau; Miriam Bradley

4-5 February 2019. Kick-off meeting GLOBE research project
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI); Adam Holesch (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Jacint Jordana; Adam Holesch; Andrea Bianculli; Gloria Alegret; Anna Ricart; Carlos Sanchez; Carlos Lopez; Robert Kissack; Miriam Bradley; Juan-Carlos Triviño; Charles Roger; Fulya Apaydín; Ian Wouters; Axel Marx; Kari Otteburn; Angel Saz; Marie Vandenriessche; Núria Agell Jané; Athanasios Kouliopoulos; Alexandros Tokhi; David Coen; Thomas Pegram; David Levi-Faur; Yoram Haftel; Tomer Broude; Charanpal Singh Bal; Melisa Deciancio; Cathryn Tonne
25 January 2019. The challenges of policy analysis in Spain
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI); Laura Chaqués-Bonafont (IBEI-UB)
Guest speakers: Jacint Jordana; Laura Chaqués-Bonafont; Joan Subirats; Verónica Viñas; Mónica Méndez; Albert Carreras; Anna Aubanell; Salvador Parrado; Carles Ramió; Miquel Salvador; Jaume Magre; Lluís Medir; Esther Pano; Joan Font; Pau Alarcón; Anna Palau; Fernando Casal; Oscar Molina; Jordi Bacaria; Oriol Costa; Marga León; Luz Muñoz

18 January 2019. Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals: Regional Governments amid challenges and opportunities
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Francisco Granados (IBEI); Andrea Noferini (UPF)
Guest speakers: Francisco Javier Sánchez Cano; Johannes Krassnitzer; Gemma Aguado; Davide Strangis; Arnau Queralt; Ferran Curtó; Josep M. Lozano; Oriol Estela; Kontxi Odriozola Eizaguirre; Joan Lluis Pérez Francesch; Agusti Fernandez de Losada; Dirk Gebhardt; Hannah Abdullah

2018

11-13 December 2018. Fundamentalismos, Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Calala Fondo de Mujeres; Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Guest speakers: Silvia Aldavert; Mirta Moragas; Morena Herrera; Bea Cantero; Marta Torres; Rocío Vilchez; Silvia de Zordo; Giulia Colavolpe Severi; Elena Zacharenko

22-26 October 2018. Dirección Estratégica en Gestión Pública y Políticas de Seguridad Ciudadana
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Nicolas Barbieri (IGOP-UAB); Juan Pablo Soriano (IBEI-UAB)
Guest speakers: Andrea C. Bianculli; Quim Brugué; Joan Miquel Capell; Gemma Pinyol; Santiago Fernández; Gemma Galdón; Francesc Guilhen Lasierra; Amadeu Recasens; Miquel Salvador; David Sancho

15-19 October 2018. The Challenges of Internet Governance
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Consorci de Serveis Universitaris de Catalunya (CSUC); ICANN
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Josep Ibañez (UPF-IBEI); Jerome Duberry (University Geneva); Andrea Becalli (ICANN)
Guest speakers: Andrea Renda; Geysha Gonzalez; Jérôme Duberry; Maite López Sánchez; Carlos Fragoso; Daniel Camps; María Isabel Gandía; Patrick Jones; Alberto Pérez Gómez; Steve Conte; Jordi Aguilà; Josep Pegueroles; Jordi Kohn; Valentina Scialpi; Göran Marby; Nigel Hickson; Carlos Reyes; Manel Medina; Marc Rivero; Selva Orejón

2 October 2018. Ciutats defensores dels Drets Humans. Què representa la defensa dels Drets Humans?
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Guest speakers: Spitou Mendy; Ahmed Ali; Janahuy Paredes

2 July 2018. Trade Politicization Workshop
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Patricia García-Durán (Univeritat Barcelona); Esther Barbé (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Oriol Costa; Anna Herranz; Patricia García Durán; Michael Strange; Gabriel Siles-Brügge; Maria García; Niels Gheyle; Johan Eliasson; Dirk de Biëvre; Elitsa Garnizova; Arlo Poletti; Aukje van Loon

15 June 2018. Addressing the metropolitan challenge in Barcelona Metropolitan Area Lessons from five European metropolitan areas: Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Greater Manchester, Stuttgart and Zürich
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Xavier Tiana (AMB); Robert Kissack (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Iván Tosics; Alfred Bosch; Udo Kock; Alan Harding; Thomas Kiwitt

6-8 June 2018. NORTIA Network Conference
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Robert Kissack (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Kolja Raube; Heidi Maurer; Ben Tonra; Robert Kissack; Federica Bicchi; Elisabeth Johannson-Nogues; Pol Morillas; Oriol Costa; Patrick Müller; Jordi Vaquer; Ana Juncos; Esther Barbe; Richard Whitman; Karolina Pomorska; Adam Jaskulksi; Adam Mickiewicz; Feyez Baris Celik; Anke Schwarzkopf; Anna Herranz Surrallés; Hugo Meijer; Marco Wyss; Joanna Jancz; Özlem Terzi; Osman Sabri; Alex Andrione-Moylan; Niels van Willigen; Nikola Tomic; Anna Michalski; August Danielson; Johanna Strikwerda
31 May – 1 June 2018. Micro-Dynamics of Armed Conflicts
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Martijn Vlaskamp (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Laia Balcells; Bernd Beber; Elisa Cavatorta; Luis de la Calle; Sophia Dawkins; Nial O’Dochartaigh; Tarila Ebiede; Marta Íñiguez de Heredia; Stathis Kalyvas; James Khahill; Jana Krause; Magnus Lundgren; Zachariah Mampilly; Juan Masullo; Asfandyar Mir; Constantino Pischedda; Jeremy Speight; Constantin Ruhe; Jessica di Salvatore; Anastasia Shesterinina; Wolfgang Stojetz; Shalaka Thakur; Kai Thaler; Hamid Akin Unver; Martijn Vlaskamp

22 May 2018. América Central: Una modernidad en entredicho
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’estudis Internacionals; Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Tania Pleitez (UAB)
Guest speakers: Melissa Salgado; Juan Agulló; Sergio Villena; Miroslava Rosales; Mauricio Espinoza; Denia Román; Lucia Leandro-Hernández

14-17 May 2018. Planificación y Articulación Estratégica y Operativa
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’estudis Internacionals; Barcelona’gov
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: David Sancho (UPF); Miquel Salvador (UPF)
Guest speakers: David Sancho; Miquel Salvador; Carles Ramió; Albert Mayol; Eduard Gil; Mario Alguacil; Jordi Marín; Toni Merino; Lluis Junca

7-10 May 2018. Liderazgo y Gestión Pública
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’estudis Internacionals; Barcelona’gov
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Xavier Ballart (UAB-IBEI)
Guest speakers: Xavier Ballart; Quim Brugué; Joan Subirats; Albert Ledesma; Alexander Heichlinger

21-23 February 2018. Global India Network Workshop
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI); Esther Barbé (IBEI); Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Tània Verge; Shounak Set; Lara Klossek; Rachna Shanbog; Tomasz Lukaszuk; Shruti Neelakantana; Tanvi Deshpande; Proma Ray Chaudhurri; Vanita Leah Falcao; Lourens van Haaften; Gulshan Sachdeva; Param Shah; Siegfried Wolf; Eileen Connolly; Vidushi Kaushik Jai Shankar Prasad; Denise Ripamonti; Uttara Sahasrabuddhe; Gulshan Sachdeva; Priyankar Upadhyaya; Shashwat Kumar; Akshay Sharma; Akhil Raina; Tasneem Meenai; Anjoo Sharan; Upadhyaya Lenin Raghuvanshi
11-12 January 2018. Barcelona Workshop on Global Governance
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; ESADEgeo Center for Global Economics and Geopolitics
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; ESADEgeo Center for Global Economics and Geopolitics
Coordinator: Ángel Saz-Carranza (ESADEgeo); Jacint Jordana (IBEI); Nico Krisch (IBEI); Miriam Bradley (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Stephen Gill; Borge Wietzke; Jens Steffek; Emily Jones; Henrique Choer Moraes; Javier Solana; Antje Wiener; René Urueña Hernandez; Leah Kimber; Vincent Pouliot; Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués; Thomas Rixen; Joost Pauwelyn; David Coen; K.M. Gopakumar; Alexandra Budabin; Anna Leander; Monica Herz; Marcel Hanegraaff; Eyal Benvenisti; Charles Roger; Alec Stone-Sweet; Deborah Avant; Mercy DeMenno; Tim Büthe; Thomas Hale; Jan Wouters; Nico Krisch; Miriam Bradley; Angel Saz-Carranza.

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8. International Mobility

8.1 Research Visitors to IBEI

Alberto Asquer. University of London. April-May 2019
Pol Bargués-Pedreny. Universitat Pompeu Fabra. January-August 2018
Dario Clemente. FLACSO Argentina. July 2019
Liljana Cvetanoska. University of Sussex. September 2018
Silvia Elaluf-Calderwood. Florida International University. July-November 2018
Alfredo Hernández Sánchez. Central European University. September-December 2018
Christel Koop. King’s College London. September-December 2018
Victor Lapuente Giné. University of Gothenburg. May-October 2018
David Levi-Faur. Hebrew University of Jerusalem. September-October 2019
Richard Mahoney. North Carolina State University. September-December 2018
Constanza Mazzina. Universidad de Buenos Aires. January 2018
Branko Milanovic. City University of New York. January-December 2019
Irene Morlino. London School of Economics. September-November 2019
Michele de Nevers. Center for Global Development. January-December 2019
Anastassia Obydenkova. National Research University Higher School of Economics. December 2018-December 2019
Umut Özkirimli. CIDOB. September-December 2019
Bernardo Rangoni. European University Institute. September-November 2018
Thomas Rixen. University of Bamberg. January-August 2018
Livia Rohrbach. University of Copenhagen. September-December 2018
Sherzod Shadikhodjaev. Korea Development Institute. September-December 2019
José Ignacio Távara. Pontificia Católica Universidad del Perú. October-December 2019
Jordi Vaquer. Open Society Foundations. February-August 2019
Christopher Walker. University of New South Wales. February 2018
Karim Kniou. Institute of Social Sciences; Erasmus University Rotterdam. May-June 2019

8.2 IBEI Researchers visiting other institutions

Andrea C. Bianculli. University of York, York, United Kingdom. June-October 2019
Miriam Bradley. Kyung Hee University, Seoul, South Korea. July 2018; July 2019
Carlos D. Bravo. University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany. April-August 2019
Laura Chaqués Bonafont. University of Texas, Austin, United States. January 2019
Alba Huidobro. European University Institute, Florence, Italy. January-March 2019
Shashwat Kumar. Mumbai University, Mumbai, India. December 2018-March 2019
Ixchel Pérez Durán. Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark. August-October 2018
Juan Carlos Triviño. Erasmus University of Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. October-December 2019

Table 7. International Mobility to/from IBEI (2010-2019)

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<td>Research Visitors to IBEI</td>
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<tr>
<td>IBEI Researchers visiting other institutions</td>
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<td>7</td>
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Appendix. Financial Information: Competitive Research Funding
## Table A1. Recruitment and Incorporation of Human Resources by Category (2010-2019)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramon y Cajal</td>
<td>80.200 €</td>
<td>115.488 €</td>
<td>115.488 €</td>
<td>109.072 €</td>
<td>98.389 €</td>
<td>77.008 €</td>
<td>62.580 €</td>
<td>83.440 €</td>
<td>83.440 €</td>
<td>55.627 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juan de la Cierva</td>
<td>67.320 €</td>
<td>67.320 €</td>
<td>54.440 €</td>
<td>32.000 €</td>
<td>9.500 €</td>
<td>57.000 €</td>
<td>47.500 €</td>
<td>53.750 €</td>
<td>68.500 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marie S. Curie</td>
<td>76.300 €</td>
<td>50.867 €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>15.194 €</td>
<td>78.278 €</td>
<td>164.791 €</td>
<td>194.644 €</td>
<td>99.628 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beatríu de Pinós</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>3.793 €</td>
<td>45.511 €</td>
<td>41.718 €</td>
<td>11.500 €</td>
<td>58.025 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXA</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>- €</td>
<td>16.000 €</td>
<td>32.000 €</td>
<td>48.000 €</td>
<td>83.583 €</td>
<td>65.000 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>FPI - FPU - Fi</td>
<td>21.896 €</td>
<td>27.370 €</td>
<td>31.163 €</td>
<td>34.111 €</td>
<td>45.803 €</td>
<td>23.548 €</td>
<td>20.600 €</td>
<td>40.732 €</td>
<td>70.998 €</td>
<td>109.575 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobility (ingoing / outgoing)</td>
<td>32.300 €</td>
<td>9.000 €</td>
<td>30.950 €</td>
<td>18.050 €</td>
<td>7.200 €</td>
<td>12.000 €</td>
<td>30.282 €</td>
<td>7.200 €</td>
<td>14.988 €</td>
<td>35.736 €</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>278.016 €</td>
<td>270.045 €</td>
<td>232.041 €</td>
<td>193.233 €</td>
<td>214.587 €</td>
<td>236.126 €</td>
<td>428.764 €</td>
<td>498.818 €</td>
<td>399.304 €</td>
<td>340.085 €</td>
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</table>

Total funding of each programme distributed equally by year. Mobility includes ingoing (Erasmus Mundus, MICINN) and ongoing (MECD, MINECO).

## Table A2. Research Projects Funding by Year (2010-2019)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>61.960 €</td>
<td>56.585 €</td>
<td>61.677 €</td>
<td>78.082 €</td>
<td>40.027 €</td>
<td>80.722 €</td>
<td>102.531 €</td>
<td>175.848 €</td>
<td>162.620 €</td>
<td>290.990 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>MICINN/MINECO</td>
<td>120.982 €</td>
<td>194.745 €</td>
<td>172.235 €</td>
<td>130.743 €</td>
<td>90.813 €</td>
<td>57.207 €</td>
<td>85.749 €</td>
<td>173.065 €</td>
<td>201.100 €</td>
<td>133.865 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>18.055 €</td>
<td>31.327 €</td>
<td>24.673 €</td>
<td>115.050 €</td>
<td>52.800 €</td>
<td>62.800 €</td>
<td>120.499 €</td>
<td>90.854 €</td>
<td>110.526 €</td>
<td>89.526 €</td>
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</table>

Total funding of each project distributed equally by year. MICINN/MINECO projects funding include “acciones complementarias”. Others include AGAUR projects, Cátedra Telefónica and others grants.

## Table A3. Competitive Research Funding (2010-2019)

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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>479.013 €</td>
<td>552.702 €</td>
<td>490.625 €</td>
<td>517.108 €</td>
<td>398.227 €</td>
<td>436.855 €</td>
<td>737.543 €</td>
<td>938.585 €</td>
<td>873.551 €</td>
<td>854.465 €</td>
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</table>

Total funding of each programme/project distributed equally by year.