President
Narcís Serra Serra

Scientific Council

Jacint Jordana. Director, IBEI. Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Pere Vilanova. Universitat de Barcelona
Laura Chaqués Bonafont. Research Associate, IBEI. Universitat de Barcelona
Caterina García. Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Lourdes Reig (2016). Josep Maria Sallán (2017-). Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Ana Sofia Cardenal. Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Robert Kissack. Associate Professor and Head of Studies, IBEI
Juan Díez Medrano. Research Programme Coordinator, IBEI. Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
Esther Barbé. Research Programme Coordinator, IBEI. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Nico Krisch. ICREA Research Professor (on leave) and Research Programme Coordinator, IBEI. Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
Martin Shaw. Research Professor, IBEI

International Academic Council

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Carles Boix. Princeton University and Universitat de Barcelona
Susana Borrás. Copenhagen Business School
John Braithwaite. Australian National University
Christopher Hill. University of Cambridge
Knud Erik Jorgensen. Aarhus University
Mary Kaldor. Center for the Study of Global Governance, London School of Economics
Stathis Kalyvas. Yale University
José María Maravall. Universidad Complutense de Madrid
José Antonio Ocampo. Columbia University
Michael Zürn. Social Science Research Center Berlin, WZB

Research Funding Sponsors
INDEX

1. Presentation ................................................................................................................ 5

2. Researchers and Organisation ..................................................................................6
   2.1 Researchers and staff ..............................................................................................6
   2.2 Research Programmes .............................................................................................10

3. Research Projects with External Funding Granted ...................................................13

4. Publications .............................................................................................................. 33
   4.1 Papers published in peer-reviewed journals ..........................................................33
   4.2 Books and monographs ..........................................................................................37
   4.3 Book chapters ..........................................................................................................37
   4.4 Books reviews ...........................................................................................................40
   4.5 Working Papers .......................................................................................................42

5. Participation in Scientific Activities ........................................................................ 43
   5.1 Presentations in scientific conferences and international congresses ....................43
   5.2 Presentations in workshops and other similar events ..............................................50
   5.3 Presentations in seminars and invited lectures .......................................................53

6. PhD Supervision ....................................................................................................... 57

7. IBEI Lectures, Seminars, and Workshops .............................................................. 58
   7.1 IBEI Lectures ...........................................................................................................58
   7.2 IBEI Research Seminars Series ..............................................................................59
   7.3 Workshops and other scientific activities organised by/at IBEI .................................63

8. International Mobility ............................................................................................... 70
   8.1 Research Visitors to the IBEI ..................................................................................70
   8.2 IBEI Researchers visiting other institutions .........................................................71

Appendix. Financial Information: Competitive Research Funding ......................... 73
1. Presentation

This is IBEI’s fourth Scientific Report, listing all the research activities carried out at the institute in 2016 and 2017. During these two years, research activities at IBEI experienced significant growth, with a positive trend towards the consolidation of IBEI as a significant research centre on International Studies in Europe, able to attract the most talented scholars in the field to participate in research activities of a diverse nature. For example, the significant number of visiting researchers at IBEI in 2016 and 2017 is a clear sign of this increasing ability to attract.

Although IBEI was founded in 2004, its main activities during the initial years were primarily focused on the development of Master’s programmes on International Studies. It was in 2008 that research activities started to gain momentum, when IBEI obtained its first European research project, and several researchers joined the institute, funded by different sources, including the Ramon y Cajal programme and the ICREA Foundation. Also in 2008, several Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), focusing on research collaboration, were signed with the Autonomous University of Barcelona, the University of Barcelona and the Pompeu Fabra University. These MoUs allowed university professors to become affiliated to IBEI, contributing to the development of research activities at the Institute.

The past 10 years of continuous research activity, demonstrated by IBEI’s scientific research projects, reflect its development as a research centre. The different tables presented in the report summarise this evolution, year after year. It is easy to observe that the data demonstrate constant growth in most areas, with only some stagnation during the crisis years. What is more important, however, is also the progress made in terms of quality, as indicated by the growing number of articles published by IBEI researchers in top journals. The increase in the quality of research is parallel to IBEI’s increasing capacity to compete for external resources. During 2016 and 2017, IBEI was extremely successful in obtaining external competitive funding. Indeed, in just two years, IBEI doubled this income, in comparison with previous years.

There is still, undoubtedly, much room for improvement. The introduction, in late 2017, of a new organisation for research based on clusters instead of programmes, aims to generate results in terms of research cross-fertilisation, interdisciplinary research, and collaborative dynamics at IBEI. As a community of researchers interested in international affairs, our objectives for the coming years at IBEI are consolidation and greater visibility, as well as focused social impact.

Jacint Jordana Casajuana
Director
2. Researchers and Organisation

2.1 Researchers and staff

IBEI General Management

President: Narcís Serra Serra  
Director: Jacint Jordana Casajuana  
General Manager: Blanca Lázaro Vicente (2016); Anna Ricart Miret (2017-)  
Research Coordinator: Carlos Sánchez Moya  
Academic Research Coordinator: Matthias vom Hau (2017-)

Professors from Universities Associated to IBEI


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

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

IBEI Research Staff


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


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

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


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

IBEI Postdoctoral Researchers


Ana García Juanatey. IBEI Postdoctoral Fellow (2016-). PhD in Law, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (2016).

Adam Holesch. IBEI Postdoctoral Fellow (2016-). PhD in Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (2016).

Marta Íñiguez de Heredia. Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow (2015-). PhD in International Relations, London School of Economics (2013).


Juan Carlos Trivíño. IBEI Postdoctoral Fellow (2015-). PhD in Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (2016).

Graduate Students (PhD trainees)


Research Assistants


Yeimy Ospina Valencia. MA in International Relations. Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals (2016).
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<td>Assistant (Junior) Professor</td>
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<td>Ramon y Cajal Researcher</td>
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2.2 Research Programmes

IBEI’s research programmes aim to produce new scientific knowledge, preferably knowledge of a general kind. It also intends to disseminate this by means of the publication of its researchers’ contributions in the international academic community’s usual channels. Our goal is to define certain research programmes that are both attractive and flexible enough to allow the integration of different viewpoints, avoiding concentration on specific disciplines and/or very precise theoretical problems and study areas. The aim is to seek complementarities with the research carried out at the universities linked to IBEI, while also identifying areas in which there may be major potential for achieving high levels of quality and opportunity in the future.

The research programmes are structured around relevant matters with a transversal nature in the international sphere. It includes a theoretical focus and considers the dynamics of actors and institutions from a general viewpoint as well as the relationship between domestic problems and the global scenario. Therefore, the research programmes are not grouped according to regional areas, but are structured to include interdisciplinary themes and concerns; the aim of this is to facilitate dialogue and joint reflection among researchers.

With the intention of setting up strong research programmes, IBEI dedicates particular attention to all those matters related to existing challenges to the construction of a more balanced international system with a more multipolar structure. The lines of research for tackling these matters are broad-based and capable of covering different subject matters. In this regard, three specific research programmes to be run by the IBEI in the next few years are proposed.

Global Governance
Programme coordinator: Nico Krisch

‘Global governance’ captures the changing patterns in which common problems are dealt with in today’s increasingly interdependent world. Building on classical multilateral forms of cooperation, it encompasses today a bewildering array of actors and institutions. Public and private actors, formal and informal institutions, intergovernmental and transnational forms of regulation interact in an often uncoordinated, sometimes competitive, and typically highly complex structure. In this environment, many of the ways in which government and law have traditionally been enabled and hedged, both on the domestic and on the international plane, are growing less effective, but alternative controls are emerging only slowly.

The research programme on global governance seeks to understand the shape of global governance, its changing legal and normative framework as well as accountabili-
ty mechanisms as they are adapting to the changing institutional landscape. It is particularly interested in the authority structures of global governance, in the norms that come to complement or replace traditional consent-based forms of legitimation, and in the ways in which different regimes and layers of law interact. The research programme is driven by a guiding interest in how, in the complex context of global governance, ideals of self-government are being, and can be, realized.

Research fields
- International institutions and their governance structures
- Actors and networks in global regulatory governance
- Forms of global authority
- The legitimacy of global law
- Constitutional interfaces between regimes in global governance
- Popular sovereignty in the global order

Networks and Institutions in a Globalized Economy
Programme coordinator: Juan Díez Medrano

The aim of this research programme is to analyse the political and social context created by the acceleration of globalisation processes from the last decade of the 20th century onwards, and which is still occurring, including the intensification of trade integration processes at an international level and the dynamics of the new regionalism.

This programme’s main themes are: the transformation and strengthening of state political institutions; the behaviour of the national political, social and economic actors in this new environment with highly globalised dynamics; and analysis of the interdependence that occurs among countries and which accelerates changes in institutions and public policies.

From the point of view of political economy, a central concern of this programme is the changes in the composition and comparative strengths of the different actors participating in the creation of public institutions and policies, whether national or transnational. The need to study and debate economic growth and democratic consolidation processes is proposed, especially for the developing world. An important consideration is the transformation of both the structures of interests and the actors’ preferences as the result of the above-mentioned globalisation and integration processes.

Finally, this research programme studies the characteristics of the institutional innovations and new public policies, their impact on national societies and the mechanisms of their international spread. Special emphasis is placed on the new political, economic and financial institutions arising from globalisation processes and the political, economic and financial responses triggered.
Research fields
• The dynamics and politics of development
• The impacts of regional integration processes
• The transnationalisation of economic activities
• The spread of policies and institutions
• Democracy, States and growth

Security, Power and Multilateralism in a Global World

Programme coordinator: Esther Barbé

The last two decades have created a “new” security agenda, which incorporates problems of global scope (energy and environmental risks, transnational crime, global terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, massive population movements) that mutually reinforce both each other and traditional problems (armed conflicts, persistent poverty).

From the viewpoint of International Relations, the analysis of security is intrinsically linked to the distribution and exercise of power at an international level.

The system’s unipolarism, based on the United States’ military capacity, together with the “war on terror”, has attracted the attention of politicians and analysts in recent years. In this programme, the exercise of power as a social relation in today’s global world deserves a much more detailed analysis, one that incorporates institutional, structural and regulatory dimensions. This involves going into the analysis of the role played by different actors (emerging powers, the European Union, social movements) and by new principles (the responsibility to protect), which involve a challenge to the basis of the state system (national sovereignty). That is why human security now occupies a central role on political agendas.

“Passportless problems” in terms of security have given place to a broad consensus around the need for multilateral responses. For this programme, multilateralism, as an institutional form that coordinates interstate relations with regard to security based on common principles, presents a number of research questions related both to its effectiveness and its legitimacy in the 21st century.

Research fields:
• Multilateral security institutions
• Construction of the global security agenda
• Conflict management and prevention
• Fragile state, globalisation and armed conflict
• The European Union in the security sphere
3. Research Projects with External Funding Granted

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  
**IBEI Researchers linked to the project:** Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués, 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 Programme MSC-ITN  
**Funding:** 495,745 euros  
**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 Comission. H2020 Programme SSHH
Funding: 224.459 euros
Period: 2015-2018
bEUcitizen - All Rights Reserved? Barriers Towards European Citizenship

The European Court of Justice expects European citizenship to become the fundamental status of nationals of the Member States. It lies at the heart of the European integration process. The treaties, legislation, and case law have given Europeans an increasing number of rights. Yet the European Commission complains that these remain underused. Therefore, it has included in FP7 a call for a large-scale IP, identifying and analysing barriers to exercising such European citizenship rights.

Utrecht University is initiating a response to this call. In its project proposal it identifies research questions and several categories of potential hindrances as answers to some of them: contradictions between different rights, multilevel rights, and differences in priorities Member States accord these rights; differences in political, administrative, and legal institutions; financial restraints; lack of sufficient solidarity; administrative and bureaucratic hurdles; language problems; and other practical barriers to claiming and exercising rights - and related duties. Furthermore we distinguish citizenship rights by the types of rights - economic, social, political, and civil - and by the ascribed characteristics of the subjects of these rights: male and female, young and old, native and immigrant.

We believe multidisciplinarity will help in identifying and analysing barriers to the exercise of European citizenship. We can learn from other times and places; therefore we add a historical and comparative dimension to the analysis. And we aim to combine insights from the historical, legal, and social sciences. Overall we want to investigate the options for a multi-layered citizenship true to the EU’s motto ‘In Varitate Concordia’.

Project Coordinator: University of Utrecht
IBEI Principal Researcher: Jacint Jordana
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Andrea C. Bianculli
Partners: Universiteit van Antwerpen, University of Zagreb, Masaryk University, University of Tartu, Universiteit Aalborg, University of Copenhagen, Université Paris 8, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Universität Siegen, Democritus University of Thrace, Central European University, University College Dublin, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Università di Trento, Università Degli Studi di Torino, Jagiellonian University, Universidad de Oviedo, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals, Goteborgs Universitet, Universität Zurich, Bogazici University, London School of Economics, University of Oxford, Düsseldorf Hans Boeckler Foundation
Funded by: European Comission. 7th Framework Programme SSHH
Funding: 98.429 euros
Period: 2013-2017
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  
**Funded by:** European Commission. Erasmus+ Programme, Jean Monnet Network  
**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 programme. 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. European Commission. Erasmus+ Programme, Jean Monnet Network
Funding: 27.937 euros
Period: 2016-2019
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.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Aina Gallego
External Contributors: Didac Queralt, Elena Costas, Marta Curto-Grau
Funding: 108,900 euros
Period: 2017-2019
EU-NORMCON - 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, humanitarianism), 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 EUs 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-Nogués, Robert Kissack, Marta Íñiguez de Heredia, Laia Mestres
External Contributors: José Antonio Sanahuja, Patricia Garcia-Durán, Juan Pablo Soriano, Anna Herranz-Surrallés, Michal Natorski, Benjamin Kienzle, Gemma Collantes
Funding: 96,800 euros
Period: 2017-2019
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 international 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 policies. 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
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Ixchel Pérez Durán
External Contributors: Pere Vilanova, Luz Muñoz, Anna M. Palau, Frank Baumgartner
Funding: 53,361 euros
Period: 2016-2018
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.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Jacint Jordana
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Ixchel Pérez Durán, Ana García Juanatey
External Contributors: David Sancho Royo, Antoine Maillet, Susana Borràs, Martin Lodge, Bolivar Portugal Celaya
Funding: 61.589 euros
Period: 2016-2018

SOCIAL-REG - 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 globalization (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.

**IBEI Principal Researcher:** Andrea C. Bianculli  
**External Contributors:** Jean Grugel, Andrea Ribeiro Hoffmann  
**Funded by:** Spanish Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness (MINECO) / National Plan R+D+I 2013-2016 Research Projects.  
**Funding:** 41,503 euros  
**Period:** 2016-2018
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  
**Funded by:** Spanish Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness (MINECO) / National Plan R+D+I 2013-2016 Research Projects.  
**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). Other times, 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
External Contributors: Mattia Guidi, Nikitas Konstantinidis
Funding: 47,432 euros
Period: 2016-2018
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.

**IBEI Principal Researcher:** Jacint Jordana
**IBEI Researchers linked to the project:** Ixchel Pérez Durán, Andrea C. Bianculli, Juan Carlos Triviño
**Funded by:** Spanish Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness (MINECO) / National Plan R+D+I 2013-2016 Research Projects.
**Funding:** 25,000 euros
**Period:** 2017-2018
ACCOUNTREG - The Political Economy of Regulatory Agencies: Accountability, Transparency and Effectiveness

The rise and diffusion of regulatory agencies during the 1990s has enthroned a particular institutional model of state bureaucracy: the regulatory state. Based on autonomy, independence, and expertise as fundamental elements to the improvement of policy outcomes and economic efficiency, numerous regulatory agencies were established to regulate multiple sectors, including economic and social issues, in countries showing diverse administrative traditions. While democratic legitimacy has been traditionally entwined with accountability, the complex patterns of governance today make it increasingly difficult to determine who is responsible for and how to hold them accountable. Accountability has thus become a far-reaching concern for institutions, being this especially marked in the case of regulatory agencies. Moreover, the independence and autonomy of regulatory agencies raises the problem of accountability.

Moving beyond normative frameworks, this research project will empirically analyze the potential of regulatory agencies for political accountability. Taking accountability as a social relation between the agency and its forum, which includes an heterogeneous array of actors and organizations, the study aims to fulfill the following objectives: 1) To map and assess the transparency and access to information mechanisms of regulatory agencies in a comparative perspective, both in sectoral and national terms; 2) To assess the relations of cooperation and conflict between politicians, public servants, professionals, businessmen, and other stakeholders in the context of regulatory governance; 3) To better understand the policy communities around regulatory agencies, with a particular focus on their forum, their argumentation, and dialogue and justification dynamics; 4) To identify which accountability mechanisms are relevant for the effectiveness of regulatory agencies, as they foster a learning process within both the agency and the broader community.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Jacint Jordana
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Andrea C. Bianculli, Fulya Apaydin, Ana Garcia Juanatey
External Contributors: David Sancho Royo, Xavier Fernández-Marín, Isik Ozel
Funding: 52.650 euros
Period: 2013-2016
Groups of Interest and Accountability in European Union Agencies

The growth of “the regulatory state” has resulted in the creation of a significant number of specialised and non-elected bodies which carry out executive powers (such as central banks or regulatory agencies). The creation of European agencies (EAs) stems from the so-called “credible commitment”. According to some scholars, EAs were created as independent bodies in order to enhance the credibility of the EU decision-making process. The number of European Union agencies has been increasing over the last two decades as a result of the delegation of powers to agencies in different policy domains, such as food security, financial markets, evaluation of medicinal products, and management of the Union’s external borders, among others.

The objective of this research is to examine stakeholders involvement in European agencies. In the one hand, the research seeks to examine the careers of current board members/top-level civil servants of European agencies, identifying their links with politicians (such as national governments or national political parties) and specific interest groups (such as business associations, firms, NGOs, professional associations or trade unions). In addition, this research aims to examine what factors explain the variation in stakeholder participation across agencies. This study is based on an original dataset on the career trajectories of current board members of EAs.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Ixchel Pérez Durán
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Jacint Jordana, Yannis Karagiannis, Fulya Apaydin, Andrea C. Bianculli, Lesley Ann Daniels, Ana Garcia Juanatey
External Contributors: David Sancho, Jorge Rodríguez
Funded by: Agency for Management of University and Research Grants (AGAUR)
Funding: 6.833 euros
Period: 2016-2017
Borders, sovereignty and self-determination in contemporary Europe

Brexit has shown that the EU integration process has lost its forward dynamic and can go also backward or sideways. Many political, economic, jurisdictional or social borders in Europe are changing. The EU is rescaling, as new circles of integration and collaboration emerge above, below and across the state system. However, most of these dynamics are usually complementing but not replacing the state. Traditional ideas of sovereignty are still powerful. While many arguments about self-determination return to issues of sovereignty, the substantive meaning of sovereignty is every time more unclear in this fluent context. We would like to address these linked issues of borders, sovereignty and self-determination through new conceptualizations and approaches. We will concentrate on the fields of political science, international relations and law answering different conceptual, empirical and normative questions.

We find growing internal differences, which create fluent internal boarders for some specific purposes. Differential circles of integration and collaboration are becoming complex, diverse and interdependent. There are different spatial economies, social systems, political communities, security zones and communities of solidarity.

The Euro area creates a major internal division, but there are also internal borders in respect to specific fields including refugees, migrants and labour rights. We find different depth of policies/sovereignty including different clusters of Member States. External borders are becoming increasingly diverse and multiple. Integration proceeds at different pace creating a variety of models linking states to the EU. We find a differentiation of status for states, territories and communities within the European Union and its neighbourhood. The relevant questions are: How does the EU react to UK withdrawal and further enlargement. How does it design its neighbourhood policy? The new conceptualisation of inner boundaries and external borders changes the concept of state sovereignty in a multi-level system. With that it can ease the issue of self-determination, as the traditional components of statehood can be unpacked and separated. In our project we will analyse the described political phenomenon with its new dynamics, trying to explain its casual processes and its consequences. The chapters should articulate a substantively important, theoretically relevant research question, which relates to the puzzle or one of the three sub-fields.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Jacint Jordana
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Adam Holesch
External Contributors: Michael Keating, Axel Marx, Jan Wouters
Funded by: Public Diplomacy Council of Catalonia (Diplocat)
Funding: 111.720 euros
Period: 2016-2017
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. 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, Francisco Granados, Diego Muro, Matthias vom Hau, Fulya Apaydin, Lesley Ann Daniels, Pablo Astorga, Martin Shaw, Nico Krisch
External Contributors: Xavier Fernández Marín
Funded by: Agency for Management of University and Research Grants (AGAUR)
Funding: 36.000 euros

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 and 2014 the group was recognized as consolidated research group.

IBEI Principal Researcher: Esther Barbé
IBEI Researchers linked to the project: Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués, Laia Mestres Camps, Robert Kissack, Margarita Petrova, Martijn Vlaskamp
External Contributors: Oriol Costa Fernández, Anna Herranz Surrallés, Eduard Soler Lecha, Raúl Hernández Sagrera, Juan Pablo Soriano Gatica
Funded by: Agency for Management of University and Research Grants (AGAUR)
Funding: 32.400 euros
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 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, Joanna Jasiewicz, Ruben Moliné
External Contributors: Anna M. Palau, Luz María Muñoz, Pere Vilanova
Funded by: Agency for Management of University and Research Grants (AGAUR)
Cátedra Telefónica 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 programme 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 Advisor: Josep Maria Castellano García
Funded by: Telefónica
Funding: 70.000 euros
Period: 2016-17
### Table 2. Number of Research Projects Granted by Starting Year (2008-2017)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICINN/MINECO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Others</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
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### Table 3. Research Projects Funding by Granted Year (2008-2017)

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<tr>
<th>Research Projects Funding (by granted year)</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>185.880 €</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>185.032 €</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98.429 €</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>27.937 €</td>
<td>527.745 €</td>
<td>1.249.482 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>MICINN/MINECO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>341.946 €</td>
<td>182.290 €</td>
<td>50.820 €</td>
<td>159.120 €</td>
<td>25.000 €</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>257.246 €</td>
<td>230.700 €</td>
<td>1.247.122 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>14.700 €</td>
<td>69.600 €</td>
<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>511.107 €</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200.580 €</td>
<td>69.600 €</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>3.007.711 €</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Publications

4.1 Papers published in peer-reviewed journals


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1 JCR: Journal Citation Report (ISI); SJR: SCImago Journal Rank (SCOPUS)
CHAQUÉS BONAFONT, Laura; VLIEGENTHART, R; WALGRAVE, S; GIUNI, M; HUTER, R. 2016. The Media as a Dual Mediator of the Political Agenda Setting Effect of Protest. A Longitudinal Study in Six West-European Countries. Social Forces, 95 (2): 837-859. [JCR Q1 – SJR Q1]


DIEZ MEDRANO, Juan; BRAUN, Michael; BEHR, Dorothee. 2017. What do Respondents Mean when they Report being ‘Citizens of the World’? Using Probing Questions to Elucidate International Differences in Cosmopolitanism. Quality and Quantity. DOI: dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11135-017-0507-6. [JCR Q2 – SJR Q2]


### 4.2 Books and monographs


### 4.3 Book chapters


4.4 Books reviews


### Table 4. Number of Publications by Year and Category (2008-2017)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papers published in high impact peer-reviewed journals (Q1-Q2)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papers published in other impact peer-reviewed journals (Q3-Q4)</td>
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### Figure 1. Number of Papers Published in Peer-Reviewed Journals (ISI) by Year (2008-2017)

- **Papers published in high impact peer-reviewed journals (Q1-Q2)**
- **Papers published in other impact peer-reviewed journals**

![Bar chart showing the number of papers published from 2008 to 2017.](image-url)
4.5 Working Papers

IBEI Working Papers Collection


2017/52. Álvaro Artigas. ¿Safe City, Ciudades seguras? Hacia una agenda de investigación comparada de la redes y dispositivos de seguridad integrados en Lima y Santiago

2016/51. Daniel B. Cavalcanti. Policy Coordination and Internet Governance in Latin America

2016/50. Wolter Lemstra. Broadband developments in Europe: A retrospective review of the determinants of supply and demand

2016/49. Mario Castillo. La internet industrial para el cambio estructural en América Latina


Publication in other Working Papers Series


5. Participation in Scientific Activities

5.1 Presentations in scientific conferences and international congresses


CHAQUÉS BONAFONT, Laura; CRISTANCHO, Camilo. 2017. Framing the transparency and access to information debate. *Congreso de la Asociación Española de Ciencia Política y de la Administración (AECPA)*, Santiago de Compostela, Spain. September.

CHAQUÉS BONAFONT, Laura; RINCÓN, Leire. 2017. Interest groups mobilization strategies in the transparency and access to information regulation debate. *Congreso de la Asociación Española de Ciencia Política y de la Administración (AECPA)*, Santiago de Compostela, Spain. September.


CHAQUÉS BONAFONT, Laura; MUÑOZ, Luz. 2016. Explaining the link between interest groups interaction and political parties in the parliamentarian arena. *International Conference on Public Policy*, Hong Kong. June.


KISSACK,. Robert.. 2017. Regional Organisation membership and norm diffusion: How much has the EU really done to increase support for the UNGA moratorium on the death resolution? 11th Pan-European Conference on International Relations (EISA), Barcelona, Spain. September.


MAS, Jordi. 2017. Propelling trade liberalization through inter-regionalism: conditions for agreement on EU’s trade partners. 11th Pan-European Conference on International Relations (EISA), Barcelona, Spain. September.


MATHIEU, Emmanuelle. 2017. Political Trust and Bottom-up Litigation in the EU. *Academic Association for Contemporary European Studies (UACES) 47th Annual Conference*, Krakow, Poland. September.


TRIVIÑO, Juan Carlos; CAPPIALI, Teresa. 2016. Theorizing immigrant political participation in European cities: Lessons from Italy and Spain. *ECPR General Conference*, Prague, Czech Republic, September.

TRIVIÑO, Juan Carlos; JORDANA, Jacint. 2016. The role of EU agencies in transboundary crisis management. *ECPR General Conference*, Prague, Czech Republic. September.


5.2 Presentations in workshops and other similar events


BARBÉ, Esther. 2017. La Unión Europea en un mundo en cambio. La agenda de Derechos Humanos en Naciones Unidas. Workshop La UE y la protección de los derechos fundamentales, Universidad de Málaga, Málaga, Spain. April.


JORDANA, Jacint; TRIVIÑO, Juan Carlos. 2016. The coordinating role of EU agencies in transboundary crisis management. *3rd TransCrisis project meeting*. Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals, Barcelona, Spain. April.


TRIVIÑO, Juan Carlos. 2017. State of the art on crisis management and regulatory agencies at the EU level. *5th Transcrisis project meeting*. Central European University, Budapest, Hungary. April.


VOM HAU, Matthias. 2016. Shaping the Agenda for ESID Phase II. *Effective States and Inclusive Development Research Centre (ESID) Workshop*, Manchester, UK. November.


### 5.3 Presentations in seminars and invited lectures


SHAW, Martin. 2016. Contemporary Western Wars: Strategy, Risk Economy and Civilian Harm. *Institute of International Relations seminar*, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland. March.


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6. PhD Supervision

IBEI Supervisor: Esther Barbé
Title: Strategy-making in the era of intergovernmentalism: The policy making processes of the European Security Strategy (2003) and the EU Global Strategy (2016)
Date of the defence: 18/12/2017
PhD Candidate: Pol Morillas Bassedas
University/Centre: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

IBEI Supervisor: Esther Barbé
Title: Observación electoral internacional y promoción de la democracia: Una aproximación a las relaciones de la Unión Europea con los países del Mediterráneo
Date of the defence: 05/07/2017
PhD Candidate: Melissa Salmerón González
University/Centre: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

IBEI Supervisor: Esther Barbé – Michal Natorski
Title: The (mis-) recognition of the identity of the European Union as an international actor: the discourse-historical analysis of the Russian political narrative
Date of the defence: 18/11/2016
PhD Candidate: Irina Khayrizamanova Khayrizamanova
University/Centre: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
7. **IBEI Lectures, Seminars, and Workshops**

7.1 **IBEI Lectures**

31/03/2017. Mia Bloom (Georgia State University)
The Role of Women in Global Jihad: From Al Qaeda to Islamic State

03/05/2017. Victor Lapuente Giné (University of Goteborg)
Organizing Leviathan. How the relationship between politicians and bureaucrats shapes good government

29/05/2017. Raül Romeva (Catalan Government)
Sovereignty and self-determination in times of Brexit

02/06/2017. Nicolás de Pedro (CIDOB)
The EU-Russia Conflict in the Trump Era

09/06/2017. Sergey Sukhankin (International Centre for Policy Studies Kiev - IBEI)
Russian propaganda and cyber warfare

19/09/2017. Aldo Panfichi (Latin America Studies Association)
Los estudios latinoamericanos en el mundo global

27/09/2017. Hatice Kamer (Filmmaker & BBC Journalist); Wafae Charaf (Political activist & member of AMDH); Aisha Altubuly (AUC Student)
Defenders of Human Rights in the Mediterranean

15/11/2017. Joan Clos (UN-Habitat)
The Strategic Relevance of Urbanization

18/02/2016. Juan Díez Medrano (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid); Javier Solana (ESA-DEgeo) Challenges and Opportunities in an Unstable World

25/02/2016. Jordi Vaquer (Open Society Foundations)
Policy, Public and Legal Advocacy in Political Philanthropy: the case of the Open Society Foundations

Is Spain important for an American readership?

21/04/2016. Jordi Bacaria (CIDOB-UAB)
Think Tanks: facts, practices and transparency

05/05/2016. Iver Neumann (London School of Economics)
New Diplomatic practices in the age of global social media
20/06/2016. Antonio Missiloni (European Union Institute for Security Studies)
The EU in a changing security environment

26/10/2016. José Gabriel Palma (University of Cambridge)
José Gabriel Palma re-examines the ‘Palma Ratio’

28/10/2016. Raül Romeva (Catalan Government)
Catalonia, an actor with its own voice in the world

16/11/2016. John Braithwaite (Australian National University)
Preventing war by improving preventive diplomacy

7.2 IBEI Research Seminars Series

20/01/2017. Aina Gallego (IBEI)
Educated Politicians: Their Effects on Fiscal Policy and Unemployment

30/01/2017. Maria Petrova (Institute of Political Economy and Governance-UPF)
Social Media and Protest Participation: Evidence from Russia

03/02/2017. Sarah Kreps (Cornell University)
Taxing Wars: How Bearing the Financial Costs of War Affects Democratic Accountability

10/02/2017. Peter Knaack (University of Oxford)
State versus network: The evolution of global financial regulatory governance

13/02/2017. Francesc Amat (Institute of Political Economy and Governance)
Democracy under High Inequality: Political Participation and Public Goods

17/02/2017. Marta Íñiguez de Heredia (IBEI)
Europe’s Peacebuilding between the Military-capable and the good-Governed State

03/03/2017. Tamir Libel (IBEI)
Rethinking Strategic Culture: Epistemic Communities, Discursive Institutionalism and Computational Research Agenda

10/03/2017. Jordi Mas (IBEI)
Concluding inter-regional agreements: looking at EU’s trade partners

13/03/2017. Gustavo Flores Macias (Cornell University)
Building the Modern State in Developing Countries: Understanding the Relationship between Security and Taxes with Evidence from Mexico
24/03/2017. Martha García Murillo (Syracuse University-IBEI)
Automation, inequality and Basic Income

31/03/2017. Sergey Sukhankin (International Centre for Policy Studies Kiev - IBEI)
Russian challenges to the Baltic Sea Region and European response

03/04/2017. Lesley Ann Daniels (IBEI)
Interactive seminar on recent developments in research

21/04/2017. Anna Kyriazi (European University Institute)
Single questions, complex problems: Comparing the Greek bailout referendum (2015) and the Hungarian migrant quota referendum (2016)

05/05/2017. Olgu Okumus (Union for the Mediterranean)
What impact can policy dialogue have when it comes to global energy trends?

08/05/2017. Marcello Carammia (University of Malta)
The push and pull factors of forced migration

09/05/2017. Aki Suzuki (European University Institute)
Citizens, Leaders, and War

19/05/2017. Judith C. Stroehle (University of Milan)
Putting the Public back into Private Governance – the importance of institutional context and public policy for private labour governance

22/05/2017. Frank Borge Wietzke (IBEI)
Institutional and economic consequences of precolonial state building in sub-Saharan Africa: New data and evidence from Madagascar

08/06/2017. Álvaro Artigas (Sciences Po Paris)
¿Safe City, Ciudades seguras? Hacia una agenda de investigación comparada de las redes y dispositivos de seguridad integrados en Lima y Santiago

08/06/2017. Ana Bizberge (Universidad de Buenos Aires)
Políticas de comunicación para la convergencia digital en América Latina. Estudio comparativo de las reformas normativas en Argentina, Brasil y México.

12/06/2017. Catherine de Vries (University of Oxford)
When the Money Stops: Declines in Financial Remittances and Incumbent Approval in Central-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

16/06/2017. Anna Herranz (Maastricht University)
The liberal energy paradigm in crisis? Insights from the transformation of European external energy policy
22/06/2017. Barbara Koremenos (University of Michigan)
The Continent of International Law

28/06/2017. Tom Pepinsky (Cornell University)
States, Neopatrimonialism, and Elections: Democratization in Southeast Asia

09/10/2017. Serena Simoni (Samford University-IBEI)
Redefining gender roles: power, violence and women in transnational criminal organizations

16/10/2017. Martijn Vlaskamp (Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals)
The Global-Local Nexus of Armed Conflicts: How External Economic Interventions Can Hurt Civilians Without Ending the War

Reading Between the Lines: Prediction of Political Violence Using

30/10/2017. Nicole Baerg (University of Essex)
Optimal or Opportunistic Policy Discretion? Explaining Central Bank Independence in Post-Communist Countries

06/11/2017. Thomas Rixen (University of Bamberg-IBEI)
Is Neoliberalism Still Spreading? The Impact of International Cooperation on Capital Taxation

13/11/2017. Pablo Astorga (Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals)
Income inequality in Latin America: news from the 20th century

20/11/2017. Pol Bargués-Pedreny (Universitat Pompeu Fabra-IBEI)
Why Do We Still Intervene? Speculative humanitarians and the Syrian Refugee Crisis

27/11/2017. Enrique Vásquez (Universidad del Pacífico-IBEI)
The paradox between good economic performance and social unrest in Peru: 2000-2015

04/11/2017. Marta Íñiguez de Heredia (Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals)
EU’s security first approach: relinquishing normative goals?

11/12/2017. Ayşe Zarakol (University of Cambridge)
Hierarchies in World Politics

18/12/2017. Emmanuelle Mathieu (Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals)
Regulation of the electricity sector in the Mediterranean

15/01/2016. Wolter Lemstra (Delft University of Technology-IBEI)
The Dynamics of Broadband Markets in Europe
22/01/2016. Thomas Diez (Universität Tübingen)
The Securitisation of Climate Change: A Comparative Study of Germany, Mexico, Turkey and the US

19/02/2016. Anna Lührmann (V-Dem Institute, University of Gothenburg)
Political Context of Effective Democracy Assistance

26/02/2016. Meera Sabaratnam (School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London)
Establishing Contrapuntal Global Historical Sociologies: Reading the Great War (1914-1918) from Mozambique

01/04/2016. Mary Martin – Sabine Selchow (LSE)
Risk and Responsibility. Understanding the Growth of Private Security in the International System

15/04/2016. Doug Stokes (University of Exeter)
Leveraging War in Times of Peace: American Grand Strategy and Future World Orders

29/04/2016. Eric Helleiner (University of Waterloo)
Globalizing the Classic Foundations of International Political Economy Thought

06/05/2016. Daniel Feierstein (Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero)
Genocide or Crimes against Humanity: Comparative Analysis of the Trials in Cases of State Mass Violence in National and Hybrid Tribunals (Argentina, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Colombia, Chile and Guatemala)

20/05/2016. Francisco López-Segrera (Universidad Politécnica de Catalunya)
Cuba-USA: From Closest Enemies To Distant Friends (1959-2016)

27/05/2016. Tamir Libel (IBEI)
Comparing European Professional Military Education: Drivers and Agents of Change

10/06/2016. Ixchel Perez Duran (IBEI)
Interest Group Influence in European Union Agencies

23/09/2016. Matthew Wood (University of Sheffield)
EU Agencies and Contested Epistemic Authority: Comparing the European Medicines Agency, European Aviation Safety Authority and European Environment Agency

07/10/2016. Emmanuelle Mathieu (IBEI)
The Politics of non-compliance: Why Member States Litigate against the EU Commission
10/10/2016. Didac Queralt (Institute of Political Economy and Governance)  
The Legacy of War on Fiscal Capacity

21/10/2016. T.V. Paul (McGill University)  
Restraining Great Powers. Soft Balancing in World Politics

11/11/2016. Heloise Berkowitz (i3-CRG, Ecole polytechnique, CNRS, Université Paris Saclay, and IBEI)  
A Management Science Perspective on Sustainable Development and Global Governance

17/11/2016. David Rueda (University of Oxford)  
Who Wants What? Redistribution Preferences, Parochial Altruism and Population Heterogeneity

Militarization of Kaliningrad Oblast 2009 - 2016 and its implications for the Baltic Sea security

12/12/2016. Abel Escribà-Folch (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)  
Remittances and Protest in Dictatorships

16/12/2016. Andrea C. Bianculli (IBEI)  
Why do Regional Organizations Overlap? Some Insights from South America

### 7.3 Workshops and other scientific activities organised by/at IBEI

Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals  
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals  
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI)  
Guest speakers: Jacint Jordana; Andrea C. Bianculli; Adam Holesch; Axel Marx; Jean Grugel; Christoph Hebestreit; Jan Wouters; Marianne Braig

Organized by: Lüdwig Maximilians Universität München; Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; DAAD  
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals  
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI); Christoph Knill (LMU); Yves Steinebach (LMU)
Guest speakers: Jacint Jordana; Christoph Knill; Stephan Lessenich; Steffen Hurka; Yves Steinebach; Xavier Fernández Marin; Raffael Hanschmann; Ermani Contipelli; Susanna Narotzky; Jan Pollex; Andrea Lenschow; Christos Louvaris Fasois; Eleanor Brooks; Ktroyannos Dimitrios; Stylianos Ioannis Tzagkarakis; Emmanuel Mavrozacharakis; Ieva Bloma; Fulya Apaydin; Ixchel Pérez Durán; Thomas Rixen; Lukas Hakelberg; Laura Chaqués Bonafont; Leire Rincón; Angie Gago; Catherine Moury; Yaacov Vertzberger; Helge Staff

13-14 November 2017. Post-Habitat III: the contribution of cities and Metropolitan Areas
Organized by: Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona; Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionales;
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Alfred Bosch i Pascual; Paulius Koulikasuskas; Patrícia Rodríguez; Salvador Rueda; Jacqueline L’Hoist

21-24 November 2017. Migrations and Refugees: Cities Experience in Europe
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionales; Barcelona’gov
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Juan Carlos Triviño (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Juan Carlos Triviño; Dirk Gebhardt; Peter Scholten; Dani de Torres; Octavi de la Varga; Teresa Cappiali; Vicent Climent-Ferrando; Christine Barwick; Ignasi Calbó; Estel-la Pareja; Lorenzo Gabrielli; Inti Bertocchi; Ramón Sanahuja

7-10 November 2017. Proyección Internacional de las Ciudades
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Barcelona’gov
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Robert Kissack (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Robert Kissack; Agustí Fernández de Losada; David Brito; Valeria Bello; Ramón Sanahuja; Sònia Tomàs; Luigi Carafa; David Rojas Rueda; Octavi de la Varga; Arnau Gutiérrez

17-18 October 2017. The European Union, Turkey and its wider neighbourhood: challenges and opportunities
Organized by: University of Cologne; Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Robert Kissack (IBEI); Funda Tekin (University of Cologne)
Guest speakers: Robert Kissack; Funda Tekin; Erdogan Aykaç; Özgür Özvatan; Zeynep Siretioglu Girgin; Nikolett Penzvalto; Volkan Sezgin; Nazli Kazanoglu; Xu Jiangting; Eduard Soler; Mirja Schröder; Eleonora Tafuro Ambrosetti; Meltem Müftüler-Bac; Lisa Schäfer; Ebru Ece Özbey; Atila Eralp
13-16 September 2017. 11th Pan-European Conference on International Relations
Organized by: European International Studies Association; Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Thomas Diez (EISA); Jacint Jordana (IBEI); Esther Barbé (IBEI); Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Tarak Barkawi; Gurminder K. Bhambra; Ruth Blakeley; Olaf Corry; Hugh Dyer; Juanita Elias; Lucy Ford; Graham Harrison; Hannah Hughes; Vivienne Jabri; Beate Jahn; Branwen Gruffyd; Chukwumerije Okereke; Dan Öberg; Nicola Pratt; Meera Sabaratnam; Jan Aart Scholte; Ben Selwyn; Martin Shaw; J Robbie Shilliam; Javier Solana; Anna Stavrianakis; Teivo Teivainen; Cynthia Weber

13 September 2017. EUN-NET Interim Meeting
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Robert Kissack (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Spyros Blavoukous, Edith Drieskens, Tom Delreux, Madeleine Holsti, Katie Laatikainen, Diana Panke, Jan Wouters

9 June 2017. Regulatory Governance in Higher Education: a Comparative Analysis of Instruments, Agencies and Audiences
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Jacint Jordana; Ana García Juanatey; Antoni Verger; Martin Lodge; Hanne Foss Hansen; Mireya Dávila; Roberto Rodrguez

29-30 May 2017. EU Borders
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Dejan Stjepanović; Juan Diez Medrano; Caterina Garcia; John Etherington; Arjan Schakel; Stephen Tierney; Margaret Moore; Ferran Requejo; Klaus Jürgen Nagel; Pablo Beramendi; Frank Schimmelfennig; Jessica Almqvist; Erika Harris; Jure Vidmar; Nicolas Levrat

25-26 May 2017. Technology, Employment and Basic Income
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Syracuse University
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinators: Martha Garcia Murillo (Syracuse University-IBEI)
Guest speakers: Martha Garcia Murillo; Ian MacInnes; Johannes Bauer; Aina Gallego; Ángel Elías; Sjir Hoeijmakers; Sara Bizarro; Br láin; Jaime Cooke; Jurgen De Wispelaere; Sergi Raventòs; Daniel Raventòs; Daniel Navarro; Rudy Gnutti; Luis Sanzo Gonzalez; Lluís Torrens; Julen Bollain; José Noguera
25 May 2017. Collaborative finance for collaborative spaces
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Research Group on Collaborative Spaces
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinators: Heloise Berkowitz (RGCS-IBEI)
Guest speakers: Heloise Berkowitz; Sergi Figueres; Ignasi Capdevila; Tomas Diez

11-13 May 2017. Development in the Face of Global Inequalities
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; World Society Foundation
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Matthias vom Hau (IBEI); Fulya Apaydin (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Jacint Jordana; Christian Suter; Fulya Apaydin; Matthias vom Hau; Melani Cammett; Patrick Heller; Timur Kuran; Salvatore Babones; Catherine Boone; Sam Hickey; Samuel Cohn

7 April 2017. Normative contestation in Europe: Implications for the EU in a changing global order – EUNORMCON kick off meeting
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Esther Barbé (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Esther Barbé, Robert Kissack, Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués, Anna Herranz, Michal Natorski, Benjamin Kienzle, Gemma Collantes-Celador, Juan Pablo Soriano, Eduard Soler, Oriol Costa, Laia Mestres, Marta Íñiguez de Heredia, Patricia García Durán

24 February 2017. Genocide in the 20th Century
Organized by: Centre d’Història Contemporània de Catalunya; Institut d’Estudis Catalans; Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut d’Estudis Catalans
Coordinator: Jaume Sobrequés (CHCC); Josep Figueres (IEC); Martin Shaw (IBEI); Jacint Jordana (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Martin Shaw; Donald Bloxham; Marko Hoare; Tallyn Gray; Jordi Tejel; Susan Ballyn; David Serrano; Jaume Suau; Otilia Lux

3 February 2017. Gobernanza global y Unión Europea: Las respuestas a un mundo en cambio
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Esther Barbé (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Esther Barbé; Robert Kissack; Oriol Costa; Gemma Collantes; Anna Herranz; Juan Pablo Soriano; Patricia García Durán; Natividad Fernández; Milagros Álvarez; Esther Zapater; Antonio Segura Serrano; Teresa Fajardo del Castillo; Alicia Cebada; Andreu Olesi; Luis Hinojosa; Josep Ibáñez; Alfons González; Manolo Ciefuegos; Luis González; Juan Santos; Patrick Müller; Rafael García Pérez; Jaume Ferrer; Joan David Janer; Carmela Pérez Bernárdez; Inmaculada Marrero Rocha; Cristina Churrucha; Jordi Mas; Elisabeth Johansson-Nogués; Michal Natorski; Laia Mestres; Federico Guerrero; Pol Morillas; Eduard Soler
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Marta Íñiguez de Heredia (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Marta Íñiguez de Heredia; Alexandra Cosima Budabin; Natalie Hudson; Jane Freedman; Paul Kirby; Farhana Razzak; Lesley-Ann Daniels; Giovanni Ercolani; Aggie Hirst; Asuka Mikami; Laura Chaqués Bonafont; Myriam Fotou; Nir Gazit; Özgür Ünal-Erig; Benny Miller; Pol Bargués-Pedreny; Olaifa Temitope Abimbola; Miriam Bradley; Mark Hoffman; Luis Peral; Alejandro Pozo; Juan Carlos Triviño; Blanca Camps-Febrer; Boubacar D Diallo; Abosede Omowumi Babatunde; Ewelina Wasko-Owsieczuk; Sergey Sukhankin; Tal Dingott Alkopher; Grant Dawson; Miruna Troncotă; Patrick Herron; Michael J. Butler; David Jacobs; Filipe dos Reis; Menent Savas Cazala; Jennifer Welsh; Jacint Jordana

17-21 October 2016. Dirección Estratégica en Gestión Pública y Políticas de Seguridad Ciudadana
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Institut de Govern i de Polítiques Públiques; 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; Jaume Blasco; Quim Brugué; Joan Miquel Capell; Teresa Carrasco López; Andrea Costafreda; Santiago Fernández; Gemma Galdón; Francesc Guillen Lasierra; Salvador Martí; Amadeu Recasens; Miquel Salvador; David Sancho

7-8 July 2016. Metropolitan areas and the Global Agenda: The international relations strategies of big cities and metropolitan areas as a public policy
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Robert Kissack (IBEI); Jacint Jordana (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Eugene Zapata; Juan Pablo Soriano; Xavier Tiana; Alfred Bosch; Simon Curtis; Felip Roca; Jan Erasmus; Jaime Salinas; Robert Kissack; Andreas Launer; Henri-Paul Normandin; Oriol Illa; Jacint Jordana; Gianluca Galletto; Christophe Meunier; Maria Luisa Zapata; Alison Gordon

3 June 2016. Regulatory agencies: Accountability and Transparency Challenges in Comparative Perspective
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut d’Estudis de l’Autogovern
Coordinators: Jacint Jordana (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Jacint Jordana; Andrea C. Bianculli; Jan Biela; Madalina Busuioc; Christel Koop; Jacint Jordana; Oriol Amat; Carmen Martínez; Reinaldo Rodriguez; David Sancho; Ioannis Papadopoulos
May-June 2016. The humanitarian action to debate: politicization, controversies and institutional reform
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Obra Social La Caixa
Hosted by: Palau Macaya
Coordinator: Esther Barbé (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Miriam Bradley; Karlos Pérez Alonso de Armiño; José Antonio Bastos; Barbara Mineo; Francisco Rey Marcos

2 May 2016. Academicians meet Practitioners
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; European Institute of the Mediterranean
Hosted by: European Institute of the Mediterranean
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI); Laura Feliu (UAB)
Guest speakers: Jacint Jordana; Joan Botella; Oriol Costa; Lara Lázaro; Beatriz Rodríguez Labajos; Ricard Zapata; Jordi Vaquer; Anna Terrón; Enrico Letta; Senén Florensa; Laura Feliu; Sergi Figueres; Laurent Goetschel; Manuel Montobbio; Jenny Pearce; Lluís Riera; Isidre Sala

28 April 2016. Humanitarismo y Relaciones Internacionales. Entre desafíos institucionales y controversia normativa
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; AEPDIRI
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Esther Barbé (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Carlos Esplugues; Jacint Jordana; Esther Barbé; Caterina García; Waldimeiry Corrêa da Silva; Ángel González; Itziar Ruiz-Giménez; Rafael García Pérez; Diego Badell; Francesc Serra; Francisco J. Verdes-Montenegro; Karlos Pérez de Armiño; Elisenda Calvet; Laura Feliu; Pablo Pareja; José Antonio Sanahuja; Laia Mestres; Maribel Nieto; Inmaculada Marrero; Ozana Olariu

21-22 April 2016. Transcrisis Project meeting
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Jacint Jordana (IBEI); Juan Carlos Triviño (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Fulvio Attinà; Daniela Irrera; Francesca Longo; Stefania Panebianco; Rosa Rossi; Martin Lodge; Lydie Cabane; Kavita Patel; Femke van Esch; Lieke Brand; Maja Kluger Rasmussen; Mark Rhinard; Kajsa Hammargård; Arjen Boin; Lavinia Cadar; Agnes Batory; Joanna Kostka; Nick Sitter; Jacint Jordana; Juan Carlos Triviño; Ixchel Pérez; Emmanuelle Mathieu; Bolivar Portugal; Andráss Nagy; Michiel van Hulten; Nuria Font; Antoni Plasencia; Josep Maria Jansà; Manuel Szapiro

12-15 April 2016. Proyección Internacional de las Ciudades
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Barcelona’gov
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Robert Kissack (IBEI)
Guest speakers: Robert Kissack; Agustí Fernández de Losada; Carla Cors; Valeria Bello; Francesco Salvini; Sónia Tomás; Luigi Carafa; David Rojas Rueda; Octavi de la Varga; Arnau Gutiérrez
29 March-1 April 2016. Innovación en Políticas Locales de Empleo
Organized by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals; Barcelona Activa; Barcelona 'gov
Hosted by: Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Coordinator: Francisco Ramos (Barcelona Activa)
Guest speakers: Sara Berbel; Oriol Estela; Xavier Orteu; Eduard Jimenez

4-5 February 2016. 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: Pascal Lamy; Marie Vandendriessche; Sharifah Rahma Sekalala; Nina Hall; Yannis Karagiannis; Esther Barbé; Oriol Costa; Robert Kissack; Emmanuelle Mathieu; Odelia Oshri; Fleur Huijskens; Benjamin Faude; Eleonora Tafuro Ambrosetti; Andreas Kruck; Cecilia Cannon; Velibor Jakovleski; Jan Wouters; Jed Odermatt; Peter Knaack; Jeanette Hofmann; Robert Thomson; Veronica De Majo; Tom Pegram; David Coen; Rorden Wilkinson; Angel Saz-Carranza; Nico Krisch; Miriam Bradley; Javier Solana; David Held; Jacint Jordana; César Arjona

Table 6. Number of Scientific Activities at IBEI by Year and Category (2008-2017)

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<td>Seminars</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Workshops</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>416</td>
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8. **International Mobility**

8.1 **Research Visitors to the IBEI**


Pol Bargués-Pedreny. Universitat Pompeu Fabra. December 2017

Heloise Berkowitz. École polytechnique / IC3. September 2016–December 2017

Ana Bizberge. Universidad de Buenos Aires. May-July 2017


Martha García Murillo. Syracuse University. April-June 2017

Patrick Herron. European University Institute. January 2016-December 2017


Muhammad Mahmood. University of Buckingham. March 2017

Mary Martin. London School of Economics. April-May 2016; April-May 2017

Emmanuelle Mathieu. German Research Institute for Public Administration in Speyer. March 2016-June 2017

Constanza Mazzina. Universidad de Buenos Aires. December 2017

Selcen Oner. Bahçeşehir University. June 2017

Thomas Rixen. University of Bamberg. September-December 2017

Serena Simoni. Samford University. July-December 2017


Anna María Valero. Universidad de Castilla la Mancha. April 2016–September 2017

Enrique Vásquez. Universidad del Pacífico. September-December 2017

Juan Guillermo Vieira. Universidad Nacional de Colombia. May 2017

Ruxandra Bosilca. National University of Political Studies and Public Administration. May-June 2016


Daniel Cavalcanti. Anatel Brazil. February-March 2016


Mary Kaldor. London School of Economics. April-May 2016

Karim Kniou. Institute of Social Sciences; Erasmus University Rotterdam. May-June 2016; June 2017

Christos Kourtelis. Maastricht University. July 2016


Arianna Mion. University of Pavia. February-March 2016

Huseyin Sen. Yıldırım Beyazit University. September-October 2016

Max Spoor. Institute of Social Sciences; Erasmus University Rotterdam. April-June 2016


Matthew Wood. University of Sheffield. September 2016

8.2 IBEI Researchers visiting other institutions

Fulya Apaydin. Princeton University, Princeton, USA. January-June 2016

Miriam Bradley. Oxford University, Oxford, UK. August-September 2017 / Kyung Hee University, Seoul, South Korea. June-July 2017

Lesley-Ann Daniels. ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland. June-July 2017


Robert Kissack. University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland. December 2017

Tamir Libel. Marburg University, Marburg, Germany. March-September 2017
Table 7. International Mobility to/from IBEI (2008-2017)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research Visitors to IBEI</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>IBEI Researchers visiting other institutions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>46</td>
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Jordi Mas. Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium. March-June 2016
Ixchel Pérez Durán. European University Institute, Florence, Italy. March-April 2017
Martijn Vlaskamp. Yale University, New Haven, USA. January 2016 - July 2017
Appendix. Financial Information: Competitive Research Funding

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juan de la Cierva</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22.440</td>
<td>67.320</td>
<td>67.320</td>
<td>54.440</td>
<td>32.000</td>
<td>32.000</td>
<td>9.500</td>
<td>47.500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marie Curie</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25.433</td>
<td>76.300</td>
<td>50.867</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.194</td>
<td>78.278</td>
<td>164.791</td>
<td>194.644</td>
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<td>Beatriz de Pinós</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>3.793</td>
<td>45.511</td>
<td>41.718</td>
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<td>AXA</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Mobility (ingoing / outgoing)</td>
<td>13.000</td>
<td>26.000</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>
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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 (2008-2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Projects Funding (by funding year)</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>51.633</td>
<td>61.960</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>
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<tr>
<td>MICINN/MINECO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</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>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>14.700</td>
<td>4.350</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>
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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 (2008-2017)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85.749</td>
<td>190.569</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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