

GLOBAL RESEARCH WITH IMPACT

POLITICS AND **INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

THE UNIVERSITY OF
WARWICK

Contents

Welcome 03 Biopesticides 04 Global and Trade Finance 06 Landscapes of Secrecy 08 China and the Changing Global Order 10 Human Rights and Democracy 12 Civil Society and Global Governance 14 Politics and International Studies Research Highlights 16 Politics and International Studies Impact Advisory Board 18 Contacts 19



WE ARE ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST DYNAMIC DEPARTMENTS OF OUR TYPE IN THE UK AND EUROPE. WE RANK HIGHLY IN ALL AVAILABLE MEASURES OF QUALITY.

The Department's research is considered 'world leading' and 'internationally excellent', and is ranked in the top seven departments in the UK by the Research Assessment Exercise 2008. We feature consistently amongst the top ten UK departments in all newspaper and UK government subject league tables for research and teaching. We recently received a maximum 3-star excellence ranking from the Centre for Higher Education Development in Germany (CHE). In addition, we were ranked 23rd best department of Politics and International Studies in the world by the 2013 QS ranking, which placed us 5th in the UK and 6th in Europe. We have ESRC recognition in all available categories for our large PhD programme. The department is currently chaired by Professor Christopher W. Hughes.

RCUK Impact Awards

Since 2008 we have won several major impact grants from Research Councils UK to enhance engagement with end-users throughout the lifecycle of research:

- (2013-15) 'Science and Security: Research Impact and Co-Production of Knowledge' (AHRC and ESRC, £149,735.16), Principal Investigator: Professor Stuart Croft, with Dr George Christou, Professor Jon Coaffee, Dr Oz Hassan, and Dr Nick Vaughan-Williams
- (2011-12) 'Enhancing Openness and Explaining Secrecy: Policy Lessons from the Declassification and Management of US Intelligence and Security Records' (AHRC, £42,000). Principal Investigator: Professor Richard Aldrich
- (2008) 'The Future of the World Trade System After Doha: Enhancing Interaction between the Business and Trade Policy Communities' (ESRC, £50,050.00), Principal Investigator: Professor Richard Higgott

WELCOME TO POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

Global Research with Impact

We have a long tradition of high-impact world-leading research across four clusters of activity:

- International Political Economy
- International Relations and International Security
- Comparative Politics and Democratisation
- Political Theory

Our research has reach and significance beyond academia across three priority impact areas:

- Informing and shaping the policy agendas of national and overseas governments
- Influencing international policy communities, international organisations, and non-governmental organisations
- Enhancing national and international media and public debate

Beneficiaries of our research include institutions and individuals from:

- UK government departments
- The EU Commission and Parliament
- Overseas national governments
- International institutions and organisations
- International non-governmental organisations
- The private sector

Examples of research end-users:

- The Cabinet office
- Australian Government
- Bank of England
- Action Aid
- International Biocontrol Manufacturers Association
- Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- Chinese Government
- International Monetary Fund
- Bon Sucro
- Syngenta PLC
- Pesticides Safety Directorate US Government
- United Nations
- Ethical Sugar
- Sainsbury's
- Russian Government
- World Bank
- Indian Government

Our research also informs and enhances national and international media and public debate. Our colleagues regularly receive attention from *The BBC*, *The Economist*, *The Guardian*, *Handelsblatt*, *The Independent*, *The New York Times*, and *The Wall Street Journal*.

Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation (CSGR)

CSGR is a vehicle for the coordination of impact activity in Politics and International studies.

Currently directed by Professor Shaun Breslin, and funded initially with over £4.8M from the ESRC (1997-2007), CSGR was established with the specific remit of creating opportunities for integrating key user groups in Politics and International Studies research. One mechanism for identifying research problems, co-producing findings with user groups, and securing influence beyond academia is via the concept of the 'Warwick Commission'. The aim of Warwick Commissions is to bring together an interdisciplinary and experienced team of scholars and practitioners and, through debate and discussion, produce research-led recommendations designed to influence public policy and debate. Since 2008 there have been two such Commissions, both on transnational regulatory regimes, directed from and embedded within Politics and International Studies.

CSGR is at the centre of a number of global research networks including GR:EEN (Global Re-ordering: Evolution through European Networks). GR:EEN is a global collaborative research project engaged in academic research that impacts upon EU policy and practice, seeking to define the role of the EU in the emerging global order. GR:EEN engages with the European Commission throughout its research, through targeted policy dialogues and the dedicated production of world-class research.

GR:EEN Global Re-ordering: Global evolution through European Networks

Since 2008 project researchers in Politics and International Studies have given presentations to and/or involved within policy dialogues representatives from: the Foreign Affairs Select Committee; the Ministry of Defence; the Industry-Parliamentary Trust; the All Party Parliamentary China Group; the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; the UK Cabinet Office; the House of Lords European Sub-Committee C; the German Embassy in London; the Milan Chamber of Commerce; and the Europe-China Research Advice Network. As such, Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation is a world-class research hub for encouraging high-level impact activity in Politics and International Studies across our priority areas.

Showcasing Politics and International Studies Research Impact

This document showcases six impact case studies that reflect and explore our world-leading research.

Global Research Impact Case Study 1



BIOPESTICIDES

DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING A NEW REGULATORY FRAMEWORK IN THE UK AND EU

PROFESSOR WYN GRANT

Biopesticides can help protect crops and offer a more sustainable means of pest protection to offset the withdrawal of synthetic products, as well as offering the potential of a new hi-tech industry. Before Professor Grant's project there were insufficient regulatory mechanisms to authorise biopesticide products. He worked closely with government bodies such as the Pesticides Safety Directorate, industry, growers, and retailers to identify and address this problem. The main impact of this research was the design and implementation of principles for a new regulatory system for biopesticides in the UK and EU. A Biopesticides Scheme was introduced in 2006 that increased the registration rate of biological products and retailer awareness. It also contributed to the REBECA (Regulation of Biological Control Agents) policy action, which informed and shaped EU debate and legislation, revised in 2009.

THIS PROJECT WAS PART OF THE BBSRC'S £26.5M RESEARCH PROGRAMME 'RURAL ECONOMY AND LAND USE' (RELU), DESIGNED TO CHANGE POLICIES AND PRACTICES CONCERNING RURAL ECONOMY AND LAND USE. A TOTAL OF £353,676.00 WAS AWARDED TO PROFESSOR GRANT'S PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH ENTITLED 'BIOLOGICAL ALTERNATIVES TO CHEMICAL PESTICIDES IN THE FOOD CHAIN'.

Plant diseases pose a serious threat to food security, biodiversity and the rural environment. UK farmers and growers face the challenge of using environmentally acceptable methods of crop protection while maintaining food quality, productivity, and profitability. One solution is to reduce chemical inputs using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) based on biological control agents such as naturally occurring fungi, bacteria, viruses or nematodes. Historically, however, there has been a poor uptake of microbial pesticides in the UK. Relatively few products have been registered successfully and made commercially available.

The aim of this research was to identify and overcome barriers to the successful registration of biopesticides in the UK. Grant's research findings highlighted shortcomings in the existing regulatory system. Many of the difficulties that had arisen in registering biopesticides arose from the design of the regulatory process to deal with chemical pesticides. The project identified gaps in the incomplete and under developed biopesticide policy network in terms of stakeholder interaction and a need for a more structured dialogue between retailers and the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD). The research showed that questions asked about chemical products were not necessarily relevant to biological products and therefore the system had an incomplete and inadequate regulatory design. ●

IN 2008 PROFESSOR GRANT was invited by the European Parliament Committee on Agriculture and Rural Affairs to advise on the future of crop protection policy in Europe. A new and more effective package of legislation was passed by the EU in 2009 which involved the substantial revision of the existing directive and two new directives. The legislation made specific provision for enhancing the use of biocontrol agents, for example a new zonal system of registration across member states.

This research has been widely recognised as being of practical importance to the agricultural economy and the crop protection industry. This is demonstrated by the wide range of audiences to which the team was asked to present its findings, including Syngenta PLC, Sainsbury's, and the European Parliament Agriculture and Rural Development Committee.

The research team worked closely with government bodies, the biopesticides industry, growers and retailers, and made recommendations for new regulatory systems. Its primary impact has been the facilitation and implementation of a new regulatory framework for biopesticides in the UK and Europe.

Regulation occurs at both a UK and EU level and the two systems are intertwined. The regulators took up the findings and recommendations of Professor Grant's research and a new regulatory framework at the UK and EU level came into force.

As a result of his research the number of products registered for use in the UK has increased, with 10 new biopesticide active substances registered since the scheme started in 2007. This compares with the low rate of registration before then, for example, there were 3 between 1985 and 1997. In turn, this has broadened the range of options for farmers and heightened environmental sustainability.

"BIOPESTICIDES HAVE PRESENTED A FANTASTIC CHALLENGE TO BOTH REGULATORS AND THOSE DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE CONTROL MEASURES, WORKING WITH THE RELU TEAM HAS HELPED PEOPLE OVER THAT HURDLE [...] OUR BIOPESTICIDES SCHEME IS NOW A PATHFINDER IN EUROPE – NO OTHER MEMBER STATE HAS A SCHEME LIKE THIS. PROFESSOR GRANT IS REFRESHING; HE HELPED STAFF TO THINK ABOUT ISSUES IN A DIFFERENT WAY."

RICHARD DAVIS, FORMER DIRECTOR OF APPROVALS, UK PESTICIDES SAFETY DIRECTORATE

Global Research Impact Case Study 2

REGULATING GLOBAL
TRADE AND FINANCEINFLUENCING AUSTRALIAN
TRADE POLICY, SHAPING
PUBLIC POLICY DEBATES
AND INFORMING
PRACTITIONER AGENDAS
PROFESSOR RICHARD HIGGOTT
PROFESSOR LEN SEABROOKE
DR BEN RICHARDSON

There are inevitable ethical and policy trade-offs inherent in international cooperation to regulate global trade and finance. The underpinning research of this case study showcases work undertaken within International Political Economy at Warwick over the past two decades, which has identified tensions within and proposed practical initiatives to resolve such trade-offs. This research has focused on both top-down approaches to international regulatory regimes and bottom-up policy reforms driven through private-sector governance initiatives, presenting the possibility of new policy tools designed to produce more equitable outcomes in trade and finance sectors when viewed globally.

GOLD AWARD WINNER, 'PUBLIC AFFAIRS' CATEGORY, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, 2008

The First Warwick Commission: 'The Future of the Multilateral Trading System after Doha'

The concept of the 'Warwick Commission' was pioneered by Politics and International Studies staff to act as a bridge between academics, policy experts, and end-user communities. The First Commission (2007-8), directed by Professor Richard Higgott and supported with an ESRC Impact Grant, took evidence from a wide range of experts including politicians, trade practitioners, academics, key representative business organisations and civil society actors with an interest in the world trading system. The Report argued that to make the WTO 'fit for purpose', key reforms should centre on redefining the organisation's objectives and functions. In particular, these reforms should aim to realign the WTO's responsibilities and governance procedures in order to provide more equal benefits to its weaker member states.

In September 2008, a review of trade policy by the Australian Government adopted the recommendations of the Report. The Mortimer Report, entitled *Winning in World Markets: Review of Export Policies and Programs*, acknowledged the salience of the Commission's analysis and was particularly supportive of the proposal that 'critical mass'

decision-making should be considered in order to speed up negotiations at the WTO. The Mortimer Report also supported the Commission's recommendation that the WTO's temporary

Transparency Mechanism for Regional Trade Agreements be made permanent. In 2008, Higgott gave briefings to senior Australian trade officials and politicians in Canberra.

"THE WARWICK COMMISSION'S REPORT IS TIMELY AND I APPLAUD THE COMMISSION'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEBATE. I APPRECIATE THE WORK THE WARWICK COMMISSION HAS UNDERTAKEN IN SEEKING TO STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM."
HON SIMON CREAM MP, FORMER MINISTER FOR TRADE

The Second Warwick Commission: 'International Financial Reform'

The Report of the Second Warwick Commission (2009), directed by Professor Seabrooke, identified counter-cyclical economic policies and macro-prudential regulatory frameworks as vital tools to combat the sources of financial instability, the conflicts of interest facing both private banking institutions and financial regulators, and the unsustainable asset bubbles that fuelled the conditions for the global financial crisis in 2008-09. It highlighted the problems associated with attempts to impose a 'one-size-fits-all' set of reforms to global financial governance that would centralise responsibility for financial stability and regulation in global institutions, which could magnify existing problems of 'regulatory capture'. Policy recommendations emphasised the importance of host country regulation to govern both domestic and foreign banks operating in particular jurisdictions.

The impact strategy of the Second Warwick Commission was to target high level international media outlets in order to stimulate wider public debate about financial regulation in the wake of the 2008 crisis. A key recommendation of the Report—that an unlevel playing field should be implemented through a combination of host country regulation and macroprudential regulation based on types of risk rather than the overall stores of safe capital—received significant international press coverage in 2009. This included features in *The Economist*, *Handelsblatt*, *The New York Times*, and *The Wall Street Journal*. The elite of the world financial press reported on the Commission's findings, including a feature article in *The Economist* comparing the report with regulatory proposals from the Bank of England.

Setting Standards in the Global Sugar Trade

Whereas the two Warwick Commissions focused on 'high-level' engagement with policy-makers connected to international institutions and national governments, Dr Ben Richardson has worked with civil society actors to propose changes in the way that transnational corporations treat their workers and farmers. This is of particular importance given the expansion of sugar production in the context of rising food prices and the use of sugar cane to make biofuel. Dr Richardson's work has addressed the use of non-state governance initiatives, recommending that the 'sustainable certification' of sugar producers would be more effective if they were integrated with existing regulatory authorities rather than duplicating tasks. It also suggests that more emphasis is required on securing the livelihoods of the rural poor, since the mechanisation of sugar production is leading to large numbers of redundancies. Thus, the 'Aid for Trade' initiatives launched by international donors need to be used for social transfers as well as promoting economic competitiveness.

This work informed an influential Report by the Nuffield Council on Bioethics on biofuels, which called for mandatory certification of all biofuel imports into the European Union. This was later passed into legislation and Dr Richardson is now working with Bonsucro, one of the world's biggest agricultural certification schemes. Bonsucro is composed of companies and civil society actors that collectively agree on a 'sustainability standard' against which members are audited. Among others, the standard has been adopted by the Brazilian sugar industry and major downstream buyers like BP and Shell. ●



A cooperative 'Farm Association' supervisor watches over a sugarcane field fire. The fires make it safer and easier to harvest by hand, driving out snakes and reducing plant matter.

Global Research Impact Case Study 3

LANDSCAPES OF SECRECY: INFLUENCING THE PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL DEBATE ABOUT INTELLIGENCE, SECRECY AND OPENNESS

PROFESSOR RICHARD ALDRICH
DR CHRISTOPHER MORAN



Created in 2001, 'Landscapes of Secrecy' constitutes a programme of research into the secret service that has informed security and intelligence practitioners, shaped public policy debate, and enhanced public attitudes. The focus has been official secrecy: how it is achieved; when it is appropriate; and how it is weighed against the right of democratic citizens to know about policies conducted in their name. Impact on key Whitehall users (Ministry of Defence, Serious Organised Crime Agency and Defence Advisory-Notice Committee) has been achieved via workshops, policy-briefs, and input into institutional design and training. Cultural and societal impact has been realised with nationally-reviewed bestselling books; radio and television documentaries; and a public exhibition in Washington DC.

THE INTELLECTUAL CATALYST for 'Landscapes of Secrecy' was Professor Aldrich's 2001 book, *The Hidden Hand*, which hypothesised that British intelligence agencies had long taken an interest in managing their public profile. This led agencies to regulate the writings of journalists, historians, and memoirists. Keen to examine this phenomenon beyond the British context, Professor Aldrich and Dr Moran made two successful bids to the AHRC to study information management by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); the second bid was awarded explicitly for impact activities and has since been commended in the AHRC's 2011/12 Impact Report.

Taken together, these projects have produced six significant research findings:

1. Secrecy is often counter-productive, causing more problems than it solves. By failing to communicate with the public, the activities of intelligence services can be misunderstood; worse, conspiracy theories harden into fact.
2. The intelligence eco-system of the twenty-first century requires public confidence to function. During the Cold War, intelligence belonged to specialist high-level government agencies working mostly against a foreign enemy. This landscape has changed. Concerns about resilience and the arrival of "Contest" (the UK counter-terrorism strategy) mean that intelligence is owned more broadly, including local government, private corporations such as airlines, and citizens who are now expected to report suspicious behaviour. This requires new levels of public confidence.
3. The vacuum that is left by secret services failing to communicate to the public is filled by journalists, historians and popular culture, including Hollywood. This is often disadvantageous, since outsiders, working with limited information, and sometimes with axes to grind, often produce sensationalised versions of events.
4. By contrast, well-informed journalism and contemporary history offers an important adjunct to the accountability offered by political committees and the judiciary. While government has been reluctant to offer journalists a recognised place in the audit trail, the reality is that they are the shock troops of accountability.
5. Recognising that it is too dangerous for secret services to leave their narratives to private hands, they should proactively engage with museums and other forms of cultural production. Official histories, especially when carried out by independent academics, represent a valuable mechanism for enhancing openness.
6. Social networking and new media heralds a more transparent society and perhaps even the end of secrecy. Government, and especially secret government, is ill-prepared for this.

The 'Landscapes' team has worked nationally and internationally to secure maximum impact of research findings among key security and intelligence personnel. The DA-Committee, the body that gives guidance on national security to the media, wanted to know how the CIA deals with press. The Committee noted that it faced similar challenges to the CIA and resolved to initiate cross-national dialogue. SOCA wanted advice on how it should combat negative press portrayals of policing, and resolved to consider the team's suggestion of an official history. With SOCA being subsumed within the new National Crime Agency (NCA) in October 2013, an official history was regarded as a useful mechanism for institutional memory, and a valuable tool for knowledge transfer to the new agency.

"DR MORAN PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE AS A CONSULTING CURATOR. IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING INPUT ON THE INTERPRETIVE FRAMEWORK OF THE EXHIBITION, HE REVIEWED SCRIPTS FOR ACCURACY. DURING PREMIERE WEEK HE SPOKE AT AN EVENING EVENT AT THE MUSEUM ON BOND VILLAINS AND MADE HIMSELF AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS. HE WAS ON SEVERAL TELEVISION SEGMENTS. CHRIS PROVED TO BE AN EXCELLENT AND ENGAGING SPOKESMAN AND SINCE THE EXHIBIT OPENED ON 16 NOVEMBER 2012, ATTENDANCE AT THE MUSEUM HAS INCREASED 14% AND PUBLIC COMMENTS AND ONGOING MEDIA REVIEWS HAVE BEEN CONSISTENTLY POSITIVE."

ANNA SLAFER, DIRECTOR OF EXHIBITIONS AND PROGRAMS, INTERNATIONAL SPY MUSEUM

Workshops have also been held with the CIA and with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). At DCAF's request, the team is currently advising on incorporating its findings into a security reform handbook, to ameliorate professional practice.

In addition, the team has shaped international public understanding of intelligence, security and secrecy. In 2011-12, Dr Moran served as principal historical consultant to the International Spy Museum in Washington DC, working on the exhibition 'Exquisitely Evil: 50 Years of James Bond Villains'. The Museum's chartered responsibility is to inform the public about the fact, not fiction, of espionage. Dr Moran's research, noticed via a televised lecture on the cable network 'C-SPAN', was instrumental in convincing the Museum that spy fiction should be taken seriously, since it provides the public with a unique, if not necessarily accurate, window onto clandestinity. Dr Moran's idea that public perceptions about intelligence are disproportionately influenced by fictive ideas derived from popular culture is the overriding message of the exhibition. By extension, this has contributed to the Museum re-shaping its identity. Dr Moran helped to devise the framework of the exhibition, selected artefacts from the Bond film archive, and wrote many of the sidebars. During launch week, he gave interviews to the press (Fox News, Reuters, France 24, WUSA), and spoke at a reception to mark the opening, held at the British Ambassador's Residence in Georgetown. ●

Global Research Impact Case Study 4

CHINA AND THE CHANGING GLOBAL ORDER: INFORMING POLICY AND INFLUENCING PRACTITIONER DEBATE PROFESSOR SHAUN BRESLIN

The impact of this research has spanned two programmes of activity: 1) informing UK policy debates about EU-China relations via a series of events with Government and Opposition members; and 2) influencing debates among international practitioners through European and East Asian policy networks. Professor Breslin has systematically highlighted the importance of understanding the domestic drivers of Chinese foreign policy in formulating responses to China's rise. Most notably, he points to the way in which domestic development agendas spill over into international relations. This core insight has benefited a range of key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in formulating their strategies toward and engagement with China.

“A MUST-READ FOR ANYONE DOING UN HUMAN RIGHTS WORK” PETER SPLINTER, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, ON PROFESSOR BRESLIN’S 2012 CHATHAM HOUSE POLICY BRIEF ‘CHINA AND THE GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS REGIME’, WITH SONIA SCEATS

SINCE 2007 THIS PROGRAMME of research has focused primarily on the state's management of economic and social change, and how these domestic dynamics influence China's international behaviour. This includes disaggregating different dimensions of China's growing external influence – both material and ideational (including the concept of ‘soft power’) – and considering how these factors inform Chinese preferences within the East Asian region, relationships with other developing states, and perceptions of the legitimacy of the current global order. It also entails emphasising the increasing diversity of both interests and actors in China's international interactions. This agenda has been pursued along two related axes: i) Chinese political economy in the context of the 2008 financial crisis; and ii) the implications of China's growing economic reach and assertive foreign policy for international relations more generally.

Professor Breslin's underpinning research has yielded the following conclusions, which inform and shape his impact work among UK policy makers and international policy-making communities:

- Domestically, there is an increasingly diverse constellation of actors and interests shaping Chinese foreign policy. There has been a decline in the importance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs while economic institutions and companies are becoming more influential in guiding foreign policy preferences. Western policy makers need to understand this complexity in order to reflect upon and update their relations with China.
- Externally, Chinese actors are evermore central to international relations, particularly in the Latin American and Caribbean contexts. This poses a new set of challenges to existing EU and US powers in those regions and security relations in South East Asia more generally. Western powers have a diminishing ability to promote favoured policies and paradigms in view of China's global rise.

Professor Breslin has used his extensive knowledge of Chinese politics and international relations to educate and advise a range of actors including policy-makers, businesses, journalists, and the wider public. His expertise has been sought both formally and informally and he has become established as one of the leading providers of advice to national and international government officials on issues around UK and EU relations with China. He is regularly cited in international media outlets such as *The Global Times* and *The Independent*.

The key insights of Professor Breslin's research have been harnessed to inform and shape UK government Chinese policy via repeated expert policy briefings delivered directly to Ministers and officials. For example, in 2010 he provided oral evidence based on his work on the EU and China to the House of Lords Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee. A report entitled ‘Stars and Dragons: The EU and China’ (2010) was published, which features Professor Breslin's commentary on the decline in Chinese interest in EU governance relative to individual EU Member States.

In October 2012 Professor Breslin gave a briefing on ‘Major Policy Challenges for the New China Leadership’ to the Foreign Affairs Select Committee. This fed the findings of his research directly into elite UK thinking about the political and economic challenges facing the new Chinese leadership. It was described by Richard Ottaway MP as “brilliant” and “essential” to the work of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee.

In the same month, Professor Breslin also delivered a presentation on ‘China Engages Africa: Who (or What) is China and What does it Want?’ to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). This shaped FCO thinking around how the UK might find ways of working productively with China on joint development projects in Africa. The event led to subsequent participation in policy discussions leading to a new FCO strategy on responding to China's relationship with Africa and a policy conference in Beijing involving the Ambassadors of Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia on Chinese involvement in the Maxone River Development Zone.

“WE BENEFIT ENORMOUSLY FROM PROFESSOR BRESLIN’S INVOLVEMENT IN EVENTS AND IN THE SUPPORT THAT HE PROVIDES OVERALL TO OUR ON-GOING PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH” ROBIN NIBLETT, DIRECTOR OF CHATHAM HOUSE

Other notable policy briefings include presentations to Cabinet Office special round table meetings on ‘China and the London G20 Summit’ (2009) and ‘China's Domestic Political Economy’ (2010); a briefing delivered to the then Shadow Foreign Affairs team entitled ‘China: Responsible great power?’ (2009); another to the Office of Ivan Lewis MP (Minister in charge of China/Foreign Affairs) as part of a roundtable on ‘China and the Global Crisis’ (2009); and finally one to the All-Party Parliamentary China Group entitled ‘Development of Democracy in China’ (2010). ●

Global Research Impact Case Study 5

“PROFESSOR YOUNGS PROVIDED US WITH INNOVATIVE IDEAS ON HOW TO DOVETAIL OUR POLICIES TO LOCALLY-DRIVEN DEMANDS FOR DEMOCRATIC REFORM.”

**ROLAND RICH, DIRECTOR,
UNITED NATIONS DEMOCRACY
FOUNDATION**

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY: SHAPING EU POLICIES

PROFESSOR RICHARD YOUNGS

EU policy-makers are keen to promote democracy in the changing world order, but little is known about key stakeholders' attitudes towards EU assistance models and external support strategies. There are two aspects to this knowledge gap: firstly, understanding the level of support within the EU for pursuing such policies among decision-makers and the wider public; secondly, understanding the level of support within Arab nations and attitudes towards relations with the EU. This is of critical importance, because without the support of the affected parties, initiatives to promote democracy are likely to fail, leading to political and societal insecurity. This work has addressed both dimensions via a series of funded research projects between 2009 and 2013 that have elucidated the views of a range of actors including civil society activists, EU policy-makers, and the public.

PROFESSOR RICHARD YOUNGS' research has changed perspectives and practice among EU elites, informed democratic debate among practitioners, and shaped public debate about democracy promotion. As both Professor of Politics at Warwick and Director General of the Madrid-based think-tank FRIDE, Youngs' research findings have challenged conventional wisdom on the prospects for democratisation in the Arab world; the identities of Islamist interlocutors; and the efficacy of civil society support. The influence of this research can be directly observed through the numerous commissions he has received from the European Parliament and the uptake of his subsequent reports.

The main findings of this research have yielded a range of concrete policy-relevant observations and recommendations that provide the intellectual and practical basis of his impact activities:

- Local reformers prefer external support that is more tailored to their specific context, more political, less divisive internally, more flexible and agile, and more strongly supported by Western diplomacy
- The EU should support incipient political reform in the Arab world by widening the circle of civil society interlocutors; including Islamists in a subtle fashion in mainstream development initiatives; exerting non-intrusive pressure through a nuanced use of positive conditionality; bringing security and trade policies more systematically into line with democracy policies; and relying less on exporting the EU's own rules and norms
- The EU should multi-lateralise its democracy and human rights policies, in a context in which such strategies are no longer solely a matter for the transatlantic community.

Professor Youngs' position as Director of FRIDE (rated in the 2011 Go To Think Tanks Survey as one of the top 30 think tanks in Western Europe) offers excellent access to EU policy-makers, both as research participants and as recipients of the findings. The primary impact of his research has been to inform and shape EU policy in two key areas, particularly since the Arab Spring: 1) democracy promotion; and 2) human rights.

As a direct result of this research:

- New debate has been stimulated around incentivising political reform in the European Parliament (EP)
- The European Neighbourhood Policy has been reviewed, and was revised in order to be more effective in supporting democracy promotion
- Human Rights have been mainstreamed in EU foreign policy and new networks of stakeholders have been created to include civil society leaders in policy deliberations.

Collectively, these impacts have led to new thinking on more broad based political engagement, the use of conditionality, and holistic security approaches. The main beneficiaries of the research since the Arab revolts began have been EU elites and policy-makers; the European Parliament; and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The findings of Professor Youngs' work on democracy promotion following the Arab Spring have fed directly into policy debates in the EP. Through the publication of policy recommendations as official EP documents, Youngs has informed and shaped formal parliamentary discussions.

One illustration of the concrete impact of this input is Youngs' influence on the perspective of elites working in the EEAS. The EEAS is the EU's new diplomatic service, which, since the Lisbon Treaty came into force on 1 December 2009, has been charged with running the EU's relations with the rest of the world. Youngs has advised key EEAS personnel on: EU policy approaches to supporting democracy promotion; the timing, placement, and content of public statements given by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (Baroness Catherine Ashton); and on strategies for engaging with the emerging political class across the Middle East. ●



Global Research Impact Case Study 6



ADVANCING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL POLITICS, CIVIL SOCIETY AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: PROFESSOR JAN AART SCHOLTE

Global rules and regulatory institutions have major and ever-growing importance in contemporary governance. However, connections between global governance and citizens are often weak, compromising effectiveness and legitimacy. Civil society organisations (CSOs – including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), business forums, trade unions, think tanks and social movements) offer major potential to link global governance institutions (GGIs) with affected publics. Professor Scholte's research in this area, and related provision of resources and training, has had significant impact to raise both the quantity and the quality of GGI-CSO relations.

PROFESSOR SCHOLTE'S EXTENSIVE RESEARCH HAS INVOLVED COPIOUS FIELDWORK, INCLUDING PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH OVER 900 OFFICIALS AND ACTIVISTS IN 34 COUNTRIES ON SIX CONTINENTS.

THIS RESEARCH HAS IDENTIFIED where civil society is and is not engaged with global governance. Comparatively, some CSOs and some GGIs pursue more mutual connections than others. The research has ascribed these differences in levels of interaction to several conditions of the actors involved, including competences, resources, incentives, policymaking procedures, and institutional cultures. In addition, a heritage of state-centric world order has often militated against greater GGI-CSO relations, while other deeper structural forces related to capitalist production and modern-rationalist knowledge have shaped the relative levels of access to global governance for different kinds of CSOs.

Professor Scholte's extensive research has involved copious fieldwork, including personal interviews with over 900 officials and activists in 34 countries on six continents. The main GGIs addressed include the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the World Trade Organisation (WTO), with secondary attention to the Commonwealth, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), and several United Nations (UN) agencies. The hundreds of participating CSOs range from well-known bodies such as Oxfam to highly marginalised constituencies such as indigenous peoples associations in Amazonia.

In 2009 the Independent Evaluation Office of the IMF commissioned Professor Scholte to undertake a comprehensive review of IMF-CSO relations. His resulting report has encouraged IMF initiatives such as a substantial programme to sponsor CSOs from poor countries to attend the institution's Annual and Spring Meetings, as well as plans to develop staff training on relations with CSOs.

This research has also demonstrated significant benefits from civil society to global governance, so that increases in the quantity and quality of GGI-CSO interchanges are worth pursuing. In particular CSOs can: (a) contribute information and advice not available from official sources; (b) raise important alternative issues and perspectives; (c) cultivate sensitivity to context and suitable policy adaptations in this regard; (d) sharpen policy analysis with challenges and debate; (e) provide pressure for the adoption and implementation of needed policies; and (f) bolster the accountability and legitimacy of global governance.

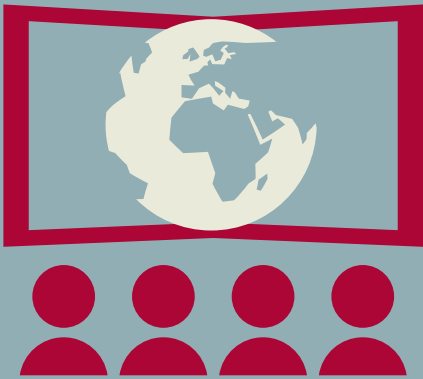
Active engagement with GGI and CSO practitioners has helped raise the quantity and quality of their interactions. In 2003, Professor Scholte drafted the IMF's 'Staff Guide for Relations with Civil Society Organizations', described by the Managing Director as 'a framework for IMF staff to understand and contribute to the expanding dialogue and therefore make it more productive'. Specifically mandated by the IMF Executive Board, the guide was circulated to all staff. The IMF also routinely distributes the guide to its CSO interlocutors. With continuing impact, Professor Scholte is currently advising the IMF on the guide's revision, including a presentation of suggested amendments at the institution's annual meeting in Tokyo in 2012.

Between 2008 and 2009 Professor Scholte provided more specific advice to the IMF African Department, consisting of six country reports based on fresh fieldwork, an internally circulated paper 'IMF Relations with Civil Society in Africa: "Quick-Win" Steps to Improved Engagement', and a seminar at IMF headquarters for leads of African country teams. As a result of Professor Scholte's country visits, IMF representatives in Congo, Malawi, Mozambique and Nigeria upgraded their relations with CSOs. At its headquarters the African Department designated a senior official for outreach and created an Africa Regional Advisory Group including several CSO members.

Research-based outreach has widely raised awareness of the possibilities of citizen engagement of global governance, in order to promote the benefits identified above. His 51 presentations to practitioner audiences in 23 countries during this REF period reached over 2,000 people. His talk at Occupy London in 2011 attracted 23,000 followers on Twitter. The Building Global Democracy Programme (BGD) quarterly newsletter with regular items on GGI-CSO relations circulated to 6,600 recipients in 162 countries. The BGD website attracted over 60,000 visits since its 2009 launch, from an average of 114 countries per month in 2012. The BGD Facebook page launched in 2010 drew nearly 1000 'friends'. A public meeting round the BGD workshop in Delhi drew over 200 participants, and the BGD workshop in Rio was covered in 70 media outlets. Professor Scholte has also given interviews on civil society in global politics to outlets such as the BBC World Service (2010) and *Financial Times* (2011). ●

IN 2009 THE INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE OF THE IMF COMMISSIONED PROFESSOR SCHOLTE TO UNDERTAKE A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF IMF-CSO RELATIONS.

POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS



Professor Shirin Rai's research on gender, depletion, and the role of women's work in national and international political economies has informed ActionAid's 'Unpaid Care Work Programme' in Africa and key personnel in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

17

Number of independent think tanks Politics and International Studies academics work with.

£353,676

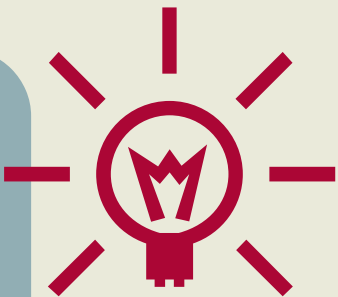


Total awarded to Professor Wyn Grant's programme 'Biological Alternatives to Chemical Pesticides in the Food Chain'.

DR GABRIELLE LYNCH'S 'EARLY WARNING AND ELECTION MONITORING' PROJECT IN KENYA – FUNDED BY THE FCO, THE DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AND THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE – HAS INFORMED THE PARADIGM IN WHICH THE UK AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS UNDERSTAND DEMOCRACY AND CONFLICT PREVENTION IN AFRICA.



30



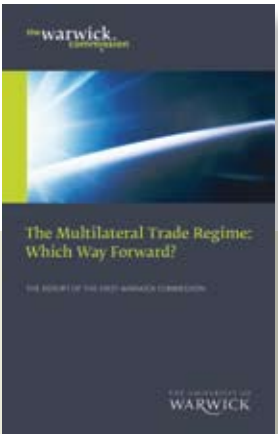
Professor Richard Youngs is a Director of FRIDE, rated in the top 30 think tanks in Western Europe.

BONSUCRO
BETTER SUGAR CANE INITIATIVE

Dr Ben Richardson is now working with Bonsucro, one of the world's biggest agricultural certification schemes. Bonsucro is composed of companies and civil society actors that collectively agree on a 'sustainability standard' against which members are audited. Among others, the standard has been adopted by the Brazilian sugar industry and major downstream buyers like BP and Shell.

Number of Professor Jan Aart Scholte followers on Twitter after his talk at Occupy London.

23,000



WARWICK COMMISSION
PIONEERED BY POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES STAFF TO ACT AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN ACADEMICS, POLICY EXPERTS AND END-USER COMMUNITIES

007
EXQUISITELY EVIL
50
YEARS OF JAMES BOND
VILLAINS

In 2011-12, Dr Christopher Moran served as principal historical consultant to the International Spy Museum in Washington DC, working on the exhibition 'Exquisitely Evil: 50 Years of James Bond Villains'.

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“I HOPE AND BELIEVE THAT THE IMPACT ADVISORY BOARD WILL BE ABLE TO ASSIST IN ENSURING THAT THE EXPERTISE AND RESEARCH CAPABILITY AVAILABLE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK HAS THE MAXIMUM RELEVANCE AND POSITIVE IMPACT ON POLICY.”
RT. HON ROBERT AINSWORTH MP, CHAIR

Bob is the Member of Parliament for Coventry North East. He has represented Coventry North East since 1992 and has held a number of ministerial positions throughout his time in parliament.

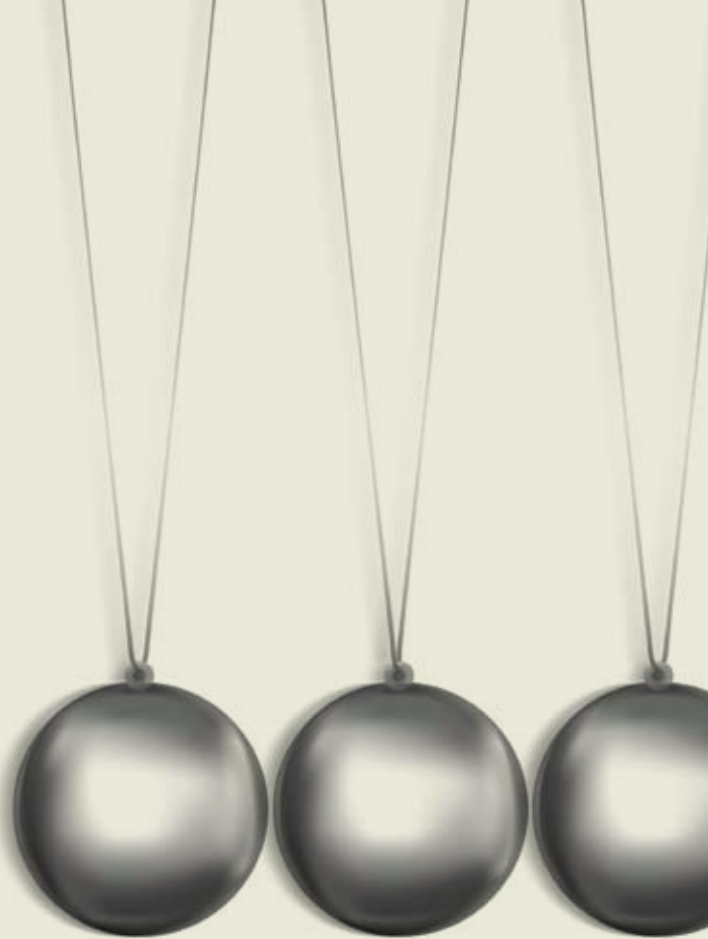
From May 2010 to September 2010 Bob held the position of Shadow Defence Secretary. He has since stepped down from the Shadow Cabinet to spend more time focusing on constituency issues, although Bob retains a keen interest in foreign affairs and was elected to the Foreign Affairs Select Committee in November 2010.

In 2012, Bob was nominated to Chair the Joint Committee on the Draft Enhanced Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Bill, which was appointed to conduct pre-legislative scrutiny into the draft Bill and the policies it seeks to implement. The Joint Committee has now concluded this work and published its Report on 27 November 2012.

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