

# Research Bulletin

Upcoming events, latest publications and other research activities

11 December 2023 (no. 12, 2023)

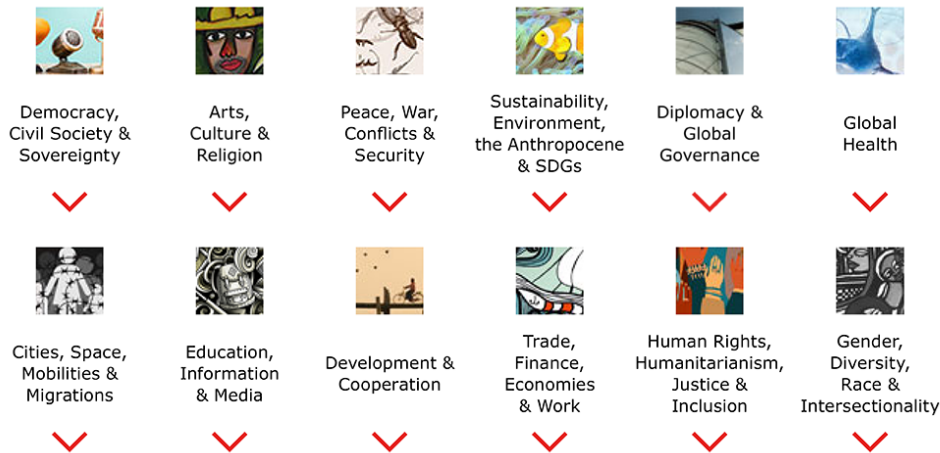
## Upcoming Research Events

<b>11 DEC</b> <b>Monday</b> GGC Thomas Gidney   “An Anomaly among Anomalies”: Colonial Membership at the League of Nations 14:15–15:45 Room S8 IRPS COLLOQUIUM Oliver Kessler   Critique of the Market 12:15–14:00 hybrid GENDER CENTRE Gender-Equitable Innovation and Policy- Making in Theory and Practice 18:00–20:00 The Fab	<b>12 DEC</b> <b>Tuesday</b> GMC   SIDE EVENT OF THE GLOBAL REFUGEE FORUM Promoting Evidence- based Implementation of the GCR through Teaching, Research and Solidarity 18:30–20:30 Auditorium A1B	<b>13 DEC</b> <b>Wednesday</b> NORRAG   POLICY INSIGHT LAUNCH Refugee Teachers: The Heart of the Global Refugee Response 16:30–18:00 hybrid CONFÉRENCES DE LA CHAIRE YVES OLTRAMARE Sarah Scholl   Les guerres culturelles du XIXe siècle: religions et sécularisation en Europe 18:30–20:00 Auditorium A2	<b>14 DEC</b> <b>Thursday</b> GHC EECA Interact 2023 Virtual Workshop 12:00–14:00 (online) THE HAITI SEMINAR – MONEY, FINANCE AND SOVEREIGNTY Michael Kwass   “Penelope’s Shroud”: French Imperialism, Haitian Sovereignty, and the “Demi Droit” Affair, 1825–1831 18:00–19:30 online	<b>15 DEC</b> <b>Friday</b> NO EVENTS
<b>18 DEC</b> <b>Monday</b> CFD & DEP. OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS 2023 Poster Competition on Sustainable Finance and Impact Investing 16:00–19:30 The Fab	<b>19 DEC</b> <b>Tuesday</b> VILFREDO PARETO RESEARCH SEMINAR Lint Barrage   Equilibrium Particulate Exposure 14:15–15:30 Room S4	<b>20 DEC</b> <b>Wednesday</b> NO EVENTS	<b>21 DEC</b> <b>Thursday</b> NO EVENTS	<b>22 DEC</b> <b>Friday</b> NO EVENTS

[See all events >](#)

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## Gateway to Publications by Themes



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## Gateway to Other Relevant Information



## Publications by Themes



### Democracy, Civil Society & Sovereignty

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WORKING PAPER

#### **Radio Silences: “The Kidnapped Voices” and the Production of Political Memory in Colombia (1994–2018)**

After being kidnapped by the FARC-EP guerrilla group in 1994, the Colombian war reporter Herbin Hoyos created the radio show *Las Voces del Secuestro* (roughly, *The Kidnapped Voices*).

Every morning, for 24 years, the families of those

abducted by the guerrilla group sent out public messages of remembrance, hoping that their loved ones, deep in the jungles of Colombia, would be able to hear the broadcasts on their radios.

Although the show closed in 2018, its legacy lives on, not only in the collective memory of many Colombians but also as an exhibition at the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum in Geneva (Switzerland). **Daniel R. Quiroga-Villamarín**, PhD Researcher in International Law, examines this show as a *dispositif* of power and knowledge that (re)produces a particular understanding of law, justice and memory (AHCD Working Paper no. 1, Geneva Graduate Institute, November 2023). The show was used by far-right actors in Colombia to mobilise against the recent (2016) peace process – its crown jewel, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP). As

the JEP tackles the question of the FARC-EP kidnapping through its macro-case 01, the shadow of the Voces looms large over Colombia's transitional justice system. In the longest non-international armed conflict in Latin America, even radio waves served the continuation of war by other means.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

*This paper was also published as an article in Israel Law Review (see [Research Bulletin no. 8, 2023](#)).*

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2023

### **Essays on Political Contestation, Political Control and Land Institutions**

How does political contestation inform political elite's preference for land institutions, specifically land tenure regimes and their attendant property rights? How do political elites use land institutions for mobilisation and political control? **Kudzai Tamuka Moyo** explores these questions in his three PhD essays.

– In the first essay, he examines how political contestation between rival elites, Renamo and Frelimo, ruling elites, informed Renamo's institutional preferences, specifically a preference for a strengthened customary regime. [Read more in this interview >](#)

– In the second essay, he leverages the concept of territoriality to illustrate how Zanu-PF ruling elites in Zimbabwe implemented three strategies of political control to hinder the defection of rural supporters to rival political elites. He finds that central to political control was the fast-track land reform, whose outcome was settlement schemes that enabled ruling elites to use property rights to establish authority, fix land beneficiaries in specific spatial zones, organise the beneficiaries as loyal constituencies, and ultimately subordinate beneficiaries to political control.

– In the third essay, he embarks on an exploratory exercise highlighting the linkages between research on the legacies of war and rebel wartime governance and research on the political significance of land institutions. He shows that the dynamics of post-war political contestation provide fodder and a unique setting for studying the institutional preferences of political elites and how contestation shapes institutions.

[Repository](#) (thesis embargoed until October 2026; for access, contact the author at [kudzai.tamuka@graduateinstitute.ch](mailto:kudzai.tamuka@graduateinstitute.ch)).



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## **Arts, Culture & Religion**



ARTICLE

### **Not a Threat? The Russian Elites' Disregard for the "Islamist Danger" in the North Caucasus in the 1990s**

The opposition between Moscow and Islamism is often seen in the academic literature and in Russian and Western policy circles as axiomatic. That idea is however largely a construction that has emerged over the past twenty years as the

Russian state under Vladimir Putin fought a never-ending war against separatist groups who had embraced Islamism in the North Caucasus. Neither Russian political and security elites nor its academic research institutes saw Islamism in the North Caucasus as a major domestic threat in the 1990s, including after Russia's defeat in the First Chechen War. Influenced by the Soviet legacy of relations with Islam, they perceived Islamism as alien to Russia and associated its rise to foreign influence from Muslim countries and, remarkably, at times the West. Instead of

Islamism, they continued to emphasise the threat represented by ethnonationalism for the stability of the North Caucasus, argues **Vassily Klimentov**, Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) Postdoctoral Researcher (in *Kritika*, vol. 24, no. 4, Fall 2023).

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## Peace, War, Conflicts & Security

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PAPER

### **National Dialogues at Crossroads: A Series**

How does digitalisation shape National Dialogues? To what extent can National Dialogues contribute to shaping digitalisation? National Dialogues are nationally-owned political processes aimed at generating consensus among a broad range of national stakeholders. They can

be implemented in times of deep political crisis, in post-war situations or during far-reaching political transition processes that impact the society at large. **Andreas Hirblinger**, Senior Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), analyses how digital technologies impact National Dialogue and how they can be used to support such processes (Berghof Foundation, November 2023).

[PDF \(open access\) available here >](#)

WORKING PAPER

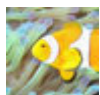
### **Not-So-Freeway: Informal Highway Taxation and Armed Groups in North-East India**

What are the effects of rebel taxation? Along arterial roads in north-east India, various non-state armed groups collect “tax” – of different types and amounts, with varied degrees of coercion and systematisation. Based on extensive fieldwork, including 100 interviews with non-state armed groups, businesspeople and state actors, **Shalaka Thakur**, PhD Researcher in International Relations/Political Science, uses the lens of the transit economy in the Indian state of Manipur along the Indo-Myanmar border to identify the long-term effects of rebel taxes and the taxation ecosystem (CTD Working Paper no. 174, International Center for Tax and Development, November 2023). She finds that taxation by armed groups shapes the business environment, has pervasive implications on the legitimacy of state governance, and creates a political order that lies between active conflict and peace. Her paper further shows that these effects of rebel taxation can be best understood through an interplay of institutional factors, the number of groups present, and the relationship between the state and rebel groups.

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## Sustainability, Environment, the Anthropocene & SDGs

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#### ARTICLE

### What Should “We” Do? Subjects and Scales in the Double-Bind between Energy Transition and Lithium Extraction

It is now broadly accepted that lithium is needed to power the energy transition and address climate change, or, simply stated, “we need lithium to save the planet.” And yet, we are faced

with an **ethical dilemma**. While lithium **technologies** may allow us to slow climate change and perhaps offer opportunities for lithium-rich countries like Bolivia, extraction has socio-environmental consequences at the local level. How can we exploit the planet to save it? Rather than seeking to resolve this apparent double-bind, **Jonas Köppel**, PhD Researcher in Anthropology and Sociology, and **Morgan Scoville-Simonds**, Affiliated Research with the Centre for International Environmental Studies (CIES), propose to stay with it through an exploration of **narratives** around lithium and the energy transition (in *The Extractive Industries and Society*, vol. 17, March 2024, 101376). They begin their questioning with a focus on ethics – what should we do? They then approach the dilemma through two ethnographic vignettes, related to Bolivia’s Salar de Uyuni. This approach allows them to reflect on the scales and subjects invoked in this dilemma, and to interrogate homogenising “we” positions implicit in pervasive narratives. The authors end with a reflection on what we – in our diversity as differently-situated but interrelated people with distinct projects – can do.

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#### ARTICLE

### Ecological Stereotypes: Perceptions of Indigenous and Maroon Communities in Late Colonial Suriname

The colonial historiography of Suriname has often portrayed the Indigenous and Maroon inhabitants of the Surinamese Amazon in stereotypical ways, according to which the former would be stewards of the rainforest whereas the latter would have a destructive relationship to nature. Such stereotypes have persisted in conservationist discourse and in the Surinamese nationalist literature of the first half of the twentieth century. As such, they were at the basis of the Surinamese national project prior to independence, and justified dispossessing Maroon populations of their ancestral lands. The alleged ecological differences between the two populations can, however, not be sustained within our current understanding of Amazonian history, argues **Simon Lobach**, PhD Researcher in International History and Politics (in *Journal of Latin American Cultural Studies*, online July 2023).

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#### EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

### New Technologies for Effective Biodiversity Governance: Lessons from Orangutans in Indonesia

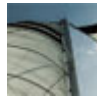
Lowland tropical forests are being converted into agricultural lands at a fast rate, especially in South East Asia. As **Denis Ruyschaert**, Faculty Lead on environment and sustainability, underlines, this has dire consequences for great apes (in *CITES as a Tool for Sustainable Development*, M.-Cl. Cordonier Segger, D. A. Wardell and A. Harrington, eds., Cambridge University Press, July 2023). All species of great apes are categorised as (*Critically*) Endangered according to the IUCN Red List. Sumatran orangutan (*Pongo abelli*) could be the first of the great apes to face extinction, highlighting the agricultural deforestation taking place in the remote areas of Indonesia, and that access to information is limited, making it difficult to take decisions and enforce law. However, in the case of the coastal peat swamp forest of Tripa, NGOs have been able to use modern technology and field verification tools to access, gather, monitor and widely provide accurate and up-to-date evidence on pressing environmental issues (ex. deforestation



trends, peat depths, fires.

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## Diplomacy & Global Governance

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EDITED BOOK AND CHAPTERS

### **The Many Paths of Change in International Law**

This book, edited and **introduced** by **Nico Krisch** and **Ezgi Yildiz**, Research Affiliate at the Global Governance Centre (GGC), presents the first comprehensive account exploring how international law changes through means other than treaty-making and includes a comprehensive

theoretical framework for understanding change in international law (Oxford University Press, November 2023).

It includes the following chapters by members of the Graduate Institute:

#### **– Norm-Instability as a Strategy in International Law-Making: The Case of Self-Defence against Non-State Actors**

The right to self-defence against non-state actors is a norm left in the twilight zone. Its unstable status is actively cultivated by actors that favour wide room for manoeuvre instead of clearly constraining rules. In this case, norm-instability has been intentional and sustained by at least four strategies of destabilisation: multilateral ambiguity, selective protest, compromised support and cryptic precedent. **Pedro José Martínez Esponda**, Postdoctoral Researcher, argues that while the law on the use of force is particularly prone to such destabilisation, norm instability is a widely present phenomenon across different fields of international law.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

#### **– Transnational Lawmaking Coalitions as Change Agents in International Law**

**Nina Reiners**, Research Associate at the Global Governance Centre, highlights the role of expert bodies, working in close collaboration with civil society actors, in shaping international law through interpretation. Calling this symbiotic relationship “transnational lawmaking coalitions” (TLCs), she explains how TLCs come together and what strategies they employ to generate change. She relies on interviews and primary and secondary sources to trace the involvement of TLCs in the interpretation of the right to decent working conditions by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the creation of a right to abortion, on the basis of the right to life, by the UN Human Rights Committee. She argues that when formed around personal relationships that spread across different epistemic communities or professional or advocacy networks, TLCs can generate and propel change attempts without the involvement of state actors. With their informal origins and collaborative spirit geared towards achieving like-minded goals, TLCs have the agility that other change agents such as states or intergovernmental institutions often lack.

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#### **– World Trade Law and the Rise of China**

**Nina Teresa Kiderlin**, PhD Researcher in Anthropology and Sociology, analyses the effects of major power shifts in what appears as an arcane example only at first sight – the definition of “public body” in the WTO rules on subsidies. This definition was important to China because of the prominence of state-owned enterprises and banks in its economic system, but it realised soon after its accession to the WTO that the negotiation-driven multilateral path was unlikely to lead to a significant change in its favour. It therefore actively shifted its efforts to the judicial pathway, the

WTO dispute settlement system. The author explains that this required a long-term strategy, involving in particular investments in strong legal expertise. In the subsidies case, this led to a shift in China's direction on the part of the WTO Appellate Body (AB), very much against the wishes of the US which, however, was unable to prevent the change. Yet, the episode contributed to growing US frustration, eventually resulting in the blockade of the AB (and a certain realignment of the public body jurisprudence once institutional risks had become clear). For some time, despite increased great-power rivalry, change had continued on the judicial pathway, only to be cut off by backlash when tensions became too strong.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

#### – **Whose International Law Is Changing? The Practice of Fragmented Communities Constructing Legal Change**

**Dorothea Endres**, PhD Researcher in International Law, explores the sociological frames through which change in international law is constructed. She observes that appraising incremental change is particularly challenging when it is processed in different communities of practice, which might come to diverging conclusions on whether change has occurred and who has the authority to identify it. In the absence of a focal authority that can bring about a convergence of understandings, different positions might persist, reducing the chances of straightforward consolidation. “Change” then often lies in the eye of the beholder, conditioned by the specific community of practice they are situated in.

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#### – **A Quiet Revolution in the Making? The Changing State Authority in Treaty Interpretation**

**Fuad Zarbiyev** presents a process-oriented analysis of changing interpretive authority in international law. He skilfully traces how the International Law Commission (ILC) called into question the state's ultimate authority in treaty interpretation through its draft conclusions on subsequent practice. He argues that although that state authority did not have a formal or jurisprudential grounding, it has been an obvious point of reference for a long time. This began to change, cautiously, with the creation of an official treaty interpretation regime as well as the proliferation of alternative interpretative authorities and treaties with third-party beneficiaries. Yet the ILC has taken this further – surprisingly without challenge from states themselves – to hold that the joint interpretation of a treaty by its parties is not necessarily determinative of its meaning. As the “conclusions” are likely to have serious implications in practice, the author suggests that, even as a matter of doctrine, the central role of states in (interpretive) change in international law is relativised.

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*This book is part of [The Paths of International Law](#) project.*

PAPER

#### **The Paths of International Law: Case Studies**

This compilation (May 2023) by **Pedro José Martínez Esponda**, **Ezgi Yildiz**, **Dorothea Endres** and **Nico Krisch** lays out the empirical materials used in [The Paths of International Law](#) project, of which the book presented above is the main result. These consist of 25 case studies, each zooming into the legal history and politics of individual norm-change attempts and seeking to provide an analytical reconstruction of the elements that facilitated or hindered shifts in each of them. The case studies cover eight issue areas of international law: General International Law, International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law, International Criminal Law, the Law of the Sea, International Environmental Law, International Trade Law, and International Investment Law. This allowed the project to test international rules in different settings and contexts, making for a rich overview of change in international law.

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### ARTICLE

#### **Rising Pharmaceutical Innovation in the Global South: A Landscape Study**

There is growing interest in pharmaceutical innovation in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), but information on existing activities, capacities, and outcomes is scarce. **Marcela Vieira, Adrian Alonso Ruiz, Kaitlin Large, Yiqi Liu, Suerie Moon and Azizah Siddiqui**, from the

Global Health Centre, and others map available data at the global level, and study the national pharmaceutical innovation systems of Bangladesh and Colombia to shed light on pharmaceutical research and development (R&D) in the Global South, including challenges and prospects, to help fill existing knowledge gaps (in *Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice*, vol. 16, article no. 155, November 2023). They find that pharmaceutical R&D activities are occurring in many LMICs, but 16 countries have emerged as frontrunners. Investment in R&D in LMICs has increased in the past decade, particularly from middle-income countries. Capacity is also growing, with an increase in the number of research organisations and the amount of funding available from external sources. The total number of clinical trials and the proportion of trials in LMICs increased markedly, and there is also growing activity in the earlier, more innovative and riskier Phase 1 and 2 trials. Non-commercial entities comprise the majority of clinical trial funders and sponsors in LMICs. Finally, investments have borne fruit, as indicated by a number of innovative medicines developed in LMICs. The Bangladesh and Colombia country studies showed that there is still a need for both targeted R&D policies to strengthen capacities in the pharmaceutical sector, and more government support to overcome the challenges of a lack of funding and coordination among different actors. The authors conclude that prioritising pharmaceutical R&D is an important strategy for better meeting health needs. The trendlines are promising, but focused attention is still needed to realise the potential for greater innovation in the Global South.

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

### EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

#### **Gesundheitskompetenz in Zeiten der COVID-19 Pandemie – Erfordernisse für die Zukunft**

This chapter in German by **Ilona Kickbusch**, Dominique Vogt and Rüdiger Krech discusses health literacy in times of the COVID-19 pandemic and future transformation processes in the healthcare system (in *Gesundheitskompetenz*, K. Rathmann, K. Dadaczynski, O. Okan and M. Messer, eds., Springer, August 2023). Health literacy remains a key concept for public health and the necessary reorientation of healthcare systems. New dimensions of health literacy that have received too little attention to date, such as science literacy, digital health literacy and the political dimension of health literacy, will play a decisive role in the future, for example in order to be able to counter infodemics and other challenges in dealing with (digital) health data.

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## COVID-19 Return Migration Phenomena: Experiences from South and Southeast Asia

Academic interest for the scholarship on return migration has received new vigour owing in part to the massive return migration waves observed because of the COVID-19 pandemic. This special issue of *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, edited and introduced by S. Irudaya Rajan and **Jean-Louis Arcand**, consolidates studies conducted in the aftermath of COVID-19 analysing return migration experiences from South and Southeast Asia (online November 2023). It includes the following articles by members by the Graduate Institute:

### – The Last Straw? Experiences and Future Plans of Returned Migrants in the India-GCC

#### Corridor

S. Irudaya Rajan and **Balasubramanyam Pattath** and **Hossein Tohidimehr**, PhD Researchers in Development Economics, explore how precise information about migrants' working conditions in their destination countries impacts their decision to migrate again upon returning home. Using household data from Kerala and Tamil Nadu from 2020–2021, they study return emigrants who returned during the first COVID-19 lockdowns in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. Through a binary choice model, they discover that negative experiences in the destination country significantly influence the decision to re-migrate. Specifically, issues with salary payment and reduced working hours make re-migration less likely. The authors then apply a two-stage multinomial regression to identify the causes of these negative experiences and how they shape a migrant's future decisions. They conclude that such experiences discourage re-migration and increase the preference to work in the country of origin. This research offers insights for shaping future migration policies in the region.

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### – Return Migration and Labour Market Outcomes in South Asia: A CGE Exploration

**Sajid Ghani**, PhD Researcher in International Economics, and alumnus **Nestor A. Morgandi** explore the impact of return migration on labour market outcomes, more specifically, wage, consumption and welfare outcomes for workers in South Asia. The unprecedented changes brought about by the pandemic have led to mass upheaval and the return migration of millions of workers over the past two years. This return migration is likely to lead to an expansion of the labour force and employment in South Asia. The impact of this labour force supply shock is evaluated using the GMig2 version of the GTAP model. The authors find heterogeneous results in terms of labour returns by levels of skill and industry. The sectoral demand composition changes with manufacturing and services gaining demand over agriculture and primary industries.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

### – Remembrances of Things Past: Evidence from a Twenty-Year Kerala Panel

**Donika Limani**, PhD Researcher in Development Economics, and **Jean-Louis Arcand** construct a panel of 242 households from five consecutive Kerala Migration Surveys that span 20 years at five-year intervals to study the fundamental determinants of the decision to migrate abroad as well as the decision to remit. Accounting for time-invariant unobservables and allowing migration and remittance behaviour to depend upon previous choices clarifies their understanding of both decisions. Migration and remittance behaviour display positive serial correlation over a five-year time horizon and the presence of a return migrant in the household increases the likelihood of migration by 13% and remittances by 4%. Migration is 1% more likely in female-headed households, 4% less likely when the household head is employed, increases by 0.4% for each

additional year of the household head's age and is 6% more likely in households that are asset-poor. Remittances are between 20% and 70% more likely to obtain when the migrant was married at the time of migration and 3% less likely when the household head is employed, the latter suggesting either an old-age security or a co-insurance motive. Evidence in favour of a very strong inheritance competition motive is found in that each additional male heir increases the likelihood of remittances by between 8% and 31%. Based on this econometric evidence, and in particular the authors' findings pertaining to serial correlation and the presence of a return migrant in the household, it is likely that both migration from and remittances to Kerala will quickly rebound to their pre-pandemic levels.

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#### ARTICLE

### Leaving Home: Cumulative Climate Shocks and Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa

Salvatore Di Falco, Anna B. Kis, **Martina Viarengo** and Utsoree Das combine a multi-country household panel dataset with high-resolution gridded precipitation data to investigate how cumulative climatic shocks affect the decision to leave the households in five sub-Saharan African countries (in *Environmental and Resource Economics*, online November 2023). They find that while the effect of recent adverse weather shocks is on average modest, the cumulative effect of a persistent exposure to droughts over several years leads to a significant increase in the probability for a household member to leave the household. They speculate that this pattern can be indicative of increased migratory flows due to increase in the frequency of extremes.

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## Education, Information & Media



#### WEBZINE

### The Future of Universities

Neoliberal globalisation has not only transformed the role of the state; it has also shaken up the internal “DNA” of education policies, from schools to universities. New technologies have paved the way for new forms of transmitting knowledge; calls to decolonise curricula are growing louder; in the South, many countries face the challenge of

financing public education policies in an era of new public management. What should be the purpose of universities in the midst of these changes? Who should they serve? Will they become yet another for-profit business or will they manage to remain spaces where one can think freely and critically? **Faculty members and researchers of the Graduate Institute** shed light on these questions.

[Start reading \(open access\) >](#)

*Global Challenges* is a series of dossiers designed to share with a broader, non-specialist audience the ideas, knowledge, opinions and debates produced at the Geneva Graduate Institute. The present issue was produced by the Research Office in collaboration with **NORRAG**.

#### ARTICLE

### Understanding Implicit Reference Societies in Education Policy

This study examines the reference societies of Norway and Sweden embedded in their education policy documents. **Chanwoong Baek** and Andreas Nordin examined 4,260 bibliographic references in 19 white papers and green papers prepared for the 2016–2020 renewal of the Knowledge Promotion Reform in Norway and the 2015–2018 Knowledge Achievement Reform in Sweden (in *Journal of Education Policy*, online November 2023). In addition, they interviewed 10 policy experts who participated in the preparation of the analysed policy documents. The results show that the reference societies overall reflect the existing knowledge production and dissemination mechanisms in education policy; however, they significantly differed between Norway and Sweden regarding whether and to what extent they reference knowledge produced in other Nordic countries. Specifically, while Norway drew extensively on knowledge from its neighbours, particularly Sweden, Sweden seldom referenced knowledge produced in other Nordic countries. Policy actors identified similarity, relevance, accessibility, reform contexts, and institutional arrangements as reasons for (not) referencing neighbours. This study calls for further consideration of the political, social, and cultural embeddedness of the “socio-logic” to understand implicit reference societies.

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PHD THESIS IN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS, 2023

### **Colonisation, Conflicts and Education: Three Essays in Development Economics**

This thesis by **Mhamed Ben Salah** is composed of three essays.

- The first essay studies the impact of conflicts on the academic performance of students at the end of primary school. It is shown that an increase in exposure to conflicts is associated with a significant reduction in performance in reading and mathematics.
- The second essay presents a new database on Tunisia at the time of the French occupation (1881–1956), collected from colonial archives, revealing the spatial distribution of the Tunisian, French and European populations, schools, railways network, mining and port activity, and various public investments. These data are first used to analyse the persistence of the influence of exposure to colonial education in Tunisia on disparities in current education outcomes. It shows that the enrollment rate of Tunisian children in colonial schools in 1931 has a significant impact on literacy in 2014. It suggests that the effect of history can be annihilated by effective public policies such as the educational reform of 1989–91.
- The third essay demonstrates that Roman roads influenced the distribution of local population before and during the first decades of colonisation as well as that of the French population at the beginning of occupation. Once established, the French railway network became the main determinant of the distribution of French and Tunisian populations as well as public investments. Both networks also had a significant effect on economic activity in 2013.

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## **Development & Cooperation**

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

### **What’s the Use of Food Regime Analysis for International Law?**

How can food regime theory – an analytical tool used primarily by sociologists to study the role of agriculture in the global capitalist economy – be useful in developing the field of international food law? **Anne Saab** first reflects on what international food law is, based on her experiences working in the field (in *Research Handbook on International Food Law*, M.T. Roberts, ed., Routledge, November 2023). She then provides an overview of food regime theory and analysis. Finally, she



discusses how food regime analysis might be effectively used by international lawyers to better integrate the study of food into international law. The driving assumption in her contribution is that the primary objective of international food law is to contribute to achieving global food security and ending hunger.

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## Trade, Finance, Economies & Work

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ARTICLE

### **The As-Efficient Competitor Test and Principle: What Role in the Proposed Guidelines?**

**Damien Neven** discusses the as-efficient competitor principle and the associated test from enforcement and economic perspectives with a view to consider their role in the proposed guidelines on the enforcement of Art. 102 of the

Treaty establishing the European Community (in *Journal of European Competition Law & Practice*, Ipad063, November 2023). He notably argues that the amendment of the guidance paper, which removes the soft safe harbour for a conduct that does not foreclose as efficient competitors, has led to greater consistency with Court judgments. The assessment of the implementation of the test by the General Court fails to recognise the margin of error that is inherent in the implementation of the test. The as-efficient competitor principle and the inference that can be drawn from the test should be contingent on the theory of harm being investigated. Relying solely on the as efficient competitor principle would lead to under enforcement, in particular regarding competition softening.

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ARTICLE

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

Given the critical role of renewable energies in current and future electricity markets, it is important to understand how they affect firms' pricing incentives. Natalia Fabra and **Imelda** study whether the price-depressing effect of renewables depends on their degree of market price exposure (in *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, vol. 15, no. 4, November 2023). Paying renewables with fixed prices, rather than market-based prices, is more effective at curbing market power when the dominant firms own large shares of renewables, and vice versa. This empirical analysis leverages several short-lived changes to renewables regulation in the Spanish market and shows that switching from full-price exposure to fixed prices caused a 2–4 percent reduction in the average price-cost markup.

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

### **Investment and Patent Licensing in the Value Chain**



At which stage in the production chain should patent licensing take place? Gerard Llobet and **Damien Neven** show that under realistic circumstances a patent holder would be better off by licensing downstream (in *Journal of Competition Law & Economics*, nhad015, November 2023). This occurs when the licensing revenue can depend on the downstream value of the product either directly or through the use of ad-valorem royalties. Downstream licensing is also preferred by the patent holder when, instead, the authors assume that the downstream licensee is less informed about the validity of the patent. In most cases, downstream licensing increases allocative efficiency. However, it might reduce the manufacturer's incentives to invest and, thereby, decrease welfare. The authors characterise the circumstances under which a conflict arises between the stage at which patent holders prefer to licence their technology and the stage at which it is optimal from a social standpoint that licensing takes place.

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

### **International Trade Networks**

The global economy is a complex, interdependent system, consisting of actors at different levels and scales, linked through a variety of economic activities, agreements and flows. To better understand these complex interrelationships, scholars have increasingly turned to the analytical tools and methods found in social network analysis. Early examples include the use of blockmodelling techniques to ascertain countries' positions within the global economy or "world system". As new network measures and analytical procedures developed, along with datasets at increasing levels of resolution, scholars expanded their enquiries to consider a wider range of questions pertaining to the role of network structure in understanding economic and trade processes. Christina Prell, **James Hollway**, Petr Matous and Yasuyuki Todo offer an overview of past and contemporary network studies focusing on international trade and trade agreements at different levels of aggregation (in *The Sage Handbook of Social Network Analysis*, 2nd edition, J. McLevey, J. Scott and P.J. Carrington, eds., Sage, December 2023). They first introduce readers to the kinds of relations reviewed in the chapter, their levels of aggregation, and identify examples of publicly available datasets. They then introduce readers to empirical network studies on global trade, distinguishing these studies according to questions pertaining to network topology (or global network structure); the mechanisms that give rise to network topology; the topologies or impacts of networks; and how network structure co-evolves alongside nodal attributes such as wealth or democracy.

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## **Human Rights, Humanitarianism, Justice & Inclusion**



EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

### **The Triangle of Human Rights, International Law, and Sustainable Development**

Jan Wouters and **Michiel Hoornick**, PhD Researcher in International Law, explore the triangular relationship between human rights obligations of States and international organisations, international law and (sustainable)

development (in *The Roles of International Law in Development*, S. McInerney-Lankford and R. McCorquodale, eds, Oxford University Press, November 2023). They first consider how



international human rights obligations of States and of international organisations affect these actors' policies and practices in the field of development and the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and how such obligations are being implemented and/or integrated in these policies and practices. Second, they explore the relationship between international law and the SDGs: how is this relationship unfolding in the run-up to 2030? Are the SDGs themselves (as well as their targets and indicators) gradually becoming part of public international law? Finally, they consider how a "human rights-based approach" to (sustainable) development has been conceived and operationalised in practice and to what extent such approach is explicitly grounded in international (human rights) law.

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CHAPITRE DE *LIBER AMICORUM*

### **La Cour internationale de Justice et le rôle des échanges entre autorités coloniales et autorités locales**

Ce chapitre constitue la contribution de **Marcelo Kohen** au *liber amicorum* offert en l'honneur du professeur Mohamed Bennouna (dans *Souveraineté, sécurité et droits de la personne*, Pedone, juin 2023).

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## **Gender, Diversity, Race & Intersectionality**

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EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

### **Models of Professionalism and Perceptions of Gender Discrimination in the Legal Profession**

To what extent are the early stages of a legal career characterised by alternative models of professionalism? How do these models relate to perceptions of gender discrimination? Drawing on quantitative data collected in the context of a

comparative study on lawyers in France and in Switzerland, Valeria Insarauto, Isabel Boni-Le Goff, **Grégoire Mallard**, Eléonore Lépinard and Nicky Le Feuvre reveals four models of professionalism: alongside archetypical "male-centred organisational" professionalism, which assumes the paradigmatic professional to be male, there are alternative models that are differently characterised and distributed among men and women in the two countries (in *Professionalism and Social Change*, L. Maestriperi and A. Bellini, eds., Palgrave Macmillan, August 2023). In the case of women, all these models are related to perceptions of gender discrimination. These results suggest that, for female lawyers, a shift away from the male professional norm is only marginally related to new forms of power and sources of legitimacy within the legal profession. However, they also reveal that, in the long term, women may play a significant part in contesting and challenging this norm. The chapter contributes to the "within" dimension of professionalism in that it exposes how, against a background of the occupation becoming extensively feminised, masculine standards of professionalism continue to function as an internal form of social closure that perpetuates gender inequalities within this profession.

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# Other Relevant Information



## Multimedia



GLOBAL CHALLENGES | RESEARCH OFFICE & NORRAG

### Marie Laure Salles on “University in Question”

In this video interview for *Global Challenges*, **Marie-Laure Salles**, Director of the Geneva Graduate Institute, shares with **Grégoire Mallard**, Director of Research at the Institute, some of her ideas on universities, their challenges and future opportunities.

[Watch the video >](#)

The latest issue of the webzine *Global Challenges* – a series of dossiers designed to share the ideas, knowledge, opinions and debates produced at the Geneva Graduate Institute – focuses on [The Future of Universities](#). It was produced by the Research Office in collaboration with [NORRAG](#).



THE CFD PODCAST E1 | CENTRE FOR FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

### What Is an Anthropologist Doing in a Central Bank?

**Douglas Holmes** is an anthropologist of finance, who was a visiting professor at the Geneva Graduate Institute in May and June 2023. He is a Distinguished Professor in Anthropology at Binghamton University in New York. **Anna-Riikka Kauppinen** is Pictet Chair of Finance and Development and Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Sociology at the Institute. Her research explores the capital flows and social networks that underpin private sector development in West Africa. **Anthony Rizk** is a PhD Researcher in Anthropology and Sociology at the Graduate Institute. In his doctoral research, he uses archives, oral history, and ethnography to study Lebanon’s health sector and scientific laboratories, which were severely affected by Lebanon’s latest financial collapse. [Listen to their dialogue](#) that uncovers the intersections between finance, anthropology, central banks, democracy and social transformations.



THE CFD PODCAST E2 | CENTRE FOR FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

### Climate Policy and the Economy: Evidence from Europe's Carbon Pricing Initiatives

What exactly is the link between carbon pricing, climate policies and development? While climate change is a global concern, the UN has come up with Sustainable Development Goal 13, which focuses on urgent action to combat climate change. [Listen as we discuss carbon pricing](#) with **Maximilian Konradt**, PhD Researcher in International Economics, and more specifically his findings on his recent paper “[Climate Policy and the Economy: Evidence from Europe's Carbon Pricing Initiatives](#)”, which he co-authored with Diego Känzig, Faculty Research Fellow at Northwestern University.



PUBLIC CONFERENCE | CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

### Regulating Sustainable Supply Chains for a “Green Transition”?

For the past two years, the [Green Dealings](#) project has sought to understand how rules and relationships are being negotiated between South America and Europe to support a lithium battery-powered “green transition”. On 26 and 27 October, the project’s final conference took place at the Geneva Graduate Institute. The conference was an opportunity to critically reflect on the possibilities and limits of current efforts to “govern” the lithium supply chain and to exchange and catalyse future social science research. It was chaired by **Morgan Scoville-Simonds**, Head of the Department of Global Development and Planning at the University of Agder, Norway, and co-coordinator of the Green Dealings Project, and **Jonas Köppel**, PhD Researcher at the Geneva Graduate Institute and lead of Critical Research in the project. **Marc Hufty**, Professor at the Geneva Graduate Institute and coordinator of the project, inaugurated the public conference.

[More info and recording >](#)



BOOK LAUNCH | GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CENTRE

### International Organizations and Research Methods

On 12 October, **Lucile Maertens**, Associate Professor of International Relations/Political Science, **Fanny Badache**, Postdoctoral Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), and **Leah R. Kimber**, Postdoctoral Researcher at the University of Geneva, launched their coedited book *International Organizations and Research Methods: An Introduction* (see [Research Bulletin no. 9, 2023](#)). In addition to the editors, the following contributors, IO scholars and practitioners were present to discuss the book’s contributions and impact: **Kari De Pryck**, Lecturer at the Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Geneva; **Valérie Gorin**, Head of Learning, Geneva Centre of Humanitarian Studies; **Sandra Lavenex**, Professor of European and International Politics, University of Geneva; **Annabelle Littoz-Monnet**, Professor in International Relations/Political Science, Geneva Graduate Institute; and **Francesco Pisano**, Director, United Nations Library & Archives Geneva, United Nations Office at Geneva.

[More info and recording >](#)

*The book is published by the [University of Michigan Press](#) and available in open access at [Fulcrum](#).*



DEMOCRACY IN QUESTION? S7:E10 | CENTRAL EUROPEAN INSTITUTE & GENEVA GRADUATE INSTITUTE

### Paul Lendwai on “Austria behind the Mask”

This episode explores Austrian history and politics, looking to lessons of the past to understand the future of democracy in the country. What might growing support for right wing nationalism mean for Austria? And how does the country’s neutrality play a role in relationships with external power in the EU and beyond? [Listen](#) to hear about Austria’s complex political realities and paradoxes.



## Visitors

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📅 1 Sept. 2023–1 Sept. 2024

📍 AHCD

### **Itatí Del Rosario Moreno**

Coming from National University of San Martin, Visiting Fellow Itatí Del Rosario Moreno, holder of a Swiss Excellence Scholarship, does research on “Local environmental challenges: grassroots organisations (GROs), participatory mechanisms and urban waste management in Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area, Argentina (2000–2020)”.

📅 1 Dec. 2023–30 Apr. 2024

📍 Dep. of Int. Law

### **Cristian Hernandez**

Coming from Universidad de Los Andes, Junior Visiting Fellow Cristian Hernandez does research on “Transitional Justice Stories at the United Nations”.

📅 8 Jan. 2024–8 Jan. 2025

📍 Dep. of Int. Law

### **Siena Sofia Magdalena Anstis**

Coming from University of Oslo, Junior Visiting Fellow Siena Sofia Magdalena Anstis will do research on “The Regulation of Transnational Repression under International Human Rights Law”.

📅 8 Jan.–8 July 2024

📍 CIES

### **Antonio Barchi**

Coming from Università degli Studi di Padova, Junior Visiting Fellow Antonio Barchi will do research on “Eco-innovation in European Companies for Hard-to-Abate Sectors: The Case of Carbon Capture and Storage”.



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## Awarded Prizes

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### **Annabelle Littoz-Monnet and Juanita Uribe Win the 2023 International Geneva Award**

The SNIS International Geneva Committee has selected **Annabelle Littoz-Monnet** and **Juanita Uribe**'s article “**Methods Regimes in Global Governance**: The Politics of Evidence-Making in Global Health” (in *International Political Sociology*, vol. 17, no. 2, June 2023) as a winner of this year's SNIS IG Award. The award is given to the three best papers published on a subject related to international studies that are especially useful from the perspective of international organisations.

[Read more >](#)

### **Giada Giacomini Awarded the “Premio Minerva alla ricerca scientifica – Menzione di Merito” by Fondazione Roma Sapienza**

**Giada Giacomini**, Postdoctoral Researcher working on the project **Accountability of International Organizations** at the Centre for International Environmental Studies (CIES), was awarded the “Menzione di Merito” by Fondazione Roma Sapienza, area F (law and political science). This award recognises her research projects abroad, conferences and most recent publications, such as her book **Indigenous Peoples and Climate Justice: A Critical Analysis of International Human Rights Law and Governance** (Palgrave Macmillan, 2022).

The Premio Minerva is awarded every year since 2017 to PhD candidates and postdoctoral researchers whose innovative work, at the national and international level, has greatly contributed to the advancement of academic knowledge in their respective fields. [Read more >](#)

### **ICSOBA Rewards Simon Lobach's Paper "Aluminium from the Amazon: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats"**

During its annual conference in November, the International Committee for the Study of Bauxite, Alumina and Aluminium (ICSOBA) awarded [Simon Lobach](#), PhD Researcher in International History and Politics, the prize "Best Paper in the Sustainability Category" for "Aluminium from the Amazon: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats". The paper, which is a synthesis – in a "lessons-learned" style – of his forthcoming PhD thesis, "Aluminium from Amazonia: A Socio-Environmental History of an Industrial Complex in a Peopled Biome (1915–present)", will be published in the proceedings of the conference. In the meantime, to get an idea of the content of the paper, interested people can read a [shorter version](#) in the industry magazine *Aluminium International Today*, in which he argues that the the aluminium industry in the Amazon is moving towards increasingly sustainable practices, but that much remains to be done.



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## **Upcoming PhD Defences**

📅 Thursday 14 Dec.  
🕒 15:30–17:30  
📍 Pétale 2, Room S9

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE

### **Why Host States Restrict Refugee Rights: A Comparative Inquiry into Refugee and Asylum Policies**

By **Hirotaka Fujibayashi**. Committee members: Cédric Dupont, Professor, Thesis Director; Christina Parreira, Assistant Professor, President and Internal Reader; and Sandra Lavenex, Professor, Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Geneva.

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