

# INTERNATIONAL SUMMER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HOSTED BY THE EUROPEAN ACADEMY  
OF BOZEN/BOLZANO (EURAC), ITALY

A WORLD IN TURMOIL  
TERRITORY, SHARING AUTHORITY AND CONFLICTS

19 JUNE - 1 JULY 2017

# SCHEDULE

## June 18 (Sunday)

18h00: Welcoming

**Batzenhäusl**, Via Andreas Hofer 30 ([www.batzen.it](http://www.batzen.it))

Followed by dinner at the same place

(South Tyrolean specialties, at your own expense)

## June 19 (Monday)

### **Models of Management of Diversity in Complex Political Settings**

9h00-10h00

#### **MICHAEL KEATING**

*Rescaling the Nation, Rescaling the State. The management of nationality questions in Europe*

Nationalism has traditionally sought to achieve a territorial nation-state. Nowadays all three elements of this are in contention. Our understanding of territory is transformed by new approaches, which see it as multifaceted, as much a sociological as a topological concept. The nation is seen as constructed and reproduced in complex ways in different sovereignty. This complicates the accommodation of nationalist challenges but at the same time opens up new avenues for the reconciliation of territory, nation and polity. None of this can be explained by functional determinism. The nation, rather, is to be seen as an essentially political and contested concept.

10h15-11h15

#### **JOHN MCGARRY**

*What Explains the Success or Failure of Consociational Power-sharing*

Consociational theory is one of the most influential in comparative politics, but also one of the most criticized. Sweeping criticisms exist from across the entire political spectrum – from conservatives, liberals, socialists and feminists. The consociational record is in fact mixed, which suggests a problem with ‘sweeping’ criticisms. Furthermore, some of the ‘failures’ have little to do with consociationalism. This paper examines the factors that help shape consociational success and failure.

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11h30-12h30

**KARL KÖSSLER**

*De facto and de jure Asymmetries in Federal Systems: How they Exacerbate or Attenuate Conflicts*

The lecture aims at familiarizing students with the impact that different types of asymmetries have on power relations in federal systems. For this purpose, the talk will take a broad comparative approach and draw on experiences from a number of federal countries worldwide. After some reflections on how asymmetries, i.e. differences among subnational entities, relate to federalism and its two hallmarks of combining unity and diversity, we will distinguish three types of differentiation. First, we will briefly discuss the influence of *factual* asymmetries, i.e. divergent levels of subnational entities' political power that stem primarily from variations in territorial and population size or wealth. *Legal* asymmetries, by contrast, mean that subnational units are treated differently under the constitution and/or ordinary law. On that basis, some of them are granted, for example, more autonomy than others in terms of legislative or fiscal powers. Finally, *policy* asymmetries are created by certain subnational entities which are ready to use their (sometimes symmetrical) powers to realize own policies deviating from national policies. The lecture will conclude with a discussion of whether and, if so, how these types of asymmetries have been from a comparative perspective rather conducive or detrimental to the management of conflicts in federal systems.

14h00-16h00

**Q&A session on the UN led negotiations in Cyprus**

**JOHN MCGARRY** (Queen's University, Kingston, Senior Advisor on Governance in the Cyprus negotiations)

**JOSEPH MARKO** (University of Graz, Legal Consultant in the Cyprus negotiations)

**June 20 (Tuesday)**

**Rethinking Territorial Boundaries**

9h30-10h30

**ALAIN DIECKHOFF**

*The Difficulties of Setting Boundaries*

Since US President Wilson put forward the principle of self-determination one century ago, one major difficulty has been to draw the territorial boundaries of the people claiming independence. To limit the destabilizing effects of self-determination, the process of decolonization was based on the intangibility of colonial boundaries. Thus, secession was condemned (Biafra, Katanga). However, with the collapse of the three multinational



communist states (USSR, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia), the question of borders between the new states became, once again, burning. We will stress the inherent contradiction between the right of self-determination made in the name of a prepolitical, historical-cultural collective identity and the concretization of this right within the domestic administrative boundaries of the collapsing state. There is, very often, an inescapable tension between the ethno-cultural justification and the territorial claim made by separatist nationalist movements.

11h00-12h00

### **ODED HAKLAI**

#### *Generational Theory and Territorial Boundaries: Lessons from the Case of Israel*

Ethno-territorial disputes are known to be particularly protracted. In many of these disputes, national communities claim that the contested territories are part of their national homeland and therefore indivisible. Many theories of nationalism and territorial conflicts accept this position *prima facie*, assuming that if a disputed territory is seen as part of a nation's putative homeland, the territory would be invariably seen by members of the national community as rightfully belonging to their state. This position, however, has never been seriously put to an empirical test. Rather than assume, we need to ask what determines whether this type of a disputed territory will be perceived by members of a national community as a part of their state. Recent original empirical research on the case of Israel identifies that there is no monolithic mindset about state ownership of disputed territories even when these territories are regarded as part of the homeland. Rather variation is identified along age categories, more specifically generational cohorts. The specific range of life experiences that individuals in shared age groups undergo predisposes them to certain mindsets and perspectives. This finding has implications for conflict resolution.

14h00-17h00

Introduction to the history of South Tyrol and visit to the Permanent Exhibition in the Victory Monument (with Georg Grote)

### **June 21 (Wednesday)**

#### **Constitutionality, Territoriality and Democratic Regimes?**

9h30-10h30

### **NICOLA MCEWEN**

#### *Territorial Accommodation without National Unity?*

The lecture will reflect upon strategies for territorial accommodation available to plurinational states in the face of challenges for self-government. It will review typologies of territorial accommodation within the literature to explore the consequences associated

with strategic choices. I will also contend that much of the existing scholarship on territorial accommodation privileges the maintenance of national unity, and suggest that territorial accommodation can be seen in broader terms. The lecture will examine the constitutional objectives of recent independence movements in Scotland, Catalonia, Quebec, and the UK (vis-à-vis the EU). The three minority nationalist examples have sought to negotiate their sovereignty not only within transnational frameworks or the European Union but also by through new partnerships with the state from which they want to secede. The UK, while leaving the EU, is seeking to replace membership with a new partnership. I intend to adapt existing frameworks on territorial accommodation within the state to develop a typology of possible state responses to these secessionist demands (in the event of a vote for independence). The lecture will explore the opportunities for, and barriers to, accommodating new forms of partnership arrangement without political unity. It will include a practical role play exercise in territorial accommodation.

11h00-12h00

### **ALEX SCHWARTZ**

#### *Judicial Power, Divided Societies and Contested Constitutions*

Courts have a potentially vital role to play in ethno-nationally divided societies; they can act as guarantors of minority rights and provide a mechanism for the non-violent management of disagreement. But the circumstances of these societies also create daunting challenges for courts. Ethno-national divisions may infiltrate a court and undermine its ability to serve as an impartial arbiter of constitutional disputes. Moreover, the constitution and boundaries of the state themselves may be contested, the Rule of Law may be frail, and courts may have no accumulated reservoir of public support to help enforce their decisions. In short, the very places that desperately need legitimate, authoritative courts are also the sort of places where the legitimacy and authority of courts is especially tenuous. This presentation will provide a critical overview of the academic literature on the challenges courts face in deeply divided settings and canvass some ideas for how these challenges might be successfully addressed.

14h00-16h30

### **Roundtable on South Tyrol**

### **SERGIU CONSTANTIN**

#### *South Tyrol's Autonomy: from conflict to power sharing*

This lecture provides an overview of the essential features of Trentino and South Tyrol's history and the establishment of South Tyrol's institutionalized power-sharing system (as enshrined in the Second Autonomy Statute, 1972, the regional basic law) based on strict separation and forced cooperation of the two main linguistic groups, German speakers and Italians.

## **MARC RÖGGLA and ELISABETH ALBER**

### *Participatory Democracy and Autonomy Arrangements: The Autonomy Convention*

The lecture highlights forms, structures and preliminary contents of the two ongoing participatory processes, the “Autonomy Convention” in South Tyrol and the “Consulta” in Trentino, both meant to revise the Statute of the Autonomous Region South Tyrol-Trentino against the backdrop of reforms at national level. Especially the Autonomy Convention in South Tyrol is highly interesting, because South Tyrol’s power-sharing arrangements can, at the one hand, be viewed as facilitating the institutionalization of a participatory process across language groups (the first of its kind!), and, on the other hand, be an obstacle to the successful implementation of such processes due to changing ethno-political discourses in politics and organized civil society. Scope of this lecture is to assess developments and dynamics within power-sharing arrangements such as South Tyrol and to put up for discussion participatory tools and practices, both in theory and in practice.

## **FEDERICA CITTADINO**

### *Environmental protection between State and Regions: the case of South Tyrol*

Environmental protection is a transversal matter intended as both an overall objective and a distinctive policy field. Its complex nature has made the division of legislative powers in this field particularly problematic. The impossibility to assign competences strictly in this field has ignited inter-institutional conflicts between national and regional authorities. Italy is an illustrative example in this sense. While the Italian Constitution identifies the environment as an exclusive national power, Regions have traditionally played a central role in the regulation of environmental issues.

The lesson will delve into these issues with two main parts. The first part will describe the consolidation of environmental protection as a distinctive policy field in the Italian legal system. Furthermore, it will present the institutional conflicts between the State and the Regions concerning the exercise of legislative powers in the field of environmental protection. The second part will discuss the case of South Tyrol. Although the Autonomy Statute does not explicitly include the environment among the powers attributed to the Autonomous Province, the latter has adopted a number of legislative acts regulating environmental problems, such as the protection of water resources, the disposal of waste, environmental impact assessments, noise levels, and others. In this context, the evolution of the environmental policy in the Province of Bolzano will be described, as well as the mechanisms that have allowed the expansion of provincial competences in this field.

## **ALICE ENGL**

### *Shared territories and shared authorities? Sub-state cross-border spaces in the EU*

This lecture gives an overview on sub-state cross-border cooperation within the European Union. It focuses on the legal and political frame for cross-border cooperation and as-

sesses whether cross-border cooperation between local and regional authorities can lead to the development of regional cross-border spaces with shared authorities. The lecture focuses on the European Region Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino as main example, but also compares it to similar cooperation initiatives. Strengths and weaknesses of these cooperation activities as well as future perspectives of cross-border cooperation will be discussed.

**June 22 (Thursday)**

**Territory, Sharing Authority, and Rights**

9h00-10h00

**ALAIN G. GAGNON**

*Failures of Nation-States and Promises of Liberal Nationalism and Multinational Federalism*

Many motives have been identified by theorists of nationalism to account for the emergence and spread of nationalism. These include the desire to obtain one's own state for a national group in quest of historical repairs, political recognition or the will to retain or acquire accrued powers in order to be in a position to enter the international fray with a potent voice. My presentation is laid out in two parts. Part 1 is composed of two segments, I will first be exploring what the main authors have depicted as the dark side of nationalism so that we have a clearer idea of what is being communicated and discussed. Second, I will be turning my attention to the challenges and shortcomings of traditional liberal democracies which have produced the conditions that have led to the emergence of nationalist attitudes. In part 2, and I hope after having shown that traditional liberal democracies have failed to cope in a fair manner with the "nationalism" challenge. I will discuss two distinctive roads that offer concrete promises for the future of nation-states as well as for the maintenance of the world order, namely through the advancement of liberal nationalism and the development of multinational federalism.

10h15-11h15

**MICHEL SEYMOUR**

*Peoples, Rights and Territories*

What is the most important principle? The right of stateless peoples to self-determination or the right of sovereign peoples to the preservation of their territorial integrity? To answer this question, it is necessary to emphasize the distinction between transitional justice and justice in normal times. The theory I would like to develop presupposes that, in normal times, respect for territorial integrity and State sovereignty is conditioned by a policy of recognition of the State vis-à-vis minority nations within its territory. But it is quite

different when one enters a period of transition at the moment when the authority of a new sovereign state is established. In this sense, the principle of the *Uti possidetis juris* should be applied, according to which it is affirmed that the former boundaries of the secessionist State will also be the boundaries of the newly formed sovereign State.

11h30-12h30

**WILFRIED SWENDEN**

*People, Rights and Territories in South Asia: between Dominant Nationalism and Accommodation*

In this lecture, I will critically review the role of territory in the management of ethnic diversity in South Asia with a particular focus on India (and some comparative observations on Pakistan and Sri Lanka). I will make the case that none of the states are consociational (unlike Arend Lijphart who included India among the family of consociational regimes) nor fully majoritarian (despite recent moves towards majoritarianism in India). I will also highlight the specificities of Indian federalism, in particular the recurrent re-drawing of the country's internal boundaries, the provision of emergency provisions which can suspend the *de facto* nature of Indian federalism, the presence of asymmetric territorial practices and the relationship between the management of territory and other markers of identity in particular, language, religion and caste. The case of India will be compared and contrasted with Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

**June 23 (Friday)**

**Immigration and the Strains of Commitment**

9h30-10h30

**KEITH BANTING**

*The Political Source of Solidarity in Diverse Societies*

Recent research on diversity and social solidarity has concentrated on diagnosing the dynamics that undermine solidarity and generate backlash and exclusion. This presentation looks at the politics of diversity from the opposite direction, exploring the potential sources of support for an inclusive solidarity. How is solidarity built? How is it sustained over time? How has it been strengthened as well as weakened in the contemporary era? The presentation will argue that solidarity does not emerge spontaneously or naturally from economic and social processes but is inherently built or eroded through political action. The politics that builds inclusive solidarity may be conflictual in the first instance, but the resulting solidarity is sustained over time when it becomes incorporated into collective (typically national) identities and narratives, when it is reinforced on a recurring basis by political agents, and – most importantly – when it becomes embedded in political institutions and policy regimes.



11h00-12h00

**MIREILLE PAQUET**

*Challenges of Immigration and Federalism*

Canada, Australia and the United States, often considered by migration scholars as the quintessential “settler states” are also federations. Comparing historical trajectories and contemporary challenges, this presentation will consider how the impact of federalism on these countries’ immigration policies has ebbed and flowed until today. Doing so, the presentation will make two arguments. First, that two main types of contemporary immigration federalism are currently visible in settler federations: 1) state-building immigration federalism and 2) exclusionary immigration federalism. These two types are sometimes active in the same country simultaneously and may take surprising forms. Second, this presentation will argue for the importance to look beyond sub state nationalism to explain contemporary immigration. Different social mechanisms explain the type, rise and abeyance of immigration federalism. These include: administrative mobilization, political entrepreneurship and policy diffusion. The operation and interaction of these different mechanisms, at different moments in time, helps explain local, subnational and national policy variations in these three countries.

13h30-14h30

**FRANÇOIS BOUCHER**

*Immigrant Multiculturalism within National Minorities*

No cultural group is homogeneous. All contain internal minorities. This, of course, applies to national minorities (or minority nations), like Quebec, Scotland, Catalonia and South Tyrol. One important source of internal diversity within national minorities is immigration. In Western plurinational countries, minority as much as majority nations are host societies. In this presentation, I examine the tensions between minority nationalism and multicultural policies of immigrant integration. There is a widespread perception, among central governments and the members of majority nations, that minority nationalism, because of its ethnocultural identity base, is incompatible with the recognition of its internal multiculturalism. In addition, movements of minority nationalism often perceive immigrants as a threat because they allegedly tend to integrate and to identify themselves with the majority nations. I challenge this perception by showing how national minorities can use decentralized powers in the domain of language, immigrant selection and integration in order to foster immigrants’ integration to the national minority’s culture and society. I thus propose a view of the relationship between plurinationalism and multiculturalism that places greater emphasis on complementarity rather than on tension and incompatibility.

15h00 – 16h00

**ROBERTA MEDDA-WINDISCHER**

*Migration in sub-state territories with historical-linguistic minorities: Main challenges and new perspectives*

Migration is an important reality for many sub-national autonomous territories where traditional-historical groups (so-called ‘old minorities’) live, such as Flanders, Catalonia, South Tyrol, Scotland, Basque Country, and Quebec. Some of these territories have attracted migrants for decades, while others have only recently experienced significant migration inflow. The presence of old minorities brings complexities to the management of migration issues. Indeed, it is acknowledged that the relationship between ‘old’ communities and the ‘new’ minority groups originating from migration (so-called ‘new minorities’) can be rather complicated. On the one hand, interests and needs of historical groups can be in contrast with those of the migrant population. On the other hand, the presence of new minorities can interfere with the relationship between the old minorities and the majority groups at the state level and also with the relationship between old minorities and the central state as well as with the policies enacted to protect the diversity of traditional groups and the way old minorities understand and define themselves. This lecture analyses whether it is possible to reconcile the claims of historical minorities and of new groups originating from migration, and whether policies that accommodate traditional minorities and migrants are allies in the pursuit of a pluralist and tolerant society.

**June 24 (Saturday)**

**10h00-approx.17h00 Bus trip to the Ladin valley of Gröden/Gardena  
and visit of Castle Prösels (Georg Grote) – details TBC**

**June 25 (Sunday)**

**Free time**

**June 26 (Monday)**

**Self-Determination and Territorial Politics**

9h30-10h30

**MARGARET MOORE**

*Territorial Rights and Collective Self-Determination*

Political philosophy, which has had a great deal to say about the relationship between state and citizen, has, until very recently, largely ignored questions about territory. In my talk, I will link the idea of territory to the moral value of political self-determination; identify the territorial right-holder as 'the people' rather than the state or a cultural nation; and justify, within limits, those elements that we normally associate with territorial rights: rights of jurisdiction, rights over resources, rights to control borders, and so on.

11h00-12h00

**CHRISTOPHE JAFFRELOT**

*The Case of Muslims in India: Challenging Theories of Nationalism*

After the creation of Pakistan, the Muslims represented only 10 % of the Indian population. They had also lost their elite with Partition. The Congress, that Gandhi had transformed into a mass party, tried to protect them. The 1950 Constitution that Congress and its leader, Nehru, shaped to a large extent established a secular regime recognizing rights to the religious minorities. However, in the course of time, Indian Muslims were affected by their lack of education and different forms of discrimination. Their language, Urdu, was not supported by the state in North India, for instance. In the 1980s-90s the rise of Hindu nationalism resulted in riots. After the BJP took over power in 2014, Muslims have been penalised by new laws (including those banning beef) and under the attacks of vigilantes. Today, they represent less than 3% of the MPs in the lower house of Parliament, whereas they form almost 15% of the population.

**PM**

Visit of the South Tyrol Parliament, Q&A with South Tyrolean politicians (details TBC)

**June 27 (Tuesday)**

**First Nations, Peoples and the Strains of Commitment**

9h30-10h30

**DOMINIQUE LEYDET**

*Development Projects on Indigenous Lands and the Principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent*

Since the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007, the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has become increasingly important in discussions over Indigenous peoples' rights in relation to development projects. But there is an ongoing debate over its precise meaning, in particular whether or not it involves the right of Indigenous peoples to say 'no' to development projects on their lands. Some have tried to dispel the specter of an Indigenous veto right by interpreting FPIC as specifying the conditions of a fair transaction while underplaying the crucial dimension of consent as a 'power' concept. In the Canadian context, this reading of FPIC has proved popular with those who claim that the 'duty to consult', as developed by the Supreme Court of Canada in a series of important decisions, is basically equivalent to FPIC. I intend to criticize this interpretation, showing that it is based on a flawed understanding of consent.

11h00-12h00

**ALEXANDRA TOMASELLI**

*Indigenous (right to?) Self-government and Autonomy*

Apart *de facto* autonomy arrangements of indigenous peoples living in urban, rural or forest areas, formally, legally recognized (territorially-based) indigenous autonomies may be found (at least) in three continents (Americas, Asia, and Europe). In this frame, this lecture takes stock of the widely debated notion of the right to self-determination and focuses on whether a right to self-government and autonomy of indigenous peoples exists under international law or it is confined to domestic legislation. After introducing where forms of indigenous autonomies have been established and how these may be classified, the achievements and failures of the selected case studies of (mainly, territorial) autonomous arrangements (e.g., Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh; Aceh and Papua in Indonesia; Bolivia; Ecuador; Mexico; Venezuela; and Colombia) will be analyzed and discussed with students.

**June 28 (Wednesday)**

**Cross-Borders Politics in Current-Day Europe**

9h00-10h00

**DAVID MILLER**

*Why immigration Matters*

In contemporary democracies, most citizens want their governments to impose some limits on immigration, and will punish parties seen as ‘soft’ on immigration at the ballot box. But are they justified in demanding this? Can democratic theory tell us anything about whether borders should be open or closed? I explore democratic reasons for restricting the entry of immigrants. I argue that self-determination includes the right to decide upon the future membership of the demos. I review the literature on social and political trust, and argue that a well-functioning democracy needs to be supported by a common identity that most citizens subscribe to. But I also examine the claim, advanced by Abizadeh, that when decisions about immigration are being taken, prospective immigrants are entitled to be represented in the body that makes them.

10h15-11h15

**ZSUZSA CSERGŐ**

*Minority Political Agency in Cross-border Politics*

This lecture addresses the question of how Europeanization (conceived as both the physical expansion of the EU and the larger diffusion of European norms and practices) affects the political agency of minority populations in post-communist Europe – specifically in cross-border politics. Minority political agency refers to the forms of activism minority members exercise to affect political change – which can include voting, forming and joining political parties, signing petitions, participating in protests or rallies, and participating in trade unions or politically active civic organizations. European membership conditionality addressed democratic and regional security concerns of the post-Cold War era, grounded in norms about individual rights and limited measures of minority accommodation. Beyond efforts to impact minority policy in domestic settings, Europeanization also involved a gradual “virtualization” of borders within the EU, and a liberalization of cross-border interaction with EU neighbors – which enabled kin-state involvement in minority mobilization. The lecture will discuss how the emerging cross-border politics shaped the political agency of minority actors. The discussion will be based on a comparative survey of six cases: Hungarians in Romania and Slovakia; Poles in Lithuania; and Russophones in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

11h30-12h30

**PETER VERMEERSCH**

*How Does the European Matter for the Roma?*

Perhaps more than any other minority group in Europe, the Roma have tried to reach beyond the boundaries of the national state to change local realities of marginalization. Roma activists have counted on the support of the EU to turn around the negligent attitudes of national governments. The further development of an EU framework that stimulates national states to design and implement social policies that protect Roma is no doubt necessary, but it may not be enough. In order to have real impact, the EU needs to address key obstacles of the area of social policy and human rights protection more broadly.

**June 29 (Thursday)**

**Students' presentations**

**AM and PM**

**June 30 (Friday)**

**Wrap-up Session in collaboration with SGRI** (Italian Standing Group on International Relations)

**09h00-12h30: Institutional Solutions to Conflict**

**9h00-10h30 Session 1**

**Federalism and Power Sharing as Conflict-Resolution Mechanisms**

**FRANCESCO PALERMO** (Eurac Research - Bolzano/Bozen)

*Ownership, territory and ethnic federalism*

**JENS WOELK** (University of Trento and Eurac Research)

*Judicial conflict-resolution and reflective judiciary*

**ELISABETH ALBER** (Eurac Research - Bolzano/Bozen)

*Myanmar. Case study and practical experiences*



**11h00-12h30 Session 2**

**The Changing Politics of External Intervention**

**EMANUELE CASTELLI** (University of Parma)

*Third Party Preferences and Conflict Management*

**FRANCESCO N. MORO** (University of Bologna)

*From macro to micro? How institutional solutions are becoming individual (and local) ones*

**MASSIMO MORELLI** (Bocconi University Milan)

*Third Party Intervention and Strategic Militarization*

**STEFANO RECCHIA** (University of Cambridge)

*Should outsiders promote democracy in divided societies after genocide?*

**END OF THE SUMMER INSTITUTE**

## NOTE ON SPEAKERS

**ELISABETH ALBER**, Senior Researcher, Project Leader (Federal Scholar in Residence Program) and Group Leader for Training and Outreach Activities at the Eurac Research Institute for Comparative Federalism, has been trained in International Sciences and Diplomacy at the Universities of Turin (Italy) and Turku (Finland). After working experiences at the European Center for Minority Issues (Germany) and the European Union (Belgium) she joined Eurac Research in 2006. Her publications, research and teaching focus on minority rights, territorial autonomies, comparative federalism and regionalism as well as participatory democracy in compound States. Since 1999, she is also workshop facilitator and consultant of intercultural activities as well as democracy and federalism programs, both in Europe and overseas.

**KEITH BANTING** is the Stauffer-Dunning Fellow in the School of Policy Studies and Professor Emeritus in the Department of Political Studies at Queen's University. His research interests focus on public policy in Canada and other contemporary democracies, and he is the author or editor of twenty books, as well as numerous articles and book chapters. His publications have been translated in seven languages. Professor Banting's publications in the field of immigration and diversity include *Multiculturalism and the Welfare State: Recognition and Redistribution in Contemporary Democracies* (Oxford University Press 2007), and *Belonging? Diversity, Recognition and Shared Citizenship in Canada* (Institute for Research on Public Policy 2007). His newest book, *The Strains of Commitment: The Political Sources of Solidarity in Diverse Societies*, coedited with Will Kymlicka, will be published by Oxford University Press in April 2017.

**FRANCOIS BOUCHER** is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la diversité au Québec (CRIDAQ) at Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM). His work in political philosophy focuses mainly on justice and minority rights in contemporary pluralist societies with a special emphasis on secularism, religious freedom and religious diversity. His Dissertation, *Open Secularism and the New Religious Diversity*, develops a liberal conception of political secularism. Some of his works also deal with nationalism and federalism, indigenous self-determination and multiculturalism. His recent works have been published in *Criminal Law and Philosophy*, *Philosophy and Public Issues*, and *Revue philosophique de Louvain*.

**FEDERICA CITTADINO** is Senior Researcher in environmental law at the Institute for Comparative Federalism, Eurac Research, Bolzano (Italy). In January 2017, she obtained her PhD in International Studies at the School of International Studies, University of Trento (Italy), with a dissertation on the relationship between indigenous rights and the protection of biodiversity under current international law. She has published several contributions on the topic of her dissertation, as well as one monograph, together with Mari-

achiara Alberton, on the effects of the Italian constitutional reform on the protection of the environment. She is also the author of some articles and book chapters on the multi-level governance of the environment in Italy and Europe. On the same topics, Federica has given a number of seminars, as well as presenting at several international conferences. In 2014, Federica was guest research at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg (Germany). On the same year, she also spent a research period at the Erasmus School of Law, Rotterdam (Netherlands), under the direction of Prof. Ellen Hey. Her research interests include international environmental law, with particular reference to the principle of sustainable development and biodiversity conservation, human rights, including minority rights and the rights of indigenous peoples, and the interplay between different legal systems in the field of environmental law. She is currently exploring the issue of how to divide environmental powers between different levels of government.

**SERGIU CONSTANTIN** is a researcher at the Institute for Minority Rights of Eurac Research (Bolzano/Bozen, Italy). He is a graduate of the Law Faculty of University of Bucharest (Romania) and holds a Master's degree in European Studies from University of Graz (Austria). His research interests are related mainly to legal protection of autochthonous minorities focusing on linguistic rights, political participation, and autonomy arrangements in Europe and Asia. He co-edited two volumes and published several articles, papers, and book chapters on these issues. Currently, he coordinates the project "Autonomy Arrangements in the World" which aims to inform the design and implementation of self-governance as an instrument for accommodation of diversity, to facilitate comparative analyses of autonomy arrangements and to provide a better understanding of theoretical and practical developments in this field.

**ZSUZSA CSERGŐ** is Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Political Studies at Queen's University, and President of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN). Her work focuses on state-minority conflicts in post-communist Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), involving different forms of territorialism: linguistic territorialism (*Talk of the Nation: Language and Conflict in Romania and Slovakia*, Cornell University Press 2007); kin-state activism (articles published in *Perspectives on Politics, Foreign Policy, Europe-Asia Studies*); and sub-state territorial claims (article co-authored with Stefan Wolff and Philippe Roseberry forthcoming in *Publius*). She works on several projects related to Europeanization and state-minority conflict: a single-author monograph (with Cornell University Press) about six ethno-linguistic minorities in CEE; a co-authored monograph (with Stefan Wolff and Philippe Roseberry) on state responses to territorial claims in Europe; and two special issues on Europeanization and minority mobilization in CEE (one co-edited with Ada Regelman, forthcoming in *Problems of Post-Communism*; one co-edited with Balázs Vizi, forthcoming in *Intersections: East European Journal of Society and Politics*).

**ALAIN DIECKHOFF** is Senior Research Fellow at CNRS and Director of CERI (Center for International Studies, Sciences Po). He is an alumnus of Sciences Po and of the

University Paris X-Nanterre, where he received his PhD in political sociology. He teaches courses at Sciences Po, at the undergraduate and graduate levels. His main field of research is politics and society in Israel, as well as the transformations of contemporary nationalism. He has authored six books, edited ten others, published more than fifty articles in journals and edited volumes. Among his books published in English: *Modern Roots. Studies of National Identity* (co-ed, Ashgate, 2001) ; *The Invention of a Nation: Zionist Thought and the Making of Modern Israel*, (Columbia University Press, New York, NY, 2003); *The Politics of Belonging: Nationalism, Liberalism, and Pluralism* (ed., Lexington Books Lanham, MD, 2004); *Revisiting Nationalism: Theories and Processes* (co-ed., Palgrave Macmillan, New York, NY, 2006); *Routledge Handbook of Modern Israel* (ed., London, Routledge, 2013); *Nationalism and the Multination State* (London, Hurst, 2016). In addition to his ongoing teaching activities at his Alma Mater, he was, among others, a Visiting Professor at the Geneva Graduate Institute, the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv University and the London School of Economics.

**ALICE ENGL** is a Senior Researcher with the Institute for Minority Rights at Eurac Research. She completed her PhD in Political Studies at the University of Innsbruck, Austria, in 2014. Prior to joining Eurac Research in 2006, she completed an MA in Political Science (University of Innsbruck) and a Master in European Studies (University of Vienna) and a three-month traineeship at the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. Her fields of research are European integration, minority studies and comparative politics. She specialises in the study of cross-border cooperation between sub-state entities, transnational regional spaces of politics and minority protection. She is board member of the South Tyrolean Political Science Association, editor of the Association's Yearbook *Politika* and author of several publications in her research fields.

**ALAIN-G. GAGNON** is the holder of a Senior Canada Research Chair in Quebec and Canadian Studies and professor of Political Science, Université du Québec à Montréal since 2003. He is founding director of the GRSP (Research Group on Plurinational Societies (1994-) and led the Research centre on diversity and democracy (CRIDAQ) from 2003 to 2016. A member of the Royal Society of Canada, Gagnon has held visiting positions at the Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, the Institut d'Études politiques de Bordeaux, the Universidad Carlos III in Madrid and La Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3. Gagnon's research and writing has concentrated on Quebec and Canadian politics, with a special emphasis on multinational federalism, nationalism, identity politics, and party politics. More recently, Gagnon has explored normative approaches and theories to better account for federal societies in the Western world. He is the author and editor of over 50 books among which, with the University of Toronto, *Minority Nations in the Age of Uncertainty: New Paths to National Emancipation and Empowerment* (2014, translated in 18 languages) and *Canadian Politics* already in its 6th edition, and, with Routledge in 2010, *Federal Democracies* as well as *The Case For Multinational Federalism: Beyond the All-Encompassing Nation* (Josep Maria Vilaseca Book Award).

**GEORG GROTE**, Associate Professor at University College Dublin, researches nationalism and regionalism in Europe. He has published widely on Irish and South Tyrolean history. He is currently, in cooperation with Eurac Research in Bozen/Bolzano, establishing a collection of private archival sources on twentieth-century South Tyrolean everyday life in Prösels Castle.

**ODED HAKLAI** (PhD Toronto, 2004) is Associate Professor in the Department of Political Studies, Queen's University. His research and teaching in comparative and international politics focus on the politics of ethnicity and nationalism, state-majority-minority relations, settlers and ethnoterritorial conflict, the Middle East, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He is the author of *Palestinian Ethnonationalism in Israel* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011), winner of the 2012 Shapiro Award for best book in Israel Studies, and co-editor of *Democratization and Ethnic Minorities: Conflict or Accommodation?* (Routledge 2013), *Democracy and Conflict Resolution: The Dilemmas of Israel's Peacemaking* (Syracuse, 2014), and *Settlers in Contested Lands: Territorial Disputes and Ethnic Conflict* (Stanford, 2015). He has published articles in numerous peer-reviewed journals, including *Comparative Political Studies*, *International Studies Review*, *Nations and Nationalism*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics*, and *Israel Studies*.

**CHRISTOPHE JAFFRELOT** is Senior research fellow at CERI-Sciences Po/CNRS, and Professor of Indian Politics and Sociology at the King's India Institute (London). Among his publications are *The Hindu nationalist movement and Indian politics, 1925 to 1990s*, New Delhi, Penguin, 1999, *India's Silent Revolution*, New Delhi, Permanent Black, 2003 and *The Pakistan Paradox. Instability and Resilience*, New Delhi, Random House, 2015.

**MICHAEL KEATING** is Professor of Politics at the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh and Director of the Centre on Constitutional Change (CCC). He graduated from the University of Oxford and in 1975 was the first PhD graduate from what is now Glasgow Caledonian University. Michael is a fellow of the British Academy, Royal Society of Edinburgh, Academy of Social Sciences and European Academy and has taught in universities in Scotland, England, Canada, the USA, France and Spain and at the European University Institute in Italy. Among his publications are *Plurinational Democracy* (Oxford University Press, 2001) and *Rescaling the European State* (Oxford University Press, 2013). He recently edited two books in the CCC: *Debating Scotland. Issues of Independence and Union in the 2014 Referendum* (Oxford University Press, 2017) and *A Wealthier Fairer Scotland. The Political Economy of Constitutional Change* (Edinburgh University Press, 2017).

**KARL KÖSSLER** is Senior Researcher at the Institute for Comparative Federalism at Eurac Research (Italy). He holds a PhD in both comparative constitutional law and politi-

cal science. Kössler's main fields of interest and expertise are federalism and autonomy studies and, more broadly, constitutional design in diverse societies. On these issues, he has provided consultancy to the Council of Europe and to various national and subnational governments. Moreover, Kössler has lectured on the above-mentioned subjects in European, Asian and African countries, both at universities and in master programmes targeted at post-docs researchers, civil servants and political decision-makers. He has authored the book chapter 'Conclusions: Beyond the Illusion of Ethno-culturally Homogeneous Territory', in: Tove H. Malloy and Francesco Palermo (eds.), *Minority Accommodation through Territorial and Non-territorial Autonomy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015) and is co-author of the book *Comparative Federalism: Constitutional Arrangements and Case Law* (Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2017).

**DOMINIQUE LEYDET** is professor at the department of philosophy at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM). She is the current director of the Centre de recherche interuniversitaire sur la diversité et la démocratie (CRIDAQ). Her research focuses on democratic theory, more specifically on issues related to public deliberation and the institutions of representative democracy. She is also developing a research project on the notion of 'consent' in the context of relations between Indigenous peoples and the state. Her most recent work has appeared in journals such as the *European Journal of Political Theory* and the *Journal of Political Philosophy*.

**NICOLA MCEWEN** is a Professor of Territorial Politics at the University of Edinburgh, and Associate Director of the Centre on Constitutional Change (CCC). A political scientist at Edinburgh since 2001, Nicola specialises in research on devolution, territorial politics, nationalism and multi-level governance. Her focus is primarily on Scotland, but often also addresses developments in similar 'sub-state nations', including Quebec, Catalonia, the Basque Country and Flanders. Nicola is currently leading an ESRC research project examining Brexit and its implications for devolution. Other recent research projects examined Scottish independence, intergovernmental relations and constitutional change. Nicola has published widely on these issues, and frequently contributes to print and broadcast media as an impartial commentator on UK and Scottish politics. She can be followed on Twitter @mcewen\_nicola and @CCC\_Research.

**JOHN MCGARRY** is Professor and *Canada Research Chair in Nationalism and Democracy* in the Dept. of Political Studies, Queen's University (Kingston, Ontario), a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and Officer of the Order of Canada. He has written and co-written many articles, chapters and books on power-sharing, ethnic conflict, nationalism, and the politics of Northern Ireland, several of them with his long-time colleague, Brendan O'Leary. During 2008-09, McGarry served as 'Senior Advisor on Power-Sharing' to the United Nations (Mediation Support Unit, Dept. of Political Affairs), the first person appointed to this post. He is currently the lead advisor on governance to the UN-mediated negotiations in Cyprus.



**ROBERTA MEDDA-WINDISCHER** is a Senior Researcher and Group Leader for National Minorities, Migration and Cultural Diversity at the Institute for Minority Rights, Eurac Research, and an international lawyer specialised in human rights and minority protection. After her law degree, an LL.M in International Human Rights Law at the Essex University (UK) and a PhD at the University of Graz (AT), she worked as Legal Officer for various international organisations, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, BiH), the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE/ODIHR, Albania), the UN Centre for Human Rights (OHCHR, Geneva) and, the European Court of Human Rights (CoE/ECHR, Strasbourg). At the European Academy, her research focuses on the protection of minorities in international law and on new minorities stemming from migration, on which she has authored and edited monographs and multi-authored volumes, and published numerous articles and chapters in edited volumes both in Italy and abroad.

**DAVID MILLER** is Professor of Political Theory in the University of Oxford, and a Fellow of Nuffield College; he is also a Visiting Professor in Law and Philosophy at Queen's University, Canada. His books include *On Nationality* (Clarendon Press, 1995), *Principles of Social Justice* (Harvard University Press, 1999), *National Responsibility and Global Justice* (Oxford University Press, 2007), *Justice for Earthlings* (Cambridge University Press, 2013), and *Strangers in Our Midst: the political philosophy of immigration* (Harvard University Press, 2016). He continues to work on the issues of immigration, national identity, territorial boundaries and self-determination.

**MARGARET MOORE** is Professor in the Political Studies department at Queen's University (Canada) where she teaches political philosophy. She has a doctoral degree from the London School of Economics and is the author of *A Political Theory of Territory* (2015), *Ethics of Nationalism* (2001) and *Foundations of Liberalism* (1993), all with Oxford University press. She has also published several edited volumes, with Oxford and Cambridge on related topics, and many journal articles and chapters in books. Her recent work is on issues of contested territory, resource rights, and legitimate expectations.

**FRANCESCO PALERMO** is professor for comparative constitutional law at the School of Law, University of Verona and Director of the Institute for Comparative Federalism at Eurac Research in Bolzano/Bozen. From 2007 to 2010, he served as Senior Legal Adviser to the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities. From 2007 to 2016, he was member of the Council of Europe's Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, of which he was the President from 2014 to 2016. Since March 2013 he has served as a non-party member of the Italian Senate, working in the constitutional committee and in the human rights committee. Since 2016, he has been the President of the International Association of Centres for Federal Studies (IACFS). He authored over 300 publications, including 9 monographs and 31 edited volumes.

**MIREILLE PAQUET** studies public policies for immigrant selection and immigrant integration in Canada and in other traditional immigrant-receiving societies. She directs Concordia's Centre for Immigration Policy Evaluation (CIPE). Her current work – funded by the SSHRC and by the FQRSC – focuses on the governance of immigration and integration policies in federal regimes (Canada, United States and Australia), with a specific attention to the activism and activities of subnational units. Dr. Paquet is also conducting research on public administration and immigration, and is especially interested in the role of public servant in the formulation of immigrant selection policies.

**MARC RÖGGLA** Graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University of Innsbruck, Austria. Since 2013, he has been a researcher with the Institute for Minority Rights at Eurac Research. His research mainly focuses on South Tyrol's autonomy arrangement and minority media in Europe. He has recently co-authored several blog posts on the politics of South Tyrol and the Autonomy Convention, which were published through the LSE, Nationalia, and Verfassungsblog. He is scientifically supporting the Autonomy Convention ([www.konvent.bz.it](http://www.konvent.bz.it)), previously co-managed the InterregIV Italia – Austria-Project “Diversity4Kids: Learning intercultural dialogue and diversity at school through play, interaction and stories” (Regiostar Award Finalist 2016 awarded by the European Commission, [www.diversity4kids.eu](http://www.diversity4kids.eu)), and since 2013 has been a Project Manager for the European Association of Daily Newspapers in Minority and Regional Languages ([www.midas-press.org](http://www.midas-press.org)).

**ALEX SCHWARTZ** is a lecturer at Queen's University Belfast School of Law and Associate Fellow of the Senator George J. Mitchell Institute for Global Peace, Security and Justice. He was previously Banting Fellow and Adjunct Assistant Professor with the Department of Political Studies at Queen's University (Canada). Dr. Schwartz's research focuses on comparative judicial politics, power sharing, and the role of courts in deeply divided societies. He is co-editor, with Professor Colin Harvey, of *Rights in Divided Societies* (Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2012). From July 2017, Dr. Schwartz will be joining the Faculty of Law at the University of Hong Kong.

**MICHEL SEYMOUR** is full Professor of Philosophy at University of Montreal. He teaches contemporary Anglo-American philosophy. Among his books, he published *De la tolérance à la reconnaissance. Une théorie libérale des droits collectifs* (Boréal 2008). This book has won the 2009 Book prize of the Canadian Philosophical Association as well as the 2009 Jean-Charles Falardeau prize in social sciences from the Canadian federation of humanities and social sciences. More recently he published *Une idée de l'université* (Boréal 2013). He also published *L'institution du langage* (Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 2005), which was a finalist for the Raymond Klibansky prize and for the CPA book prize. He has published *Le Pari de la démesure* (L'Hexagone, 2001), which has won the Richard Arès book prize of 2001.

**WILFRIED SWENDEN** is a Senior Lecturer (Associate Professor) in the School of Social and Political Science at the University of Edinburgh. He specialises in comparative federal and regional studies and in the governance of multi-ethnic or 'divided' societies. His initial work focused primarily on federalism and institutional design in Western Europe (and Australia); however since several years, his main focus of research has shifted to South Asia, in particular India. He recently co-edited a special issue on Indian federalism with *India Review* (2017) and contributed an article on India for a special issue on centre-state bargaining in plurinational states (for the *Swiss Political Science Review*, December 2016). He is managing editor for *Regional and Federal Studies* (2016-2018) and at present also Co-Director of the Centre for South Asian Studies at the University of Edinburgh (2015-2018).

**ALEXANDRA TOMASELLI** (PhD in Law) is a Senior Researcher at the Institute for Minority Rights at , Eurac Research (Italy), and a Teaching Fellow at the Faculty of Law of the University of Graz (Austria). Since 2004, she has been working in various socio-legal research and international cooperation projects in Europe, Latin America and South Asia. Her recent publications include the single-authored book *Indigenous Peoples and their Right to Political Participation. International Law Standards and their Application in Latin America* (Nomos, Baden-Baden, 2016). Alexandra is also a member of the International Law Association (ILA) and of its Committee on the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

**PETER VERMEERSCH** is professor of politics at the KU Leuven (University of Leuven), Belgium. He is currently director of the LINES Institute (Leuven International and European Studies) and affiliated as senior researcher with the Centre for Research on Peace and Development (both at KU Leuven). In 2007 and 2008, he was a visiting scholar at the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Harvard University. He is the author and editor of several academic books, including 'The Romani Movement: Minority Politics and Ethnic Mobilization in Contemporary Central Europe' (Berghahn Books, 2006) and 'The EU Enlargement and Gay Politics: The Impact of Eastern Enlargement on Rights, Activism and Prejudice' (Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2016). He also writes for non-academic audiences, see e.g. his book of literary non-fiction 'Ex. Over een land dat zoek is', which was published to strong reviews with De Bezige Bij (Amsterdam) in 2014.

**JENS WOELK** is Associate Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law at the Faculty of Law and Coordinator of the interdisciplinary PhD Programme in International Studies at the University of Trento (Italy). He has been Senior Researcher at Eurac Research since 1994. Woelk took his PhD in Legal Sciences at the University of Regensburg (Germany). His research fields are comparative federalism, constitutional law of the EU, legal management of diversity and constitutional transformation in South-Eastern Europe. In the Western Balkans he has been engaged in projects and expert missions for the EU and the Council of Europe. He is member of the Group of Independent Experts of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities in Europe (CoE).

## ORGANISERS

**CRIDAQ**, **CSSD** and **CREQC** in close collaboration with **Eurac Research** are proud to host a new edition of a well-established Summer Institute on Democracy and Diversity. This Institute pursues and deepens an earlier programme that was run by the Ethnicity and Democratic Governance Research Network (Queen's University, UQAM, University of Toronto) and earlier on by the New School in New York in collaboration with McGill University and the University of Guadalajara.

**CREQC The Canada Research Chair in Quebec and Canadian Studies** is a research unit based at UQAM in Montréal and has been funded since 2003 by the Social Sciences and Humanities through its Canada Research Chair Programme. Research activities concentrate on identity politics, representation, citizenship and federal studies and nationalism in a comparative context [www.creqc.uqam.ca](http://www.creqc.uqam.ca)

**CRIDAQ Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la diversité et la démocratie** ([www.cridaq.uqam.ca](http://www.cridaq.uqam.ca)) is an interuniversity and international research programme that seeks to better understand national diversity, legal pluralism and transnational trends in the fields of juridical mobilisation, multinationalism, transnationalism and federal studies.

**CSSD Centre for Studies on Democracy and Diversity** is a research centre at Queen's University. It supports research and education on two sets of issues. One focuses on the institutions, processes, policies and conditions necessary to develop and sustain systems of governance based on liberal-democratic values. The other examines how societies respond to the opportunities and challenges raised by ethnic, linguistic, religious, and cultural differences while promoting democracy, social justice, peace and stability.

**Eurac Research** is a private research centre located in South Tyrol, Italy. The Institute for Comparative Federalism and the Institute for Minority Rights are two of eleven institutes at Eurac Research, and are the joint hosts of this Summer School. Both institutes are committed to basic and applied research on issues such as minority protection, the management of cultural diversity, and government and policy trends at federal, regional, and local level. A team of lawyers and political scientists provide expertise through extensive publication activities in English, Italian and German, educational programs and lectures, and consultancies for policy-makers at the local, regional, national and European level.

**CCC The Centre on Constitutional Change** is a multi-institutional research centre which carries out interdisciplinary research and knowledge exchange on the political, economic and social challenges facing the states, nations and regions of the British Isles. Based at the University of Edinburgh, institutional partners include the Universities of Aberdeen, Cardiff, Stirling, Cambridge, Cork and Strathclyde. The CCC was set up in advance of the 2014 Scottish referendum to examine the process of constitutional change, and the impact of different constitutional outcomes, on institutions, relationships, behaviour and the policy process. Since 2014, the UK has been in a seemingly perpetual process of constitutional change, including further devolution in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, limited reforms to the way England is governed and, in the context of Brexit, a profound change in its constitutional status and relationship with its neighbours. The CCC examines these changes and their effect on the politics, economies, and relationships between the nations and regions of the British Isles. The Centre also has a comparative stream examining constitutional processes elsewhere in Europe and North America, often in association with international partners.

**GRSP Groupe de recherche sur les sociétés plurinationales** based at UQAM concentrates its research activities on various dimensions pertaining to the management of plurinational and multinational contexts through sustained analyses of fragmented polities. 2014 Finalist to the Insight Award for its outstanding achievements.

**The Pierre Elliott Trudeau Foundation** is an independent and non-partisan charity organisation which promotes outstanding research in the humanities and social sciences, and fosters a fruitful dialogue between scholars and policymakers in the arts community, business, government, the professions, and the voluntary sector

**CERI Centre de recherches internationales** Established in 1952, CERI is the most preeminent research center in France that concentrates on both international/transnational relations and regional studies. It is also the largest of Sciences Po's research units. CERI brings together scholars from several disciplines in the social sciences – first and foremost, political science, but also sociology, anthropology, history and economics. With regard to CERI's regional expertise, the Muslim world is first (with 13 permanent scholars who specialize on countries stretching from Morocco to the Arabic Peninsula and Iran), followed by Latin American, Asian, East European and African studies. Fieldwork, empirical and comparative methods and knowledge of local languages are essential characteristics of CERI's approach to area studies.

**The Senator George J. Mitchell Institute for Global Peace, Security and Justice** Founded in 2016 and based at Queen's University Belfast, the Senator George J. Mitchell Institute for Global Peace, Security and Justice is a hub and flagship for interdisciplinary research in areas of major societal challenge. The institute brings together researchers from a wide range of disciplines, studying conflict and peace through the themes of rights and social justice, security, legacy, and ideology.

## LECTURERS AND SEMINAR LEADERS

Elisabeth Alber, Eurac Research  
Keith Banting, Queen's University, Kingston  
François Boucher, Université du Québec à Montréal  
Federica Cittadino, Eurac Research  
Zsuzsa Csörgő, Queen's University, Kingston  
Sergiu Constantin, Eurac Research  
Alain Dieckhoff, Sciences Po, Paris  
Alice Engl, Eurac Research  
Alain-G. Gagnon, Université du Québec à Montréal  
Georg Grote, Eurac Research  
Oded Haklai, Queen's University, Kingston  
Christophe Jaffrelot, Sciences Po, Paris  
Michael Keating, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen  
Karl Kössler, Eurac Research  
Dominique Leydet, Université du Québec à Montréal  
John McGarry, Queen's University, Kingston  
Nicola McEwen, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh  
David Miller, University of Oxford, Oxford  
Roberta Medda-Windischer, Eurac Research  
Margaret Moore, Queen's University, Kingston  
Francesco Palermo, Eurac Research  
Mireille Paquet, Concordia University, Montréal  
Marc Röggla, Eurac Research  
Alex Schwartz, Queen's University, Belfast  
Michel Seymour, Université de Montréal, Montréal  
Wilfried Swenden, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh  
Alexandra Tomaselli, Eurac Research  
Peter Vermeersch, University of Leuven, Leuven  
Jens Woelk, Eurac Research



# ADMINISTRATION

Alain-G. Gagnon, Université du Québec à Montréal, co-director

Dominique Leydet, Université du Québec à Montréal, co-director

John McGarry, Queen's University, co-director

François Boucher, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canadian coordinator

Annika Kress and Johanna Mitterhofer, Eurac Research, European coordinators