1. Overview

The Centre for International Studies (CIS) was established in 1992 to promote and advance research in International Relations in Oxford. As a focal point for projects and activities in IR, CIS sponsors externally funded research projects, convenes conferences and seminars and hosts visiting scholars. The work of CIS involves close association with three major research programmes (the Oxford Institute for Ethics, Law and Armed Conflict, South East European Studies at Oxford and the Political Economy of Financial Markets Programme), a range of smaller research projects and the individual research of faculty and post-doctoral fellows. There are particular strengths in:

- Global order, governance and international institutions
- Global economic governance
- The changing character of war and security
- International normative theory and global justice
- The international relations of major regions of the world

One of the distinctive features of International Relations in Oxford is the international character of its faculty, its student body and its range of research partnerships. The Centre’s research programmes and projects are closely tied into international collaborative networks and active partnerships exist with, inter alia, Princeton University, NYU School of Law, Sciences-Po, Fundação Getulio Vargas in Rio de Janeiro and Fudan University in Shanghai. The Centre also seeks to maintain close links with related centres in Oxford, for example in Area Studies, Law, Development Studies, Environmental Change and Refugee Studies.

2. CIS People in 2013-14

Director:
Professor Kalypso Nicolaïdis

Management Committee:
Dr Julia Amos (Merton College)
Dr Alex Betts (Queen Elizabeth House)
Professor Richard Caplan (DPIR)
Dr Nic Cheeseman (African Studies Centre)
Dr Elizabeth Frazer (Head of Department, DPIR)
Dr John Gledhill (Queen Elizabeth House)
Dr Nandini Gooptu (Queen Elizabeth House)
Dr Todd Hall (DPIR)
Dr Emily Jones (Global Economic Governance Programme)
Dr Hartmut Mayer (St. Peter's College)
Professor Laurent Mermet (Smith School)
Professor Ian Neary (School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies)
Professor Duncan Snidal (DPIR)
Professor Monica Duffy Toft (Blavatnik School of Government)
Professor Stephen Whitefield (Former Head of Department, DPIR)

Research Fellows and Associates:
Professor Amitav Acharya
Dr Julia Amos
Dr Alex Betts
Dr Adam Bower
Mr Sam Daws
Dr Nora Fisher-Onar
Professor Christopher Goto-Jones
Dr Mehmet Karli
Dr Walter Ladwig III
Dr Rama Mani
Dr Amrita Narlikar
Dr Kerem Öktem
Dr Avi Raz
Dr Monica Serrano
Dr Stefan Szwed
Dr Ishtiaq Ahmad
Dr Othon Anastasakis
Dr Sarmila Bose
Dr Alia Brahimi
Dr Carolyn Deere
Dr Matteo Garavoglia
Mr Roger Hardy
Professor Robert Keohane
Professor Matteo Legrenzi
Mr Whit Mason
Professor Joseph Nye
Dr Kenneth Payne
Professor Sir Adam Roberts
Professor Henry Shue
Mr Max Watson
Lord John Alderdice
Mr Scott Atran
Dr Jane Boulden
Dr Richard Davis
Dr Dana Eyre
Dr Evelyn Goh
Dr Emily Jones
Mr Philip Knodel
Professor Gil Loescher
Dr Antonio Missiroli
Dr Chukwumerije Okereke
Dr Jochen Prantl
Dr David Rodin
Dr Devi Sridhar

Oxford Faculty associated with CIS:
Professor Simon Caney
Professor Anne Deighton
Dr Louise Fawcett
Professor Rosemary Foot
Professor Timothy Garton Ash
Professor Guy Goodwin-Gill
Professor Andrew Hurrell
Professor Yuen Foong Khong
Professor Vaughan Lowe
Professor Neil MacFarlane
Professor Walter Mattli
Dr Karma Nabulsi
Professor Hew Strachan
Professor Jennifer Welsh
Professor Ngaire Woods
Dr Emily Jones
Mr Philip Knodel
Professor Gil Loescher
Dr Antonio Missiroli
Dr Chukwumerije Okereke
Dr Jochen Prantl
Dr David Rodin
Dr Devi Sridhar

Coordinator, Centre for International Studies:
Mr Matthew Kennedy
3. Financial Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Summary (1st August 2013 - 31st July 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CIS CT5013</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014 Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit from 2013-2014 CIS Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget for 2014-2015</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Research

CIS Associated Research Programmes

- **The Oxford Institute for Ethics, Law and Armed Conflict (ELAC)**

ELAC is a leading global centre for the interdisciplinary study of the ethics, law, and politics of armed conflict. Directed by Professor Jennifer Welsh (Politics, EUI), Dr David Rodin (Philosophy) and Dr Dapo Akande (Law), and Associate Directors Dr Janina Dill (DPIR) and Dr Hugo Slim (DPIR) its central aim is to strengthen law, norms and institutions to restrain, regulate and prevent armed conflict.

ELAC’s current research includes a ‘Project on the Law Relating to Humanitarian Relief Operations in Armed Conflict’. Funded by OCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) and in collaboration with the ‘Human Right for Future Generations Project’ (HRFG), it will develop a Guide to the Law Regulating Humanitarian Relief Operations in Armed Conflict. The project is led by Dr Dapo Akande and Ms Emanuela Gillard (Senior Research Fellow at ELAC). In July 2014, ELAC jointly organised with HRFG and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) the ‘Second Transatlantic Workshop on International Law and Armed Conflict’. This two day workshop was attended by leading academic and military lawyers and officials from the UK, the US, and the Canadian governments to discuss issues related to current challenges pertaining to armed conflict and the applicable law.

Dr Hugo Slim continued his roundtable discussions with NGOs and humanitarian agencies participating in and supporting ELAC’s ‘Humanitarian Ethics’ project and co-convened a conference on ‘Humanitarian Worker: Personal Ethics, Psychology and Lifestyle’ with Ms Anaïs Rességuier in December 2013. The interdisciplinary conference involved European researchers and humanitarian practitioners. ELAC also held its fifth Annual Workshop on the ethics of war at Merton College in September 2014. The workshop organised by Dr Janina Dill focused on ‘Forcible Alternatives of War’. The leading journal of moral philosophy, *Ethics*, published in 2014 a special edition on the topic of ‘Ending Wars’ consisting of six papers presented at the 2011 ELAC Annual Workshop. The volume features papers by ELAC affiliated researchers Dr David
Rodin and Professor Cecile Fabre. ELAC held a conference on the ‘Legal Remedies for Corruptions’ organised by ELAC Visiting Fellow Ms Vuyelwa Kuuya in June 2014 in collaboration with the Open Societies Foundation, and the Justice Initiative. The purpose of the conference was to discuss how litigation, based on innovative legal approaches, has been useful in challenging, mitigating, remediating and deterring corruption. ELAC also organised a range of lectures, including weekly seminars on ‘Culture, Religion and Contemporary Geopolitics’; a book launch of Professor Michael Bothe’s *New Rules for Victims of Armed Conflicts: Commentary on the Two 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 Second Edition*; a book workshop jointly organised with CIS on Hugo Slim’s upcoming book on humanitarian ethics; and a lunchtime seminar on ‘International Relations and the International Criminal Court’ with Visiting Fellow Dr Matthew Killingsworth.

ELAC is an autonomous programme hosted by the Department of Politics and International Relations with close links with CIS and many of those working within CIS.

Details of ELAC and its research, news, publications and events in 2013-2014 can be found at: [www.elac.ox.ac.uk](http://www.elac.ox.ac.uk)

> **Interdepartmental Programme on Justice and Democracy beyond the State**

The Interdepartmental Programme on Justice and Democracy beyond the State convened by Professors Eleftheriadis, Miller, Nicolaidis and Van Parijs, from the Law School, DPIR and ULB respectively entered a hiatus in the year 2013-14 due to political events of the year in which Philippe Van Parijs was involved. A new series of events and studies is planned for 2014-15.

> **Political Economy of Financial Markets Programme (PEFM)**

The Political Economy of Financial Markets Programme (PEFM) aims to shed light on the way in which institutions, including macroeconomic policy frameworks, interact with financial markets. In the wake of the global and euro area crises, it seeks to promote a better understanding of financial markets and to contribute to improved policy formulation and execution in the future. The programme was established in October 2012 at the European Studies Centre, St Antony’s College, Oxford. Its main activities are to carry out research, hold seminars and workshops, and publish findings in outlets that range from academic articles and books to policy briefings and op-ed pieces in the international press. It was launched with a joint seminar by Patricia Clavin (Professor of International History) and David Vines (Professor of Economics) on the question what lessons can be learned from the 1920s and 1930s, illustrating the programme’s interdisciplinary approach.

Three initial research groups were set up at the outset, bringing together academics, officials and market participants:

- The first research topic concerns experience with Financial Integration in Europe – why this has not lived up to expectations, and implications for banking and fiscal union. Preliminary findings were presented in February 2013 in a lecture hosted by Oxonia (the Oxford Institute for Economic Policy);
• The second current research topic is Regulatory Capture – exploring the question how relations between bankers and regulators evolved, and how they interacted with political and ideological influences in a wider ‘regulatory space’, during the run-up to the global financial crisis. A draft paper entitled ‘Regulatory Capture Revisited’ was presented at a workshop on ‘Fundamental Issues in Regulation’, convened by the Foundation for Law, Justice and Society at Wolfson College, Oxford, in March 2013;

• The third research topic under study at present is Macroeconomic Policies and Financial Stability – focusing on the question how monetary and fiscal policy regimes can build in the capacity to respond to destabilising imbalances in the private sector, without jeopardizing transparency and accountability. Papers are in preparation on ‘Fiscal Policy under EMU’ and on ‘The Power of Credit’.

Several future research priorities have been identified. These include, first, shadow banking; and second, the impact of advanced economy financial policies on emerging market countries – on both of which some joint work is planned with the Global Economic Governance programme at University College, Oxford. The use of macroprudential tools will also be studied, in the context of a broader question how to assign and calibrate economic policy instruments to pre-empt and react to destabilising financial cycles. A further priority is to assess where quantitative approaches can help bring precision and/or predictive power to political-economic work on financial markets.

The work of PEFM is overseen by an Academic Steering Committee whose members are Christopher Adam (Professor of Development Economics); Othon Anastasakis (Director of the European Studies Centre); Kalypso Nicolaidis (Professor of International Relations); David Vines (Professor of Economics); and Max Watson (Director of PEFM).

Core funding for the programme has been assured by a grant from the Financial Market Policies Foundation (www.fmpf.org).

➢ South East European Studies at Oxford (SEESOX)

During the academic year 2013-14, SEESOX convened a series of seminars and conferences on matters relating to the region of South East Europe and produced a number of relevant publications. Some of the most important events which stand out from the rich yearly programme include, first, in November 2013 the organisation of a high level seminar on the normalisation between Serbia and Kosovo, which was attended by scholars and policy makers involved directly in the negotiations and normalisation process. The outcome of this seminar was a report which was presented to the House of Lords in London and the Council of Europe in Athens. In February 2014, in parallel to its weekly annual seminar series, SEESOX hosted its Annual Lecture with Prime Minister of Albania Edi Rama, in a fully attended Nissan Lecture Theatre. Finally in May 2014, SEESOX convened a symposium on the 100 years from the start of the First World War, where a number of eminent historians discussed the legacy of 1914 on the region of South East Europe. In addition, the A.G. Leventis/SEESOX Visiting Fellow Dr Tryfon Bampilis convened a day workshop on the subject of the rise of the Golden Dawn in Greece and comparisons with other European countries. Additional workshops and seminars included a focus on Turkish politics and society, Serbia’s accession to the EU and a political economy high level seminar regarding economic and banking matters in the region. In all these activities,
SEESOX cooperated with partners such as the Department of Politics and International Relations (DPIR) and COMPAS in Oxford, the EBRD, NATO and FCO, the Central Banks of Albania and Bosnia-Herzegovina and with Universities and Institutes abroad such as Simon Fraser in Vancouver, Sacramento State University, El Cano Institute in Madrid and the American College in Thessaloniki.

CIS Research Projects

- Civil Resistance and Power Politics: Domestic and International Dimensions (Professor Sir Adam Roberts, Professor Timothy Garton Ash and others)

The Centre for International Studies, together with the European Studies Centre at St Antony’s College, has continued the Oxford University research project on ‘Civil Resistance and Power Politics: Domestic and International Dimensions’. The project is currently scheduled to continue until 31 August 2015.

Most of the project’s activities in 2013–14 have been connected with the Arab Spring and its consequences. These events have drawn attention to tragic connections between civil resistance and power politics. The project is preparing a collection of studies of civil resistance in the Arab Spring, edited jointly by Adam Roberts, Michael Willis (Director of the Middle East Centre at St Antony’s College), and Timothy Garton Ash. Publication is planned for 2015. This book will address the various movements with a combination of empathy, scholarly rigour and intellectual detachment. In particular, it will seek answers to some specific and seldom-examined questions raised by the events of the Arab Spring of which the following are examples only. What were the historical origins and precedents of civil resistance in the countries concerned? Was it largely an indigenous phenomenon, or was it organized or encouraged from outside? To what extent are there generic similarities between the cases of civil resistance in the Arab Spring – and indeed between them and earlier cases elsewhere? Was the initial success of the movements in overthrowing rulers in Tunisia and Egypt misleading – both because, in those countries, building a constitutional political order proved to be a longer and harder task; and because, elsewhere, some existing regimes had a greater degree of legitimacy or capacity for survival? And, while civil resistance is often seen as an alternative to power politics, what part did it play in a chain of events that resulted in civil war (e.g. Libya and Syria)? And what part did it play in triggering external military interventions which were either defended on the grounds of support for civil resisters (Libya), or were directed against such resisters (Bahrain)? Did the revolutions of the Arab Spring contribute to the emergence of power vacuums, for example in Sinai and in parts of Yemen? Have they also contributed unintentionally to the emergence of a new authoritarianism in several countries?

The project’s original publication, Civil Resistance and Power Politics (Oxford University Press, 2009; paperback 2011) is continuing to attract attention. Work has been ongoing on further updating and improving the Wikipedia article on Civil Resistance, which has been averaging about 2,800 hits per month.

During 2013–14 the project received additional research funding from the late Professor Nina Byers of the University of California at Los Angeles. Further details about this research project,
including past and ongoing activities, may be found on the project’s main website: http://cis.politics.ox.ac.uk/research/Projects/civ_res.asp.

Emerging Powers, Order, and the Globalization of International Society
(Professor Andrew Hurrell, Montague Burton Professor of International Relations and Fellow, Balliol College)

This programme of work is led by Professor Andrew Hurrell but draws on a number of other Oxford faculty, post-doctoral fellows and doctoral students. Applications are welcomed for doctoral and post-doctoral work in the areas covered by the programme.

There are three distinctive features of this work.

In the first place, we can understand very little about power transitions and power diffusion unless we keep firmly in mind, first, that power is a social category and, second, that power diffusion on its own tells us nothing at all unless we relate it to some conception of international or global order. The fundamental questions relate not to power transitions but to potential order transitions. Power has to be understood within the social structures of hierarchy within a now global international society and within the logics of social and institutional closure by which that hierarchy has been reproduced – but which have also provided niches for contestation and challenge. And, in terms of the foreign policy of individual countries, we need to understand the importance of demands for status and recognition, the legacy of past experiences of marginalization and humiliation, and the continuing role of demands for justice and fairness.

Second, globalization and the inter-state politics of power transitions and emergence need to be viewed together and from a strongly historical perspective. Globalization should not be seen in contradistinction to the state. In part this follows from the deep connections between the drivers of globalization in particular periods and patterns of inter-national and inter-imperial politics. In part, and more fundamentally, the most taken-for-granted aspect of globalization has been the globalization of the nation-state. For the first time in human history there is a single global political system with a set of legal and political institutions, diplomatic practices, and accompanying ideologies that developed in Europe and then the wider western world and which, in the traditional parlance, ‘expanded’ to form a global international society. A central question about the idea of ‘emergence’ is therefore concerned with the ways in which the rise of today’s emerging and regional powers may be said to constitute a challenge to this historically constructed western order.

Third, addressing these questions requires a new approach to the global study of International Relations. This certainly involves seeking to pluralize and to relativize the study of IR and questioning the mainstream that is often unaware of the deeply western-centric character of its assumed historical narratives, its allegedly universal theoretical categories, and its political preoccupations. But it should also seek to de-centre other regional or cultural perspectives and to problematize unreflective ‘non-western’ theories. In addition to opening up regional or country-specific perspectives, differently situated scholars need to be encouraged to theorize about their own experience, whether empirically or normatively; and whether this means connecting with western social science or mounting a challenge to it. In practice, this involves paying close attention to the relationship between International Relations and Area Studies, to the
methodological issues involved in the comparative study of political thought across the world; and engagement with the methodologies of global history, including encouraging research involving new archival material in different parts of the emerging world.

**Specific Projects**

**The Post-Atlantic Age: A 21st Century Concert of Powers**

While globalisation continues to make the headlines, the old instincts of national power politics are still alive, with growing talk of a return of geopolitics. For many, there are plausible grounds for believing that these dangers might best be tamed by a more explicit attempt to promote new forms of concert diplomacy. On the one hand, collaboration amongst the major established and rising powers would help to mitigate the widely-discussed dangers of power transitions and increased multi-polarity; and on the other, such collaboration would provide the essential framework for the sorts of more elaborate forms of multilateralism and global governance that globalisation seems to require.

Examples of peaceful management of great power relations are rare. The European Concert of the 19th century, the ‘Concert of Europe’, is one of the few templates which history supplies. The project does not seek to apply 19th century models directly to 21st century realities. Instead it uses historical and theoretical understandings of major power groupings or concerts to shed light on the dilemmas of contemporary global governance. The project is based at the Peace Research Institute in Frankfurt and is funded by a grant of around one million euros by the VolkswagenStiftung, the Compagnia di San Paolo, and the Riksbankens Jubileumsfond as part of their ‘Europe and Global Challengers’ programme.

The project is now at the start of its fourth year. It began by looking in detail at the historical story of the Concert, with participants drawn from a wide range of established and emerging powers. The second conference looked at national perspectives, and the third conference was devoted to discussion of a major policy paper. The policy paper can be downloaded here.

We have also put it on PRIFs website, where it can be downloaded here: [http://hsfk.de/fileadmin/downloads/PolicyPaper_ATwentyFirstCenturyConcertofPowers.pdf](http://hsfk.de/fileadmin/downloads/PolicyPaper_ATwentyFirstCenturyConcertofPowers.pdf)

The final conference took place in October 2014 in Locarno and was concerned with the planning of an edited academic volume. Also on the PRIF website you can find a short report on our Locarno meeting: [http://hsfk.de/Newsdetail.25.0.html?tx_ttnews[tt_news]=1360&tx_ttnews[backPid]=5&cHash=97d7fecdc4&L=1](http://hsfk.de/Newsdetail.25.0.html?tx_ttnews[tt_news]=1360&tx_ttnews[backPid]=5&cHash=97d7fecdc4&L=1)

One of the central aims of the project is to support post-doctoral researchers. Dr Adam Humphreys worked with Andrew Hurrell on various papers for the project (‘Concerts of Power in History and Theory’; ‘Concerts of Power in the British Foreign Policy Tradition’; and ‘Soft Theory, Ideal Types and the Theory/History Relationship’). He is now a lecturer in International Relations at the University of Reading and will be author of a chapter in the final edited volume on *Situating Concerts as a Mode of Ordering in World Politics*. Dr Nicola Horsburgh was a postdoctoral fellow on the project before taking up her British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship in the Department of Politics and International Relations. Nicola is an expert on Chinese nuclear policy. Together with Andrew Hurrell, she is contributing a chapter to the edited volume on the
relevance of concert-style ideas to the emerging global nuclear order. Dr Mihaela Papa worked on the project in January and again in June 2014 as a post-doctoral researcher, examining, first, the relationship of emerging powers with the global legal order and, second, the specific role of the BRICs as a grouping.

A final short-term post-doctoral fellowship will be available in the first half of 2015. The end date of the project is 30th June 2015.

**Power and Region in a Multipolar World (PRIMO)**

PRIMO (Power and Regions in a Multipolar World) is a large-scale 3.5 million euro EU-funded doctoral training network established under the Mare Curie Initial Training Network Programme. It involves a network of universities in Germany, the UK, Turkey, China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Russia and Portugal, as well as non-academic institutional participation. Jaguar/Tata is a full partner and a range of think-tanks, media organizations, and firms will provide internship opportunities under the programme. The programme starts from the premise that the importance of non-western regions and certain of their leading states – notably Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, the so-called BRICS states – for international politics and the world economy is rapidly growing. However the nature of these processes, their consequences for global governance, and the material and social power dynamics of BRICS states’ rise vis-à-vis international institutions and powers such as the EU and the US are far from clear. The core goal of PRIMO is therefore to encourage the rigorous and critical study of the actions, relations, processes and mechanisms of the BRICS states, both in their own regions and with well-established powers, multilateral institutions and non-state actors. The programme combines theoretical approaches, a rigorous mixed research methodology, practical training, and the acquisition of substantial empirical knowledge.

Oxford’s participation in the programme involves:

- A two-year Post-Doctoral Fellow/Experienced Researcher, Dr Beverly Loke. Her research interests revolve around great power responsibility, international order and the international relations of the Asia-Pacific. She is currently working on two main projects. The first involves developing a conceptual framework for the systematic study of emerging powers, as well as examining their role and impact in global governance. The second is a book manuscript that interrogates the concept of ‘great power responsibility’ and directs this inquiry toward a historical and comparative study of China and the United States;

- A fully-funded three-year Doctoral Studentship/Early Stage Researcher. Mingde Wang has interests in political psychology in international politics, strategic and security studies, and international relations theory. His research project is aimed at theorizing trust and mistrust in international politics, and examining the causal impact of this psychological dimension of power on strategic cohesion among complex networks of alliances. Empirically, the project will be structured around a comparative analysis of Asia-Pacific alliance systems during and after the Cold War, which may further scholarly understanding of emerging patterns of relations between hegemonic and rising powers;
• Oxford also hosts the Doctoral Student/Early Stage Researcher employed through Jaguar Land Rover. Miklós Lázár’s research concentrates on the impact of ideas about autarky on regional integration and its relationship to other politico-economic drivers of integration. In addition to his previous academic training, he has experience in industrial policy analysis, trade diplomacy and economic planning;

• In terms of substantive issues, Oxford is contributing to the overall conceptual framework for the programme, as well as work by different members of the Oxford PRIMO team on emerging powers and the changing character of global governance, and on global governance and the diffusion of social and environmental standards;

• In terms of activities, Oxford organized an initial meeting in early September 2014 and participated fully in the first Annual Summer School that took place in Hamburg from 29th September to 10th October 2014. Oxford will organize a methods training workshop on ‘How to Study Global IR’ in May 2015; and will host the third Annual Conference in September 2016. The programme will also involve policy outreach activities, both in Oxford and especially in the final annual conference to be held in Brussels, and a schools outreach event.

Global Institutional Reform
Together with Professor John Ikenberry (Princeton University and Eastman Professor in Oxford, 2013-2014) Professor Hurrell hosted the ‘Fourth Global Institutional Reform Workshop’. This took place in Oxford on 6th and 7th June 2014, supported by the Future of Multilateralism Project at Princeton, the Global Summitry Project at the Munk School, University of Toronto, the International Institutions and Global Governance Program at the Council on Foreign Relations and the Munk School. A report of the meeting can be viewed here.

Re-imagining the Global Nuclear Order
This Oxford-Stanford project seeks to bring together historians and political scientists from western and non-western countries to examine the changing interaction between the international system and the global nuclear order. A major research workshop will take place in late September 2015. The goal is to examine the various ideas, institutions, norms and practices that comprise the global nuclear order and to identify the changing historical conditions within the international system that have either prevented or facilitated their realization. It will explore to what extent the global nuclear order has in turn affected the potential for conflict within the international system by contributing to the establishment and diffusion of globally-shared rules, norms and values of nuclear restraint and nuclear non-proliferation.

The meeting seeks to bring together historians and international relations specialists, both those working on nuclear issues but also leading figures in academic debates about global order. One important dimension of the workshop is directly relevant to Oxford’s overall work on emerging powers and will look at the changing cast of players in the global nuclear order, both state and non-state.

This workshop project is being organized by Professor Andrew Hurrell, Professor David Holloway, Dr Francesca Giovannini and Dr Nicola Horsburgh. Professor David Holloway is one of the world’s leading historians of nuclear affairs and teaches at Stanford University. Dr
Giovannini is Programme Officer, Global Security and International Affairs at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (which will be funding the meeting) and completed her doctoral thesis in Oxford on the role of regional powers in global nuclear governance. Dr Nicola Horsburgh is a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow and former Oxford IR doctoral student in the Department of Politics and International Relations and works on China and nuclear order.

**Contested Narratives of the Global**

In April 2014 the Global History Group in Oxford led by Professor James Belich of the History Faculty was awarded a Leverhulme Trust International Network grant of £125,000 for a project on ‘Global Nodes, Global Orders: Macro- and Micro-histories of Globalization’. This involves collaboration with Princeton, Konstanz, Kolkata, and Leiden. Although anchored in global history one purpose is to look at global order from both a global history and an international relations perspective. This part of the project will involve work between Andrew Hurrell (Oxford), Professor John Ikenberry (Princeton and Eastman Professor in Oxford 2013-2014) and Karoline Postel-Vinay (Director of Research, CERI, Sciences-Po and previously extensively involved in joint activities under the Oxford-Sciences Po collaboration).

Rather than trying to uncover country or region-specific conceptions of global order, the aim of this project is to understand how major states and regions in different parts of the world have constructed particular narratives of the global and of the nature of the global system; how the historical processes of change, development and time inherent in these narratives are understood; and how the policies and positions of their countries towards global order are shaped by these narratives – whether in opposition to particular western understandings or in seeking to build on alternative stories based on different historical or cultural traditions.

**Andrew Hurrell**

During the academic year 2013-2014 Andrew Hurrell gave the E H Carr Memorial Lecture Aberystwyth on International Society and Global Capitalism, and keynote addresses to the Brazilian National Association of Social Sciences and to the Colombian International Relations Association on the global study of international relations. He gave a short course on international law and global governance at the Law Faculty, University of São Paulo in September 2013; was S Rajaratnam Professor of Strategic Studies, RSIS, Singapore, in January 2014; and a visiting professor at CERI, Sciences-Po in Paris in May and June 2014. He gave papers at a conference at EUI in December 2013 on ‘Global Governance from Regional Perspectives: A Critical View’; and an inter-disciplinary workshop in Princeton in September 2014 on ‘Globalization and the Social Sciences’. He hopes to draw together his recent work in these areas in a new monograph entitled *The Hierarchical Society*.

- **Global Trade Ethics** (Professor Kalypso Nicolaidis, Dr Carolyn Deere and Dr Emily Jones)

In November 2013, the Global Trade Ethics project held a workshop on ‘Global Economic Justice’. At the workshop Kalypso Nicolaidis (Centre for International Studies) and Emily Jones (CIS) hosted leading academics from law, political theory, and international relations, to scrutinise the role of international trade as an engine of distributive justice, and how it is a powerful mechanism for both creating and allocating wealth.
Frank Garcia (Professor of Law, Boston College Law School) presented his new book *Global Justice and International Economic Law: Three Takes* (CUP 2013). A lively debate ensued, focused on the need to distinguish between economic transactions that are predatory, coercive or exploitative, and those that are fully consented to, and whether consent is a sufficient or necessary criterion for justice in trade. Participants included Simon Caney (Professor of Political Theory), David Miller (Professor of Political Theory) and Leif Wenar (Chair of Ethics at King’s College London).

- **Measuring Peace Consolidation** (Professor Richard Caplan)

Professor Richard Caplan is organising a Wilton Park conference in relation to this project on 15-17 October 2014 with the support of DPIR/CIS, the British Academy, the Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre (NOREF), the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The purpose of the conference is to discuss evaluation of peacebuilding efforts among analysts and representatives of donor governments, multilateral organisations and NGOs. Several of the sessions will look at and compare current evaluation practices – specifically, whether and how various peacebuilders assess progress towards achievement of a sustainable peace. Programme available at: [https://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/conference/wp1355](https://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/conference/wp1355)

With the support of the UK Department for International Development (DFID), Richard Caplan has also established a collaboration with the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) – the Secretariat of the UN Peacebuilding Commission – to undertake research to identify factors that contribute to post-conflict peace stabilization. The research has two parallel streams: a quantitative analysis using a global panel data set to analyse the duration of peace as a function of various covariates, such as economic growth, aid, elections, military personnel and expenditure, regional autonomy etc, and a qualitative analysis examining the peace consolidation process in six ‘post-conflict’ cases: Liberia, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Nepal, Timor-Leste and El Salvador. The two streams are being conducted in parallel and midway through the project they will intersect: insights from the individual cases will provide input for the statistical model and findings from the statistical model will inform the case studies. Richard Caplan is conducting the research jointly with Anke Hoeffler (Economics) and Henk-Jan Brinkman (PBSO). The case studies are being produced by country experts. The expected output is a research report for DFID and a peer-reviewed journal article.

- **Oxford International History Research Network (OIHRN)** (Co-ordinator: Professor Anne Deighton)

The International History Research Network continues to inform its members and interested parties about current developments in relevant literature, about seminars and research prizes, and the state of archival research.

- **Rethinking Europe in a Non-European World (RENEW)** (Professor Kalypso Nicolaidis)

The Programme RENEW was focussed on the production of a series of publications encapsulating some of its key findings and cooperative endeavours. The editors continued to put together the major publication *Echoes of Empire: Memory, Identity and Colonial Legacies* (edited by
Nicolaidis, Sebe and Maas) by IB Tauris to be published in January 2015. RENEW coordinator Kalypso Nicolaidis also edited a special issue of Conflict and Cooperation Normative Power Europe Revisited, with Richard Whitman. Along with Edward Keene, and PhD student Claire Vergerio, she participated in a major conference organised by LSE in the fall of 2013 on ‘Standards of Civilization’. This resulted in a collective contribution to the special issue of Millennium by Nicolaidis, Kalypso, Claire Vergerio, Nora Onar Fisher and Juri Viehoff, titled ‘From Metropolis to Microcosmos: Europe’s New Standards of Civilisation’ (Millennium-Journal of International Studies 42.3 (2014): 718-745).


In addition, Nora Onar Fisher, CIS Research Associate, presented in May 2013 on ‘Critical Junctures?: Complexity and the Post-Colonial Nation-State’ from which she published a lead article (with Jame Liu and Mark Woodward), in International Journal of Intercultural Relations. This is based in part on her article with Nicolaidis on the ‘decentering agenda’ and is the lead piece of a special issue of the same journal which she co-edited on ‘Historical Trajectories, Critical Junctures and Nation-Building: The Influence of the Past on Possible Futures’.

> Conflict, Intervention and Social (Re)construction (Dana Eyre and Whit Mason)

Since the end of the Cold War, international interventions have increasingly tried to create stable, peaceful states aligned with the norms that underpin the international system. They have virtually always fallen short of their goals, often spectacularly so. Indecision about how to respond to the deepening catastrophe in Syria reflects this record of failure. The threats that have prompted interventions - to human security within states and to international security among them - seem unlikely to diminish. More effective forms of intervention are urgently needed.

CISR is predicated on the notion that conflict must be addressed in the minds of conflict actors and that both the disposition that perpetuates conflict and the disposition that underpins a coalition for peace result from social processes. The challenge for interveners is to understand how they can catalyse, shape and amplify the social processes that replace the social constructions that perpetuate conflict with those that sustain peace.

A number of fields have developed insights into the processes involved in such change. CISR will bring together these insights and, in collaboration with practitioners, consider what implications they have for how interventions - ranging from small state-building projects like the EU’s rule of law mission in Georgia to huge civil-military occupations like Kosovo and Iraq - could be more effectively organised and carried out, or whether they might better be avoided altogether.
In November 2013 OxPeace co-sponsored an excellent day conference on the peace process in Colombia, organised by Annette Idler, a student member of the OxPeace Committee. Various further lectures and seminars have been co-sponsored over the course of the year, including a multidisciplinary two-day symposium on ‘Forgiveness in Restorative Justice’ in June 2014. In March 2014 OxPeace collaborated with the International Peace and Development Training Centre (IPDTC) to offer a three-day basic introductory course on practical peacebuilding, and a two-day executive course on prevention of armed conflict. These proved popular with graduate students, of whom about thirty participated among a mix of students, staff, and practitioners.

OxPeace held its annual Conference in May 2014 on the theme ‘No Wars? New Wars? Peacemaking in new contexts’, with a dinner address by Prof Mary Kaldor, plenaries on learning from WW I with Heather Jones, Huw Strachan and Margaret Macmillan, and on the future of conflict with Monica Toft, and sessions on peace processes in the Balkans and Burma/Myanmar, and on the roles of the media and the arts. This was attended by about a hundred participants.

The DPIR having expressed the wish to establish a Chair in Peace Studies, OxPeace has now set up a fundraising project, with a dedicated fundraiser and with the development officers for Social Sciences, to raise the endowment for this Chair.

My research has evolved over the past year from my previous focus on the role of religion in peacebuilding and governance to cover three issues:

- Transformative justice and its impact on peacebuilding
- Creative peacebuilding and the role of art and artists in war
- The role of women in building peace and shaping future governance

**Transformative Justice and Peacebuilding**

My PhD thesis at the University of Cambridge, submitted in 1999 and published by Polity Blackwell in 2002 as *Beyond Retribution: Seeking Justice in the Shadows of War*, sought to expand the narrow focus of the newly emerging field of transitional justice. It argued that transitional justice needed to expand from an exclusive focus on political injustice to also address social injustice and root causes of conflict on one hand and legal injustice and abuses of rule of law. Over the past 12 years, the field has indeed expanded to first include rule of law and now more gradually to focus on development issues.

Meanwhile, my experiences as a scholar and practitioner in war-torn countries made evident to me that despite advances and innovations in transitional justice, there were major lacunae that were not being addressed. My recent research projects in affiliation with CIS firstly on R2P and culture, and secondly on religion and peacebuilding, enabled me to understand these lacunae much better and their consequences much better.
In May 2012, I was invited to give a keynote at the global symposium on victimology in The Hague, where I exposed these lacunae and the failure of peacebuilders generally and TJ advocates specifically to build lasting just peace. I articulated the need for transitional justice to actually be transformative and not just transitional or ephemeral. The challenge that TJ and peacebuilding actors must undertake is to bring about a transformation of both victims and perpetrators as well as of the society that has been ripped apart by war. This needs a more integrated or holistic approach than at present. I proposed that in order to be transformative, peacebuilders and TJ advocates had to ground their political and legal mechanisms in a much deeper understanding of the cultural, ecological and metaphysical dimensions of the conflict. They also had to rely much more on local actors and be less externally led. I drew on case studies from Africa, Asia, the Middle East and South America to demonstrate how this more integral and holistic approach to justice might have a more transformative effect on victims and societies as a whole and avoid the high rate of relapse into conflict in societies ostensibly engaged in peacebuilding.

This approach articulated in 2012 was extremely well received. I was asked to prepare a chapter on this subject for a volume entitled Justice for Victims just published this summer by Routledge. I was also asked by the Intersentia Transitional Justice series to elaborate this keynote into a full length monograph.

On the practical side, I was thereafter asked to give seminars on transformative justice at different conferences as well as to government officials and policy makers in transitional countries like Myanmar and Afghanistan. Clearly policy makers in transitional countries find this approach extremely helpful as it relates closely to their lived experiences.

As the Arab and Middle East conflicts and transformations unfold, there is a deep interest in the region in these issues of post-conflict and transitional justice. I sit on the board of two major regional institutes in the Middle East region (Foundation for the Future in Jordan and UNESCO-CISH International Centre for Human Sciences in Lebanon), and have followed regional evolutions closely. There is a particularly deep resonance of my approach to justice and peacebuilding in this region, due to the deep cultural, ecological and metaphysical roots of conflict and injustice in the Middle East. As I submit this report I am at a regional MENA conference co-organised by the UN and regional organisations on justice in Tunis, where I was again asked to present my approach. I have used each of these opportunities to also gather feedback from national policy makers and civil society actors in these transitional countries to further develop and fine-tune my approach and adapt it to these diverse realities.

In February 2014, OTJR invited me to present this approach at Oxford at a joint seminar on conflict and justice with Professor Jeremy Sarkin of South Africa, which also drew a diverse audience and led to a very fruitful and rich discussion.

Enriched by all these inputs over the past two years, I have been working to consolidate this research. I plan to complete the full-length manuscript on transformative justice in the next months and at the latest by April-May 2015. This research has benefitted enormously from my association with CIS, for which I am most grateful.
Creative Peacebuilding and the role of Art and Artists in war

My interest in the unusual, unexpected and diverse impacts and influences of artists and diverse artistic expressions in the terrain of war emerged as early as June 2000 during my work with Oxfam GB as a regional conflict policy advisor. It has expanded and evolved ever since.

The research project on R2P and culture conducted at CIS with the Graduate Centre of the City University of New York enabled me to explore this subject further and to consolidate and bring together a wealth of research and interviews in diverse countries. I condensed these findings on the surprising ways in which art emerges amidst conflict and how politically engaged poets, and artists actually influenced events before, during and after mass atrocities within the chapter I authored in the volume I co-edited with Professor Weiss for this research (R2P: Cultural Perspectives from the Global South, Routledge, 2011).

The presentations I made of these findings at the UN, in international fora and in academic settings led to a surge of interest and intense discussions on the subtle ways in which art in its diverse forms informs and influences decisions and events in the tense, divisive and silenced contexts of conflict and war. It became clear why and how such art could be of major political relevance in ways not previously recognised (this is completely unrelated to ‘art therapy’ and other such therapeutic uses of art by humanitarian actors etc).

In this recent period, a considerable interest has grown in this subject, with a multiplicity of research and policy initiatives. I have received several letters of interest from researchers and prospective students as well. Also, as an example, the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights has expanded her remit to address the importance of art and artistic expressions and bring it to the attention of the UN Human Rights Council.

In February 2012 I was invited to give a keynote opening speech at a global conference in the University of Melbourne on art and historical justice. Several such invitations in diverse fora followed since then on the topic of art and conflict. Further, I made use of visits to countries like Lebanon and Palestine to meet with politically engaged artists and gather their testimonies.

In May 2014, I invited humanist artist William Kelly, former Dean of the Melbourne School of Arts to Oxford and helped arrange a range of speaking engagements for him to present his lifetime’s work on art, conflict and human rights. OTJR again invited us both to present a joint seminar on art and justice. At Oxpeace in May 2014, I proposed a panel on art and violent conflict, with diverse artists including William Kelly, Chipo Chung from Zimbabwe, Taghreed Elsanhouri from Sudan and Raymond Watson from Northern Ireland, and myself, which was chaired by Hugo Slim of ELAC. I also began offering testimonies and poems I had written based on my encounters in warzones with war affected, peace activists and artists, as a way to engage diverse stakeholders in open deep and transformative dialogue.

Over this period, I have gathered a wealth of material, testimonies and interviews with artists in a range of countries across all continents. Again, I have been urged by scholars, practitioners and artists to bring together these different strands of my work on art and conflict within a full length manuscript. This is not quite as advanced as my research on transformative justice but again I do hope this will be completed at the latest by September or October 2015.
**Women, Peacebuilding and Future Governance**

Over the past three years there has been a spike of interest in the UN and international community in two related issues: first the role of women in peace and security and global governance, and second the rising violence against women around the world. The UN SG himself has taken a lead on this issue as has the UK government over the past year. These trends form the backdrop to my involvement in this issue over the past year.

In October-November 2013, following many months of preparation and dialogue, I coordinated and convened a group of 20 women leaders from diverse disciplinary backgrounds ranging from all continents to a meeting just outside Oxford co-chaired by Dr Scilla Elworthy (founder of Oxford Research Group), Professor Jean Houston (Chancellor of Meridian University USA), and myself. Despite their diverse backgrounds, these women leaders shared a common concern with the global crises facing humanity, the rising violence against women, and the need for women to contribute to shaping a ‘world that works for all’. The purpose, therefore, was to find new responses to the multiple crises of violence and mal-governance afflicting humanity and explore alternative visions and strategies for future peace and governance.

Our five days of intense discussions were held primarily at the Quaker run Charney Manor, a site used by Oxford Research Group for its confidential negotiations of nuclear decision makers during the Cold War. However, I also brought the group to the University of Oxford for one day of our meetings, to benefit from the rich intellectual atmosphere.

The outcome was a decision to launch a longer-term initiative called ‘Rising Women Rising World’. This initiative will offer a range of programmes to women in crisis areas and conflict zones as well as women in Europe and USA. These will include academic and professional training programmes, conferences, policy initiatives and research projects. At the end of July 2014, the Co-Founders were invited to present our initiative at the UN Headquarters in the context of a summit on ‘Innovative Entrepreneurship and Philanthropy’. We are currently in the process of elaborating a detailed work programme.

My particular role as a Co-Founder of the initiative will focus on documenting and giving voice to the experiences of women in conflict areas and their visions and strategies for peace. In this context I undertook a mission to Palestine with former Minister for Women’s Affairs of the PA, Zahira Kamal in December 2013, and will return later in 2014. In 2014, I have also been travelling across the Middle East to meet Syrian and Iraqi refugees and peace activists, gather their testimonies, and discuss strategies with them, and I will continue to do so in 2015.

Simultaneously, over the past year, the World Future Council of which I am a founding Councillor, has also initiated, at the proposal of Dr Scilla Elworthy, myself and few other women councillors, a new Commission on Ending Violence against Women. On 14 October 2014, we shall be awarding a Future Justice Award to the most innovative national and international laws and policies that eliminate violence against women and girls, in collaboration with UN-Women and the InterParliamentary Union in Geneva.

While the work programmes in both cases are still be to elaborated and clarified, it is my hope that both these global policy initiatives might yield interesting research projects and policy related projects that would be of direct relevance to CIS and to DIPR students.
Conclusion of Project on Religion and Peacebuilding

The previous research I undertook at CIS on religion and peacebuilding came to a close with the publication of my article in the journal of Global Governance, and participation in a few conferences such as the Trento Conference on ‘Religion and Statebuilding’ in October 2013. My intensive efforts pursued with Professor Katherine Marshall at Georgetown University to explore the possibility of the publication of a co-edited volume based on the international conference we convened at CIS Oxford were not fruitful. After examining the prospects and literature in the field, we concluded that it was not timely at present. Professor Marshall and I remain in close contact however on this issue. The research advertised on the CIS website has also stimulated many letters and expressions of interest by prospective students and researchers.

After another very fruitful year of collaboration with CIS, I close by expressing my profound appreciation to CIS. Yet again, my affiliation with CIS has been an invaluable resource and a source of precious support over the past year for which I am extremely grateful.

Teaching Contemporary Palestinian Political History: Setting a Collaborative Research Agenda and Building Capacity (Dr Karma Nabulsi)

Launched in 2009, this programme builds capacity for teaching contemporary Palestinian political history, by focusing on the three decade long revolutionary period that began with the establishment of the PLO in 1964, and ended with the signing of the Oslo agreements in 1993. The program is based at the Centre for International Studies, the Department of Politics and International Relations, and St Edmund Hall. It is directed by Karma Nabulsi, and draws on the participation of doctoral students, junior research fellows and senior Oxford faculty. It pioneers extensive collaboration between Oxford and universities in the Arab world, including scholars from the Occupied Palestinian territories and Lebanon, working at An-Najah (Nablus), Gaza, and Birzeit universities in Palestine; and Beirut Arab University and the Lebanese University in Lebanon. It also draws on the research strengths of scholars from a previous British Academy sponsored network of philosophers and historians (‘Republicans without Republics’), as well as on cooperation with similar international research initiatives including the South Africa Democracy Education Trust (SADET).

Phase I of the programme, ‘Towards a Comprehensive Bibliography of Sources: Locating Archives, Personal Collections, Memoirs and Published and Unpublished Works’, began in the autumn of 2009 and concluded with a workshop at Beirut in October 2010. The latter workshop brought together scholars from Oxford, the Arab world and the USA, who reviewed the year of research where a comprehensive survey of the library and archival sources in Palestine, the UK, and Lebanon had been conducted; an online resource sharing infrastructure had been established; and a rich selection of written sources digitised.

Phase II of the programme was initiated with the workshop ‘Oral History: Building Capacity for Gathering Sources’, at Oxford in November 2010. Since then, in collaboration with a wide network of scholars, over 400 video interviews have been completed with historical actors and participants from both grassroots and various levels of leadership of the Palestinian revolution; 250 posters and more than 500 video and audio files on the various aspects of Palestinian revolutionary politics and democratic movements in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s have also been collected. An official affiliation between the programme and the British Academy’s Kenyon
Institute in East Jerusalem was established, where young scholars of the programme are associated. Phase II concluded with a workshop held in An Najah University in Nablus, Occupied Palestine.

The final phase of the programme, developing the website and the curriculum that will be taught in Arab, European, and North American universities, began in November 2011 and will be available on the website under its section ‘Teach the Revolution’ at the end of December 2014 / early January 2015. The curriculum features reading lists, questions, and online material, much of it original and archival, in both Arabic and English. The teaching programme website, designed for presenting and disseminating these materials to students, academics, and the general public, will be launched at the start of Hilary 2015. The ‘Learn the Revolution’ section of the website provides photographs and documents, and well over a hundred original interviews with key figures of the period, along with those of regular cadres of the movement. The programme will be showcased from the spring of 2015 at a number of universities and annual conferences in the Arab region and the US and Europe.

- United Nations Governance and Reform (Mr Sam Daws)

This project, initiated by Mr Sam Daws, undertakes policy-orientated research on the structures, effectiveness and utility of the UN System.

This year’s focus has been on the UN Security Council, emerging powers, and the post-2015 development agenda. In August 2014 Oxford University Press published The Procedure of the UN Security Council (4th edn.), co-authored by Loraine Sievers and Sam Daws. Mr Daws is now writing a new monograph for OUP on The Reform of the UN Security Council, which will draw on previously unpublished material acquired on visits to national archives in Canberra, London, New Delhi, Paris, and Washington, and UN archives in New York. His eight-volume compendia of articles on the United Nations for Sage Publications, with Natalie Samaraasinge, will be published in late 2015. In the run-up to the appointment of a new UN Secretary-General in 2016 Mr Daws is also working with DPIR DPhil student Ellen Jenny Ravndal to contribute to a international research project, led by Dr Abiodun Williams of the Hague Institute for Global Justice, on the relationship between the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

At the start of the academic year Mr Daws completed a secondment to the UK Cabinet Office as Deputy Director (United Nations) in the Prime Minister’s Post-2015 team. He supported the Prime Minister at meetings of the UN High-level Panel on the Post-2015 development agenda, held in Liberia, Indonesia, New York and London. Thereafter he continued to contribute to the work of the FCO’s Multilateral Policy Directorate, and presented to a wide variety of organisations including the MoD’s Royal College of Defence Studies, the Academic Council on the UN System in Istanbul, Oxford University and St Antony’s careers events, and Model UN and UNA-UK conferences. In May 2014 he provided expert input into a Wilton Park convened international conference in Switzerland on disaster risk reduction. He is providing on-going policy advice to a number of governments and to the UN Secretary-General’s office. The project will help convene a series of witness seminars to mark the UN’s 70th anniversary in 2015, to be co-organized by UNA-UK and the British Association of Former UN Civil Servants.
5. Workshops, Seminars and Lectures

In addition to workshops, seminars and lectures associated with the research programmes and projects above, the Centre also organised (solely or jointly) the following activities in the course of the academic year 2013-14:

Workshops and Conferences

- ‘(Economic) Justice beyond the State’, 18 November 2013, Frank Garcia
- CIS Conversations: ‘Where Are The Wise Women?: Female Scholars of International Relations’, 07 May 2014, Mara Tchalakov
- CIS Conversations: 'What should the EU do about Ukraine', 10 June 2014, Nina Kruglikova and Yevgen Lantsuzovskyy

Lectures

- ’”A torch of fire, a cup of water”: Myanmar between Democratization and Ethnic War’, 21 October 2013, Nbyen Dan Hkung Awng
- ’Identity and International Security: U.S. Relations with China and India’, 6 November 2013, Jarrod Hayes
- ’Political Economy of Domestic and Global Monetary Institutions: A Developing Country Perspective’, 3 December 2013, Hamza Ali Malik
- ’Conflict, Intervention and Social (Re)construction’, 4 December 2013, Dana Eyre and Whit Mason
- ‘Winning friends abroad: can Britain’s cultural power maintain its influence in the modern world?’, 27 February 2014, Martin Davidson
- ’Why Nordic Majoritarian Democracies Have Escaped the European Court of Justice’, 07 May 2014, Marlene Wind
- ’Conflicts and Post-Conflicts Dynamics (DRC and Rwanda): Occult Beliefs versus Modern Politics, Truth versus Justice and Justice versus Peace’, 14 May 2014, Alex Ntung
- ’Responding to Conflict in Africa: the United Nations and Regional Organizations’, 16 May 2014, Jane Boulden
- ’Explaining the Rise of Diaspora Institutions’, 20 May 2014, Alan Gamlen
- ’Secularism, Identity, and Enchantment (Convergences: Inventories of the Present)’, 26 May 2014, Akeel Bilgrami
- ’Divided Nations: Why global governance is failing, and what we can do about it’, 02 June 2014, Ian Goldin
• ‘Does Europe need a demos to be truly democratic?’ 11 June 2014, Daniel Innerarity
• ‘The Modi Mandate: an insider’s view’, 17 June 2014, Swapan Dasgupta
• ‘A conversation with John Mearsheimer on American grand strategy, the state of IR theory and other topics’, 17 June 2014, John Mearsheimer

6. Charles Wallace Trust Visiting Fellowships for Burma and Pakistan

With a generous gift from the Charles Wallace Pakistan Trust, CIS established the Charles Wallace Trust Visiting Fellowship for Pakistan in 2009. This has been furthered by the establishment of the Charles Wallace Burma Trust. The purpose of the fellowships is to advance the understanding of contemporary problems and issues facing Burma and Pakistan across a broad range of themes. The fellowships bring one scholar or practitioner from each country to the Department for one Oxford term in each academic year. The Charles Wallace Trust visiting fellows for 2013-14 were Nbyen Dan Hkung Awng (Burma Trust) and Hamza Ali Malik (Pakistan Trust).

7. Visitors

The Centre encourages and hosts visiting academics, both those based wholly in the Department of Politics and International Relations and those based in colleges. During the academic year 2013-14, CIS visitors were Professor Cecilia Albin (Uppsala University) and Dr Nathalie Brack (Free University of Brussels).

Kalypso Nicolaïdis, Director (2011-2014)
1 November 2014

Matthew Kennedy, Administrator (2012-)
1 November 2014