NKWP

VERENIGING VOOR POLITIEKE WETENSCHAPPEN

Politieke Wetenschap

Universiteit Leiden
Sociale Wetenschappen

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Politicologenetmaal 2017

Universiteit Leiden, 1-2 juni 2017

CALL FOR PAPERS

(*for English version of this call, see below*)

Op donderdag 1 en vrijdag 2 juni 2017 organiseren de Nederlandse Kring voor Wetenschap der Politiek (NKWP) en de Vereniging voor Politieke Wetenschappen (VPW) voor de zestiende keer gezamenlijk het Politicologenetmaal. Het Etmaal wordt dit jaar georganiseerd door het Instituut Politieke Wetenschap van de Universiteit Leiden in het Pieter de la Court gebouw.

Het Etmaal start op donderdag tussen 12 en 13 uur en eindigt het op vrijdagmiddag na de lunch. Het Etmaal bestaat uit veertien workshops waarin onderzoekspapers worden gepresenteerd. Elke workshop kent twee sessies op donderdagmiddag en twee sessies op vrijdagochtend (8-12 papers in totaal). Na de donderdagsessies is er een plenaire bijeenkomst met de lezing *Social movements in times of austerity* van Prof. Dr. Donatella della Porta (EUI Florence) en de uitreiking van prijzen voor het beste proefschrift en de beste masterscriptie van het afgelopen jaar.

Als u een papervoorstel wil indienen, dan wordt u verzocht vóór 10 maart 2017 contact op te nemen met de organisatoren van de workshops (met informatie over naam, werkplek en een abstract van 250 woorden). Hun emailadressen staan vermeld in deze 'call voor papers' (zie verder). Ten laatste op 31 maart 2017 hoort u van hen of uw paper geselecteerd is voor hun workshop.

Het is ook mogelijk om aan het Etmaal deel te nemen zonder een paper te presenteren. Indien u aan een van de workshops wil deelnemen zonder een paper te presenteren hoeft u geen contact op te nemen met de workshopvoorzitters. U kunt zich in dat geval direct inschrijven voor het Etmaal via de website www.politicologenetmaal.eu.

Voor **master-studenten** is er de mogelijkheid hun (concept-)scriptie op een poster te presenteren. Neem daarvoor contact op met het organiserend comité: politicologenetmaal2017@fsw.leidenuniv.nl.

Alle deelnemers aan het Etmaal dienen zich te registreren via www.politicologenetmaal.eu. Registratie is mogelijk vanaf 1 april 2017. De bijdragen voor deelname zijn de volgende:

Leden NKWP/VPW	
Donderdag en vrijdag	€ 125.00
Alleen donderdag (inclusief diner)	€ 100.00
Alleen vrijdag	€ 50.00
Niet-leden	
Donderdag en vrijdag	€ 175.00
Alleen donderdag (inclusief diner)	€ 125.00
Alleen vrijdag	€ 75.00
*Masterstudenten**	
Donderdag en vrijdag	€ 60.00
Alleen donderdag (inclusief diner)	€ 50.00
Alleen vrijdag	€ 30.00

* Mastestudenten dienen een bewijs van inschrijving/collegekaart/verklaring van scriptiebegeleider te kunnen overleggen.

Deze bijdragen omvatten een deelnemersmap, koffie en thee in de pauzes, een lunch op donderdag en vrijdag, en een borrel en diner op donderdag. Via het deelnameformulier kunnen deelnemers hun vegetarisch en andere voorkeuren kenbaar maken voor het diner en lunches.

Het organiserend comité,

Corinna Jentzsch
Pauline Ketelaars (VWP-vertegenwoordiger)
Sarah de Lange (NKWP-vertegenwoordiger)
Tom Louwerse
Hans Vollaard

Politicologenetmaal 2017

Leiden University, 1-2 June 2017

CALL FOR PAPERS

On Thursday June 1 and Friday June 2 2017 the 'Politicologenetmaal' ('24-hour Political Science Conference') is jointly organized for the 16th time by the Dutch Political Science Association (NKWP) and the Association for Political Science (VPW). This time the conference will be organized by the Political Science Department of Leiden University and held at the Pieter de la Court gebouw.

The conference begins on Thursday (noon) and ends on Friday (noon). The conference consists of 14 thematic workshops in which scholars present and discuss their research. The workshops consist of four panels and about 8-12 papers each (two on Thursday afternoon, two on Friday morning). The conference language is Dutch, but many workshops are held in English (please see list of workshops for details).

After the workshop panels on Thursday, a plenary session will be held with a keynote speech by Prof. Dr. Donatella della Porta (EUI Florence) on *Social movements in times of austerity* and an award ceremony for the best PhD thesis and MSc thesis of the year.

If you are interested in presenting a paper, please send your proposal directly to the contact person indicated on the workshop description by March 10, 2017. Proposals should include an abstract (max. 250 words), name, affiliation and contact email. You should hear by 31 March, 2017, whether your proposal was accepted.

It is also possible to participate in the Etmaal without presenting a paper. Should you be interested in one of the workshops but do not wish to present a paper you do not need to contact the workshop conveners. You can register directly through the conference website (www.politicologenetmaal.eu).

MSc students have the possibility to present (a draft version of) their thesis on a poster. Please contact the local organizing committee for further information: politicologenetmaal2017@fsw.leidenuniv.nl..

All conference participants will need to register via www.politicologenetmaal.eu. Registration will be possible from 1 April 2017 onwards. Registration fees are as follows:

Members NKWP/VPW	
Thursday and Friday	€ 125.00
Only Thursday (dinner inclusive)	€ 100.00
Only Friday	€ 50.00
Non-members	
Thursday and Friday	€ 175.00
Only Thursday (dinner inclusive)	€ 125.00
Only Friday	€ 75.00
*Master students**	
Thursday and Friday	€ 60.00
Only Thursday (dinner inclusive)	€ 50.00
Only Friday	€ 30.00

* Students need to provide a copy of their university registration, a student ID, or a letter from their thesis supervisor to benefit from the student discount.

The fee includes a conference folder, coffee/tea, lunch on Thursday and Friday, and reception and dinner on Thursday. Via the registration template, participants can inform the organizers about dietary restrictions.

The organizing committee,

Corinna Jentzsch
Pauline Ketelaars (VWP-vertegenwoordiger)
Sarah de Lange (NKWP-vertegenwoordiger)
Tom Louwerse
Hans Vollaard

For more information: www.politicologenetmaal.eu

Please feel free to contact the organising committee if you have any questions: politicologenetmaal2017@FSW.leidenuniv.nl

Workshops

1. WAAR MAAKT DE OVERHEID HET VERSCHIL? OVER EFFECTIVITEIT VAN HET BELEID.

Convenor

Dries Verlet (Studiedienst van de Vlaamse Regering, Departement Kanselarij & Bestuur en Universiteit Gent); Frank Bongers (Dialogic); Carl Devos (Universiteit Gent)

Contact person and email

Dries Verlet (Dries.Verlet@kb.vlaanderen.be)

Short abstract

Met deze workshop beogen we het bijeenbrengen van kennis en kunde inzake het effectiviteit van beleid. We kijken uit naar conceptuele bijdragen (wat, waarom, hoe, waarvoor), methodologische beschouwingen en bovenal de praktijkervaring bij het onderbouwen van de effectiviteit van het ambtelijke en politieke beleid.

Long abstract

Overheden worden niet alleen in vraag gesteld, ze stellen zichzelf ook steeds vaker in vraag. Deze trend is op zich niet nieuw en ligt in de lijn van het debat over de efficiëntie en de effectiviteit van het overheidsoptreden. Doen we de dingen goed en doen we de juiste dingen? De aanhoudende besparingen in overheidscontext en het zoeken naar een nieuwe rol van de overheid in het maatschappelijke spel, brengen de evaluatie van het overheidsoptreden in het midden van de belangstelling.

Recente hervormingen binnen de overheidscontext getuigen alvast van een meer resultaatsgerichte positionering van de overheid. Vertrekkend vanuit de noden en behoeften van een brede waaier aan doelgroepen (burgers, bedrijven/organisaties en andere overheden) krijgt de (organisatie van) de dienstverlening vorm. Hierbij wil men niet alleen het verschil maken, maar ook aantonen dat men het verschil maakt. Deze onderbouwing van het beleid is dan ook een belangrijke sleutel in de legitimiteit van het overheidsoptreden en dient het fundament te zijn van kwaliteitsvol beleid.

In het onderbouwen van effectiviteit neemt beleidsevaluatie een belangrijke plaats in. Deze beleidsevaluatie kan ons helpen bij het verantwoorden van beleid en de keuzes die hierbij onvermijdelijk zijn. Hierbij denken we aan beleidsinstrumentenkeuzes, keuzes inzake implementatie, maar even goed aan de keuzes die moeten gemaakt worden willen we werk maken van de studie van de effectiviteit van het overheidsoptreden. In deze spelen monitoring en evaluatie van beleid een belangrijke rol. Op grond hiervan willen we niet alleen de maatschappelijke omgeving en het overheidsfunctioneren in kaart brengen, maar ook aantonen waar een overheid het verschil maakt binnen die maatschappelijke context.

Het is op dit laatste aspect wat we vooral willen inzetten in deze workshop. Hoe onderbouwen we de effectiviteit van beleid? Hoe kunnen we deze

effectiviteit methodologisch verantwoord aantoonbaar maken? Welke rol spelen nieuwe technieken hierbij? Hierbij hebben we zowel oog voor de praktijk in het horizontaal én sectoraal beleid. Daarnaast hebben we ook oog voor de verschillende bestuursniveaus. Met deze workshop beogen we het bijeenbrengen van kennis en kunde inzake het effectiviteit van beleid. Inhoudelijk zijn er alvast thema's genoeg waar we ons in de workshop kunnen over buigen: conceptueel (wat, waarom, hoe, waarvoor), methodologisch en bovenal de praktijkervaring bij het onderbouwen van de effectiviteit van het ambtelijke en politieke beleid. Met deze workshop willen we ervaringsdeskundigen uit diverse beleids- en onderzoeksdomeinen samenbrengen. Zowel eerder theoretische als methodologische beschouwingen over effectiviteitsonderzoek zijn welkom. We kijken ook uit naar casestudies, uit allerlei sectoren en van allerlei beleidsniveaus, die ons helpen om de effectiviteit van beleid in beeld te brengen. We richten ons daarmee vooral op mensen uit de beleidspraktijk, bestuurskundigen en beleidswetenschappers.

Language papers	English OR Dutch
Language discussions	Dutch

2. LOCAL POLITICS IN A TURBULENT WORLD

Convenor

Peter Castenmiller (PBLQ); Herwig Reynaert (Universiteit Gent)

Contact person and email

Peter Castenmiller: p.castenmiller@planet.nl
Herwig Reynaert: Herwig.reynaert@ugent.be

Short abstract

On the occasion of the 'Etmaal2017' in Leiden, Peter Castenmiller (PBLQ) and Herwig Reynaert (Ghent University) are organizing once again a workshop on local politics. The essential aim of this workshop is to offer a platform to political scientists who deal with local politics and government. Here knowledge, experiences and insights can be exchanged. The approach implies that all kinds of contributions on local politics and government are welcome. Thus the workshop offers the opportunity to strengthen personal relationships between fellow scientists.

Long abstract

2016 was a difficult as well as a politically surprising year, as was revealed on the occasion of the referendum on the 'Brexit' and the election of Trump. 2017 as well promises to become a really interesting year. In early Spring national elections in the Netherlands are being held, the outcome of which is currently unpredictable. This will most certainly have an impact on the relationships between the national government and the municipalities. In Belgium provincial

and municipal elections are due to take place on October 14th, 2018. This will be the start of yet another 'mother of all elections ' in 2019.

Some see the local government as the cornerstone of society as well as of democracy. Nowadays, it sometimes even is stated that the world would be better off ‘if mayors ruled the world’. The local government has traditionally been the place where experiments with new forms of democracy take place. In Belgium the experiment to prepare local decisions by so-called ‘citizen summits' originated some years ago. These examples have been followed in the Netherlands. At the end of 2016 several mayors, other local politicians, scientists and involved citizens published a manifesto, stating that new forms of direct democracy are urgently needed (‘Code Orange’). In Flanders, there has been a discussion about (urgent) changes in local governance as well. This seems to be a discussion that primarily takes place among local politicians, with - compared to the Netherlands - less input from society. The discussion in Flanders focusses on ‘strength of government’ and the integration of the OCMW. At the same time, the local government in Flanders is an excellent place where challenges are experienced because of radicalization and security threats.

Workshop participants are invited to contact the organizers Herwig Reynaert (herwig.reynaert@ugent.be) and Peter Castenmiller (p.castenmiller@planet.nl). Of course, we are also more than interested in paper proposals.

Language papers	Dutch or English
Language discussions	Dutch

3. “THE TIMES THEY ARE A-CHANGIN’”: THE INTERNAL ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN TIMES OF POLITICAL AND ELECTORAL CHANGE

Convenors

Jef Smulders (KU Leuven); Pieter Moens (UGent); Gilles Pittoors (UGent)

Contact person and email

Jef Smulders (Jef.Smulders@kuleuven.be)

Short abstract

In recent decades, political parties across Europe are faced with some fundamental challenges (e.g. partisan dealignment, professionalization, democratic deficit). How do parties react to these challenges and these increasing levels of political and electoral uncertainty? In this workshop, we address this question by analyzing the internal organization of parties.

Long abstract

In recent decades, political parties and party systems across Europe are faced with some fundamental challenges. For one, a process of partisan dealignment

has taken place, leading to a detachment of traditional ties between voters and parties. At the same time the emergence of new political parties and a fragmentation of the political landscape resulted in rising electoral volatility (e.g. Dalton & Wattenberg, 2002; Mair, Müller & Plasser, 2004). Additionally, a professionalization of politics has occurred. Politics thus became a more specialized business, requiring parties to adapt their existing structures and approaches (e.g. Farrell & Webb, 2000; Mancini, 1999). Simultaneously, parties are also faced with increased irrelevance as globalization has substantially undermined the stakes of traditional electoral competition, leading to what many have called a democratic deficit (e.g. Katz & Mair, 2009; Bellamy & Kröger, 2015).

How do political parties react to this variety of challenges and these increasing levels of political and electoral uncertainty? In this workshop, we address this question by analyzing the internal organization of parties. A wide range of issues and questions can be discussed. How do parties manage and (de)centralize their organizational structure to cope with these challenges? Have power relations been changed? To what extent is the party in public office becoming more important at the expense of the party in central office? How can parties ensure internal cohesion? Do parties employ more professionalized staff members than before? Are candidate selection processes characterized by other actors or new dynamics? Paper proposals, in Dutch or English, addressing these and other related questions are welcomed.

Language papers	English and Dutch
Language discussions	English

4. REPRESENTING THE PUBLIC? STUDYING LINKS BETWEEN ADVOCATES, PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL OUTCOMES

Convenors

Joost Berkhout (University of Amsterdam); Linda Flöthe (University of Leiden); Ruud Wouters (University of Amsterdam); Iskander De Bruycker (University of Antwerp)

Contact person and email

Ruud Wouters (r.j.wouters@uva.nl)

Short abstract

The link between public opinion and policy outcomes is seen as a crucial parameter for the evaluation of a democracy's performance. Advocates – ranging from social movements and interest organizations to corporate lobby groups – are one mechanism of representation. This workshop is interested in the reciprocal links between public opinion, advocates and political outcomes: how and to what extent do advocates succeed in winning public support and/or political influence? And, does the interference of advocates lead to better or to biased representation?

Long abstract

The link between public opinion and policy outcomes is seen as a crucial parameter for the evaluation of a democracy's performance. Advocates – ranging from social movements and interest organizations to corporate lobby groups – are one mechanism through which representation takes place. Advocates aggregate interests in society and represent these in the policy process. In that function they can improve as well as cripple democratic legitimacy. This workshop is interested in the reciprocal links between public opinion, advocates and political outcomes. We aim to bring together research that addresses the following questions: how and to what extent do advocates succeed in winning public support and/or political influence? And, does the interference of advocates lead to better or to biased representation?

Interestingly, advocates have long been ignored when assessing how well public preferences form and transform into policies. Existing scholarship draws a mixed picture. One camp argues that advocates are able to strengthen the representation of the public; others claim that specific groups' interests prevail over public preferences. Still others hold that the influence of advocates is "much ado about nothing." Results are not only mixed, they are also scattered across different subfields of political science, sociology and communication studies. With this workshop, we explicitly aim to bring together insights and approaches from these different subfields.

In sum, this panel aims at advancing our understanding of the links between advocates, the public, policies and of the role played by other intermediary actors like political parties and the media in these processes of representation. We are interested in the mechanisms through which bias or representation occurs, the differences between countries in this regard and its normative implications. The panel thus invites papers that address questions such as how well do advocates represent the public? Which strategies do advocates employ to gain traction in the political arena and the public sphere? How do advocates and political parties interact? Which frames or protest events are particularly effective in resonating with the general public? And are such strategies equally potent in the political arena? To whom are advocates responsive? And how does mass media affect interest representation?

Contributions can be conceptual or empirical, descriptive or explanatory and qualitative or quantitative. The proposed workshop language is English.

Language papers	English
Language discussions	English

5. ERODING SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY? THE SOURCES AND PRESUMED SAVIORS OF (DECLINING?) POLITICAL SUPPORT

Convenor

Sofie Marien (Universiteit Leuven); Tom van der Meer (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

Contact person and email

Sofie Marien (Sofie.marien@kuleuven.be)

Tom van der Meer (t.w.g.vandermeer@uva.nl)

Short abstract

Concerns about a democratic malaise continue to be widespread. Journalists, politicians and academics point to declines in electoral turnout and party membership, rising electoral volatility, widespread distrust in political institutions, and the increasing support for populist and anti-establishment candidates and parties. Democratic and administrative innovations such as epistocracy (limiting political rights to the best and most informed), sortition (electoral lotteries), online activism, and decentralizations are proposed as means to foster democratic support among citizens. Yet to date, empirical evidence on the beneficial effects of democratic innovations is scarce and mixed. In this workshop, we invite papers that provide theoretical and/or empirical insights into these debates on political support, civic engagement, and democratic legitimacy.

Long abstract

Concerns about a democratic malaise continue to be widespread. Journalists, politicians and academics point to declines in electoral turnout and party membership, rising electoral volatility, widespread distrust in political institutions, and the increasing support for populist and anti-establishment candidates and parties. Democratic and administrative innovations such as epistocracy (limiting political rights to the best and most informed), sortition (electoral lotteries), online activism, and decentralizations are proposed as means to foster democratic support among citizens. Concurrently, policymakers across the world experiment with instruments of direct and deliberative democracy. Procedural fairness scholars such as Tom Tyler have even argued that these type of decision-making processes could mitigate the negative effects of unfavorable outcomes.

Yet to date, empirical evidence on the beneficial effects of democratic innovations is scarce and mixed. Rather, there is not even much consensus among academics whether the often supposed democratic legitimacy crisis even exists. Jacques Thomassen concluded that the fear of a legitimacy crisis is inherent to representative democracy: “There is no decade in the 20th century in which there was no discussion of a crisis of democracy”. It is also striking that the debate about the consequences of changing participation patterns and political support is often conducted in the absence of reliable empirical knowledge.

Thus far, we know little about the consequences of low levels of political trust or whether emerging forms of citizen engagement such as online activism offers a functional equivalent for declining forms of engagement such as party membership? The nature and importance of the determinants of the frequently used proxies of democratic legitimacy (e.g. political trust, decision acceptance) is also under debate.

In this workshop, we invite papers that provide theoretical and/or empirical insights into these debates on political support, civic engagement, and

democratic legitimacy. We welcome qualitative as well as quantitative studies, single case studies as well as comparative studies.	
Language papers	English OR Dutch
Language discussions	English

6. TEXT IN POLITICS

Convenors

Tom Louwerse (Department of Politics Science, Leiden University); Mariken van der Velden (Institute for Political Science, University of Zurich)

Contact person and email

Mariken van der Velden (vandervelden@ipz.uzh.ch)

Short abstract

Language is the medium for political actors to express themselves. This workshop offers a venue to discuss best practices in applied approaches to text analyses as well as papers with a focus on methodological innovation. We are interested in applications of text analysis in the broad field of political science.

Long abstract

Language is the medium for political actors to express themselves: political candidates propose policy pledges, elected representatives debate and write legislation, lobby groups reveal their preferences verbally, nations and (N)GO's negotiate and sign treaties, etcetera. In sum, to understand what politics is about, we need to know what political actors are saying and writing. Scholars increasingly apply quantitative approaches to study texts. Yet, simultaneously, researchers are confronted with pitfalls of (automated) quantitative text analyses. For example, how well do dictionaries measuring sentiment perform? And can we use the same approach to compare text documents written for different purposes or documents using different languages?

This workshop offers a venue to discuss best practices in applied approaches to text analyses as well as papers with a focus on methodological innovation. We are interested in applications of text analysis in the broad field of political science: from political behavior to international relations utilizing text data to answer new or existing questions and/or make methodological improvements. We aim to reach out to scholars who, for instance, apply a textual approach to study how information influx affects elite decision-making, how complexity or emotional language influences behavior of elites and masses, legislative behavior in (European) parliament or (European) committees, how defining economic growth is a political motivated choice, whether statements made by nations or NGO's are belligerent or peaceful, or how lobby groups affect the political agenda.

In short, we warmly invite papers using (manual or computer-assisted) text

analysis methods like - but not limited to - topic modeling, sentiment analyses, comparative approaches to text analysis, or visualization of texts. Thereby, our workshop continues recent initiatives bringing scholars working with text together, such as the successful workshop series on text analysis organized by colleagues from Amsterdam earlier this year. The political science community in the Low Countries has developed an interest in these techniques, for example in the area of the analysis of party manifestos and government agreements, the development of voting advice applications, the study of parliamentary speech and questions as well as the analysis of open-ended survey questions. We are therefore confident that our workshop will attract a sizeable group of scholars interested in the topic of text analysis. The proposed working language is English.	
Language papers	English
Language discussions	English

7. ADVANCES IN POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY: INTERGROUP RELATIONS AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Convenor

Jolien Galle (KU Leuven) ; Cecil Meeusen (KU Leuven) ; Fenella Fleischmann (Universiteit Utrecht)

Contact person and email

Jolien Galle (jolien.galle@kuleuven.be)

Short abstract

We invite papers that provide new theoretical or methodological approaches to study the causes (e.g. segregation, political socialization, civic education, personality traits, media messages…) and consequences (attitudinal and behavioral) of intergroup relations and conflicts. We welcome papers with approaches from different disciplines in order to create an interdisciplinary discussion environment.

Long abstract

Due to increased ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in Western societies, socio-political conflicts regarding issues like the integration of immigrants, discrimination, and the demarcation of group identities are becoming more and more salient. Recent events like the presidential elections in the USA and the Brexit referendum highlight the importance of understanding the effect of increased diversity and intergroup conflicts on peoples' social and political attitudes and behavior.

Political Psychology research looks at the causes and consequences of diverse phenomena like racism, prejudice, the rise of populism and welfare chauvinism, social identity, and immigrant integration from an interdisciplinary

perspective. Particular attention is paid to the interaction of individual characteristics and contextual conditions, since different structures within society (such as political institutions, cultural values, and networks), affect how individuals might respond to increasing diversity. Up until now, the effects of these growing tensions within society are predominantly considered from the insiders position of native citizens. We encourage papers that broaden this perspective and investigate the social and political attitudes and behavior of minority group members.

In this session, we invite papers that provide new theoretical or methodological approaches to study the causes (e.g. segregation, political socialization, civic education, personality traits, media messages and campaigns…) and consequences (both attitudinal and behavioral) of intergroup relations and conflicts. We welcome papers with approaches from different disciplines, like social psychology, sociology, political science, in order to create an inspiring and interdisciplinary discussion environment. The language of the session is English, but papers may also be written in Dutch.

Language papers	English/Dutch
Language discussions	English

8. MANAGING TRANSBOUNDARY CRISES IN THE EU

Convenor

Prof. dr. Arjen Boin (Political Science Institute, Leiden University)

Contact person and email

Donald Blondin, Political Science, Leiden Univ. (d.b.blondin@fsw.leidenuniv.nl); Wout Broekema, Public Administration, Leiden Univ. (w.g.broekema@fgga.leidenuniv.nl)

Short abstract (max. 50 words) In the context of recent financial and migration crises, and the imminent threats of cyber-attacks and climate change, this workshop takes up the timely challenge of detailing different types of transboundary crises, their respective impacts, and the prospects for their management, particularly with regard to the European Union.

Long abstract (max. 500 words) The European Union has recently been gripped by a host of *transboundary crises* – think not just of financial crisis and austerity, but of the refugee crisis, the Ebola epidemic, the Icelandic ash cloud, and the imminent threat of cyber-attacks and climate change. We define such crises by their capacity to impact multiple political jurisdictions and policy sectors, and we observe that their incidence and impact are growing as a result of several drivers, including global integration. Some of these complex threats – cyber-attacks and climate change, for example – are novel; to others, including disease outbreaks, financial implosions, and critical infrastructure failures, our interdependent societies have simply become more vulnerable.

Indeed, these crises are now revealing the full extent of economic, ecological, and infrastructural interdependence and thereby the limits of nation-states' individual crisis management strategies and capacities. Nowhere are these developments being felt more strongly than in the highly interconnected and geographically proximate member states of the EU. This workshop therefore takes up the timely challenge of detailing different types of transboundary crises, their respective impacts, and the prospects for their management, particularly with regard to the EU. Among the planned thematic focal points are health security, critical infrastructure risk reduction, disaster diplomacy and crisis decision-making, the organization of national and supranational agencies for crisis coordination, and associated legal and human rights issues, but other relevant contributions are welcome. In line with the diverse nature of the crisis management literature, an array of perspectives will be brought to bear on these topics, including international relations and EU studies; public administration and law; and political behavior, communication, and sociology.

Language papers	English or Dutch (with English summary or abstract)
Language discussions	English

9. RETHINKING ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

Convenors Nicholas Vrousalis (Leiden University) ; Gabriel Wollner (Humboldt University)
Contact person and email Nicholas Vrousalis (economicdemocracyleiden@gmail.com)
Short abstract One remedy against mounting economic inequality consists in democratizing economic institutions. Such democratization may range from giving workers control rights over their places of work, to control rights over firm-specific means of production, to ownership rights over the means of production as a whole.
Long abstract One remedy against mounting economic inequality consists in democratizing economic institutions. Such democratization may range from giving workers control rights over their places of work, to control rights over firm-specific means of production, to ownership rights over the means of production as a whole. This workshop will bring together philosophers, economists, and political theorists, with the aim of rejuvenating the debate on economic democracy. We welcome abstracts on topics falling under this theme, broadly construed. Here

is an indicative, non-exhaustive list of possible topics: ▪ - Workplace democracy ▪ - Workplace republicanism and constitutionalism ▪ - Representation and the workplace ▪ - Workers' councils ▪ - Council communism ▪ - Market socialism ▪ - Public ownership ▪ - Work and the welfare state ▪ - Property-owning democracy ▪ - Trade unions	
Language papers	English
Language discussions	English

10. PERSPECTIVES ON POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Convenor Dorien Sampermans (KU.Leuven) ; Janina Jasper (Universität Duisburg-Essen)
Contact person and email Dorien Sampermans (dorien.sampermans@kuleuven.be)
This workshop will focus on changes within the socialization processes and new trends within citizenship education. How do we engage youth in the age of globalization and mediatization? Are there new types of socialization. Did the traditional socialization process change? And will these changes be a threat to democracy?
The development of political values and attitudes starts early, during childhood (Hess & Torney-Purta, 2005). Nevertheless, the most important period in the emergence of political views is adolescence (Eckstein, Noack, & Gniewosz, 2013; Flanagan, 2013). This is the period of maximum change in which young people rely on important adults and peers to gather information about society (Flanagan, 2013). The impressions adolescents gain during these interactions are the building blocks for their future citizenship norms, values and the formation of their own identity within society. The influence of different socialization agents in the lives of young adolescents is described by multiple socialization researchers (Handel, 2006; Jennings, Stoker, & Bowers, 2009; Niemi & Hepburn, 1995). Nevertheless according to Micheletti (2016), the socialization literature needs renewed attention. She

points out a blind spot in the literature by describing the declining electoral engagement levels and the rising new, non-electoral forms of engagement. To get more insight in these processes, much more research is needed. We do not know yet how these trends influence changes in the socialization process and why exactly adolescents participate differently. Therefore we welcome papers unraveling these changes within socialization processes in adolescence.

Changes in citizenship and participation?

A first type of papers we welcome are papers empirically exploring and explaining new trends within citizenship and political participation. Which factors influence changes in citizenship and what makes citizens (dis)engaged? Are the changes part of the globalized environment? Or does the mediatization play an important role?

Changes in socialization?

We also welcome papers focusing on the influence of specific socialization agents such as new socialization agents (for example new media or social movements) or traditional socializers (for example school). What role do new socialization agents play or did traditional socialization agents change? Are new teaching styles in school able to engage adolescents? Can a democratic school climate stimulate students' democratic values? Can teachers be a political role model for their students?

A threat to democracy?

We also like to reflect on the future of citizenship and democracy. Are new types of citizenship and participation a threat to democracy? Do looser and more plural participation influence democracy? Can individualized participation or elite challenging participation endanger democracy? Does global citizenship influence national participation levels?

Papers can be theoretical, policy-driven or empirical. We welcome both quantitative and qualitative studies and contributions from political sciences as well as educational sciences or developmental psychology. The working language of the panel is English.

Language papers	English
Language discussions	English

11. ORDER AND VIOLENCE IN CIVIL WAR

Convenor

Corinna Jentzsch (Leiden University); Abbey Steele (University of Amsterdam)

Contact person and email

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Short abstract

This workshop aims to bring together the various strands of research that have emerged in the field of armed conflict and civil war and link them back to broader, inter-related questions, such as the escalation of conflict and violence, the role of ideas in armed conflict, the similarities and differences between political violence and organized crime, and wartime and post-war political order.
Long abstract Research on armed conflict and civil wars over the last two decades has produced a large body of specialized knowledge on why people fight, how armed groups treat civilians, and what effects counterinsurgency has on armed groups and the civilian population, among other topics. While the development of a strong and varied research agenda on armed conflict is welcome, the field is at risk of creating isolated subfields that focus exclusively on a particular element of civil war violence and order. For instance, scholars specialize in the production of lethal violence, or fragmentation of armed groups, or counterinsurgency, and sometimes such specializations are marked also by particular approaches and methodologies. This workshop aims to bring together the various strands of research that have emerged in the field of armed conflict and civil war and link them back to broader, inter-related questions, such as the escalation of conflict and violence, the role of ideas in armed conflict, the similarities and differences between political violence and organized crime, and wartime and post-war political order. We aim for related panels on themes such as rebel governance, violence against civilians, organization of rebel groups and other armed actors, and post-war legacies of civil wars. We invite paper proposals that link the research focus to a broader question within civil war research and build on knowledge, approaches, or methodologies from different “subfields”.

Language papers	English
Language discussions	English

12. DOMESTIC POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT

Convenor Daan Fonck (KU Leuven); Yf Reykers (KU Leuven), Wolfgang Wagner (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)
Contact person and email Daan Fonck (daan.fonck@kuleuven.be)
Short abstract This workshop aims to contribute to the narrowing of the gap between International Relations and Comparative Politics studies. Therefore, we invite

papers from IR, peace and conflict studies, (Comparative) Foreign Policy Analysis and Comparative Politics that examine how domestic politics impacts on international conflict and vice versa.

Long abstract

Over the last two decades, research in conflict and security studies has (re-)focused on the complex interplay between domestic politics and international security, in an attempt to narrow the gap between international relations and comparative politics studies. Within comparative politics, a reappraisal on the importance of democratic control on foreign and security policies has surfaced, including research on topics such as parliamentary control on governmental 'war powers', party political behaviour and impact on security policies, and the role of democratic norms in structuring security policies. From FPA or IR disciplines, equally a 'domestic turn' can be witnessed in the study of international security policy and conflict management, where attention is yielded to the roles of domestic institutions and structures, public opinion and perception, to political culture. Moreover, a range of previously 'domestic' issues are increasingly confronted with, and therefore affected by, an international security dimension (such as immigration, environment/climate or energy). Therefore, their treatment as an intrinsic domestic policy can no longer be taken for granted, neither can they be exclusively studied as an international policy domain.

These academic debates are all the more relevant in the light of a rapidly changing international context. For example, as both the US Congress and the British Parliament have effectively managed to limit the degree of their country's military involvement in the Syrian conflict, the debate on domestic politics in international conflict management appears to be far from over. Similarly, in Belgium, the debate about parliamentary control was recently re-raised after Russia accused Belgian forces of having bombed civilian settlements during the ISIL intervention. Reversely, the NSA's warrantless surveillance practices, or the strengthening of anti-terror and migration policies in European countries, show that responding to concerns related to international conflict and security might infringe on civil liberties and liberal-democratic values.

This workshop aims to contribute to the narrowing of the gap between International Relations and Comparative Politics studies. Therefore, we invite papers from IR, peace and conflict studies, (Comparative) Foreign Policy Analysis and Comparative Politics that examine how domestic politics impacts on international conflict and vice versa. For the purpose of this workshop we use a broad notion of security that includes traditional questions of defence policy as well as anti-terrorism policy and forms of soft security policies. While papers should address the core theme of domestic politics and international security, we welcome both qualitative and quantitative studies as well as conceptual papers.

Language papers	English
Language discussions	English

13. HISTORY AND THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Convenor

Benjamin Herborth (University of Groningen); Jorg Kustermans (University of Antwerp)

Contact person and email

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Jorg Kustermans (jorg.kustermans@uantwerpen.be)

Short abstract

The workshop seeks to provide an open space for a broad variety of projects working at the interstices of the history and theory of international relations. It welcomes papers that reflect on the historical assumptions of IR theories or that put historical research to use to challenge existing international theories.

Long abstract

Theoretical advances in International Relations now often present themselves in terms of recovery and excavation. A historical dimension – more fundamentally even: the historicity of its constituent concepts – is embraced as an innovative counterpoint to conventional disciplinary wisdom. IR, it seems, is in the process of moving forward by looking back. The well-rehearsed story of an international system of sovereign states inaugurating itself with the Treaty of Westphalia seems increasingly outdated and unhelpful, and even when old-style power politics makes a surprise return much of the ensuing crisis can be understood in terms of how appalling such atavistic endeavours appear in the 21st century. At the same time the myth of Westphalia is debunked on a more regularly basis, translating it from a historical point of reference to the symbolic centre of a disciplinary imaginary of self-coherence and identity, which is in turn increasingly contested.

At the same time, historians have discovered the international and the global. Global histories emphasize complex entanglements and power relations cutting across territorially delineated borders of the modern nation-state, and by doing so they not only break ground for new fields and modes of inquiry but also shed light on the blind spots of national histories of a more conventional kind. Similar reconfigurations can be observed at the intersections of IR and social theory, political theory, anthropology, law, economics, etc.

The workshop seeks to provide an open space for a broad variety of projects working at the interstices opened up through transformations of this kind from a diverse range of theoretical and methodological perspectives. Possible topics are

- The historicization of central IR concepts,

- The implications of broader historical horizons for IR theories

- The contribution of IR theory to global and international history

- Methodological challenges and options for historical international relations

- Theory-informed historical case studies.

Language papers	English AND Dutch
Language discussions	English

14. CHALLENGES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING EUROPEAN STUDIES, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Convenors

Patrick Bijsmans (Maastricht University); Dorothy Duchatelet (University of Antwerp); Arjan Schakel (Maastricht University)

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Short abstract

The aim of the workshop is to take stock of best practices in teaching and learning in the fields of European Studies, International Relations and Political Science. We welcome papers that focus on issues such as BA and MA curriculum design, first-year experience, retention and completion rates, etc.

Long abstract

Today, programmes in European Studies, International Relations and Political Science have to deal with a number of inter-related challenges. First, as a result of the development of several new programmes in these (and other, related) fields there is now an ever more competitive higher education market. The result of this is that programmes constantly have to rethink ways of attracting new students. Second, government policy comes with new requirements and agreements related to such issues as students' study choice, retention and completion rates, etc. Third, at a time in which politics is increasingly questioned at all levels of decision-making, there is a need to not only incorporate such critical perspectives, but perhaps even to counter myths in a 'post-truth' world.

In a world in which most of us are expecting to not just do research, but also have to teach, this proposed panel is meant to create a forum for debate on the aforementioned and related issues. The aim is for participants to reflect on the challenges they encounter themselves and to take stock of best practices. We welcome papers that focus on issues such as BA and MA curriculum design, first-year experience, retention and completion rates, and teaching practice in the fields of European Studies, International Relations and Political Science.

Language papers	English
Language discussions	English