

28TH → 30TH
JUNE 2017

LEE KUAN YEW SCHOOL
OF PUBLIC POLICY (NUS)
SINGAPORE

3RD
INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON
**PUBLIC
POLICY**

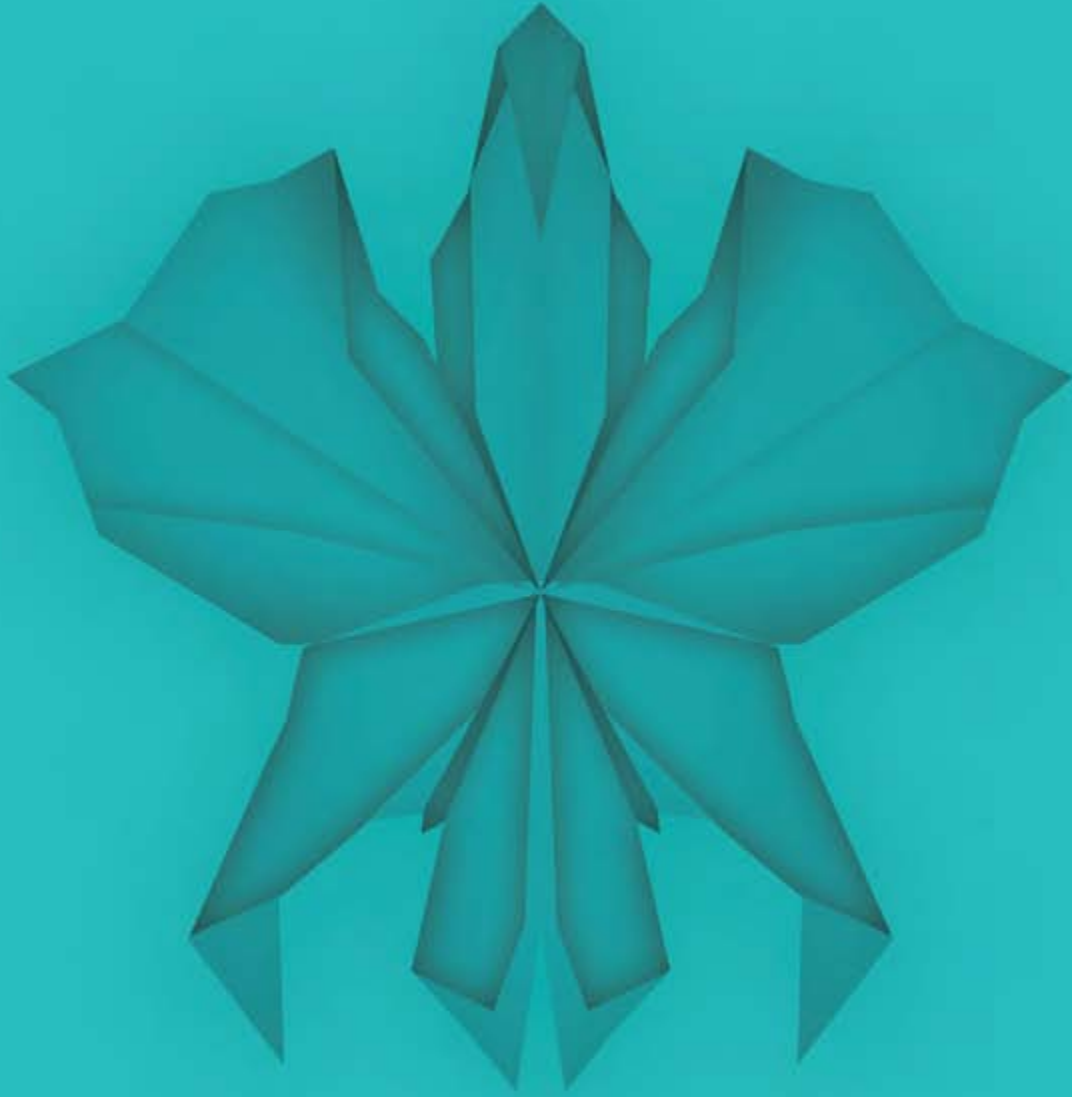
INTERNATIONAL
7 PUBLIC
POLICY **✓**
ASSOCIATION



Lee Kuan Yew
School of Public Policy

ICPP3

SINGAPORE 2017



SUMMARY

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GENERAL PROGRAMME

／ TUESDAY, JUNE 27TH → PRECONFERENCE ．／

／ WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH ．／

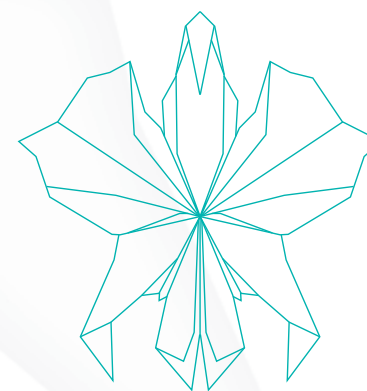
8.00	OPEN REGISTRATION
9.30 → 10.15	WELCOME SPEECH [Tentage]
10.15 → 12.15	PLENARY SESSION 1 POLICY MAKING AND STATE CAPACITY IN A GLOBALISED WORLD [Tentage]
12.15 → 14.00	LUNCH [Tentage]
14.00 → 16.00	MULTI-SESSION 1
16.00 → 16.15	TEA BREAK [Different locations - see ☕ on maps]
16.15 → 18.15	MULTI-SESSION 2
18.15 → 19.45	WELCOME RECEPTION [Tentage]

／ THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH ．／

8.15 → 10.15	MULTI-SESSION 3
10.15 → 10.30	TEA BREAK [Different locations - see ☕ on maps]
10.30 → 12.30	MULTI-SESSION 4
12.00 → 14.00	LUNCH [Tentage]
13.30 → 15.30	MULTI-SESSION 5
15.30 → 15.45	TEA BREAK [Tentage]
15.45 → 17.45	PLENARY SESSION 2 : KEYNOTE SPEECH PUTTING AUSTERITY POLICY INTO PERSPECTIVE : BEYOND THE COMFORT ZONE [Tentage]
17.45 → 19.00	GENERAL ASSSEMBLY [Tentage]
19.30 → 23.00	GALA DINNER AT GARDENS BY THE BAY [Flower Dome, Flower Field Hall]

／ FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH ．／

8.15 → 10.15	MULTI-SESSION 6
10.15 → 10.30	TEA BREAK [Different locations - see ☕ on maps]
10.30 → 12.30	MULTI-SESSION 7
12.00 → 14.00	LUNCH [Tentage]
13.45 → 15.45	MULTI-SESSION 8
16.00 → 18.00	PLENARY SESSION 3 POLICY ADVISORY SYSTEMS AND POLITICAL REGIMES [Tentage]
18.00 → 18.45	CLOSING RECEPTION [Tentage]



The image features a background of overlapping, semi-transparent teal geometric shapes that create a sense of depth and movement. In the center, a white-outlined diamond shape is positioned, containing the word "INTRODUCTION" in a clean, white, sans-serif font.

INTRODUCTION

KISHORE MAHBUBANI 马凯硕
Dean of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (NUS) and Professor in the Practice of Public Policy



The National University of Singapore (NUS) and the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy are happy to host the Third International Conference of Public Policy (ICPP) at our beautiful Bukit Timah campus, which won an architectural competition for the best-designed campus in all of the British empire when it was developed in 1922. Since then, Asia has awakened and is now on the move. One of the reasons for Asia's rise today is that the West was generous in sharing its best ideas and practices in public policy. It is therefore timely and appropriate that the third ICPP is being held in Asia.

The time has come for Asia to reciprocate this Western generosity. Many Asian societies, including Japan, South Korea, China, Singapore and many of the ASEAN countries have done exceedingly well in the last few decades. Some success stories are truly amazing. Few countries have suffered as much as Cambodia in recent times. Yet the Phnom Penh water authority outperformed its Western counterparts to win the prestigious Stockholm Industry Water Award in 2010. The West and the rest of the world can learn a lot from this and other Asian success stories.

This conference's success in attracting more than 1,500 participants, many of whom are from Asia and Oceania, is evidence of the region's growing weight in policy studies. The conference is thus a unique platform to share Asia's policy and development experience with a global audience. Singapore also provides one of the world's most unique public policy laboratories. Its policies in water management and water planning, public housing and public health, education and multiculturalism have earned global admiration. The LKY School is proud to have launched the Handbook of Singapore Public Policy Innovations on its website to share these policies with the world.

I am confident that we will increasingly see a two-way street of policy learning between the West and Asia. And I venture to speculate that future historians will look back on the third ICPP and see it as being the catalytic event in sparking this two-way street of learning.

GUY PETERS
President, IPPA



Welcome to ICPP3 ! On behalf of the Executive Committee and the College of the International Public Policy Association it is my great pleasure to welcome you to our third international conference. The IPPA has been in existence for only a few years now, but we believe that our conferences have become the major meeting place for policy scholars around the world. The large number of people who have submitted proposals for the conference, and who will be attending, is a clear indication of the importance of public policy studies. Scholars and practitioners from over 80 countries will be attending this conference. This provides us all the opportunity for the exchange of ideas about policy, and for building closer working relationships across national and disciplinary borders.

We have designed the conference schedule in a way that should facilitate meeting one another and having that exchange of ideas. In addition to the numerous panels, we have organised a number of plenary sessions, receptions and group meals that will enable us to talk, meet old friends, and make new friends. Further, most panels will have more than a single session so that there will be multiple opportunities to discuss issues and to present a range of ideas on each area of research. You can follow one set of panel sessions or sample the wide array of panels. The choice is yours.

We would like to thank all the people who have made ICPP3 possible. Most importantly we would like to thank Dean Kishore Mahbubani and his colleagues at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore. They have been invaluable partners in designing the conference and bringing the ideas to fruition. We would also like to thank UNDP and LKY School for the travel grant offered, ADBI for co-sponsoring the welcome reception and Graduate School of Public Policy (GSPP) at Nazarbayev University, for taking up the Gold sponsorship.

Again, welcome. I hope you will have a productive and enjoyable time here in Singapore and that you will remain active in the International Public Policy Association.

ILTER TURAN IPSA, President



Had they lived to see it, the visionaries that led the way in constructing scholarly communities in the world, including those that bring political scientists together, would have been proud to see how the seed they planted nearly seventy years ago has born such good fruit. The International Political Science Association that had its beginnings in the gathering of distinguished American, Canadian, French and Indian scholars in 1949 has now developed into a global organisation that has nearly 4000 individual members from 119 countries, with 55 national associations and 101 institutions as members. Among its many activities, IPSA organises the World Congress of Political Science every two years with extensive and global participation. It also organises regional summer schools to offer method courses in areas where scholars may find it difficult to receive training in their own institutions. IPSA publishes two widely recognised professional journals (International Political Science Abstracts and International Political Science Review) and is in the process of developing a third one (World Political Science).

IPSA has also constituted the institutional framework through which a multitude of research communities have been organised to promote developing academic networks among scholars sharing similar research interests to encourage them to engage in joint research. It is gratifying to see that six research committees organised under the auspices of IPSA, joined by several national associations and a standing group of ECPR have taken the goals of IPSA one step further by establishing the International Public Policy Association in 2013. A sister association with close ties to IPSA will not only help expand and strengthen the global scholarly community of political science scholars, but it will also constitute a link that ties this community to the practitioners of policy, be they administrators or politicians.

It gives me particular pleasure to extend my greetings and wishes of success to the IPPA and the ICPP. IPSA welcomes the birth of a sister association and will do its best to help it prosper.



MAX EVEREST-PHILLIPS Director, UNDP Global Centre for Public Service Excellence, Singapore



As Director of the United Nations Development Programme's Global Centre for Public Service Excellence in Singapore, I am delighted that we are sponsoring this conference. Since the member countries of the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, the need for good quality research to inform the aims of international development has never been greater.

Research has already pointed the way. We know that research confirms our professional experiences that an effective, efficient and equitable civil service must be in place if development is to happen and progress is to be achieved on the SDGs. Furthermore, research challenges the idea of 'best practice' in public governance because political dynamics and context-specific answers require 'best fit'; but technical expertise is also needed to find practical solutions.

Research also suggests that a public service recruited and promoted due to connections or influence, rather than ability, will not be able to deliver the SDGs. We need some of the most able brains in public service to address the challenges.

We know too that a public service that is unable to adopt new and innovative ideas and practices will be incapable of delivering the SDGs. We must attract and retain creative individuals in public service to find new solutions to the complex problems humanity faces.

And research suggests that a public service that cannot adapt to changing times will be unproductive and ineffectual. Profound concern exists everywhere over unprecedented change. What is also new, however, is the sheer ambition of the SDGs. This requires innovative research to identify emerging strategic opportunities to turn good policies into practical results for citizens by 2030.

I am delighted that the Global Centre for Public Service Excellence has been able to support innovative researchers from developing countries to attend here today and present their findings.

I therefore look forward to a successful conference that can help UNDP and its partners deliver on the development ambitions of the international community.



WENG TAT HUI
Dean of the Graduate School of Public Policy, Nazarbayev University



NAOYUKI YOSHINO
Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute and Professor Emeritus, Keio University, Japan



The Graduate School of Public Policy (GSPP) at Nazarbayev University is located in the heart of Eurasia, in Astana, Kazakhstan. Our mission is to improve the quality of life of the people of Kazakhstan and Central Asia by training leaders to improve governance through excellence in teaching, research and executive development that focuses on key policy and leadership challenges.

Since its launch in 2012, GSPP has maintained a strong strategic partnership with the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. Together we have been working closely to establish GSPP as the public policy school of choice in Central Asia.

The LKY School has assisted with the development of the GSPP's programs which include the Master in Public Policy, Master in Public Policy Administration, and the recently launched PhD in Public Policy. In addition to LKY faculty offering courses and seminars at the GSPP, our students have the opportunity to spend 2-3 weeks under the Singapore component of our Master programs and up to 3 months in the PhD program. Regular student and faculty exchanges on a whole semester basis also take place between the two Schools.

GSPP and LKY faculty are engaged in joint research in civil service reforms, modernisation of the public service of Kazakhstan, advocacy and consultancy to government institutions and international organisations on a wide range of public policy/administration issues.

This year, in recognition and appreciation of our productive collaboration, this partnership has been extended to further strengthen institutional development, deepen academic cooperation in providing a world-class public policy education, and enhance the research capacity and collaboration between the GSPP and LKY School.

We are delighted to be Gold Sponsors of ICPP3 organised by the LKY School and we look forward to a successful conference with productive and impactful discussions.



As Dean of the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) I would like to cordially welcome all participants to the third International Conference on Public Policy. ADBI is honored to be a co-sponsor of this outstanding conference.

ADBI was created twenty years ago to provide intellectual input for policy makers in ADB's developing member countries. It does so by conducting research with a focus on medium- to long-term development issues of strategic importance that affects the region and through capacity building and training activities that contribute to ADB's overarching objective of poverty reduction.

ADBI is the think tank of the Asian Development Bank and was ranked the best regional studies center and second best government-affiliated think tank in the University of Pennsylvania's latest rankings of the world's leading think tanks. ADBI has recently signed a MoU with the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy and is eager to promote joint research.

ADBI's research has fed into the development policies of many ADB developing member countries. Currently, ADBI is developing new ideas to finance infrastructure by capturing the positive spillovers and return them to investors. ADBI is also working on new innovative solution to finance development tapping into local savings. Other examples of ADBI research topics are climate finance, SME promotion, free trade agreements and exchange rates, optimal exchange rate dynamics, housing policies, as well as deposit insurance scheme.

We are convinced that the conference will give ample opportunities to discuss a wide array of pressing development issues and will generate many new ideas that will help developing Asia and beyond.



PHILIPPE ZITTOUN

Coordinator of the ICPP
General Secretary, IPPA



For the third time, the policy research community is coming together to participate in the International Conference on Public Policy. More than 1300 participants from over 80 countries have transformed our conference into the largest international event on Public Policy in the world.

We received more than 240 open panel proposals and more than 2000 paper proposals. This was much higher than in our last conference in Milan. This conference has maintained a high level of quality by selecting 170 panels and 1500 papers. We have also reinforced the quality of debate by ensuring 2-hour slots to allow for presentations and discussions. To this end, we have organised 268 sessions which will allow each participant to participate in the different presentations and debate on the different topics.

We have organised 3 plenary sessions which will allow participants to contribute to a collective discussion and will help create a dynamic policy community around a shared background. We have also scheduled different social events which will allow researchers working on different topics and in different countries to come together. We have organised tea breaks, 3 lunches, 1 welcome, 1 closing reception and one gala dinner at one of the most famous places in Singapore.

For the first time, ICPP has been organised outside Europe. Holding this conference in Asia is proof of the international success of this field and of the association's capacity to organise such a conference with the same success everywhere. As I said earlier, 1300 participants will participate in the conference - 37% from Asia, 32% from Europe, 17% from America, 12% from Australia and 1% others.

We hope that this 3rd conference will provide a great experience with high quality debate, many fruitful encounters, and much food for thought for future policy research.

This wonderful experience would not have been possible without the assistance of several people. First, we would like to thank the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, its dean, Kishore Mahbubani, its staff, and Naniek and Lee in particular. We appreciate their academic involvement without which this conference would not have been possible. Second, we would like to thank the IPPA staff for their involvement to ensure that each participant enjoys the conference.



The Graduate School of Public Policy (GSPP) at Nazarbayev University (NU)

GSPP is one of the most modern public policy schools in Central Asia. Located in Astana, Kazakhstan, NU is a research-led university that was created as a part of the Republic's development strategy. Due to our partnership with the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP) at the National University of Singapore, one of the leading educational institutions in Asia, we are able to provide top-notch education for those seeking public policy knowledge, skills, research, and practices.



GSPP offers contemporary programs designed in collaboration with its strategic partner, LKYSPP at NUS: Master in Public Policy and Master in Public Administration. Starting from 2017 GSPP launches its first doctorate level degree – PhD in Public Policy (a 4-year program).



Our goals of research excellence and policy impact are bold, and by conducting the program entirely in English, we are able to bring in the most ambitious and talented students and faculty from around the world to address the pressing challenges in Central Asia and beyond. GSPP has brought together international students from China, India, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Philippines, and Uzbekistan. NU GSPP may offer merit-based tuition discounts to international students.



For information on application process please visit our website

www.gspp.nu.edu.kz

Nazarbayev University Admissions Department
53 Kabanbay Batyr Ave, Astana, Kazakhstan, 010000
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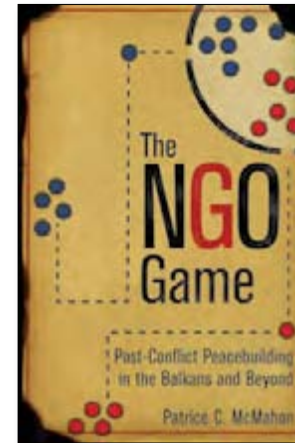
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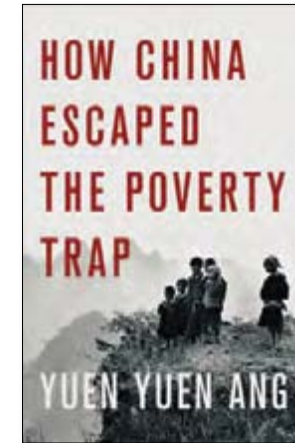
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EXPECTED AT ELEVEN: Public Administration as a Study of the Public Sphere

From its modern start onwards, the field of Public Administration has been practice-oriented. Its normative position has had consequences for the choice of the themes studied and the recommendations given. Reforms have often been defended as universal truths or global trends, irrespective of public preferences or differences in political regimes. There has been little attention to societal plurality and discrepancies in collective choices.

In order to make Public Administration more practically relevant, this book argues to broaden its locus and focus. Public Administration is more than the study of government. It can be considered as the study of public reasoning. That reasoning takes place in politics as well as in administration and societal institutions.

With regard to its focus, Public Administration has to take politics and law into account as well. We need to recognize that government is a state and that the state-like and public character of it has unique consequences. Public Administration has a normative core, with an emphasis on the democratic *Rechtsstaat*, with the procedural and substantive values connected to it. It has to reflect on the values of the public culture we live in.

Author: Arthur Ringeling (1942), emeritus-professor of Public Administration at Erasmus University Rotterdam.
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INTERNATIONAL
PUBLIC POLICY
ASSOCIATION

Following the success of the first International Conference on Public Policy which was organised in 2013 in Grenoble (France), we created the International Public Policy Association in December 2014. This non-profit organisation is based at ENTPE-LAET, University of Lyon in France. It is governed by the French law of July 1, 1901.

IPPA had 961 individual members during the first period 2015-2016 and 939 members since January 1, 2017 for the 2017-2018 period. IPPA also has institutional members: 6 in 2015, 12 in 2016 and 25 to date. In two years and half, our association has become a leader in the policy field with its high number of individual and institutional members who have largely contributed to allow its development and its institutionalization.

Our Association is governed by a College composed of 24 individuals representing individual members and institutional members. These representatives are elected for a period of 4 years, half of whom change every 2 years. This year, for the first time, we organised a widespread call for candidates and an electronic vote. More than 120 electors nominated the 12 new college members for the 2017-2021 period. The college elected a President, a General Secretary, and 4 Vice-Presidents within the Executive Committee of 12 members.

IPPA's primary role is to organise the ICPP conference every 2 years. After organizing ICPP2 in Milan, the association was fully mobilized to organise ICPP3 outside Europe for the first time. It also managed a call for bids for ICPP4 and pre-selected 3 proposals. The final choice will be announced during ICPP3. To successfully undertake its mission, IPPA reinforced its team with 2 staff members and 3 interns and also renewed its web content management system for the conference.

IPPA's second objective is to provide information and Newsletters to the policy community. In 2016, our association underwent a complete overhaul of its website in order to propose new services to its members and users. More than 6000 visitors had subscribed to our system and more than 8000 individuals regularly received our newsletters. In this new system, we have created a section to allow users to propose announcements published on the website and sent through our newsletters, a section for book reviews and discussions, a section for teaching resources, a glossary section, and a users directory.

Our association's third objective is to teach public policy. To this end, we have developed an International Summer/Winter School public

policy project. Two Summer Schools took place in Brazil and were co-organised with ENAP. 3 groups of 20 participants including Ph.D. students as well as practitioners participated in the one week programs that involved courses and workshops. For the first time before ICPP3, a pre-conference was organised with 100 Ph.D. students and early-career scholars. The conference proposed courses and workshops on Public Policy. We hope to be able to organise one Summer School in each continent, in association with a local partner on each occasion.

Our association also organised other events in the intermediate years. In 2016, we organised a regional conference in Hong Kong with 300 participants. In 2018, we would like to organise the International Joint Workshops on Public Policy in Pittsburgh. Our objective is to organise 20 workshops in parallel during 3 days in order to allow researchers to discuss and debate over a long period. This will undoubtedly provide an excellent opportunity to prepare a book or special issue.

An additional objective of our association is to develop public policy publications. We have created a book series with Palgrave which published 5 books in 2016 and we hope this dynamic will continue. We are also working on establishing a journal: "*The International Review on Public Policy*". This journal will probably be launched in 2018. The College is currently discussing the different options.

Since 2015, i.e., in just 2 years and half, IPPA has developed a large scope of actions to foster the development and internationalization of the policy community. Our association has grown in strength due to the support of all its individual and institutional members. It remains, however, a young and fragile association lacking stability. This association is your association: do not hesitate to participate in the General Assembly which is open to all members and participants during ICPP3. You can also reach out to our team if you would like to propose ideas and projects. It is worth mentioning that to develop its activities, our association requires individual and institutional members. If your institution is not yet a member, do not hesitate to reach out. We can be found in our booth and we will be happy to explain the necessarily requirements as well as the benefits for your institution.

We sincerely hope you will enjoy the conference and all the new activities IPPA proposes.

IPPA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH
17.45 → 19.00 (*Tentage*)



GUY
PETERS
PRESIDENT,
IPPA



PHILIPPE
ZITTOUN
GENERAL
SECRETARY,
IPPA



GILIBERTO
CAPANO
TREASURER,
IPPA

AGENDA

✓ **The Association: College, Executive Committee and Members**

- Individual Member (2015-2016 / 2017-2018)
- Institutional Member (2015 / 2016 / 2017)
- Result of vote for College
- Result of vote for Executive Committee

✓ **Past Activities Report**

- First results of ICPP3 2017
- New Website
- International Summer School – Brasilia edition (2016/2017)
- Regional Conference – Hong Kong edition (2016)

✓ **Presentation of Future Activities**

- ICPP4: presentation of the results of the call for Bids
- Summer School 2017 & 2018: Brasilia and Grenoble
- Joint Workshop on Public Policy: Pittsburgh
- Journal Project

✓ **Financial Report**

- Accounting balance sheet 2015/2016
- Budget 2017

IPPA PRESENTS

27TH NOVEMBER
→ 1ST DECEMBER
2017

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL ON PUBLIC POLICY

BRASILIA
3RD EDITION

Co-organised with ENAP

- A week of Summer/Winter School on Public Policy
- Morning Courses with International Scholars on Public Policy
- Afternoon Interactive Workshops in small groups to discuss about research projects
- For PhD Students, Young Scholar and Practitioners

IPPA PRESENTS

8TH → 12TH
JANUARY
2018

INTERNATIONAL
**WINTER
SCHOOL**
ON PUBLIC POLICY

GRENOBLE

*Le Manoir aux Lauzes, Autrans
(40km from Grenoble)*

1ST EDITION

*Co-organised with Science
Po Grenoble/PACTE/LAET*

→ Ph.D. students and early career researchers are invited to participate in the first Winter School on Public Policy. Held in a beautiful Manor in the Alps, courses and workshops facilitated by international Public Policy scholars will be presented during one week. The main objective of this Winter School is to propose courses on Public Policy in the morning and workshops involving small groups (12 max) to discuss about your research project. The Winter School also seeks to encourage exchanges and discussions by proposing shared lunches and dinners with these international scholars and with other Ph.D. students from all other the world.

The Manor is proposing full-board accommodation including 5 nights (in a single or double room), and all lunches and dinners for the 5 nights (Sunday to Friday). The Cost for room and accommodation is 400€/person. The Registration Fees for the International Winter Course itself is 400€ (to be confirmed). A very limited number of places is available.

IPPA PRESENTS

26TH → 28TH
JUNE
2018

INTERNATIONAL
**JOINT
WORKSHOP**
ON PUBLIC POLICY

PITTSBURGH (USA)

GSPIA - University of Pittsburgh

1ST EDITION

We are proposing an intermediate event in 2018 which consists in organizing Joint Workshops in parallel at the University of Pittsburgh. The main concept is to allow a group of 15/20 scholars to come together and discuss the same topic over a 3-day period, based on their papers.

CALL FOR WORKSHOPS
15TH SEPTEMBER → 30TH OCTOBER 2017

CALL FOR PAPERS
15TH NOVEMBER 2017 → 30TH JANUARY 2018

More information coming soon on IPPA website.

COMMITTEES

IPPA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT



B. GUY PETERS
University of Pittsburgh, USA

VICE-PRESIDENTS



DIANE STONE
University of Canberra, AUSTRALIA



M RAMESH
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS, SINGAPORE



MARLEEN BRANS
KU Leuven, BELGIUM



FRANK FISCHER
Rutgers University, USA

GENERAL SECRETARY



PHILIPPE ZITTOUN
LAET-ENTPE, University of Lyon, FRANCE

TREASURER



GILIBERTO CAPANO
Scuola Normale Superiore, Florence, ITALY



LAURA CHAQUES BONAFONT
Institut Barcelona Estudis Internacionals, SPAIN



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Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales Sede Ecuador, ECUADOR



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Simon Fraser University, CANADA



GRACE SKOGSTAD
University of Toronto, CANADA



CHRISTOPHER M. WEIBLE
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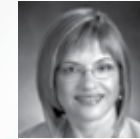
COMMITTEES

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVES

Elected for 2015-2019 period



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Universidade de Brasilia, BRASIL



IRIS GEVA-MAY
Baruch College, City University of New York, USA



BRIAN HEAD
University of Queensland, AUSTRALIA



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JOSE-LUIS MENDEZ
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University of Exeter, UNITED KINGDOM



KLAUS SCHUBERT
University of Muenster, GERMANY



DIANE STONE
University of Canberra, AUSTRALIA



FRANK FISCHER
Rutgers University, USA



LAURA CHAQUES BONAFONT
Institut Barcelona Estudis Internacionals, SPAIN



MICHAEL HOWLETT
Simon Fraser University, CANADA

Elected for 2017-2021 period



JALE TOSUN
Heidelberg University, GERMANY



JENNIFER CURTIN
University of Auckland, NEW ZEALAND



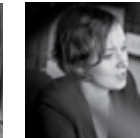
ISABELLE ENGELI
University of Bath, UNITED KINGDOM



OLIVIA JENSEN
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (NUS), SINGAPORE



RENU KAPILA
Punjabi University, INDIA



ANNA DURNOVÁ
IHS Vienna, AUSTRIA



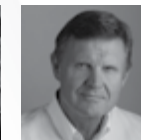
ERIC MONTPETIT
University of Montreal, CANADA



JOSEPH OBOSI
University of Nairobi, KENYA



ANTONIO SERGIO FERNANDES
Federal University of Bahia, BRAZIL



LESLIE PAL
Carleton University, CANADA



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University of Versailles, FRANCE



DAOUDOV MURAT
Marmara University, TURKEY

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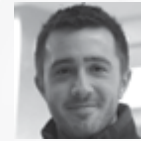
IPPA STAFF



**CANDICE
VENTE**
*Project
Manager*



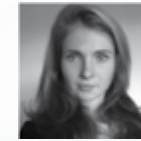
**RENÉE VAN
DER HOEVEN**
*Secretary /
Accountant*



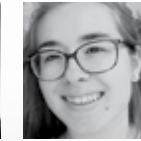
**MARTI
CORTES**
Intern



**JUAN CAMILO
CUADRADO**
Intern

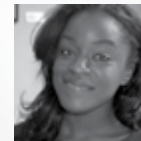


**LÉA
MONNIER**
Intern



**CLÉMENCE
BARGE**
Volunteer

Interns in 2016:



**LORRAINE
DURING**
Intern



**ABINASWAR
DAS**
Intern



**GEOFFREY
PENLOUP**
Intern

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



✓ The Bavarian School of Public Policy (HfP) is an autonomous institution hosted by the Technical University of Munich (TUM). Its research and teaching activities are organised around seven professorships, each of which represents a specific sub-field of political science. In addition, two of them cover the field of big data, strengthening the interdisciplinary character of the newly reconceptualized institution. Professors at HfP have considerable expertise in global governance, trade, environmental, and energy issues, international organisations, global justice, and comparative politics.

HfP launched its new study programs in October 2016, beginning with a three-year Bachelor's in Political Science. In October 2017, it will start its English-language two-year Master's in Politics and Technology. What is unique about HfP's course offering is that it incorporates highly relevant socio-political topics emanating from TUM's portfolio of disciplines - such as mobility, energy, and big data.



✓ Located in the heart of the campus and home to 1,800 full-time students from all regions of France and 150 exchange students from more than 100 partner institutions around the world, the IEPG is a prestigious center for education and research in the social and political sciences. Admission to the IEPG for degree candidates is by competitive exam and students generally complete a five-year program of study leading to a Master's degree in one of 15 areas of specialization, including European Studies, Non-Governmental and Inter-Governmental Organisations, Comparative Politics, Social Economics, Public Policy, Arts Administration, Journalism, Public Opinion Surveys and Research, Latin American Studies, and Legal and Financial Management.

IEPG is part of the IDEX project since January 2016 :
Our IDEX project is focused clearly and exclusively on creating a single world-class university: Université Grenoble Alpes (UGA). This university will reinforce our capacity to attract leading scholars and students, develop ground-breaking research and competitive curricula and promote a specific identity focused on innovation. UGA will be a fully integrated institution with single research and education strategies and clear decision-making processes.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



✓ The School of Public Policy and Management (SPPM) of Tsinghua University was founded in 2000. As the first graduate school of public administration in China, the School's long-term objective is to become a world-class institution that actively engages in teaching, research and consulting on global public affairs. In 2003, the school was one of the first to obtain national Level-1 authorization and accreditation for the discipline of public administration. In 2013 national academic appraisal, the school was 1st in academic reputation and research and 2nd in overall ranking.

The school has established Master of Management, doctoral, and MPA programs which are offered in Chinese and three English-taught programs including Master of Public Administration in International Development, International MPA, and Master of Public Administration in International Development and Governance. It is about to launch a joint bachelor's degree program in administration management. In 2013, the MPA program was accredited as the only university outside of the United States of America with NASPAA Accreditation.



✓ The National School of Public Administration ("Escola Nacional de Administração Pública", ENAP) is a federal public foundation, linked to the Brazilian Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management and is the main school of government in Brazil. Founded in 1986, it is a reference school for the training of high level officials and civil servants of strategic state cadres (such as the Public Policy and Governmental Management Specialists, the Budget and Planning Analysts, the Social Policies Technical Analysts, the Infrastructure Analysts and Specialists, the External Trade Analysts, and others) and for promoting crucial public policy and governmental management debates. The school's mission is "to develop the skills of civil servants in order to increase the capacity of governance in managing public policies". Its official vision is "to be a reference in training and development of high performance public agents and also an inductor of innovation in public management to deliver results for the society".

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



✓ The École Nationale des Travaux Publics de l'État (ENTPE) is an engineering college of the University of Lyon. Supported by the Ministries of Environment, Transport and Sustainable Development of France, ENTPE provides opportunities for engineering students interested in gaining expertise in transport, urban development and environment policies before pursuing government or private sector careers. ENTPE offers programs for Bachelors and Masters degrees and contains six academic research unit specialising in various topics.

One of these research units - The Laboratoire d'Économie des Transports (LET) - specialises in transport policy. It is attached to the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), the University of Lyon and ENTPE. LET's research activities are at the crossroads of transport, regional studies and society. Its research staff comes from various disciplines such as economics, engineering, geography, sociology and political science.



✓ Éupolis Lombardia is the Institute for research, statistics and training, a public governmental agency which supports regional Government and policymakers in Lombardy, established in 2011 with a clear mission: to provide knowledge which can support Lombardy's government in planning and implementing policies.

The end users of the Institute's products are the Region's Legislative Assembly (Consiglio), the Executive Council (Giunta), and the entire Region's institutional and socio-economic system. More specifically, it carries out the functions of strategic studies and research in public policy; policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; training for the top management; managing the regions' statistics and the regional departments' observatories.

All this, through innovative integration of research, data analysis and training, collaboration with local bodies, universities, the third sector, businesses and research and training centers.

Moreover, the Institute is part of SISTAN, the National Statistics System, and makes data available to enable the efficient analysis of the public sector: for example, it provides data to enable the analysis of social expenses in the Lombardy districts or of local public transport, or statistics about public balance sheets.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



✓ Founded in 1911, The University of Hong Kong is a comprehensive research-intensive English language University which ranks 28th in the World and 2nd in Asia. Research and teaching on public policy is spread throughout the University and focuses on ageing, behavioral health, civil society and NGOs, climate change, the economy, education, environment, food safety, housing, internet, media and culture, non-profit management, public administration, public health, social work, tourism, transport, urban planning, and water governance. The University seeks to establish a world-leading public policy programme that includes cutting-edge research and innovative teaching and learning, and that provides a platform for public engagement focused on novel solutions to local, regional, and global problems. The public policy program organises public lectures, policy forums, seminars and workshops; has established a public engagement platform; and provides opportunities for visiting academics and practitioners to visit HKU. Together with the University of Southern California, we will launch a joint Master of Global Public Policy, aimed at providing solutions to critical transboundary public policy issues, providing East-West perspectives on policy problems, and nurturing the next generation of policy entrepreneurs.



✓ Established in 1991, Sciences Po Lille is a public and highly selective «Grande Ecole». Sciences Po Lille is connected to the University of Lille 2 and participates in the University of Lille project and also in the Universities and Establishments Community of Lille (COMUE). It offers a high-level of educational training for 5 years which prepares students for careers in the fields of national, european and international administration. Sciences Po Lille also prepares its students for leadership and managerial positions of companies as well as careers in education and research.

The Lille Center for European Research on Administration, Politics and Society (CERAPS) is a joint research unit of the Lille 2 University and of the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS). It is the largest CNRS laboratory in political science, sociology and public law in the north of Paris. The Center includes about fifty university professors and CNRS full-time research fellows in political science, public law and sociology and an average sixty PhD students. Its research program is organised around three themes : 'Health, Body and Environment'; 'Mobilizations, Activism, Representation'; and 'Legal Orders, Social Orders'.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



FLACSO Ecuador was established in 1974 through an agreement between the Ecuadorian State and the FLACSO international system. The institution is part of the Ecuadorian university system and was recognised by the Higher Education Law in the year 2000. FLACSO Ecuador has administrative and financial autonomy in accordance with its founding agreement.

FLACSO Ecuador produces and disseminates knowledge in the social sciences and humanities through critical and creative teaching and research. Its principles are pluralism and academic autonomy, with the aim of contributing to the development of diverse Latin American and Andean schools of thought, as well as promoting justice, equality and social inclusion.



Paris-Dauphine University (Université Paris-Dauphine) is a public research and higher education institution in Paris, France, founded in 1968 and dedicated to sciences of organisation and decision.

Dauphine, as it's often named, has developed a very specific and renowned positioning for sciences of organisation and decision within academia : multidisciplinary approach (social sciences, management, finance, economics, law, mathematics and computer science), interests for both public and private sectors and links between them, sharp quantitative analysis. Dauphine is a selective university with the status of "Grand Etablissement".

The House of Public Affairs of the Paris-Dauphine University is meant to highlight existing training courses and researches in public affairs and to develop new initiatives between them with partnerships with the public sector institutions. Aligned with and benefiting from the Dauphine three-fold specificity, the House of Public Affairs can offer training and reflection on many topics related to the public sector on a multi-disciplinary approach, including a very fruitful complementarity between qualitative and quantitative methods. Through the House of Public Affairs, Dauphine will increase its public policy knowledge, training and research at the service of its democratic mission as an academic key actor.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



CIDE, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, is one of Mexico's most important centers of teaching and research in the social sciences. Recognised both nationally and internationally, CIDE has been a non-profit public institution since its establishment in Mexico City in 1974.

It is a small, unique academic institution engaged in first class research and teaching in the social sciences. CIDE is intellectually independent and self-governing in all aspects of its academic life; premised on the idea of knowledge as one of society's most critical and powering public goods. CIDE has three core functions: teaching; research and outreach to public and decision makers.



The Jindal School of Government and Public Policy (JSGP) is an invitation to dialogue and discovery. It provides a platform for ideas on development and governance. The current policy environment demands new imaginations, new methodologies and heightened ethics. JSGP is a research-driven school. It aspires to be a centre of excellence which continually generates ideas and knowledge about democratized development. JSGP promotes interdisciplinary studies and joint teaching and research programmes in partnership with its sister schools and across universities. JSGP faculty is global, having high qualifications from some of the best institutions in the world, drawn from other countries besides India, having an internationalist, universal outlook. JSGP conducts a two-year Master's programmes in Public Policy and a three-year undergraduate honours programme in Economics. Its students are global, coming from many countries, able to take advantage of a globally networked development and placement division. JSGP strives to update its courses and curricula to maintain international standards. Its faculty keep abreast of the latest research in relevant disciplines. The School places strong emphasis on both qualitative and quantitative analytical skills. JSGP takes a comparative perspective on policy issues and is capable of responding to emerging local and global public policy challenges.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP) is an autonomous, professional graduate school of the National University of Singapore. Its mission is to educate and inspire current and future generations of leaders to raise the standards of governance in Asia, improving the lives of its people, and, in so doing, contributing to the transformation of the region. In addition to Masters and PhD programmes, the LKYSPP offers high quality customised Executive Programmes that cater to the needs of time-constrained senior managers and professionals, with the aim of delivering creative solutions to real management and leadership challenges. LKYSPP is a globally leading public policy school within the National University of Singapore which is ranked first in Asia and twelfth in the world. We partner world-class institutions to bring the best learning experiences in Asia. We were the first school in Asia to join the Global Public Policy Network and are also part of the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs. The school strives to impact transformation in the world through good governance and leadership excellence. LKYSPP has developed more than 2,350 leaders from 80 countries in a range of fields including government, non-profit, media and the private sector. Our alumni work for organisations such as the United Nations, World Bank and Asian Development Bank. The School's unique Asian focus allows students to experience public policy education in a distinctively global environment. The school's four research centres -- Asia Competitiveness Institute; Centre on Asia and Globalisation; Institute of Policy Studies and Institute of Water Policy produce a rich repertoire of Asian and Singapore perspectives on global issues. These research centres and institutes contribute to both scholarly inquiry and policymaking. The school frequently plays host to distinguished speakers and visiting scholars, and has hosted more than 300 events annually where we gather leaders such as Former Australian Prime Minister, Kevin Rudd; Myanmar State Counsellor, Aung San Suu Kyi and UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.



Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA) is a professional school with a diverse, cosmopolitan community of faculty, staff, students and alumni. Believing in our ability to make the world a better place, GSPIA hones the passion of its students into purposeful direction and action. As part of the University of Pittsburgh, we're a leader in education, a pioneer in research and a partner in regional development—as well as one of the oldest institutions of higher education in the United States.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



The Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals (IBEI, www.ibeio.org) was set up in 2004 with the goal of becoming a leading European institution for advanced research and postgraduate training of future generations of professionals and experts dealing with international affairs of public concern. The Institute was formally established as a private foundation by the public universities in the Barcelona area, the CIDOB Foundation and five government institutions. The Institute has become, first and foremost, a centre for advanced research in international studies. IBEI's core academic staff is made up of tenure-track professors and postdoctoral researchers, and also engages visiting professors and affiliated faculty members of the Barcelona universities. It organises research activities within three interdisciplinary programmes, which respectively study the implications of globalization for the economy, for governance and for security. IBEI supports research in all fields of international political economics, international relations, international security, European studies, foreign policy and comparative public policy. IBEI scholars are internationally oriented in their research focus. They have published a large number of books and they also contribute regularly to leading European and international journals. Faculty members participate in multiple academic networks of scholars of European and international scope. IBEI researchers are active mainly in the fields of international relations, comparative politics and political economy, and they are involved in many externally funded research projects (at both Spanish and European levels). All these facts have allowed IBEI to participate in highly attractive research projects, to improve its level of scientific production, and to develop a solid foundation for research in the coming years.



Established in 1958, the Department of Public Administration at Yonsei University pioneered Public Administration programs in South Korea and has since become a center for academic research and education in the field. The Department offers both undergraduate (BA) and graduate (MA and Ph.D.) programs in Public Administration and ranks as one of the top programs in the nation with 16 standing faculty members whose cutting-edge research is internationally recognised. Our alumni, a total of approximately 4,500 bachelors, 420 masters, and 110 Ph.Ds, play leading roles in government, finance, public and private corporations, academia, media, and NGOs. The Department takes pride in its tradition of sixty for its contribution to Korean society and now aims for global excellence in research and education.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

SciencesPo
CENTRE D'ÉTUDES EUROPÉENNES



Directed by Florence Haegel, the Center for European Studies (CEE) at Sciences Po is a multidisciplinary research unit focusing on the comparative study of politics. Social science research methodology is a major focus of CEE's work.

The CEE brings together some 26 senior researchers (FNRS, CNRS, university professors), roughly 40 doctoral and post-doctoral students, as well as around 30 affiliated and associate research fellows from France and abroad. CEE researchers are affiliated with four departments (political science, sociology, law, and history) as well as with the Paris School for International Affairs (PSIA), Urban School and Public Affairs School. The CEE also regularly hosts renowned visiting scholars for periods of one month to one year.

The CEE's research has a strong international orientation. Most of its projects have an international and/or comparative dimension and results are frequently published in international peer-reviewed journals, often translated into different languages. In addition, CEE researchers participate in research networks involving multinational teams and the CEE works closely with other research centers abroad.

CEE research gives rise to numerous scholarly events and publications, including a series of working papers published online: Cahiers européens de Sciences Po.

Since research requires that knowledge be transmitted, teaching and training, as well as hosting young researchers, are essential components of the CEE's mission. Indeed, its researchers are very actively involved in Sciences Po teaching training programs at all levels, in particular the Master programs in Regional and Urban Strategies, Governing the Large Metropolis, Comparative Political Sociology, and European Affairs, as well as numerous doctoral programs.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



Sciences Po Lyon, founded in 1948 and also known as Institut d'Études Politiques de Lyon (Lyon Institute of Political Studies), is an undergraduate and graduate school of public affairs and international relations with a five-year degree that combines a Bachelor and a Master.

Entrance to the school is conditional upon passing a national competitive examination which is organised in common with six other Institutes of Political Studies, in Aix-en-Provence, Lille, Rennes, Strasbourg, Saint-Germain-en-Laye and Toulouse.

Only the top 10% of the candidates are admitted. There are two other specific examinations to enter directly into year 2 or 4, in the latter case for a Master's program. As a member of University of Lyon, the institute draws on its close ties with other schools and universities in the greater Lyon area to develop joint programs together with research and teaching collaborations.

Since 1990, Sciences Po Lyon has been committed to developing internationalization. Our vision of a truly international higher education institution is embedded in strengthening strategic partnerships in and outside of Europe encouraging exchange of faculty and students. Our students, with a solid language education, go abroad during their third study year, either in Europe within the Erasmus + program, or in Asia, Africa, North America, Latin America or the Arab world. Every year, Sciences Po Lyon welcomes about 250 students from our partner universities, a real opportunity and chance for opening to different cultures. At present, more than 150 universities around the world have a partnership with Sciences Po Lyon. Sciences Po Lyon oversees 3 research labs: Triangle, Institut d'Asie Orientale, Equipe de Recherche de Lyon en Information et Communication. It is also a partner of 2 LabEx (nationally accredited labs): Intelligence des Mondes Urbains (IMU) and Constitution de la Modernité (COMOD). The institute is also responsible for the doctorate of political science awarded by the University of Lyon.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



✓ The Scuola Normale Superiore, established by Napoleon in 1810, is a special public institute for higher education that in its two centuries of life has earned itself a special place, both in Italy and abroad, a place characterised by merit, talent and scientific rigour. The institutional activities are distributed among three academic structures: the Faculty of Humanities, the Faculty of Mathematical and Natural Sciences, placed in Pisa, and the new Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, located in Palazzo Strozzi in Florence. The Academic Ranking of World Universities rates the School among the top six universities in the world and the second in Europe according to per capita performance. In 1927 the Normale was the first Italian university to set up a PhD School. Actually, the recently established Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences offers an international fully-funded four-years PhD Programme in Political Science and Sociology (with focus on the four main research areas of the faculty: Democracy and social movements; Comparative/global public policy and governance; Comparative politics and society; Transnational Politics, Institutions and Norms).



✓ The Master of European Politics and Policies (MEPP) is an internationally accredited advanced one year master program at KU Leuven, Belgium. The MEPP program combines academic excellence in the comparative study of politics, policy-making and administration within Europe, with a concern for the practical challenges that professionals in policy, managerial and consultative functions face. MEPP's unique focus on promoting comparative approaches not only strengthens students' cognitive capacities and analytical skills, but also fosters an open-minded attitude to diversity. MEPP offers students from around the globe the opportunity to study at one of Europe's oldest and most well established universities. KU Leuven prides itself on its high academic rigor and reputation. Currently ranked 5th on the Continent, 12th in Europe and 35th in the World (THE 2016), KU Leuven remains at the forefront of the study of European Politics and Policies. Building upon its strong links with European Union practitioners, MEPP successfully prepares graduates for a highly competitive job market. MEPP alumni count numerous policy-officers in international institutions as well as public affairs consultants. In several cases, following MEPP has also led graduates to pursue a successful career in academia.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



✓ The Policy Institute at King's College London addresses complex policy and practice challenges with rigorous research, academic expertise and analysis focused on improving outcomes. Our vision is to undertake and enable the translation of research into policy and practice, and the translation of policy and practice needs into a demand-focused research culture. We do this by bringing diverse groups together, and facilitating engagement between academic, business, philanthropic and policy communities around current and future societal issues for the UK and internationally.

We focus on achieving this vision through our core activities: Analysing – identifying and assessing pressing challenges; Convening – drawing in broad perspectives on challenges and on desirable outcomes; Contributing – assembling and influencing change makers who help ensure our work improves lives.



✓ The Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance (RND) at Tallinn University of Technology (Estonia) is one of the largest public administration and innovation research centers in Central and Eastern as well as Northern Europe. RND focuses on cutting-edge research on Public Management systems and reforms, e-governance and public-sector innovation as well as technology governance and innovation policy. It offers two Master's programs in English: the MA in Technology Governance provides a unique understanding of economic development processes, combining studies in innovation, technology, finance, development economics and governance; the MSc in Public Sector Innovation and e-Governance, a new Erasmus Mundus joint degree, is offered in collaboration with the University of Münster and KU Leuven and combines studies in public-sector innovation, e-governance and the use of ICT in the public sector. The 4-year PhD program invites ambitious young scholars to collaborate with the RND core faculty, the leading one in the region according to all indicators, on studying current and classic global public management and governance as well as technology and innovation. Currently, RND coordinates one of the largest and most ambitious EU public-sector innovation and e-governance projects, The "Once Only" Principle project, www.toop.eu.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

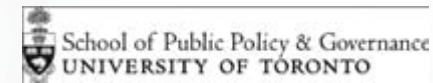


✓ The American University in Cairo's School of Global Affairs and Public Policy (GAPP) prepares its graduates to take the lead in shaping the future of their nations and the world at large, with a strong belief in the interaction between international and public affairs, an unwavering commitment to ethics and the rule of law as well as a recognition of the unique role that the media play in shaping public policy. Over the past years GAPP has become the leader in the Middle East in educating and empowering students committed to global affairs and public policy. The core competencies of GAPP are effective communication skills, multi/interdisciplinary focus, professional experience, global perspective and policy research. GAPP consists of three academic departments: Public Policy and Administration, Law, and Journalism and Mass Communication, including five research centers: the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS), the Cynthia Nelson Institute for Gender and Women Studies (IWGS), the Kamal Adham Center for Television and Digital Journalism, the Middle East Studies Center (MESOC) and the Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud Center for American Studies and Research (CASAR), and the Executive Education unit. All GAPP academic programs offer students unique opportunities to develop a comprehensive overview of the strategic issues that are of great concern to global citizens today.



✓ There is a reason U.S. News & World Report ranks the School of Public Affairs at the University of Colorado Denver as the top public affairs school in Colorado, and among the best in the United States. We combine world-class faculty, a diverse, urban environment that creates opportunities for experiential learning, rigorous programs, and flexible schedules. The result is a student body united in its vision for a better world and equipped with the practical skills to make it happen. Students gain real-world perspective working in the field and learning from professors who shape public policy through research. When students graduate, they're not just ready to start making an impact: They've already begun. The UC Denver School of Public Affairs provides numerous programs, degrees and certificates that cater to students' aspirations in criminal justice, public administration and public policy. Hybrid and online degree programs allow students to mix on-campus and online courses that are taught by the same top-notch faculty. Or students can earn a degree from our prestigious university through a 100 percent online experience. All of our undergraduate and graduate programs offer accessible tuition that make a degree from a top-ranked public affairs school attainable. Students simply won't find better educational value from any other public affairs or criminal justice program.

IPPA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



✓ The School of Public Policy and Governance is a vibrant centre for scholarly investigation and an important hub for cross-community collaboration and creative problem solving within the broader policy community. The School understands and responds to the need in Canada for an innovative form of education to build the professional and academic capacity necessary to address the public policy challenges of the 21st century.

The School is a hub for policy discourse, bringing researchers, practitioners, and community members together in order to contribute to policy debates, development, and discussion across many areas of expertise, both nationally and internationally. It offers a rigorous two-year Master of Public Policy (MPP) program, an undergraduate major, and executive education. The MPP degree allows students to examine the most challenging issues that confront governments at all levels while exploring how decisions and choices are made. The School is located within the largest research university in Canada, the University of Toronto.



✓ The Willy Brandt School of Public Policy at the University of Erfurt (Brandt School), Germany's first public policy school, is situated within its newest public university in the city of Erfurt. Since its opening in 2002 as part of the Faculty of Law, Social Sciences and Economics, it has operated as an interdisciplinary, practice-oriented and international institute of higher education that has been preparing students for the demands and challenges of today's complex political worlds. The Brandt School's mission over the past ten years has been to empower and equip future policy-makers from around the world. It has done so by combining the time-tested curriculum of the grand North American public policy schools with the unique perspective provided by its location at the very center of Europe. The resulting Brandt School approach stands out through its systematic trans-disciplinarity, its comprehensively global focus, and its methodical linking of theory and practice. The Brandt School has been educating future leaders for careers in government, civil society, and private enterprise. Its teaching is embedded in a dynamic and highly innovative research environment in which cutting-edge public policy themes are explored in an integrated manner and the methodological frontiers of the social sciences expanded. It is a setting which provides the sort of reflective space required for future policy-makers to thrive.



Two upcoming events of interest to IPPA members from the Australian Political Studies Association

✓ AUSTRALIAN POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 25TH - 27TH, 2017

The call for papers for the Australian Political Studies Association (APSA) 2017 annual conference in Melbourne is open until 3rd July 2017. The theme of the conference is: **Democracy and Populism: A New Age of Extremes?**

This theme speaks directly to contemporary political events: The rise of populist movements has dominated politics, particularly in liberal democracies, in recent years. This has been a process defined by polarised debates, centrifugal political forces, and seemingly intractable confrontations that have challenged dominant understandings of both domestic and international order. Discourse and debate, the exchange of ideas, and acknowledgement of the complexity of governance appear to have been marginalised in favour of parochial sloganeering and seemingly mutually exclusive interests. This raises questions as to whether established understandings of political divides and dynamics are increasingly redundant, creating new tensions in the public realm and the discipline itself.

Further details can be found at the conference website:

<http://events.arts.monash.edu/events/australian-political-studies-association-annual-conference-2017/event-summary-3127de871d0a4a-d0a72603f744d998bf.aspx>

Specific enquiries about the conference can be directed to: apsa2017@monash.edu

✓ IPSA WORLD CONGRESS IN BRISBANE, JULY 2018

The call for papers for the IPSA 2018 world congress in Brisbane is open until 10th October 2017. The theme is: **Borders and Margins.**

The theme of the conference is one that seems to keep growing in relevance every day, for Australia and for the whole world. The post-Cold War acceleration of globalization and the multi-layered consequences of the 9/11 terrorist attacks have had profound effects on borders. These borders create margins, through which administrative and military bureaucracies, as well as NGOs, activists, "networks" and more-or-less organised criminals and terrorists operate, empirically and conceptually. The evolution of information technologies has transformed the traditional "border as a barrier" by virtually enclosing people into groups with common identities and interests, dispersed throughout the globe but virtually connected.



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Borders and Margins

IMPORTANT DATES

Call for Proposals Opens **10 May 2017**
Proposal Submission Deadline **10 October 2017**

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31 May

2 June
2018

LEE KUAN YEW SCHOOL
OF PUBLIC POLICY (NUS)
SINGAPORE

TIMELINE OF THE CONFERENCE

Call for Panel and Paper Proposals
1 September 2017

Submission Deadline for Panel
and Paper Proposals
1 November 2017

Notification of Decision
on Submission
1 February 2018

Asia Matters

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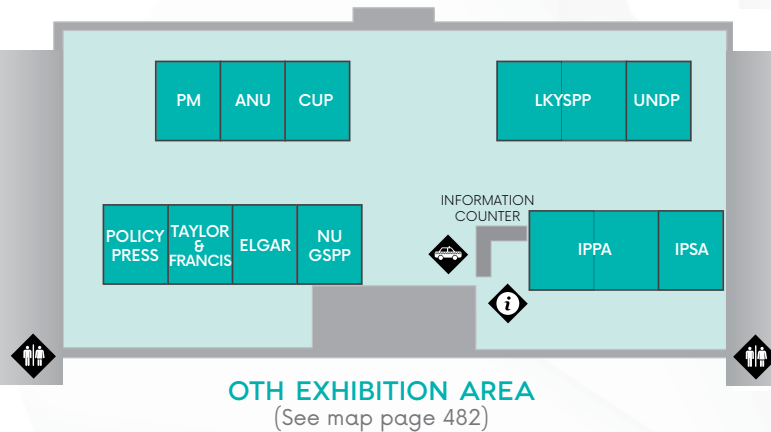
SAGUIN KIDJIE IAN
Senior Editor, Asian Journal of Public Affairs

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PLENARY
SESSIONS

WELCOME SPEECH

Wednesday, June 27th | 9.30 → 10.15

[Tentage]



KISHORE MAHBUBANI

马凯硕
Dean of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore



B. GUY PETERS

President of IPPA



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MAX EVEREST-PHILLIPS

Director, Global Centre for Public Service Excellence, UNDP



WENG TAT HUI

Dean of the Graduate School of Public Policy, Nazarbayev University



PHILIPPE ZITTOUN

General Secretary of IPPA



NAOYUKI YOSHINO

Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute and Professor Emeritus, Keio University, Japan

PLENARY SESSION 1

POLICY MAKING AND STATE CAPACITY IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

Wednesday, June 27th | 10.15 → 12.15

[Tentage]



DIANE STONE

Centenary Professor, Institute of Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra & University of Warwick



ANDY SMITH

Director, Centre Emile Durkheim, University of Bordeaux, France



HELEN SULLIVAN

Director, Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University, Australia



SUSANA BORRAS

Professor, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark



TONY VERHEIJEN

Country Manager for Serbia, Europe and Central Asia, World Bank

Topic of the roundtable:

This Round Table assesses contemporary global dynamics that impact and impose challenges upon the state and its capacities to design and implement policy. Many accounts of globalization present a 'strong' globalization thesis emphasizing the inevitable nature of globalization, the external constraints imposed on governments by global markets and inter-governmental organisations and the limitations placed on international and domestic politics and public policies. A less 'defeatist' and more proactive way of considering the relationship between globalization and policy making is to consider, first, how states and other interests act domestically and outwardly through their own 'multi-tiered', 'multi-sphere' policy strategies to shape the pace, course, timing and effects of globalization; and second, the innovative policy tools, practices and institutions that have been embraced and which reconfigure both the structure and capacities of the state, and its relationships with other global and regional policy actors. This panel invites discussion of the range of actions taken by states in a number of spheres (national and transnational; political, social and economic) to regulate, transfigure or resist globalizing strategies. In seeking to learn about and adapt to a range of complex changes in cultural, institutional and market structures, state actors at the national level are attempting to reinvent the state and deploy new and traditional policy tools in a wider world context. Accordingly, globalisation does not lead to a simple decline of the state but may be seen to necessitate the expansion of de facto state intervention and regulation in the name of competitiveness or protection of national communities.

The roundtable will consider questions such as:

- * To what extent (and if so, how) is globalization and the emergence of global governance architectures building new capacities at the domestic level and/or generating new forms of learning and innovation across domestic policy-makers?
- * How has such re-invented state capacity or the deployment of new policy tools been legitimated at home and at the global scale?
- * To what degree has global engagement become a regular feature of the daily work of policymakers, and to what extent is there preparedness in national administrations?
- * What are the politics of global governance architectures and state-based policy making capacities in the populist-nationalist zeitgeist?

PLENARY SESSION 2 : KEYNOTE SPEECH

PUTTING AUSTERITY INTO PERSPECTIVE:

BEYOND THE COMFORT SYSTEM

Thursday, June 28th | 15.45 → 16.45

[Tentage]



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

CHRISTOPHER HOOD
University of Oxford, United Kingdom



CHAIR

KISHORE MAHBUBANI 马凯硕
Dean of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore

Based on experience from two research projects, this presentation will reflect on how we analyse 'austerity' policies and how if at all we can answer questions about the consequences of such policies. It will argue that some of the most important questions can only be answered by going beyond disciplinary 'comfort zones,' in the same sort of way that painting and photography combined in the nineteenth century to produce new perspectives and new forms of art. Christopher Hood is Emeritus Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Visiting Professor at Oxford's Blavatnik School of Government. He specializes in the study of executive government, regulation and public-sector reform and is known for his writings on 'New Public Management.' From 2004–2010 he was director of a major research programme on public services financed by the UK Economic and Social Research Council, comprising some 46 research projects and over 100 conferences or seminars. From 2008 to 2010 he chaired a Nuffield Council on Bioethics' Working Party on medical profiling and online medicine and in 2012/2013 he was a member of an official Review of the Analytical Capacity of HM Treasury (the UK's Ministry of Finance). His 2015 book (with Ruth Dixon) *A Government that Worked Better and Cost Less?* won both the 2015 Brownlow book prize awarded by the US National Academy of Public Administration and the 2016 Mackenzie book prize awarded by the UK Political Studies Association. His book (with Rozana Himaz) *A Century of Fiscal Squeeze Politics* is in press due to be published in mid-2017 and he is just embarking on a three-year study of public spending control in the UK funded by the Nuffield Foundation.

PLENARY SESSION 3 POLICY ADVISORY SYSTEMS AND POLITICAL REGIMES

Friday, June 29th | 16.00 → 18.00

[Tentage]



MARLEEN BRANS
Professor, KU Leuven Public Governance Institute



MAARTEN HAJER
Professor, Utrecht University, The Netherlands



KRISTIN GOSS
Associate Professor, Sanford School of Public Policy, USA



YUKIO ADACHI
Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University, Professor of Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan



LESLIE A. PAL
Chancellor's Professor, Carleton University, Canada

Topic of the roundtable:

Policy advice and policy advisory systems are central subjects in policy scholarship. An understanding of the nature and take-up of policy advice produced by a variation of policy advisory actors is crucial for the discipline's concern with the way in which policy-makers inform their analysis of policy problems and their search for effective solutions. From a micro-level perspective, current research focuses on who policy advisors are, what kind of advice they produce and with what effect. This panel, in turn, focuses on a macro-level perspective on policy advice and on policy advisory systems as configurations of advisory actors in and outside government. The panel explores the link between configurations of policy advisory systems and political systems /regimes. It invites discussion on differences between jurisdictions along politico-administrative traditions, epistemological cultures, and political regimes, against the background of a number of macro trends such as evidence-based policy-making, externalization, and the rise of populist argument.

The following subquestions guide the discussion:

- * What are the configurations of policy advisory actors in (government policy advisory actors, committees, semi-permanent advisory bodies) and outside government (academics, think tanks, foundations, international organisations, NGOs) in different political regimes and what difference do they make? What is the manner in which information is processed in different political systems?
- * To what extent is advice take-up determined by varying traditions of absolutism and enlightenment, or by the nature of contemporary policy advisory systems and the powers of actors therein? How are variations in the take-up of advice related to the nature of governance processes, modes of representation and political rules of conduct?
- * What is the relationship between the demand of policy advice by policy-makers and the supply by advisory actors in different political regimes? Is this relationship determined by the degree of policy analytical capacity of government? How dependent are new democracies on external advice by international organisations such as the IMF and the World Bank?
- * What are the tensions between evidence-based policy-making and policy-based evidence making in different political regimes? How stable are epistemological cultures in the face of the rise of populism, the 'wisdom of crowds', and the rejection of expert arguments? What is the degree of capture in the production of independent policy advice?



PANELS
SCHEDULE

MULTISESSION 1
Wednesday, June 28th
14.00 → 16.00

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 1

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 01 / SESSION 1
POLICY TRANSFER: INNOVATIONS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
Leslie Pal / Christopher Walker

LI KA SHING LKS 1 - 2

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 06 / SESSION 1
DESIGNING POLICY MIXES FOR SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-TECHNICAL TRANSITIONS
Araz Taeihagh / Sreeja Nair

BLOCK B 3 - 1

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 11 / SESSION 1
POLICY REGIME FRAMEWORK: TOWARDS BETTER THEORIES OF THE POLICY PROCESS
Iftikhar Lodhi

CJK 1 - 1

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 03 / SESSION 1
COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: EASTERN VS WESTERN PERSPECTIVES
Zeger Van der Wal / Caspar Van Den Berg

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 2

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 09 / SESSION 1
COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE AND DELIBERATIVE POLICYMAKING IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
Christopher Ansell / PerOla Öberg

BLOCK B 2 - 3

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 12 / SESSION 1
ANALYSING KNOWLEDGE POLICY COORDINATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
Martina Vukasovic / Jens Jungblut / Meng Hsuan Chou

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 5

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 18 / SESSION 1
COORDINATION IN PUBLIC POLICY
B. Guy Peters / M Ramesh

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 4

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 28 / SESSION 1
GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES IN INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY
Gambhir Bhatta

MULTISESSION 1
Wednesday, June 28th
14.00 → 16.00

OEI TIONG HAM OTH 1 - 1

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 31 / SESSION 1
DRUG POLICY ANALYSIS: DEFINITION, CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY
Luis Rivera Velez / Anne Philibert

BLOCK B 2 - 1

TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

PANEL 04 / SESSION 1
IMPLEMENTING INNOVATION: THEORY, PRAXIS, POLICIES
Evangelia Petridou / Inga Narbutaite Aflaki / Lee Miles

BLOCK B 3 - LECTURE

TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

PANEL 06 / SESSION 1
OBSERVING THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD: A CLOSER LOOK AT THE STREET-LEVEL BUREAUCRATS
Gizemnur Özding / Manon Pesle

BLOCK B 4 - 5

TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

PANEL 07 / SESSION 1
CHINA'S SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT RELATION AND POLICY IMPLEMENTATION: IN THE SHADOW OF CENTRAL-LOCAL PARADIGM
Ciqi Mei

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 2

TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION

PANEL 04 / SESSION 1
THE RISE OF POLICY LABS
Emma Blomkamp / Jenny Lewis / Michael Howlett

BLOCK B 4 - 2

TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION

PANEL 13 / SESSION 1
THINK-TANKS IN ACTION: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
Jordan Tchilingirian / Marcos Gonzalez / Enrique Mendizabal

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 3

TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH

PANEL 02 / SESSION 1
POSTMODERN STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCED ENVIRONMENTAL POLICYMAKING
Scott Valentine

BLOCK B 1 - 1

TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH

PANEL 09 / SESSION 1
CRITICAL POLICY PERSPECTIVES IN ASIA
Piyapong Boossabong

MULTISESSION 1
Wednesday, June 28th
14.00 → 16.00

BLOCK B 5 - 3	<p>TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH</p> <p>PANEL 13 / SESSION 1 POLICY NARRATIVES: FRAMEWORKS, METHODS AND CASE STUDIES <i>Farhad Mukhtarov / Ching Leong / Raul Lejano</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 1	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 06 / SESSION 1 INSTITUTIONAL COLLECTIVE ACTION MECHANISM IN ASIA: COLLECTIVE PROBLEM SOLVING MECHANISM IN MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE <i>Hyung Jun Park / Richard Feiock</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 6	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 16 / SESSION 1 PUBLIC POLICIES AND URBAN GOVERNANCE IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: DEALING WITH POLICY PROCESSES THAT CHALLENGE ESTABLISHED BOUNDARIES <i>Charlotte Halpern / Alvaro Artigas / Carlos Alza</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 7	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 19 / SESSION 1 GOOD GOVERNANCE IN ASIA <i>Charles Chao Rong Phua / Kidjie Ian Saguin / Maitreyee Mukherjee</i></p>

BLOCK B 4 - 3	<p>TOPIC 10: METHODOLOGIES</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 1 RELATIONAL APPROACHES TO POLICY ANALYSIS <i>Nick Turnbull / Hendrik Wagenaar</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 5	<p>TOPIC 10: METHODOLOGIES</p> <p>PANEL 03 / SESSION 1 HOW TO CREATE QUANTITATIVELY COMPARABLE POLICY MEASURES <i>Jody Heymann / David Godfrey / Arijit Nandi</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - AUDITORIUM	<p>TOPIC 10: METHODOLOGIES</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 1 METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES FOR POLICY ELITES ANALYSIS <i>Patrick Hassenteufel / William Genieys</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 6	<p>TOPIC 12: POLICY, BUSINESS AND INTEREST GROUPS</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 1 GLOBAL CORPORATE POWER IN AN AGE OF GLOBALISATION <i>John Mikler / Karsten Ronit</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 3	<p>TOPIC 13: GENDER, DIVERSITY AND PUBLIC POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 1 GENDERED INNOVATIONS IN PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH <i>Jennifer Curtin / Jackie Steele</i></p>

BLOCK B 5 - 5	<p>TOPIC 15: DEMOCRACY, POLITICAL REGIME AND POLICY PROCESS</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 1 HOW DO GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS CHANGE ? <i>Murray Fulton / Jeremy Rayner</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 2	<p>TOPIC 15: DEMOCRACY, POLITICAL REGIME AND POLICY PROCESS</p> <p>PANEL 03 / SESSION 1 EUROPE AFTER BREXIT <i>John Erik Fossum / Russell Solomon / Graham Wilson</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 4	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 17 / SESSION 1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY INTERVENTION IN ASIA <i>Renu Kapila / Arunoday Bajpai / Giancarlo Vecchi</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 1	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 25 / SESSION 1 PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES, LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES <i>Carlos Potiara Castro</i></p>

CJK 1 - 2	<p>TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH</p> <p>PANEL 07 / SESSION 1 GOING UNIVERSAL? UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE ON PAPER AND IN PRACTICE <i>Federico Toth</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 1	<p>TOPIC 17B: SECTORIAL POLICY - ECONOMICS</p> <p>PANEL 15 / SESSION 1 PUBLIC POLICY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP <i>Tok M. Evren / Jason McSparren</i></p>
BLOCK B 2 - 2	<p>TOPIC 18 : OTHERS</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 1 MEDIA AND HEALTH POLICY <i>Shona Hilton / Daniel Weinstock</i></p>
LI KA SHING LKS 1 - 1	<p>TOPIC 18 : OTHERS</p> <p>PANEL 05 / SESSION 1 FROM VOICE TO INFLUENCE: HOW SOCIAL MEDIA HELP SHAPE PUBLIC POLICY? <i>Art Dewulf</i></p>

MULTISESSION 1
Wednesday, June 28th
14.00 → 16.00

MULTISESSION 2
Wednesday, June 28th
16.15 → 18.15

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 1

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 01 / SESSION 2
POLICY TRANSFER: INNOVATIONS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
Leslie Pal / Christopher Walker

LI KA SHING LK1 - 2

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 06 / SESSION 2
DESIGNING POLICY MIXES FOR SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-TECHNICAL TRANSITIONS
Araz Taeihagh / Sreeja Nair

BLOCK B 3 - 1

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 11 / SESSION 2
POLICY REGIME FRAMEWORK: TOWARDS BETTER THEORIES OF THE POLICY PROCESS
Iftikhar Lodhi

BLOCK B 2 - 2

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 12 / SESSION 1
NEW FRONTIERS IN PUBLIC POLICY STUDIES: LESSONS FROM AGRI-FOOD POLICY RESEARCH
Peter Feindt / Carsten Daugbjerg

CK1 - 1

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 03 / SESSION 2
COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: EASTERN VS WESTERN PERSPECTIVES
Zeger Van der Wal / Caspar Van Den Berg

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 2

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 09 / SESSION 2
COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE AND DELIBERATIVE POLICYMAKING IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
Christopher Ansell / PerOla Öberg

BLOCK B 2 - 3

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 12 / SESSION 2
ANALYSING KNOWLEDGE POLICY COORDINATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
Martina Vukasovic / Jens Jungblut / Meng Hsuan Chou

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 5

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 18 / SESSION 2
COORDINATION IN PUBLIC POLICY
B. Guy Peters / M Ramesh

OIEITONG HAM OTH 1 - 1

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 31 / SESSION 2
DRUG POLICY ANALYSIS: DEFINITION, CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY
Luis Rivera Velez / Anne Philibert

BLOCK B 4 - 5

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 32 / SESSION 1
CULTURAL POLICY: LOCAL/NATIONAL/REGIONAL/GLOBAL
Su Fern Hoe / Tully Barnett

BLOCK B 3 - 6

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 34 / SESSION 1
URBAN POLICIES: CHARTING A NEW TERRITORY FOR POLICY STUDIES
Fritz Sager / David Kaufmann

BLOCK B 3 - 3

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 35 / SESSION 1
THE POLITICS OF OPEN GOVERNMENT IN IBEROAMERICAN COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE VIEW ABOUT ITS DETERMINANTS AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES
Cesar Nicandro Cruz-Rubio / Mauricio Olavarria-Gambi

BLOCK B 3 - 4

TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL

PANEL 07 / SESSION 1
URBAN POLICIES & HEALTH INEQUALITIES
Daniel Weinstock / Shona Hilton

BLOCK B 3 - 5

TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

PANEL 05 / SESSION 1
DESK POWER: INSIGHTS INTO BUREAUCRATS' AUTONOMY
Tobias Eule / Federica Infantino

BLOCK B 3 - LECTURE

TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

PANEL 06 / SESSION 2
OBSERVING THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD: A CLOSER LOOK AT THE STREET-LEVEL BUREAUCRATS
Gizemnur Özding / Manon Pesle

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 2

TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION

PANEL 04 / SESSION 2
THE RISE OF POLICY LABS
Emma Blomkamp / Jenny Lewis / Michael Howlett

BLOCK B 4 - 2

TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN , POLICY ANALYSIS , EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION

PANEL 13 / SESSION 2
THINK-TANKS IN ACTION : A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
Jordan Tchilingirian / Marcos Gonzalez / Enrique Mendizabal

BLOCK B1 - 1

TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH

PANEL 09 / SESSION 2
CRITICAL POLICY PERSPECTIVES IN ASIA
Piyapong Boossabong

BLOCK B 5 - 3

TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH

PANEL 13 / SESSION 2
POLICY NARRATIVES: FRAMEWORKS, METHODS AND CASE STUDIES
Farhad Mukhtarov / Ching Leong / Raul Lejano

MULTISESSION 2
Wednesday, June 28th
16.15 → 18.15

MULTISESSION 2
Wednesday, June 28th
16.15 → 18.15

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 3	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 1 PARTNERSHIPS FOR LIVABLE CITIES <i>Cor van montfort / Ank Michels</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 6	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 1 SMART CITIES IN ASIA <i>Yu-Min Joo / Yee Kuang Heng</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 1	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 06 / SESSION 2 INSTITUTIONAL COLLECTIVE ACTION MECHANISM IN ASIA: COLLECTIVE PROBLEM SOLVING MECHANISM IN MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE <i>Hyung Jun Park / Richard Feiock</i></p>
BLOCK B 4-3	<p>TOPIC 10: METHODOLOGIES</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 2 RELATIONAL APPROACHES TO POLICY ANALYSIS <i>Nick Turnbull / Hendrik Wagenaar</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - AUDITORIUM	<p>TOPIC 10: METHODOLOGIES</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 2 METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES FOR POLICY ELITES ANALYSIS <i>Patrick Hassenteufel / William Genieys</i></p>

BLOCK B 4 - 6	<p>TOPIC 12: POLICY, BUSINESS AND INTEREST GROUPS</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 2 GLOBAL CORPORATE POWER IN AN AGE OF GLOBALISATION <i>John Mikler / Karsten Ronit</i></p>
BLOCK B 2 - 1	<p>TOPIC 13: GENDER, DIVERSITY AND PUBLIC POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 05 / SESSION 1 TOWARDS INCLUSIVE BUREAUCRACIES FOR DIVERSE SOCIETIES - POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF (NON-) REPRESENTATIVE BUREAUCRACIES <i>Eckhard Schroeter</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 7	<p>TOPIC 14: SCIENCE, INTERNET AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 1 DESIGNING STICKY POLICIES: HOW TO STEER THE CO-EVOLUTION OF POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY <i>Tobias Schmidt / Benjamin Cashore / Sebastian Sewerin</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 5	<p>TOPIC 15: DEMOCRACY , POLITICAL REGIME AND POLICY PROCESS</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 2 HOW DO GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS CHANGE ? <i>Murray Fulton / Jeremy Rayner</i></p>

BLOCK B 5 - 2	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 09 / SESSION 1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY <i>Namrata Chindarkar / Sonia Akter / Yvonne Chen / Tan Soo Jie Sheng</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 4	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 15 / SESSION 1 CONDITIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY <i>Hai Phu DO</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 4	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 17 / SESSION 2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY INTERVENTION IN ASIA <i>Renu Kapila / Arunoday Bajpai / Giancarlo Vecchi</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 1	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 25 / SESSION 2 PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES, LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES <i>Carlos Potiara Castro</i></p>

CJK 1 - 2	<p>TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH</p> <p>PANEL 07 / SESSION 2 GOING UNIVERSAL? UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE ON PAPER AND IN PRACTICE <i>Federico Toth</i></p>
LI KA SHING LKS 1 - 1	<p>TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH</p> <p>PANEL 08 / SESSION 1 COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL <i>Holly Jarman</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 1	<p>TOPIC 17B: SECTORIAL POLICY - ECONOMICS</p> <p>PANEL 15 / SESSION 2 PUBLIC POLICY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP <i>Tok M. Evren / Jason McSparren</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 2	<p>TOPIC 18 : UNDP GLOBAL CENTRE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE EXCELLENCE</p> <p>SESSION 1 SHOW ME THE EVIDENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT! HOW MUCH DO WE KNOW ABOUT WHAT WORKS AND DOESN'T WORK IN PUBLIC SERVICE? <i>Max Everest-Phillips</i></p>

MULTISESSION 2
Wednesday, June 28th
16.15 → 18.15

MULTISESSION 3
Thursday, June 29th
8.15 → 10.15

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 1
 TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES
 PANEL 01 / SESSION 3
POLICY TRANSFER: INNOVATIONS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
Leslie Pal / Christopher Walker

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 1
 TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES
 PANEL 02 / SESSION 1
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LEADERSHIP IN PUBLIC POLICY
Maria Tullia Galanti / Gabriele Segre

BLOCK B 3 - 4
 TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES
 PANEL 05 / SESSION 1
WHAT CAN CHINA'S WATER GOVERNANCE CONTRIBUTE TO POLICY THEORY?
Yahua Wang / Cecilia Tortajada / Asit K.

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 2
 TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES
 PANEL 09 / SESSION 1
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF THE POLICY PROCESS
Patrick Hassenteufel / Philippe Zittoun / Alexandre Faure

CJK 1 - 1
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 03 / SESSION 3
COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: EASTERN VS WESTERN PERSPECTIVES
Zeger Van der Wal / Caspar Van Den Berg

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 5
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 06 / SESSION 1
INTERFACE OF LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY
Sony Pellissery / Babu Mathew / Avinash Govindjee

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 4
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 15 / SESSION 1
REALITIES OF PUBLIC POLICY AND MANAGEMENT REFORMS IN CENTRAL ASIA
Saltanat Janenova / Colin Knox

BLOCK B 4 - 1
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 20 / SESSION 1
FORMULATING POLICY
Mukherjee Ishani / Michael Howlett / Azad Singh Bali

BLOCK B 4 - 5
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 32 / SESSION 2
CULTURAL POLICY: LOCAL/NATIONAL/REGIONAL/GLOBAL
Su Fern Hoe / Tully Barnett

LI KA SHING LKS 1 - 2
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 33 / SESSION 1
COMPARATIVE PUBLIC POLICY: AN ASIAN PERSPECTIVE
Wilson Wai Ho Wong

BLOCK B 3 - LECTURE
 TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL
 PANEL 01 / SESSION 1
INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE AND THE GOVERNANCE OF CHANGE
Lain Dare / Diane Stone / Paul Fawcett

BLOCK B 3 - 1
 TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL
 PANEL 09 / SESSION 1
AUTHORITARIAN DELIBERATION REVISITED: WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR OUR UNDERSTANDING OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE?
Hendrik Wagenaar / Baogang He

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 2
 TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL
 PANEL 13 / SESSION 1
GLOBALISATION, POLITICS, AND PUBLIC POLICY
Yuen Foong Khong

BLOCK B 3 - 2
 TOPIC 04: PROBLEMS AND AGENDA SETTING
 PANEL 02 / SESSION 1
THE EMERGENCE OF PUBLIC POLICY AND THE ROLE OF AGENDA SETTING FOR POLICY CHANGE IN COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH
Heike Grimm

BLOCK B 5 - 1
 TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION
 PANEL 02 / SESSION 1
POLICY IMPLEMENTATION - THE ROLE OF POLICY TARGETS
Anat Gofen / Robert Kent Weaver

BLOCK B 4 - 6
 TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION
 PANEL 01 / SESSION 1
THE DESIGN OF POLICY AND GOVERNANCE DESIGN: PRINCIPLES, PRACTICES AND POTENTIALS
Arwin van Buuren / Martijn van der Steen / Giliberto Capano

BLOCK B 4 - 4
 TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION
 PANEL 06 / SESSION 1
EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY MAKING AND POLICY EVALUATION
Giancarlo Vecchi / Hiroko Kudo / Mita Marra

MULTISESSION 3
Thursday, June 29th
8.15 → 10.15

MULTISESSION 3
Thursday, June 29th
8.15 → 10.15

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 3	TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION
	PANEL 12 / SESSION 1 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AS PUBLIC POLICY <i>Olivia Jensen</i>
LI KA SHING LKST - 1	TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
	PANEL 03 / SESSION 1 SPACE FOR DIALOGUE: POLICY NETWORK AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE OF THE MEKONG RIVER BASIN <i>Huijuan Wu / Ching Leong</i>
BLOCK B 5 - 6	TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
	PANEL 04 / SESSION 2 SMART CITIES IN ASIA <i>Yu-Min Joo / Yee Kuang Heng</i>
CJK 1 - 2	TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
	PANEL 12 / SESSION 1 CHALLENGES FOR MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE: CIVIL SOCIETY AND INSTITUTIONAL CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE INCLUSION IN LATIN AMERICA AND EUROPE <i>Adela Romero-Tarín</i>

BLOCK B 4 - 3	TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
	PANEL 18 / SESSION 1 INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT <i>Adam Graycar / A J Brown</i>
BLOCK B 2 - 2	TOPIC 10 : METHODOLOGIES
	PANEL 06 / SESSION 1 DIGITAL METHODS FOR PUBLIC POLICY <i>Jonathan Gray / Nicholas Pearce</i>
OEI TONG HAM OTH 1 - 1	TOPIC 12: POLICY, BUSINESS AND INTEREST GROUPS
	PANEL 03 / SESSION 1 INTEREST GROUPS, POLITICAL PARTIES AND PUBLIC POLICIES <i>Laura Chaqués Bonafont / Darren Halpin / Frédéric Varone</i>
BLOCK B 1 - 1	TOPIC 15: DEMOCRACY, POLITICAL REGIME AND POLICY PROCESS
	PANEL 04 / SESSION 1 NEW POLITICAL REGIMES, OLD PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNING PATTERNS? <i>Mauricio Dussauge / Jose Luis Mendez</i>

BLOCK B 5 - 2	TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY
	PANEL 09 / SESSION 2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY <i>Namrata Chindarkar / Sonia Akter / Yvonne Chen / Tan Soo Jie Sheng</i>
BLOCK B 5 - 4	TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY
	PANEL 15 / SESSION 2 CONDITIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY <i>Hai Phu DO</i>
BLOCK B 4 - 2	TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY
	PANEL 22 / SESSION 1 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AS PATHWAY FOR ACHIEVING SDG 9: RETENTION AND DEPLOYMENT OF 'POLICY SPACE' IN THE INDUSTRIAL ASPIRANT COUNTRIES (IACS) OF GLOBAL SOUTH <i>Nazneen Ahmed / Kazi Haque</i>
BLOCK B 3 - 3	TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH
	PANEL 10 / SESSION 1 DEMOCRATISING HEALTH AND SOCIAL POLICY MAKING <i>Margaret kelaher / Daniel Weinstock / Volker Amelung</i>

BLOCK B 3 - AUDITORIUM	TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH
	PANEL 11 / SESSION 1 PUBLIC HOSPITAL REFORMS IN INDIA, CHINA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA: CONSEQUENCES FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE <i>Rama Baru / Yingyao Chen / Madhurima Nundy</i>
BLOCK B 2 - 3	TOPIC 17B: SECTORIAL POLICY - ECONOMICS
	PANEL 19 / SESSION 1 PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES: ISSUES OF GOVERNANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND REFORM <i>Alberto Asquer / Inna Krachkovskaya</i>
BLOCK B 5 - 3	TOPIC 18: OTHERS
	PANEL 02 / SESSION 1 INNOVATION AND EXPERIMENTATION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR: THE EXPERIENCE IN FEDERATIONS <i>Tracey Arklay / Robyn Hollander / Liz van Acker</i>
BLOCK B 5 - 5	TOPIC 18: OTHERS
	PANEL 03 / SESSION 1 TRUST, TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLIC POLICY <i>Alistair Cole</i>

MULTISESSION 3
Thursday, June 29th
8.15 → 10.15

MULTISESSION 4
Thursday, June 29th
10.30 → 12.30

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 1

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 01 / SESSION 4
POLICY TRANSFER: INNOVATIONS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
Leslie Pal / Christopher Walker

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 1

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 02 / SESSION 2
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LEADERSHIP IN PUBLIC POLICY
Maria Tullia Galanti / Gabriele Segre

BLOCK B 3 - 4

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 05 / SESSION 2
WHAT CAN CHINA 'S WATER GOVERNANCE CONTRIBUTE TO POLICY THEORY ?
Yahua Wang / Cecilia Tortajada / Asit K.

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 2

TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

PANEL 09 / SESSION 2
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF THE POLICY PROCESS
Patrick Hassenteufel / Philippe Zittoun / Alexandre Faure

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 5

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 06 / SESSION 2
INTERFACE OF LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY
Sony Pellissery / Babu Mathew / Avinash Govindjee

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 4

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 15 / SESSION 2
REALITIES OF PUBLIC POLICY AND MANAGEMENT REFORMS IN CENTRAL ASIA
Saltanat Janenova / Colin Knox

BLOCK B 4 - 1

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 20 / SESSION 2
FORMULATING POLICY
Mukherjee Ishani / Michael Howlett / Azad Singh Bali

BLOCK B 4-5

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 32 / SESSION 3
CULTURAL POLICY : LOCAL/NATIONAL/REGIONAL/GLOBAL
Su Fern Hoe / Tully Barnett

LI KA SHING LKS 1 - 2

TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY

PANEL 33 / SESSION 2
COMPARATIVE PUBLIC POLICY: AN ASIAN PERSPECTIVE
Wilson Wai Ho Wong

MULTISESSION 4
Thursday, June 29th
10.30 → 12.30

BLOCK B 3 - LECTURE

TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL

PANEL 01 / SESSION 2
INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE AND THE GOVERNANCE OF CHANGE
Lain Dare / Diane Stone / Paul Fawcett

BLOCK B 5 - 4

TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL

PANEL 08 / SESSION 1
DEMOCRACY INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC POLICY PERFORMANCE
Hai Phu DO

BLOCK B 3 - 1

TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL

PANEL 09 / SESSION 2
AUTHORITARIAN DELIBERATION REVISITED: WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR OUR UNDERSTANDING OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE?
Hendrik Wagenaar / Baogang He

BLOCK B 3 - 2

TOPIC 04: PROBLEMS AND AGENDA SETTING

PANEL 02 / SESSION 2
THE EMERGENCE OF PUBLIC POLICY AND THE ROLE OF AGENDA SETTING FOR POLICY CHANGE IN COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH
Heike Grimm

CJK 1 - 2

TOPIC 05: POLICY FORMULATION, ADMINISTRATION AND POLICYMAKERS

PANEL 01 / SESSION 1
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT REFORMS ACROSS THE GLOBE: RESULTS, CHALLENGES AND ISSUES
Zeger Van der Wal / Salvador Parrado / Anne-Marie Reynaers

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 3

TOPIC 05: POLICY FORMULATION, ADMINISTRATION AND POLICYMAKERS

PANEL 02 / SESSION 1
THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF IMMIGRATION
Mireille Paquet / Sule Tomkinson

BLOCK B 5 - 1

TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

PANEL 02 / SESSION 2
POLICY IMPLEMENTATION - THE ROLE OF POLICY TARGETS
Anat Gofen / Robert Kent Weaver

BLOCK B 4 - 6

TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION

PANEL 01 / SESSION 2
THE DESIGN OF POLICY AND GOVERNANCE DESIGN: PRINCIPLES, PRACTICES AND POTENTIALS
Arwin van Buuren / Martijn van der Steen / Giliberto Capano

BLOCK B 2 - 1

TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION

PANEL 02 / SESSION 1
PUBLIC POLICY AND UNCERTAINTY
Joost Buurman / Olivia Jensen

MULTISESSION 4
Thursday, June 29th
10.30 → 12.30

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 2
 TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION
**PANEL 03 / SESSION 1
 EXPERTISE AND EVIDENCE IN PUBLIC POLICY**
Brian Head / Erik Bækkeskov / Justin Parkhurst

BLOCK B 4 - 4
 TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION
**PANEL 06 / SESSION 2
 EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY MAKING AND POLICY EVALUATION**
Giancarlo Vecchi / Hiroko Kudo / Mita Marra

LI KA SHING LKS1 - 1
 TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH
**PANEL 08 / SESSION 1
 CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEMOCRATIC POLICYMAKING: A CRITICAL POLICY STUDIES ROUNDTABLE**
Frank Fischer / Ching Leong

BLOCK B 5 - 6
 TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH
**PANEL 10 / SESSION 1
 MAKING SENSE OF COMPLEX POLICY WORLDS USING INTERPRETIVE METHODS**
Prudence R Brown / Nick Turnbull / Sarah Warner

CIK1 - 1
 TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
**PANEL 11 / SESSION 1
 THE GOVERNANCE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES**
Araz Taeihagh / Li Yanwei

BLOCK B 4 - 3
 TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
**PANEL 18 / SESSION 2
 INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT**
Adam Graycar / A J Brown

BLOCK B 5 - 3
 TOPIC 10: METHODOLOGIES
**PANEL 01 / SESSION 1
 POWER, COMMUNICATION AND LEGITIMACY : CHALLENGES , CHOICES , AND OPPORTUNITIES IN CONTEMPORARY POLICY -MAKING**
Loo-See Beh / Volker Schneider

BLOCK B 2 - 2
 TOPIC 10: METHODOLOGIES
**PANEL 05 / SESSION 1
 METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN POLICY STUDIES AND COMPARATIVE PUBLIC POLICY**
Christine Rothmayr Allison / Engeli Isabelle / Eric Montpetit

OEL TIONG HAM OTH1 - 1
 TOPIC 12: POLICY, BUSINESS AND INTEREST GROUPS
**PANEL 03 / SESSION 2
 INTEREST GROUPS, POLITICAL PARTIES AND PUBLIC POLICIES**
Laura Chaqués Bonafont / Darren Halpin / Frédéric Varone

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 TOPIC 12: POLICY, BUSINESS AND INTEREST GROUPS
**PANEL 05 / SESSION 1
 CORPORATE TAX AVOIDANCE AND THE NEW POLITICS OF TAX JUSTICE**
Richard Eccleston

BLOCK B 5 - 2
 TOPIC 14: SCIENCE, INTERNET AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
**PANEL 01 / SESSION 1
 S&T POLICY AND EVALUATION**
Li Tang / Jue Wang

BLOCK B1 - 1
 TOPIC 15: DEMOCRACY, POLITICAL REGIME AND POLICY PROCESS
**PANEL 04 / SESSION 2
 NEW POLITICAL REGIMES, OLD PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNING PATTERNS?**
Mauricio Dussauge / Jose Luis Mendez

BLOCK B 3 - 5
 TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY
**PANEL 13 / SESSION 1
 POLICY TO SUSTAIN DRINKING WATER**
Zigmond Kozicki / Stephanie Baiyasi-Kozicki

BLOCK B 3 - 6
 TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH
**PANEL 09 / SESSION 1
 IMPLICATIONS OF BEHAVIOURAL POLICY MAKING IN HEALTH PROMOTION**
Benjamin Ewert / Kathrin Loer

BLOCK B 3 - 3
 TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH
**PANEL 10 / SESSION 2
 DEMOCRATISING HEALTH AND SOCIAL POLICY MAKING**
Margaret Kelaher / Daniel Weinstock / Volker Amelung

BLOCK B 3 - AUDITORIUM
 TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH
**PANEL 11 / SESSION 2
 PUBLIC HOSPITAL REFORMS IN INDIA, CHINA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA: CONSEQUENCES FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE**
Rama Baru / Yingyao Chen / Madhurima Nundy

BLOCK B 3 - 7
 TOPIC 17B: SECTORIAL POLICY - ECONOMICS
**PANEL 18 / SESSION 1
 RETHINKING AND DESIGNING MACROECONOMIC POLICY**
Yağcı Mustafa / Mehmet Kerem Coban

BLOCK B 2 - 3
 TOPIC 17B: SECTORIAL POLICY - ECONOMICS
**PANEL 19 / SESSION 2
 PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES: ISSUES OF GOVERNANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND REFORM**
Alberto Asquer / Inna Krachkovskaya

BLOCK B 5 - 5
 TOPIC 18: OTHERS
**PANEL 03 / SESSION 2
 TRUST , TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLIC POLICY**
Alistair Cole

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BLOCK B 2 - 2	<p>TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 05 / SESSION 1 UNDERSTANDING CAUSAL MECHANISMS THAT MAKE FINANCIAL SYSTEMS MORE (IN)STABLE <i>Caner Bakir / Jun Jie Woo / Mehmet Kerem Coban</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 5	<p>TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 06 / SESSION 3 INTERFACE OF LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY <i>Sony Pellissery / Babu Mathew / Avinash Govindjee</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 3	<p>TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 10 / SESSION 1 BIAS AND REPRESENTATION IN POLICY MAKING <i>Anne Rasmussen / Dimiter Toshkov</i></p>
LI KA SHING LKS 1 - 1	<p>TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 13 / SESSION 1 CONFRONTING THEORIES OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH <i>Denis Saint-Martin / Daniel Weinstock</i></p>

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 4	<p>TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 17 / SESSION 1 POLICY TOOLS FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL POLICIES <i>M Ramesh / Namrata Chindarkar</i></p>
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BLOCK B 4 - 2	<p>TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 26 / SESSION 1 BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN RESEARCH AND ACTION: MAKING RESEARCH ACCESSIBLE TO CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLICYMAKERS <i>Nicholas Perry / Mushtaque Chowdhury</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - LECTURE	<p>TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 3 INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE AND THE GOVERNANCE OF CHANGE <i>Lain Dare / Diane Stone / Paul Fawcett</i></p>

BLOCK B 5 - 3	<p>TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 1 UNCOVERING POLITICS IN PUBLIC POLICIES FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD <i>Eve Fouilleux / Jessica Duncan</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 1	<p>TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL</p> <p>PANEL 06 / SESSION 1 POLICY, VALUES AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR <i>Linda Botterill / Geoff Cockfield / Alan Fenna</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 4	<p>TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL</p> <p>PANEL 08 / SESSION 2 DEMOCRACY INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC POLICY PERFORMANCE <i>Hai Phu DO</i></p>
CJK 1 - 2	<p>TOPIC 05: POLICY FORMULATION, ADMINISTRATION AND POLICYMAKERS</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 2 PUBLIC MANAGEMENT REFORMS ACROSS THE GLOBE: RESULTS, CHALLENGES AND ISSUES <i>Zeger Van der Wal / Salvador Parrado / Anne-Marie Reynaers</i></p>

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 3	<p>TOPIC 05: POLICY FORMULATION, ADMINISTRATION AND POLICYMAKERS</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 2 THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF IMMIGRATION <i>Mireille Paquet / Sule Tomkinson</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 1	<p>TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 3 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION - THE ROLE OF POLICY TARGETS <i>Anat Gofen / Robert Kent Weaver</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 6	<p>TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 3 THE DESIGN OF POLICY AND GOVERNANCE DESIGN: PRINCIPLES, PRACTICES AND POTENTIALS <i>Arwin van Buuren / Martijn van der Steen / Giliberto Capano</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 2	<p>TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION</p> <p>PANEL 03 / SESSION 2 EXPERTISE AND EVIDENCE IN PUBLIC POLICY <i>Brian Head / Erik Baekkeskov / Justin Parkhurst</i></p>

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BLOCK B 3 - 4	<p>TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH</p> <p>PANEL 06 / SESSION 1 ARGUMENTATIVE TURN 2.0: IDEAS, NARRATIVES AND DELIBERATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY <i>Ching Leong / Frank Fischer</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 6	<p>TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH</p> <p>PANEL 10 / SESSION 2 MAKING SENSE OF COMPLEX POLICY WORLDS USING INTERPRETIVE METHODS <i>Prudence R Brown / Nick Turnbull / Sarah Warner</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 2	<p>TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH</p> <p>PANEL 11 / SESSION 1 TOWARDS DIGITAL POLICY RESEARCH: RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE RESEARCH AGENDAS <i>Erik Bohlin / Khuong VU / Yu-li Liu</i></p>

OEI TIONG HAM OTH 1 - 1	<p>TOPIC 12: POLICY, BUSINESS AND INTEREST GROUPS</p> <p>PANEL 03 / SESSION 3 INTEREST GROUPS, POLITICAL PARTIES AND PUBLIC POLICIES <i>Laura Chaqués Bonafont / Darren Halpin / Frédéric Varone</i></p>
CJK 1 - 1	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 11 / SESSION 2 THE GOVERNANCE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES <i>Araz Taeihagh / Li Yanwei</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 5	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 17 / SESSION 1 FRAGMENTATION IN GLOBAL POLICY-MAKING: MAPPING THE PROBLEM AND EXPLORING COORDINATION MECHANISMS <i>Maarja Beerkens</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 5	<p>TOPIC 11 : PEDAGOGY</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 1 "PUBLIC POLICY EDUCATION: NO MORE 'DEATH BY POWERPOINT'" : PEDAGOGY ROUNDTABLE <i>Caroline Brassard</i></p>

BLOCK B 5 - 2	<p>TOPIC 14: SCIENCE, INTERNET AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 2 S&T POLICY AND EVALUATION <i>Li Tang / Jue Wang</i></p>
BLOCK B 1 - 1	<p>TOPIC 15: DEMOCRACY, POLITICAL REGIME AND POLICY PROCESS</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 3 NEW POLITICAL REGIMES, OLD PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNING PATTERNS? <i>Mauricio Dussauge / Jose Luis Mendez</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 5	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 1 AUDIT , CONTROL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES <i>Eugène Arnaud Yombo Sembe / Iftikhar Lodhi</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 3	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 14 / SESSION 1 CITIZENS AND BUSINESSES: APPROACHES TO ENGAGEMENT IN SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE AND OUTCOMES <i>Valentina Dinica</i></p>

BLOCK B 3 - AUDITORIUM	<p>TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH</p> <p>PANEL 11 / SESSION 3 PUBLIC HOSPITAL REFORMS IN INDIA, CHINA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA: CONSEQUENCES FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE <i>Rama Baru / Yingyao Chen / Madhurima Nundy</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 6	<p>TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH</p> <p>PANEL 23 / SESSION 1 PUBLIC HOSPITAL REFORMS IN UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF POLICIES <i>Helen Jordan</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 7	<p>TOPIC 17B: SECTORIAL POLICY - ECONOMICS</p> <p>PANEL 17 / SESSION 1 UNDERSTANDING GROWTH SLOWDOWN IN ASIA AND THE WAY FORWARD <i>Sasidaran Gopalan / Mulya Amri</i></p>
BLOCK B 2 - 3	<p>TOPIC 17B: SECTORIAL POLICY - ECONOMICS</p> <p>PANEL 19 / SESSION 3 PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES: ISSUES OF GOVERNANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND REFORM <i>Alberto Asquer / Inna Krachkovskaya</i></p>

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 PANEL 03 / SESSION 1
ROLES OF TRUST IN POLICY PROCESS
Hyung Jun Park / Minhyo Cho

BLOCK B 2 - 3
 TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES
 PANEL 10 / SESSION 1
SYSTEMS THEORY AND MODELLING FOR PUBLIC POLICY: SYSTEM DYNAMICS, AGENT-BASED MODELS, AND OTHER APPROACHES
Inna Krachkovskaya / Alberto Asquer

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 1
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 04 / SESSION 1
METHODOLOGY FOR COMPARATIVE POLICY ANALYSIS
B. Guy Peters / Guillaume Fontaine

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 4
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 17 / SESSION 2
POLICY TOOLS FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL POLICIES
M Ramesh / Namrata Chindarkar

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 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 20 / SESSION 4
FORMULATING POLICY
Mukherjee Ishani / Michael Howlett / Azad Singh Bali

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 2
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
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PROCESS, PERFORMANCE AND POLITICAL LEGITIMACY IN PUBLIC POLICY
Zeger Van der Wal

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 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
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SOCIAL COHESION, DIVERSITY AND PUBLIC POLICIES
Sebastian Roche

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 TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL
 PANEL 06 / SESSION 2
POLICY, VALUES AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR
Linda Botterill / Geoff Cockfield / Alan Fenna

BLOCK B 3 - 1
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 PANEL 10 / SESSION 1
POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SOCIAL POLICY REFORM IN CHINA
Qian Jiwei

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 3
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 PANEL 12 / SESSION 1
POLICY PROCESSES THROUGH THE PRISM OF MOBILIZATIONS
Dounia Khallouki / Jean-Gabriel Contamin

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 2
 TOPIC 04: PROBLEMS AND AGENDA SETTING
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WICKED PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC POLICY – FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE
Joshua Newman / Brian Head

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 PANEL 03 / SESSION 1
POLICY CHANGE: REVISITING THE PAST, ANALYZING CONTEMPORARY PROCESSES AND STIMULATING INTER-TEMPORAL COMPARISONS
Mauricio Olavarria-Gambi / Maria Velasco / Verónica Figueroa Huencho

BLOCK B 5-5
 TOPIC 04: PROBLEMS AND AGENDA SETTING
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REVISITING POLICY ENTREPRENEURSHIP
Gordon Shockley

LI KA SHING LKS 1 - 2
 TOPIC 05: POLICY FORMULATION, ADMINISTRATION AND POLICYMAKERS
 PANEL 06 / SESSION 1
CHALLENGES IN GLOBAL POLICY MAKING: THE 'PRACTICE TURN' IN THE NEW DIPLOMACY
Richard Higgott / Caterina Carta

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 TOPIC 05: POLICY FORMULATION, ADMINISTRATION AND POLICYMAKERS
 PANEL 07 / SESSION 1
INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE: STUDYING THE POLICY IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS
Jörn Ege / Michael Bauer

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 TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION
 PANEL 01 / SESSION 1
PUBLIC SECTOR INNOVATION : ORGANISATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS IN THE POST -NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT ERA
Wolfgang Drechsler / Pedro Cavalcante/ Erkki Karo

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BLOCK B 3 - 5	TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION
	PANEL 07 / SESSION 1 POLICY ADVICE AND POLICY ADVOCACY IN CHINA <i>Xufeng Zhu</i>
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	PANEL 08 / SESSION 1 THE ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEGITIMACY OF KNOWLEDGE EXPERT IN POLICY MAKING <i>Jon Pierre / Helen Sullivan</i>
BLOCK B 4 - 4	TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH
	PANEL 07 / SESSION 1 NUCLEAR POWER AFTER FUKUSHIMA <i>Shunsaku Komatsuzaki</i>

BLOCK B 4 - 6	TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH
	PANEL 14 / SESSION 1 POLICY NARRATIVES AND PUBLIC POLICY <i>Elizabeth Shanahan</i>
LI KA SHING LKS1 - 1	TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
	PANEL 07 / SESSION 1 GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS AS A CHALLENGE FOR POLICY COORDINATION IN MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS <i>Paul Smoke / Gambhir Bhatta</i>
BLOCK B 5 - 1	TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
	PANEL 14 / SESSION 1 CORRUPTION AS A PUBLIC PROBLEM: DO POLICYMAKERS NEED A NEW PERSPECTIVE? <i>Steven Gawthorpe / Sofia Wickberg / Giulia Mugellini</i>

BLOCK B 3 - 6	TOPIC 12: POLICY, BUSINESS AND INTEREST GROUPS
	PANEL 04 / SESSION 1 NON-STATE ACTORS AND THE GOVERNANCE OF SUPPLY CHAINS <i>Joanna Vince / Fred Gale / Hannah Murphy-Gregory</i>
BLOCK B 4 - 2	TOPIC 13: GENDER, DIVERSITY AND PUBLIC POLICY
	PANEL 01 / SESSION 1 INTERSECTIONALITY AND PUBLIC POLICIES: POTENTIALS AND PITFALLS <i>Marieme N'Diaye / Mireille Paquet / Nora Nagels</i>
BLOCK B 5 - 4	TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY
	PANEL 02 / SESSION 1 THE FUTURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN A TIME OF GLOBAL CRISIS <i>Anthony Zito / Sina Leipold</i>
BLOCK B 5 - 3	TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY
	PANEL 05 / SESSION 1 POLICIES TO ENHANCE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA <i>Geoffrey Nwaka</i>

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	PANEL 06 / SESSION 1 CONFERENCE IN A CONFERENCE: COMPARATIVE HEALTH POLICY & HEALTH POLITICS <i>Kieke Okma / Amardeep Thind</i>
OEI TONG HAM OTH 1 - 1	TOPIC 17C : SECTORIAL POLICY - ENVIRONMENT
	PANEL 20 / SESSION 1 ENERGY DECENTRALIZATION <i>Magali Dreyfus</i>
BLOCK B 3 - 7	TOPIC 17: SECTORIAL POLICY TOPICS
	PANEL 03 / SESSION 1 YOUTH INCLUSION IN PUBLIC POLICY <i>Rama Al Jayyousi / Lana Abdelhameed / Mohammed Baharoon</i>

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 TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES
 PANEL 03 / SESSION 2
ROLES OF TRUST IN POLICY PROCESS
Hyung Jun Park / Minhyo Cho

BLOCK B 2 - 1
 TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES
 PANEL 08 / SESSION 1
CROWDSOURCING AS A POLICY TOOL: CO-PRODUCTION IN THE DIGITAL ERA
Araz Taeihagh / Michael Howlett

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SYSTEMS THEORY AND MODELLING FOR PUBLIC POLICY: SYSTEM DYNAMICS, AGENT-BASED MODELS, AND OTHER APPROACHES
Inna Krachkovskaya / Alberto Asquer

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 3
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 02 / SESSION 1
COMPARING DIFFERENT MODELS OF THE PUBLIC/ PRIVATE SECTOR MIX IN THE DELIVERY OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES
Howard Palley

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 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
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METHODOLOGY FOR COMPARATIVE POLICY ANALYSIS
B. Guy Peters / Guillaume Fontaine

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 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
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POLICY TRANSFER AND DIFFUSION : LOOKING AT POLICY FEATURES AND THE POLICY PROCESS
Michelle Morais de Sa e Silva

MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 2
 TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY
 PANEL 22 / SESSION 2
PROCESS, PERFORMANCE AND POLITICAL LEGITIMACY IN PUBLIC POLICY
Zeger Van der Wal

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POLICY, VALUES AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR
Linda Botterill / Geoff Cockfield / Alan Fenna

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 TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL
 PANEL 10 / SESSION 2
POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SOCIAL POLICY REFORM IN CHINA
Qian Jiwei

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 TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL
 PANEL 11 / SESSION 1
BRINGING POLITICS TO THE ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT PROGRAMS: CASE AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN HEALTH POLICY
Fabiana C Saddy / Nick Turnbull

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 2
 TOPIC 04: PROBLEMS AND AGENDA SETTING
 PANEL 01 / SESSION 2
WICKED PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC POLICY – FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE
Joshua Newman / Brian Head

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POLICY CHANGE: REVISITING THE PAST, ANALYZING CONTEMPORARY PROCESSES AND STIMULATING INTER-TEMPORAL COMPARISONS
Mauricio Olavarria-Gambi / Maria Velasco / Verónica Figueroa Huencho

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 TOPIC 04: PROBLEMS AND AGENDA SETTING
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Gordon Shockley

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 4
 TOPIC 05: POLICY FORMULATION, ADMINISTRATION AND POLICYMAKERS
 PANEL 05 / SESSION 1
INTO THE LIGHT: POLITICAL ADVISERS IN CONTEMPORARY AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
Richard Shaw

LI KA SHING LKS 1 - 2
 TOPIC 05: POLICY FORMULATION, ADMINISTRATION AND POLICYMAKERS
 PANEL 06 / SESSION 2
CHALLENGES IN GLOBAL POLICY MAKING: THE 'PRACTICE TURN' IN THE NEW DIPLOMACY
Richard Higgott / Caterina Carta

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 TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION
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PUBLIC SECTOR INNOVATION : ORGANISATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS IN THE POST -NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT ERA
Wolfgang Drechsler / Pedro Cavalcante / Erkki Karo

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	PANEL 09 / SESSION 2 "LEARNING FROM ABROAD" AND POLICY IMPLEMENTATION: ACTORS, PROCESSES AND EFFECTS <i>Federica Infantino / Tobias Eule</i>
CJK1 - 1	TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION
	PANEL 08 / SESSION 2 THE ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEGITIMACY OF KNOWLEDGE EXPERT IN POLICY MAKING <i>Jon Pierre / Helen Sullivan</i>
BLOCK B 5 - 2	TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION
	PANEL 14 / SESSION 1 POLICY EVALUATION IN PERFORMANCE REGIMES: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE <i>Liang Ma / Bo Yan</i>
BLOCK B 4 - 4	TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH
	PANEL 07 / SESSION 2 NUCLEAR POWER AFTER FUKUSHIMA <i>Shunsaku Komatsuzaki</i>
BLOCK B 4 - 6	TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH
	PANEL 14 / SESSION 2 POLICY NARRATIVES AND PUBLIC POLICY <i>Elizabeth Shanahan</i>

BLOCK B 5 - 1	TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
	PANEL 14 / SESSION 2 CORRUPTION AS A PUBLIC PROBLEM: DO POLICYMAKERS NEED A NEW PERSPECTIVE? <i>Steven Gawthorpe / Sofia Wickberg / Giulia Mugellini</i>
BLOCK B 4 - 1	TOPIC 13: GENDER, DIVERSITY AND PUBLIC POLICY
	PANEL 02 / SESSION 1 GENDER INEQUALITY AND PUBLIC POLICY IN ASIAN SOCIETIES <i>Arunoday Bajpai</i>
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	PANEL 02 / SESSION 2 THE FUTURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN A TIME OF GLOBAL CRISIS <i>Anthony Zito / Sina Leopold</i>
BLOCK B 1 - 1	TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY
	PANEL 04 / SESSION 1 RESPONDING TO WATER SCARCITY AND QUALITY IN THE NEXUS: EFFECTS ON THE WATER, ENERGY AND FOOD SECTORS <i>Cecilia Tortajada / Quentin Grafton / Jamie Pittock</i>

BLOCK B 5 - 3	TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY
	PANEL 05 / SESSION 2 POLICIES TO ENHANCE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA <i>Geoffrey Nwaka</i>
BLOCK B 3 - 3	TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY
	PANEL 11 / SESSION 1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PUBLIC POLICY AND THE LOCAL <i>Satyajit Singh / Ajit Menon</i>
BLOCK B 3 - 4	TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY
	PANEL 20 / SESSION 1 THE USE OF ICTS TO IMPROVE GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY OUTCOMES <i>Shahjahan Bhuiyan</i>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 5	TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH
	PANEL 06 / SESSION 2 CONFERENCE IN A CONFERENCE: COMPARATIVE HEALTH POLICY & HEALTH POLITICS <i>Kieke Okma / Amardeep Thind</i>
BLOCK B 3 - 5	TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH
	PANEL 13 / SESSION 1 FINANCING LONG-TERM CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN ASIA <i>Xun Wu / Wei Yang</i>

BLOCK B 3 - 6	TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH
	PANEL 14 / SESSION 1 UNDERSTANDING POPULATION HEALTH POLICIES AND THEIR IMPACTS: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES <i>John Hoornbeek / Patrik Marier</i>
BLOCK B 3 - 7	TOPIC 17B: SECTORIAL POLICY - ECONOMICS
	PANEL 16 / SESSION 1 INNOVATION, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND URBAN POLICY: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES <i>Jue Wang / Cathy Liu</i>
OEI TONG HAM OTH 1 - 1	TOPIC 17C: SECTORIAL POLICY - ENVIRONMENT
	PANEL 20 / SESSION 2 ENERGY DECENTRALIZATION <i>Magali Dreyfus</i>
BLOCK B 3 - LECTURE	TOPIC 17: SECTORIAL POLICY TOPICS
	PANEL 05 / SESSION 1 EDUCATIONAL POLICIES, THEIR TENSIONS, AGENDAS AND DEVELOPMENTS: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE? <i>Fred Lazin / Renu Kapila</i>

MULTISESSION 7
Friday, June 30th
10.30 → 12.30

MULTISESSION 8
Friday, June 30th
13.45 → 15.45

BLOCK B 2 - 1	<p>TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 1 MECHANISMS OF LOCAL POLICY EXPERIMENTATION IN CHINA <i>Xufeng Zhu</i></p>
BLOCK B 2 - 3	<p>TOPIC 01: POLICY PROCESS THEORIES</p> <p>PANEL 10 / SESSION 3 SYSTEMS THEORY AND MODELLING FOR PUBLIC POLICY: SYSTEM DYNAMICS, AGENT-BASED MODELS, AND OTHER APPROACHES <i>Inna Krachkovskaya / Alberto Asquer</i></p>
CJK 1 - 1	<p>TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 1 POLICY STYLES IN THEORY AND PRACTICE <i>Michael Howlett / Jale Tosun</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 3	<p>TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 2 COMPARING DIFFERENT MODELS OF THE PUBLIC / PRIVATE SECTOR MIX IN THE DELIVERY OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES <i>Howard Palley</i></p>

MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 1	<p>TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 3 METHODOLOGY FOR COMPARATIVE POLICY ANALYSIS <i>B. Guy Peters / Guillaume Fontaine</i></p>
LI KA SHING LKS 1 - 1	<p>TOPIC 02: COMPARATIVE POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 36 / SESSION 1 INNOVATION, GOVERNANCE AND REFORM: LESSONS FROM THE DEVELOPING WORLD <i>Wellington Almeida / Calmon Paulo</i></p>
CJK 1 - 2	<p>TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 1 DISPROPORTIONATE AND INSTABLE FORMS OF POLICY OUTPUTS <i>Eva Thomann / Achim Kemmerling</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 1	<p>TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL</p> <p>PANEL 10 / SESSION 3 POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SOCIAL POLICY REFORM IN CHINA <i>Qian Jiwei</i></p>

MULTISESSION 8
Friday, June 30th
13.45 → 15.45

BLOCK B 5 - 6	<p>TOPIC 03: POLICY AND POLITICS SPONSORED BY POLICY & POLITICS JOURNAL</p> <p>PANEL 11 / SESSION 2 BRINGING POLITICS TO THE ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT PROGRAMS: CASE AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN HEALTH POLICY <i>Fabiana C Saddy / Nick Turnbull</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 2	<p>TOPIC 04: PROBLEMS AND AGENDA SETTING</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 3 WICKED PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC POLICY – FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE <i>Joshua Newman / Brian Head</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 2	<p>TOPIC 04: PROBLEMS AND AGENDA SETTING</p> <p>PANEL 03 / SESSION 3 POLICY CHANGE: REVISITING THE PAST, ANALYZING CONTEMPORARY PROCESSES AND STIMULATING INTER-TEMPORAL COMPARISONS <i>Mauricio Olavarria-Gambi / Maria Velasco / Verónica Figueroa Huencho</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 4	<p>TOPIC 05: POLICY FORMULATION, ADMINISTRATION AND POLICYMAKERS</p> <p>PANEL 05 / SESSION 2 INTO THE LIGHT: POLITICAL ADVISERS IN CONTEMPORARY AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE <i>Richard Shaw</i></p>

BLOCK B 3 - AUDITORIUM	<p>TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 3 PUBLIC SECTOR INNOVATION: ORGANISATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS IN THE POST-NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT ERA <i>Wolfgang Drechsler / Pedro Cavalcante / Erkki Karo</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 2	<p>TOPIC 06: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION</p> <p>PANEL 03 / SESSION 1 VIOLENCE PREVENTION POLICY AND PRACTICES <i>Zigmond Kozicki / Stephanie Baiyasi-Kozicki</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 2	<p>TOPIC 07: POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION</p> <p>PANEL 14 / SESSION 2 POLICY EVALUATION IN PERFORMANCE REGIMES: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE <i>Liang Ma / Bo Yan</i></p>
LI KA SHING LKS 1 - 2	<p>TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 1 THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DELIBERATIVE POLICY ANALYSIS <i>Ya Li</i></p>

MULTISESSION 8
Friday, June 30th
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MANASSEH MEYER MM 2 - 1	<p>TOPIC 08: POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH</p> <p>PANEL 05 / SESSION 1 CORPORATIONS AND THINK TANKS: KNOWLEDGE UTILIZATION BEYOND POLITICAL TECHNOCRACY <i>Dieter Plehwe</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 5	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 01 / SESSION 1 NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE IN THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: STATE, CORPORATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY DYNAMICS <i>Jason McSparren / Tok M.</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 3	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 08 / SESSION 1 EXPERIMENTALIST WELFARE GOVERNANCE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION <i>Klaus Schubert / Minna Van Gerven / Lukas Jerg</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 1	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 14 / SESSION 3 CORRUPTION AS A PUBLIC PROBLEM: DO POLICYMAKERS NEED A NEW PERSPECTIVE? <i>Steven Gawthorpe / Sofia Wickberg / Giulia Mugellini</i></p>

BLOCK B 5 - 3	<p>TOPIC 09: GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>PANEL 15 / SESSION 1 TRANSNATIONAL CIRCULATION AND MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE OF UNIVERSITY REFORMS: WHAT HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHES ABOUT POLICY SCIENCE <i>Olivier Provini / Pauline Ravinet</i></p>
BLOCK B 5 - 5	<p>TOPIC 12: POLICY, BUSINESS AND INTEREST GROUPS</p> <p>PANEL 06 / SESSION 1 CORPORATE POWER AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES <i>Jaroslav Filip Czub / Nirvia Ravena de Sousa / Karsten Ronit</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 1	<p>TOPIC 13: GENDER, DIVERSITY AND PUBLIC POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 02 / SESSION 2 GENDER INEQUALITY AND PUBLIC POLICY IN ASIAN SOCIETIES <i>Arunoday Bajpai</i></p>
BLOCK B 4 - 4	<p>TOPIC 14: SCIENCE, INTERNET AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 03 / SESSION 1 THE DATA/SENSOR REVOLUTION AND PUBLIC POLICY <i>Jouke de Vries / Sarah Giest / Reuben Ng</i></p>

BLOCK B 4 - 6	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 04 / SESSION 2 RESPONDING TO WATER SCARCITY AND QUALITY IN THE NEXUS: EFFECTS ON THE WATER, ENERGY AND FOOD SECTORS <i>Cecilia Tortajada / Quentin Grafton / Jamie Pittock</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 3	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 11 / SESSION 2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PUBLIC POLICY AND THE LOCAL <i>Satyajit Singh / Ajit Menon</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 4	<p>TOPIC 16: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY</p> <p>PANEL 20 / SESSION 2 THE USE OF ICTS TO IMPROVE GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY OUTCOMES <i>Shahjahan Bhuiyan</i></p>
MANASSEH MEYER MM 3 - 5	<p>TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH</p> <p>PANEL 06 / SESSION 3 CONFERENCE IN A CONFERENCE: COMPARATIVE HEALTH POLICY & HEALTH POLITICS <i>Kieke Okma / Amardeep Thind</i></p>

BLOCK B 3 - 5	<p>TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH</p> <p>PANEL 13 / SESSION 2 FINANCING LONG-TERM CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN ASIA <i>Xun Wu / Wei Yang</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 6	<p>TOPIC 17A: SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH</p> <p>PANEL 14 / SESSION 2 UNDERSTANDING POPULATION HEALTH POLICIES AND THEIR IMPACTS: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES <i>John Hoornbeek / Patrik Marier</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - 7	<p>TOPIC 17B: SECTORIAL POLICY - ECONOMICS</p> <p>PANEL 16 / SESSION 2 INNOVATION, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND URBAN POLICY: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES <i>Jue Wang / Cathy Liu</i></p>
BLOCK B 3 - LECTURE	<p>TOPIC 17: SECTORIAL POLICY TOPICS</p> <p>PANEL 05 / SESSION 2 EDUCATIONAL POLICIES, ITS TENSIONS, AGENDAS AND DEVELOPMENTS: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE? <i>Philippe Zittoun</i></p>

MULTISESSION 8
Friday, June 30th
13.45 → 15.45

The image features a teal background with a white diamond shape in the center. Inside the diamond, the words "PANELS" and "DETAILS" are written in white, uppercase letters, stacked vertically. The background consists of several overlapping, semi-transparent teal shapes that create a layered, geometric effect.

PANELS
DETAILS

TO1 POLICY PROCESS THEORIES

TO1PO1

Policy Transfer: Innovations in Theory and Practice

Policy transfer among states continues to attract scholarly attention, and the literature now has grown exponentially in at least six broad streams (see (Hadjiisky, Pal, & Walker, forthcoming 2017): (1) diffusion/learning/policy transfer focused on public policy dynamics (players, processes, and institutions) and transfer as largely a process of choice (D. Dolowitz & Marsh, 1996, 2000; D. P. Dolowitz & Marsh, 2012; Rose, 1993, 2005; Wolman, 1992); (2) development and transfer of governance models (Andrews, 2012, 2013; Rordrik, 1996, 2006; Williamson, 1993); (3) international relations/international governmental organisations and their independent role in transfer (Abbott, Genschel, Snidal, & Zangl, 2015; Barnett & Finnemore, 1999; Finnemore & Sikkink, 1998); (4) global public policy networks (Haas, 1992; Stone, 2013); (5) Europeanization (Leuffen, Rittberger, & Schimmelfennig, 2013); and (6) policy mobilities (Peck & Theodore, 2015: 5; Temenos & McCann, 2013; Ward, 2011). Despite this development in research, the field remains undertheorized (Benson & Jordan, 2011, 2012), and heavily focused on conventional dynamics: state-to-state transfers; North-South; the main international organisations. Very little work has examined non-state transfers through, for example, the role of the consultants or industry associations, or the growing number of South-South, and even in some cases, South-North transfers. There is almost nothing on the transfer of policy-enabling technologies such as GPS monitoring and surveillance in trans-border shipments, operating systems, or management software. The transfer of policy models through training, education, study tours, or exchanges is largely ignored.

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3-1]

DISCUSSANTS | Leslie Pal - Carleton University - Canada

The unusual suspects. The role of non-state actors in the transfer of health technology assessment in Romania

Alexandru Rusu - Utrecht University, WHO Collaborating Centre for Pharmaceutical Policy and Regulation - Romania

Alin Preda - University of Medicine and Pharmacy „Carol Davila” - Romania

Governance and “slum” upgrading in cities in the global South: best practice knowledge transfer, knowledge generation and community organisation, and Google

Richard Tomlinson - University of Melbourne - Australia

Academic Administrative Entrepreneurs (AAEs) and Policy Transfer: The Indonesian Experience and Its Theoretical Discussion

Ario Wicaksono - Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis (IGPA), University of Canberra - Australia

NEW PHILANTHROPIC AID AND SOCIAL POLICY TRANSFER. A Case study on the Gates Foundation in Tanzania

Roosa Jolkkonen - University of Oxford - United Kingdom

Change in Policy Transfer Institutions and Agents: International Institutions to International Consulting Firms

Lhawang Ugyel - Australian National University - Australia

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Leslie Pal - Carleton University - Canada

Panel Second Chair

Christopher Walker - University of New South Wales - Australia

SESSION 2

Geo-political Transfer TheatresWEDNESDAY JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3-1]

DISCUSSANTS | Baker Tom - University of Auckland - New Zealand

Building Knowledge on Policy Transfer through cases of South-South Cooperation

Michelle Morais de Sa e Silva - ENAP - Brazil's National School of Public Administration - Brazil

The Transfer and Utilization of Low Impact Development Techniques in the US and UK

David Dolowitz - University of Liverpool - United Kingdom

The Double Policy Transfer. Austerity Measures from Global Inputs to Local Outcomes across Mediterranean Countries.

Andrea Lippi - Department of Political and Social Sciences, University of Florence - Italy

Policy transfer through actor's policy-change strategies: the making of management for results policies in Chile and Mexico

Mauricio Dussauge - CIDE - Mexico

SESSION 3

New Approaches in Theory and Practice - ITHURSDAY JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3-1]

DISCUSSANTS | Christopher Walker - University of New South Wales - Australia

Policy tourism and the aura of authenticity

Baker Tom - University of Auckland - New Zealand

The Environmental Policy Transfer in the GCC: Setting the Agenda for Climate Change and Energy Security

Tok M. Evren - HBKU - Qatar

S.Duygu Sever-Mehmetoğlu - Koç University - Turkey

Policy transfer in 140 characters: Mapping the Arctic policy network of the Twitterverse

Jennifer Spence - Carleton University - Canada

Cities learning from cities: How local governments adopt public innovations from their peers in the context of decentralization

Mulya Amri - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Policy Transfer and Resistance: Proposals for a New Research Agenda

Leslie Pal - Carleton University - Canada

SESSION 4

New Approaches in Theory and Practice - IITHURSDAY JUNE 29TH - 10:30 - 12:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3-1]

DISCUSSANTS | Mulya Amri - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Bureaucratic Entrepreneurship and Transferable Laboratory of Governance Paradigm

Xufeng Zhu - Tsinghua University - China

Case Study Research on Public Programs and Organisations: Lessons v. Design Precedents as Rival Ideals

Michael Barzelay - London School of Economics and Political Science - United Kingdom

A comparative analysis of policy transfer cases in the road transport sector. The role of markets, technology and insights for policy practice.

Christopher Walker - University of New South Wales, Australia - Australia

Do Policy Narratives Shape Policy Transfer Mechanisms?

Titilayo Soremi - University of Exeter - United Kingdom

TO1PO2

Theory and Practice of Leadership in Public Policy

Despite its importance for politics, leadership does not find a common definition across disciplines and that is quite difficult to operationalize in the public sector. On the one hand, the study of political leadership has been moving from the focus on the personal characteristic of leaders towards the attention to the functioning of leadership in institutions (Blondel 1987) and the different resources of leadership capital (Bennister et al. 2014). On the other hand, public administration and public management have focused on the characterization of public sector leadership, listing features for success (Fernandez and Rainey 2006) or showing possible application of different theories such as managerial, traditional, transactional, transformational, horizontal and ethical leadership (Van Wart 2013). While some studies on organisational reform propose to focus on policy leadership to understand the unraveling of change processes (Gleeson et al 2011), the space for leadership as a distinct function in the policy process seems quite restricted: for example, the frameworks on policy change do not account for leadership as they do for other concepts such as entrepreneurship. Nonetheless, it is quite trivial to notice that different kinds of leadership (political, bureaucratic, societal) can play a distinct role in policy dynamics. Still, the applications of the concept of leadership in public administration and public management suffer from conceptual and empirical problems (Tummers et al 2015; Chapman et al 2016), while is quite absent in public policy. Our panel would like to open a debate on the different concepts and applications of leadership in public management, public administration and public policy, in order to understand its usefulness for the study of the policy process, with a particular but non-exclusive focus on change processes. In so doing, the panel proposes to approach the issue of leadership in public policy by asking some questions:

What are the main and common dimensions of leadership in the different academic disciplines?

Is leadership a political phenomenon that can be theoretically and empirically observed only at the individual level of analysis, or also at the organisational and at the systemic level?

Are the different frameworks and so-called 'theories' of leadership useful for the study of the policy process? How can they be operationalized? Can they be used for comparative research on public policy?

What is the explanatory potential of leadership for dynamics of policy stability and change?

What empirical studies on leadership in the policy process exist and how do they describe leadership?

What are the institutional, socio-economic, psychological aspects that affect leadership in the policy process?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Maria Tullia Galanti - Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of Milan - Italy

Panel Second Chair

Gabriele Segre - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

SESSION 1 Leadership and Public Policy: Exploring the Relationship

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Gabriele Segre - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Leadership as agency: an exploration of the theories of the policy process

Maria Tullia Galanti - Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of Milan - Italy
Giliberto Capano - Scuola normale superiore - Italy

Developing policy leadership - the key to strengthening policy capacity?

Deborah Gleeson - School of Psychology and Public Health - Australia
David Legge - La Trobe University - Australia

Machiavellian Advisors: Political Leadership and the Problem of Policy Advisors

Haig Patapan - Griffith University - Australia

Leadership and public Organisation Reforms in a Small Developing State

Sonia Gatchair - University of the West Indies, Mona - Jamaica

SESSION 2 Case Studies in Policy Leadership

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Maria Tullia Galanti - Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of Milan - Italy
Deborah Gleeson - School of Psychology and Public Health - Australia

Leadership & Governance: the Social-ecological System of Urban Lakes in Bangalore.

Sanchayan Nath - India

Effective Leadership in Network Collaboration: Lessons Learned from the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program

Kyujin Jung - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)
Jesus Valero - The University of Utah - United States
Won No - Arizona State University - United States

How Can We Measure Leadership And Management Competencies in a Primary Healthcare Setting in Developing Countries? Findings from a 180-Degree Assessment in Bihar, India.

Aarushi Bhatnagar - Oxford Policy Management Ltd - India
Tom Newton-Lewis - Oxford Policy Management New Delhi - India
Aashna Jamal - Oxford Policy Management - India

Institutional Change, Leadership, and Tactics: A Case Study of Performance Budgeting Reform in Jiaozuo, China

Alfred Ho - University of Kansas - United States
Zaozao Zhao - Chinese Academy of Social Sciences - China

TO1PO3

Roles of Trust in Policy Process

From the perspective of governance and social capital, trust is conceptualized as a critical contextual element which enables cooperation and facilitates actors to participate in the public policy process as well as resolves conflicts. This is because trust and network reduces the transaction costs involved in mutual distrust and the monitoring process.

Most studies of social capital have focused on collaboration or government trust of which citizens possess. Government trust enhances the policy compliance of citizens and induces continuous and pragmatic responses to complex problems. However, extant studies are limited in discussing the scope of government-citizen collaboration by assuming a unilateral direction of trust on part of the citizens toward their government. This panel defines the level of trustworthiness that the public policymaker has towards citizens as a major factor in the policymaking process. That is, we believe that trustworthy behavior and characteristics of citizens are important elements in determining the level of trust public policymakers possess toward them. The ability, benevolence, and integrity of citizens compose the indicators of their trustworthiness. At the same time, perceptions or judgments of the trustworthiness of citizens are affected by diverse interactions and role perceptions that the public policymakers hold. The interaction public policy makers have with citizens needs to be carefully analyzed through the institutional mechanisms of interaction and the group characteristics of citizens.

SESSION 1 Coexistence & Trust I (SKKU SSK)

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 4 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Hyung Jun Park - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)
MINHYO Cho - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

Dynamics of Multi-level Policy Process and Multiple Stream Framework: Matching between politic stream and problem fit

Hyung Jun Park - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South) | JIYE JU - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South) | JIHYUNG LEE - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

Locating trust relations in the Australian policy process

Yvonne Haigh - Murdoch University - Australia | Peter Wilkins - Curtin University - Australia

The Governmental Governance and Trust in Government in the Process of Chinese State Governance - Investigation based on the Perspective of Policy Process

Wang Jiayan - Nanjing Normal University - China

The relationship of trust and voting behavior in El Salvador elections

Isabel Buechsel - Democratic Literacy Project - United States

Why should I cooperate with them? Distance, distrust and the challenges of security public policies in the favelas of Rio de Janeiro.

Karl Magno - University of Erfurt - Germany

"Some piece is missing" - Trust in planning for urban Infill. Case Finland, Tampere.

Markus Laine - University of Tampere - Finland | Helena Leino - University of Tampere - Finland

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Hyung Jun Park - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

Panel Second Chair

MINHYO Cho - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

SESSION 2 Trust and Government (SKKU SSK)

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 4 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | David Kasdan - Sung Kyun Kwan University - Republic of Korea (South)
Kyujin Jung - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)

Wage discrimination by national origin: Using Oaxaca decompositions

Mingil Kim - Republic of Korea (South) | MINHYO Cho - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

State to the test of trust: implementation of a public fee exemption policy in non-state facilities in Benin

Jean-Paul Dossou - Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium - Belgium

Creating organisational trust: A perspective of the South African public service.

Enaleen Draai - Nelson Mandela Matropolitan University - South Africa

Revisiting Dynamics of Social Capital, Government Performance, and Government Trust: Does "Asian Context" Matter?

SANG OK CHOI - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South) | Kee Hoon Chung - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)

Dynamism of Intergovernmental Conflicts and Cooperation In the Operation of a Non-preferred Public Facility

Sang Joon Shin - SungKyunKwan University - Republic of Korea (South) | Lee Sook Jong - SungKyun-Kwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

Influence of government justice perception on citizens' trust in government: With mediating effects of perception on public conflicts

Joohyun Kim - Republic of Korea (South) | Lee Sook Jong - SungKyunKwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

SESSION 3

DISCUSSANTS | SANG OK CHOI - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)
David Kasdan - Sung Kyun Kwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

Analysis of the difference in students' academic achievement by district in Seoul: Focused on the neighborhood effect

Ki duck Jung - Republic of Korea (South) | MINHYO Cho - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

The Influence of Citizens' Political Participation on Their Trust in Government

HAN SEONGMIN - skku - Republic of Korea (South) | Lee Sook Jong - SungKyunKwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

Does trust in politicians and bureaucrats matter for perceived efficiency and effectiveness? A cross-national examination

Taewoo Nam - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

A comparative case study on the policy of government re-organisation

Seung-Bum Yang - Konkuk University - Republic of Korea (South)

TO1PO4

Mechanisms of Local Policy Experimentation in China

✓ An analysis of decades of literature helps explain policy experimentation in Western democratic countries. For example, governments sharing similar social problems and political pressures created by electoral institutions have tended to respond by adopting similar welfare and regulatory policies. Likewise, geographical proximity has facilitated mutual learning between neighboring governments. In terms of vertical intergovernmental relations, central (or federal) governments have sometimes designed policy experimentations through top-down legislation, or selected pilot sites to implement policy experimentations. However, some distinct features in authoritarian China such as political loyalty, fiscal resource sharing, administrative centralization and peer competition have made it rather difficult to analyze policy experimentation in China. Unfortunately, it is still unclear why and how policy experimentation occurs in authoritarian regimes such as China. This panel will discuss the dynamics of policy experimentation and will pay specific attention to the case of China.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Xufeng Zhu - Tsinghua University - China

SESSION 1

Mechanisms of Local Policy Experimentation in China

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Block B 2 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Shamsul Haque - Department of Political Science, National University of Singapore - Singapore
 JIE GAO - National University of Singapore - Singapore

Local Government's Policy Instrument Choice for Low Carbon Pilot City: A Case Study of Zunyi City

Qijiao Song - Tsinghua University - China
 Shihong GUO - Tsinghua University - China
 max song - China

Local Policy Experimentation of the Extended Producers' Responsibility Scheme for Promoting the Recycling of Waste Lead-Acid Batteries in China

Chao Zhang - Tsinghua University - China
 Xufeng Zhu - Tsinghua University - China

Policy design and implementation of emission trading pilots in China

LILI LI - National University of Singapore - Singapore

Flowers Blossom and Fade: Themes Change of China's local Policy Innovation 1980-2010

Ciqi Mei - Tsinghua University - China

Multiple Mechanisms of Policy Diffusion in China

Xufeng Zhu - Tsinghua University - China.

TO1PO5

What Can China's Water Governance Contribute to Policy Theory?

Water governance is considered one of the most important public policy issues in China, with a tradition as long as the history of Chinese civilization. As a result of China's rapid industrialisation and urbanisation over the past three decades, the country's water policy has been constantly changing. There has been a remarkable transformation of water policy to confront the complexities brought by deteriorating water ecology, frequent water shortages and threats of flood. Water policy and associated governing practice play an important role in sustainable economic and social development in China, and water governance in China will continue to evolve and develop as China makes further progress towards a high-income economy. Policy process research concerns stasis, change and complexity of interaction in public policy over time entailing actors, structures, cultures, institutions, and socioeconomic and biophysical conditions. The complexity of the policy process is understood by theoretical inquiry into practical reality, and development in policy theory requires constant attention to complex interactions that are defined by changing circumstances. Chinese water governance provides a unique lens to understand public policy, and yet it receives little attention in the study of policy theory. The proposed panel, entitled "What Can China's Water Governance Contribute to Policy Theory?", is co-organised by the School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University, and Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. It aims to fill this gap by highlighting the importance of Chinese water governance to the domain of public policy theory. Given that China provides unique contextual circumstances with high hydrological uncertainty, rapid economic development, an authoritarian political regime, and long-enduring Chinese culture, China's experiences with water governance have significant potential to contribute to modern policy theory, including that related to policy decisions, the policy process, policy evaluation and comparative policy analysis.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Yahua Wang - Tsinghua University Library - China

Panel Second Chair

Cecilia Tortajada - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore

Panel Third Chair

Asit K. Biswas - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore

SESSION 1

Understanding Policy Implementation in Complex Context

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS

Cecilia Tortajada - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore
Hongyun Han - Institution Zhejiang University - China

Context and Policy: The Underperformance of Water Users Association in Authoritarian China

Yahua Wang - Tsinghua University Library - China

Minghui Zhang - School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University - China

Jingning Kang - China

Policy Implementation and Water User Associations Development in China

Tingting Wan - China

Yahua Wang - Tsinghua University Library - China

Policy changes of water environmental pollution control in China as a learning process: where should it go?

Hongyun Han - Institution Zhejiang University - China

SESSION 2

Policy Diffusing and Policy Learning with Chinese Characteristics

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS

Yifei Yan - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore
Tingting Wan - China

Competing for Government Attention: Mechanisms for Diffusing China's Unprofitable Policy

Chen Sicheng - School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University - China

Yahua Wang - Tsinghua University Library - China

Idea and Policy Making: Why is policy Learning Ineffective in China's Water Rights Policy?

Yahua Wang - Tsinghua University Library - China

Chen Sicheng - School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University - China

Understanding the Cooperation and Conflicts in Brahmaputra with a Quantitative Approach

Yifei Yan - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Neng Qian - National University of Singapore - Singapore

TO1PO6

Designing Policy Mixes for Sustainable Socio-technical Transitions

✓ The objective of this Panel titled "Designing policy mixes for sustainable socio-technical transitions" is to further our conceptual and theoretical understanding of policy transitions and policy mixes for sustainable transitions and to provide insights for policy practice by empirically grounding these concepts and frameworks.

Key questions that the panel papers and discussion is expected to address include the following:

- What are the characteristics of policy mixes designed to enable sustainable socio-technical transitions in different policy areas such as energy, water, agricultural production, environment, ICT etc. given the high levels of uncertainty in the future policy context stemming from climate change and rapid technological disruptions?
- What constitute good policy design principles (using conceptual frameworks and empirical evidence) to enable sustainable transitions and transformations?

Relevance

In terms of uncertainty in the policymaking context, there exists a range that moves from total ignorance of reality, to the deepest layer of uncertainty i.e., "unknown unknowns" (Walker et al., 2010). Effective policy mixes are expected to accommodate uncertainties in the future policy context by being flexible and adapt over time in expectation of a range of anticipated and unanticipated conditions (Swanson and Bhadwal, 2009; Taeihagh et al., 2014).

Apart from incremental policy change over time, when large changes are expected in the future policy context, the switch to transformative (completely new) policy options can be facilitated by incorporating these into the suite of policy strategies early on, which can also help "accommodate the long lead-times on associated decisions and actions" (Howden et al., 2010; Park et al., 2012). Planned transitions thus require responses that include both incremental and transformative strategies, though the composition of a policy mix of different alternatives in practice warrants further research (Smith et al., 2010; Park et al., 2012, Taeihagh et al. 2013). The policy literature is, however, inconclusive on whether policymakers prefer incremental changes under conditions of uncertainty or innovation when necessary through radical policy shifts through policy packaging. Crafting of conscious policy choices to enable transitions and transformations while considering the likely changes in the future policy context thus form the motivation for this panel

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Araz Taeihagh - Singapore Management University - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Sreeja Nair - Singapore Management University - Singapore

SESSION 1 Theoretical Discussions

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 16:00
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Kaveri Iychettira - Netherlands
Sreeja Nair - Singapore

The politics of policy mix evolution: Towards a conceptual framework of policy mix feedbacks in socio-technical transitions

Duncan Edmondson - University of Sussex - Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) - United Kingdom
Florian Kern - University of Sussex - United Kingdom
Karoline Rogge - University of Sussex - United Kingdom

Preparing for socio-technical transitions: Opportunities and challenges for policy design

Sreeja Nair - Singapore Management University, School of Social Sciences - Singapore

Araz Taeihagh - Singapore Management University - Singapore

Of Technocrats and Believers - Factors Driving Instrument Selection in Complex Transitional Settings

Lorenz Kammermann - Eawag & University of Bern - Switzerland
Karin Ingold - University of Bern - Switzerland

The evolution and effects of policy mixes for low-carbon energy transitions

Tobias Schmidt - ETH Zurich - Switzerland
Sebastian Sewerin - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH Zurich), Energy Politics Group - Switzerland

SESSION 2 Applied Cases

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Duncan Edmondson - University of Sussex - Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) - United Kingdom

Towards a comprehensive policy for electricity from renewable energy: A Structured Design Approach

Kaveri Iychettira - Netherlands

Designing policy mixes for complementariness: Lessons from building energy efficiency programmes in New York, Tokyo, Seoul and Sydney

Gregory Trencher - Tohoku University - Japan

The UK Electricity Policy Mix in Flux: Paradigm Ambivalence and Institutional Shift

Najmuddin Yazdi - Iran University of Science and Technology (IUST) - Islamic Republic of Iran
Seyed Mohamad Sadegh Emamian - Sharif University of Technology - Islamic Republic of Iran
Ali Maleki - The Research Institute for Science, Technology and Industry Policy (RISTIP) - Islamic Republic of Iran

Shifting gears to post carbon living: tracking the socio-technical transitions in renewable energy policy in Australia

Yvonne Haigh - Murdoch University - Australia

Connecting policy for a low carbon future

Douglas Baker - Queensland University of Technology - Australia
Max Koch - Lund University - Sweden
Greg Marston - University of Queensland - Australia
Tony Matthews - Griffith University - Australia
Alastair Stark - University of Queensland - Australia

TO1PO7

Policy-Making in a Context of Contested Paradigms

✓ The concept of policy paradigms is one of the most widely used in the policy literature. Amenable to both rationalist and constructivist lenses on policy-making, policy paradigms exist at the nexus between policy ideas in the abstract and the actionable ideas that guide policy formulation and implementation. Policy paradigms constitute guiding logics upon which policy-makers draw in all stages of the policy process. Questions remain, however, concerning the role played by policy paradigms when paradigms are contested. When actors are faced with numerous and incommensurate interpretations of policy issues, the predictability and stability normally associated with policy paradigms gives way to considerable uncertainty. Although variables likely to determine policy outcomes in the absence of paradigmatic consensus have been identified in the literature (e.g., influence, resources, legitimacy, lesson drawing and anomalies), a standard approach to analyzing policy-making in contexts of paradigmatic contestation has yet to be developed. The aim of this panel is to explore the dynamics of policy-making when paradigms are contested in an effort to gain a more systematic understanding of the role played by policy paradigms when they are not decisive in determining the course of policy-making. As policy-making has become more open, consultative and trans-jurisdictional, it is expected that paradigms are increasingly contested and/or not decisive.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Grace Skogstad - University of Toronto - Canada

Panel Second Chair

Matt Wilder - University of Toronto - Canada

SESSION 1 Theoretical Discussions

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 2 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Grace Skogstad - University of Toronto - Canada

Matt Wilder - University of Toronto - Canada

Paradigm Contestation Between Hegemonic and Alternative Energy Policy Paradigms: The Case of Biofuels in the US and EU

Grace Skogstad - University of Toronto - Canada

Matt Wilder - University of Toronto - Canada

One Step forward, two Steps back? Digital Transformation as a Contested Policy Paradigm

Julia Schwanholz - Georg-August-Universität Göttingen - Germany

Tobias Jakobi - Georg-August University Goettingen, Institute for Political Science - Germany

The Advantage of Paradigmatic Contestation? How the European Commission 'sold' CAP Reform

Gerry Catherine Alons - Boston University - United States

Policy Experimentation as a Theory of Change in Context of Contested Paradigms. The Case of Drug Policy in Latin America

Luis Rivera Velez - Sciences Po Paris - France

TO1PO8

Crowdsourcing as a Policy Tool: Co-Production in the Digital Era

Using crowds is more than a procedural novelty: it is a form of co-production which opens new venues for direct contact between the state and citizens that can affect the force and direction of decision making. However, to date, both 'crowdsourcing' and 'co-production' remain ill-defined and weakly investigated. This panel will present papers discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the use of this tool for public policy-making. Papers will contrast digital crowdsourcing with other types of tools and present evidence of its success and failure to enhance policy-making. Cross-national and cross-sectoral studies are especially welcome as are theoretically informed case studies.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Araz Taeihagh - Singapore Management University - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Michael Howlett - Simon Fraser University - Canada

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 2 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Araz Taeihagh - Singapore Management University - Singapore
Helen K. Liu - The University of Hong Kong**Examination of crowdsourcing as a tool for policy making**

Araz Taeihagh - Singapore Management University - Singapore

Conceptualizing crowdsourcing for public policies

Helen K. Liu - The University of Hong Kong

Policy making process based crowdsourcing benefits and types

Kankate Thapakorn - Technopreneurship and Innovation Management Program, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University - Thailand

Crowdsourcing - lesson from successful ICT communities and commercial initiatives.

Magdalena Roszczynska-Kurasinska - University of Warsaw - Poland

Kacprzyk Marta - Poland

Agnieszka Rychwalska - Poland

Enhancing Urban Water Governance: ICT and Collaborative Learning

Farhad Mukhtarov - Utrecht University, Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development - Netherlands

TO1PO9

Political Sociology of the Policy Process

✓ This panel is dedicated to the development of a political sociology approach of the policy process. Its aim is to discuss its main characteristics and its contribution to the understanding of the policy process. Our starting point is the statement made by Hacker and Pierson (2009) stressing that policies are not only the core terrain of political competition but also its main prize: control over policy is the heart of politics, related to the issues of political power and political legitimacy. In order to grasp these political dimensions of policies we propose to develop an analytical framework combining a sociological analysis of policy actors and policy processes. The sociological analysis of actors relies upon methods focused on the constitutive elements of policy actors: their social backgrounds, occupational careers and specializations, formal position-holding, reputations for policy influence, and not least shared ideas. In this perspective the methodological tools of the elite's sociology (socio-biographic analysis, positional analysis, network analysis...) are very useful, but they need to be combined with other sociological methods able to analyse what they actually do in the policy process, as the pragmatic approach does (Zittoun, 2014).

It is an empirical and comprehensive scientific approach, which considers as essential the inquiry work at the micro-level to observe, describe and understand the logic of policymakers' concrete practices during the policy process. In this sense, it is an actor-centered approach which pays specific attention to the role of "programmatic" actors structured around policy change proposals (Hassenteufel and al. 2010). Second, this approach gives great importance to the cognitive, discursive and analytical skills of actors to define concepts and situations, argue, develop strategies, discuss, persuade and convince, come to agreements and disagreements with others, give meaning to their purpose, adapt themselves to different contexts, etc. Third, this approach rejects the distinction between discourse and practice but also between an idea and interest. It considers that ideas are a form of discourse and as such, they cannot be separated from their enunciators. This perspective emphasizes ideas "in action" to challenge all analytical tools which propose an isolated analysis of ideas and practices. Lastly, this approach considers as essential the inquiry, experiments, the learning and the test developed by the actors themselves when faced with uncertainty. To define a concept, analyze situations, make new proposals or produce arguments, policy actors have to test them within interactions where criticism is common. During this controversial process, their discourse has to "resist", meaning their arguments have to be strengthened and adapted in order to build discursive coalitions and improve how these actors influence the policy process. The main task of the panel consists in discussing the methods, concepts, hypotheses and the contribution of a political sociology perspective to the policy process. All papers which can contribute theoretically, methodologically or empirically to this approach are welcome.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Patrick Hassenteufel - University of Versailles - France

Panel Second Chair

Philippe Zittoun - ENTPE - University of Lyon - France

Panel Third Chair

Alexandre Faure - Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) - Paris - France

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | A Smith - Centre Emile Durkheim, Bordeaux University - France

How do policy change proposals succeed? Programmatic actors and discursive strategies

Patrick Hassenteufel - University of Versailles - France

Philippe Zittoun - ENTPE - University of Lyon - France

An analysis of micro-level water policy implementation in nigeria: a political sociology approach

Adegboyega Adeniran - Australia National University - Australia

Bureaucratic Discretion and Behavioral Logics of Intermediate Agencies

Xiao Shiyang - School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University - China

Understanding the pragmatics of parliamentary debates: a case study from Switzerland

Benoit Renevey - HES-SO//University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland - Switzerland

SESSION 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | A Smith - Centre Emile Durkheim, Bordeaux University - France

Policy Process in an Authoritarian Developmental Regime: Politics of Bureaucracy in South Korea, 1961-79

Yumi Horikane - Meiji University - Japan

Ecological Modernisation as Dispositive for Spatio-Temporal Restructuration. The Chilean Case between the 1990-2010

Fernando Campos Medina - Núcleo Científico Tecnológico en Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades - Chile

Pamela Ugalde - Universidad Central de Chile - Chile

Maria Skivko - Bauhaus-University Weimar (Germany) - Germany

How to use the notion of « horizon of expectation » to analyse public policies ?

Alexandre Faure - Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) - Paris - France

TO1P10

Systems Theory and Modelling for Public Policy: System Dynamics, Agent-based Models, and Other Approaches

✓ The panel aims to draw attention to the systems theory approach. This approach originated in the 1950s and gained attention in various disciplines in the following decades. However, the role of the systems theory in social science in general, and in public policy in particular, has remained relatively modest. At the theoretical and methodological level, the concepts of systems theory have been relatively under-utilised when theorising about the policy process. Some methodologies for operationalising the systems theory approach – such as systems dynamics and agent-based models – have gained some attention but these methodologies have remained somehow limited to specific applications.

The panel expects to gain a fresh view into the ways the systems theory is used in the study of the policy process. Studies that relate the systems theory approach to public policy will make it possible to critically assess how this theory has contributed to public policy. Studies that show how principles of systems theory can result in policy analysis, policy design, guidelines for policy implementation, and policy evaluation, are also welcome because they can help form and consolidate the literature around the approach.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Inna Krachkovskaya - University of Cagliari - Italy

Panel Second Chair

Alberto Asquer - SOAS, University of London - United Kingdom

SESSION 1 Theoretical perspectives

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Alex Marsh - University of Bristol - United Kingdom
Tony Casey - University College Dublin (UCD) - Ireland

The uncertainties of complexity in policy studies

Alex Marsh - University of Bristol - United Kingdom

Ontological Meta-Analysis and Synthesis for Public Policy

Arkalgud Ramaprasad - University of Illinois at Chicago - United States | Thant Syn - United States

Do effective systems processes make effective governance networks?

Tony Casey - University College Dublin (UCD) - Ireland

Game theoretic study on methods for measuring costs of decision-making and effects of consensus building

Nakamura Naoki - Tokyo Institute of Technology Graduate School of Decision Science and Technology (in training) / Secretariat of the House of Councillors - Japan | Takehiro Inohara - Japan

SESSION 2 Complexity in infrastructure and utilities

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Jos Timmermans - Delft University of Technology - Netherlands
Ching Leong - National University of Singapore - Singapore

A system dynamic analysis of the levee effect on the brahmaputra river and policy implications

Robert Wasson - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore | Ching Leong - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore - Singapore | Joost Buurman - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

The relationship between finance and industrial policy in the promotion of renewable technology: an agent-based model for the challenges to promote photovoltaic in Brazil

Andréo Gustavo - PPGE-UFF - Brazil | Miguel Vazquez - PPGE-UFF - Brazil | Hallack Michelle - PPGE-UFF - Brazil

A model based approach to support urban water security planning

Febya Nurnadiati - TU Delft - Indonesia | Jos Timmermans - Delft University of Technology - Netherlands | Hadihardaja Iwan Kridasantausa - Institut Teknologi Bandung - Indonesia

SESSION 3 Complexity across policy domains

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Carlos Potiara Castro - University of Brasilia - Centre for Advanced Multidisciplinary Studies - Brazil
Mitchell Young - Charles University - Czech Republic

Regulatory Arbitrage and the development of a Nimobian Regulatory Architecture

Patrick Bell - Jean Monnet Center for European Excellence/Florida International University - United States

The university as a resilient actor: A complex systems perspective on the university and its policy environment

Mitchell Young - Charles University - Czech Republic | Romulo Pinheiro - University of Agder - Norway

From a closed to an open system: asymmetric communication, local micro institutions and development policies

Carlos Potiara Castro - University of Brasilia - Centre for Advanced Multidisciplinary Studies - Brazil

TO1P11

Policy Regime Framework: Towards Better Theories of the Policy Process

More than a decade ago Peter John (2003) asked “is there life after policy streams, punctuations, and coalitions?” Few years later Peter May (2010) followed suite asking policy scholars to go “beyond subsystems” and employ “policy regimes” lens. These calls reflect a growing sense of a lack of theory development in Policy Sciences (PS), be it competitive theories or complementary in a progressive way. The discipline, despite its rich and long history, offers only heuristic models or loose frameworks (often without strong theoretical foundations) ranging from the first generation rationalism and incrementalism to second generation Garbage Can, Multiple Streams, and Advocacy Coalition Framework. The third generation of theory building in Policy Sciences appears to be stagnated. The scholars working in any one particular tradition rarely engage other frameworks within PS or theories across disciplines like International Relations (IR), Comparative Political Economy (CPE), and more importantly recent developments in New Institutional Economics (NIE), all of which are concerned with similar issues. If the third generation of policy theories are to produce cumulative knowledge and a better understanding of the complex policy process in an increasingly globalised setting, a synthesis is imperative. Recently Policy Science scholars have called for the incorporation of cumulative knowledge from IR and CPE into policy process frameworks (Jochim and May 2010; John 2013). Such a synthesis is also required across the supposedly incommensurate epistemological divides (positivist v. constructivist) within these disciplines, if we are to accumulate knowledge in a progressive way (Checkel 1997; Shapiro and Wendt 2005; Walker 2010).

This panel invites policy scholars to take up this challenge and propose innovative frameworks and possibly concrete theories of the policy process that incorporate emerging realities of the policy process, particularly in light of the challenges posed by globalisation to PS. Papers particularly developing and fine tuning the Policy Regimes Framework/Perspective are encouraged.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Iftikhar Lodhi - Nazarbayev University - Kazakhstan

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 3 - 1]**Policy Regime Framework: Towards better Theories of the Policy Process**

Iftikhar Lodhi - Nazarbayev University - Kazakhstan

A new way to study policy reform in a transitional Vietnam by developing a model of major policy change

Huan Dang - Vietnam Ministry of Education and Training - Viet Nam

Complementary lenses in policy change framework: South Africa case of sustainability transitions

Mapula Tshangela - Independent research on sustainability transitions, green economy and public policy - South Africa

Large hydropower and legitimacy: a policy regime analysis, applied to Myanmar

Tira Foran - CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) - Australia

SESSION 2

Complexity in infrastructure and utilitiesWEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 3 - 1]**Trading Privacy for Security? A study across the dynamics of U.S. federal policy regimes in cyberspace**

Sivan-Sevilla Ido - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem - Israel

Advocacy Coalition Framework: The Mediating Effect of Coalition Opportunity Structures on the Relationship between External Shocks and Policy Change

Changgeun Yun - University of Kentucky - United Kingdom

Jin-Mo An - Yonsei University - Republic of Korea (South)

Shaping Policies in India: Towards a new theoretical framework

Kaushiki Sanyal - Sunay Policy Advisory Pvt Ltd - India

Rajesh Chakrabarti - OP Jindal Global University - India

Rethinking Multiple Streams and the 'Legitimacy Stream': Lessons Learned from Taiwan's Land Expropriation Case

Bing-Yan Lu - Department of Public Administration, National Dong Hwa University - Taiwan

TO1P12

New Frontiers in Public Policy Studies: Lessons from Agri-food Policy Research

✓ This panel aims to assemble scholars who take a public policy perspective on current developments in agri-food policy, with a view to contextualise these in broader trends in public policy and to contribute to conceptual discussion on public policy, in particular on policy interlinkage and integration, transformational policy and policy capacity, transnational co-regulation and the consequences of anti-corporate and anti-globalization protests.

Background: Over recent years, agricultural and food policy has morphed from a confined policy field that was often considered rather marginal due to the farm sector's declining economic importance and employment to a policy area at the centre of much attention from the public, policy-makers and public policy scholars. There are various reasons for this shift. First, the global food crisis has reminded policy-makers that food price hikes can trigger public protest and destabilise entire political regimes. Second, new public concerns link agriculture and food to a wide array of issues, from climate change and the environment to animal welfare and healthy diets. This has triggered calls for and attempts at policy integration. Third, concerns over the sustainability and resilience of current food production systems have made both the agricultural sector and agricultural policy the target of attempts at transformational change, raising urgent conceptual and strategic questions about the role of public policy in developing long-term transitional policy visions and the capacity to steer encompassing sectoral transformation. Fourth, the globalization and financialisation of the agricultural and food sectors has created a range of new institutional arrangement, often through private regulation or co-regulation, that has transformed the role and capacity of public policy in ways that have not been fully understood. Fifth, the developmental pathway of agriculture and food policy has become increasingly politicised over recent years, with a transnational social movement challenging "Big Ag". Such repoliticisation of public policy in resistance to globalization and corporatisation is a broader trend that has the potential to change the context of public policy significantly.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Peter Feindt - Wageningen University and Research Centre - Netherlands

Panel Second Chair

Carsten Daugbjerg - Crawford School, Australian National University - Australia

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15

[Block B 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS

Carsten Daugbjerg - Crawford School, Australian National University - Australia

Peter Feindt - Wageningen University and Research Centre - Netherlands

Post-exceptionalism in Public Policy: Transforming Food and Agricultural Policy

Peter Feindt - Wageningen University and Research Centre - Netherlands

Carsten Daugbjerg - Crawford School, Australian National University - Australia

Animal Advocates and the Slow Road to Animal Welfare Policy Reform in Australia

Siobhan O'Sullivan - UNSW - Australia

Chen Peter - Sydney University - Australia

Cross-Border and Cross-Sectorial Food and Health Governance: A Conceptual Framework

Frode Veggeland - University of Oslo and Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research - Norway

Martin Stangborli Time - University of Agder - Norway

What policies constitute 'food policy'? A new typology

Jeroen Candel - Wageningen University - Netherlands

Carsten Daugbjerg - Crawford School, Australian National University - Australia

TO2 COMPARATIVE PUBLIC POLICY

Sponsored by *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

TO2PO1

Policy Styles in Theory and Practice

✓ The concept of policy styles has existed in the policy sciences since Richardson et al's ground-breaking work on Policy Styles in Western Europe appeared in 1982. However, the concept remains under-developed both theoretically and empirically. This panel will bring together scholars from around the world to discuss aspects of the concept, including its purview and unit of analysis - sectoral, national, institutional - and its content and components in different countries.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Michael Howlett - *Simon Fraser University - Canada*

Panel Second Chair

Jale Tosun - *Heidelberg University - Germany*

✓SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[CJK1-1]

DISCUSSANTS | *Jeremy Rayner - University of Saskatchewan - Canada***The Concept of National Policy Styles***Michael Howlett - Simon Fraser University - Canada***National welfare state policy styles***Carsten Jensen - Aarhus University - Denmark**Georg Wenzelburger - TU Kaiserslautern - Germany***Grasping the policymaking style in an uncertain world***Philippe Zittoun - ENTPE - University of Lyon - France**Patrick Hassenteufel - University of Versailles - France***The Concept of Policy Styles and its Application in Mexico: Comparative Case Studies at the National and Subnational Level***Raúl Pacheco-Vega - Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) - Mexico*

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

TO2PO2

Comparing Different Models of the Public/Private Sector Mix in the Delivery of Healthcare Services

✓ This panel examines how different models of the public/private sector financing affects the delivery of healthcare service outcomes in different developed nations. For example, the U.S. complex mix of about 50% public and 50% private financing has contributed to the highly fragmented character of healthcare services that serve different population groups. The Canadian model of about 70% public and 30% private financing sometimes labeled "narrow but deep" results in universal access without financial barriers to hospital care and ambulatory medical services but greater variation in coverage at the provincial/territorial level for prescription drugs and other long-term healthcare delivery services. The Swiss model of mandated but individual choice of basic health insurance has also resulted in extensive regulated services and some variation in access across Cantons. The Japanese model includes universal insurance for medical and hospital services that is provided by public and private hospitals and physician care in many small physician run clinics. The Italian model of overall universal health insurance administered at the regional level includes a significant degree of "contracting out" of delivery of services. In France universal coverage goes hand in hand with significant private options in a complex system. This panel examines how different models, of which I have provided some examples, with a variety of public/private financing arrangements, affect the quality of healthcare services and the achievement of social equity.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Howard Palley - School of Social Work, University of Maryland - United States

✓SESSION 1

The Public/Private Sector Mix in Health Care Delivery: A Variety of Models

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Marian Palley - University of Delaware - United States

Hierarchy, market or network? Analysing governance of the Japanese mixed health care delivery
Ryozo Matsuda - Ritsumeikan University - Japan

How Public/Private Mix in Health Care Financing and Delivery Shape a Health System Structure and Outcomes: a Case of Russia
Tatiana Chubarova - Institute of Economy, Russian Academy of Sciences - Russia (Russian Federation)
Natalia Grigorieva - Lomonosov Moscow State University - Russia (Russian Federation)

Health policy Chile: Ten years after the reform
Oriana Piffre - Universidad Central de Chile - Chile

Public - private mix in the Brazilian health system: regulation, financing, and interests compromising equity
Lenaura Lobato - Fluminense Federal University - Brazil

✓SESSION 2

Some Comparative Analyses of the Public/Private Sector Mix in a Variety of Health Care Services

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Howard Palley - Sch, of Social Wk, University of Maryland - United States

The safeguard of public values and governance structures in health care
Salvador Parrado - UNED - Spanish Distance Learning University - Spain
Anne-Marie Reynaers - Autonomous University Madrid - Spain

Regulating Dual Practice in Israel and Canada: A Comparative Policy Analysis
Gregory Marchildon - Institute of Health Policy, Management and Evaluation, University of Toronto - Canada

Conceptualizing oral health care systems for comparative analysis - public, private and statutory
Carmen Huckel Schneider - Menzies Centre Health Policy, University of Sydney - Australia
Joerg Eberhard - University of Sydney - Australia
Kate Ruiz - University of Sydney - Australia

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2PO3

Comparative Public Administration: Eastern vs Western Perspectives

Normative assumptions and traditional stereotypes characterize most debates on administrative cultures in the East and the West. Two contrasting views dominate. The dichotomous view suggests civil servants in both spheres hold different values and attitudes engrained in antithetical traditions with regard to the role of the state, stages of democracy, individual versus collective freedoms, and power distance (e.g., Berman 2011; Hofstede 1980; Schwartz 1999).

The second view emphasizes increasing convergence or even universalism of practices and values as a result of the "global public management revolution" (Kettl 2005, 1), often referred to as New Public Management (NPM) since the 1980s. Recently, Mahbubani (2013) has written on the "great convergence" between Asia and the West due to increasing exchanges of management ideas and best practices, and almost universal acceptance of Western good governance values.

More specifically, Xue and Zhong (2012, 284) suggest NPM-like reforms have affected administrative culture in China while Pollitt and Bouckaert (2011, 291-293) make a similar case for Western European and Anglo-Saxon countries. According to Xue and Zhong (2012, 284-285), "China has learned a great deal from international experiences in public administration reform" and is transitioning from "a public administration system based on personal will and charisma to one that is increasingly based on rule of law".

Some even claim such a system is preferable to achieve better governance (e.g., Zheng 2009; Guo 2008; Wei 2010); implying Western-inspired transition should be embraced rather than rejected on particularistic grounds. Conversely, in Western Europe NPM-based approaches are often seen as detrimental to "classical" Weberian principles and values such as expertise, lawfulness, and loyalty (Kernaghan 2000; Van der Wal 2011).

At the same time, there are vast differences within the Eastern and Western hemispheres as research shows (Lynn 2006; Painter and Peters 2010; Pollitt and Bouckaert 2011). More so, even countries that are generally classified as belonging to a 'Confucian tradition' – such as China, Singapore, Japan, and South-Korea – differ tremendously in terms of how their systems have evolved, how their governments function and perform, and how individual civil servants behave (Berman 2011; Chen and Hsieh 2015; Drechsler 2014, 2015; Walker 2011). The same goes for countries with a 'Weberian' or rechtsstaat tradition (Drechsler 2005; Van den Berg, Van der Meer and Dijkstra 2016; Van der Meer, Steen, and Wille 2015).

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Zeger Van der Wal - LKYSPP, NUS - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Caspar Van den Berg - Leiden University - Netherlands

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[CJK 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Zeger Van der Wal - LKYSPP, NUS
Caspar Van den Berg - Leiden University - Netherlands

The decline of appraisal (including loyal contradiction) as a civil service function and the rise of the "can do" civil servant : a comparative analysis on causes and future developments.

Frits van der Meer - Leiden University, institute Public Administration - Netherlands

Asian Administrative Traditions

Naomi Aoki - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

The use and usefulness of the 'traditions approach' for the study of politicization

Caspar VAN DEN BERG - Leiden University - Netherlands

People do not buy it? An investigation on corruption perception in China

Lijing Yang - Sun Yat-sen University - China

SESSION 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[CJK 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Caspar Van den Berg - Leiden University - Netherlands
Zeger Van der Wal - LKYSPP, NUS

The Grass is Greener, but Why? Evidence of Employees' Perceived Sector Mismatch from the US, New Zealand, and Taiwan

Chung-An Chen - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

East-West Dualism in Administrative Ethics in Southeast Asia: Major Patterns and Consequences

Shamsul Haque - Department of Political Science, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Zeger Van der Wal - LKYSPP, NUS

The Fourth Dimension? - A Cultural Approach to the Study of Public Administration

Zhibin Zhang - Flinders University - Australia

Detering Prosocial People from Entering the Public Sector? Adverse Selection in the East Asian Public Service Exam

Chung-An Chen - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore | Zhou-Peng Liao - National Open University - Taiwan | Don-yun Chen - National Chengchi University - Taiwan

SESSION 3

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[CJK 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Zeger Van der Wal - zvdwal@gmail.com - LKYSPP, NUS
Caspar Van den Berg - Leiden University - Netherlands

Governing without Indicators? Asian Options

Wolfgang Drechsler - Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance - Estonia

Structural Barriers to an Asian Century of Public Administration

Kim Moloney - k Murdoch University - Australia

Where the Western Style Decentralization Reform meets the East (and West): Institutionalization of Local Government Bureaucracy and the Performance of Local Government in the Philippines (tentative title)

Masao Kikuchi - Japan | Nishimura Kenichi - Center for International Education and Exchange - Japan

FURTHERING RESULTS-BASED PLANNING THROUGH LEADERSHIP: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM VIETNAMESE PUBLIC OrganisationS

Ha Pham - School of Government, Victoria University of Wellington - New Zealand

Evan Berman - Victoria University of Wellington - New Zealand

Patronage System in the Pacific: Role of Big Man in PNG

Lhawang Ugyel - Australian National University - Australia

TO2PO4

Methodology for Comparative Policy Analysis

✓ This panel will integrate methodological issues in comparative politics and comparative sociology with those used in policy analysis. We argue that if the promise of comparative policy analysis is to be fulfilled, then greater attention must be given to ways of linking comparative methods with policy, and likewise how to link methods associated with policy analysis to comparative cases. Too often these connections of research traditions are not made clearly and the resulting research may not contribute as much as it might, either to comparative studies or policy studies. As well as the substantive differences among these research traditions, there are marked differences between large-N and small-N traditions of research, especially in policy analysis. In this panel we would want to concentrate on the utility of the methods themselves more than on the application of the methods. That said, the methods should always be considered in light of how they can address policy problems.

As well as the intellectual developments we expect from this panel, we intend to use the papers as a major component of a Handbook for Methodology for Comparative Policy Analysis.

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

B. Guy Peters - *University of Pittsburgh - United States*

Panel Second Chair

Guillaume Fontaine - *FLACSO - Ecuador*

SESSION 1 Methodology for CPA 1/3

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | **Adrian Kay** - *The Australian National University - Australia*
Guillaume Fontaine - *FLACSO - Ecuador*

The Comparative Method and Comparative Public Policy

B. Guy Peters - *University of Pittsburgh - United States*

Why we need more transparent and rigorous inductive research design in comparative public policy scholarship, and what to do about it

Caner Bakir - *Koc University - Turkey*

Applying Qualitative Methods to Comparative Public Policy Analysis: Insights from Multi-Site Ethnographies of Informal Garbage Governance

Raul Pacheco-Vega - *Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) - Mexico*

SESSION 2 Methodology for CPA 2/3

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | **B. Guy Peters** - *University of Pittsburgh - United States*
Guillaume Fontaine - *FLACSO - Ecuador*

Does policy matter? A quali-quantitative approach to historical transport policy processes in Paris and London.

Halpern Charlotte - *Sciences Po, Centre d'Etudes Européennes - France*

Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) as an approach to Comparative Policy Analysis

Eva Thomann - *Heidelberg University - Germany*

Probing Complexity and Sustainability: Beyond System and Structure in South Asia

Preeti Raghunath - *University of Hyderabad - India*

Using Q-methodology for (comparative) policy analysis

Astrid Molenveld - *Netherlands*

SESSION 3 Methodology for CPA 3/3

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | **Jon Pierre** - *Dept of Political Science, University of Gothenburg - Sweden*
B. Guy Peters - *University of Pittsburgh - United States*

The importance of instruments mix in policy design

Guillaume Fontaine - *FLACSO - Ecuador*

Comparative Public Policy and Comparative Public Administration: "Never the Twain Shall Meet"?

Jon Pierre - *Dept of Political Science, University of Gothenburg - Sweden*

Numbers and Comparative Policy Analysis: Measurements Issues in Global Indicators

Tero Erkkilä - *University of Helsinki - Finland*

TO2PO5

Understanding Causal Mechanisms that Make Financial Systems More (in)Stable

✓ The policy design literature has produced much insights on the various ways in which policy means, or 'instruments', can be classified and combined as 'policy mixes' (Elmore 1987, van der Doelen 1998, Gunningham et al. 1998). This recognition that the utilization of policy instruments by governments as part of a larger policy mix adds a significant dose of nuance and realism to the study of policy instruments. Scholars of policy design have subsequently sought to understand the internal workings of the policy mix, studying complementarities and interactions between policy instruments within a mix, and emphasizing how processes of policy patching or layering can result in greater consistency, coherence and congruence in a policy mix (van der Heijden 2011; Rayner 2013; Howlett and Rayner 2013; Howlett et al. (2014). However, there remains insufficient specification of the exact relationship between these policy instruments or instrument mixes and the policy goals which they purport to achieve. Despite the pride of place that this policy means-goals connection holds in policy design studies, the reality is that insufficient work has been done on the causal mechanisms that link the two design components. Furthermore, policy instruments do not exist in a vacuum. Policy instrument choice is often influenced by contextual elements such as political or organisational culture and social relations (Linder and Peters 1989, 1990; Salamon 1989; Howlett 2004; Woo, 2016). This panel aims to address a pressing practical and intellectual need for 1) a better understanding of how specific causal processes effect financial stability and 2) how causal mechanisms may be designed or managed in practice through aligning and reinforcing various incentives thereby producing financial stability that would not otherwise occur. Specifically, it calls for cutting-edge empirical and theoretical research on causal processes generated by structural, institutional and organisational complementarities that reinforce each other's incentives and compensate for each other's shortcomings that influence policy design and implementation processes and various actors' behaviour and financial stability (See Campbell, 2011; Bakir, 2013, 2017; Woo, 2016).

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Caner Bakir - Koc University - Turkey

Panel Second Chair

Jun Jie Woo - Nanyang Technological University, Singapore and John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA - Singapore

Panel Third Chair

Mehmet Kerem Coban - LKYSPP, NUS - Singapore

SESSION 1

Causal Mechanisms and Financial (in)Stability

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30

[Block B 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS

Mehmet Kerem Coban - LKYSPP, NUS - Singapore

JJ Woo - Nanyang Technological University, Singapore and John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA - Singapore

Bubble and crash, Chinese style: campaign-style governance and China's stock market crisis 2014-2015

Chen Li - Faculty of Social Science and Center for China Studies - Hong Kong, (China)

Co-Creation in the Governance of Financial Sector: The case of Monetary Authority of Singapore

Olga Mikheeva - Ragnar Nurkse School of Innovation and Governance / Tallinn University of Technology - Estonia

Piret Tõnurist - Tallinn University of Technology - Estonia

From Micro-Prudential Framework to Macro-Prudential Mechanisms: Analysis of the Banking Mechanisms in the Post 2011 Turkish Experience

Sinan Akgunay - Turkey

Caner Bakir - Koc University - Turkey

Some of the theoretical and methodological weaknesses in the mechanisms research and what to do about them

Caner Bakir - Koc University - Turkey

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2PO6

Interface of Law and Public Policy

Our research is focused on a comparative issue of differences in Public Policy orientation between countries following 'Liberal Constitution' and 'Transformative Constitution'. The nature of the formation of the State is critical to the role and function of public policy in those contexts. The process of State formation is quite different in Global North and Global South. Enlightenment and subjugation of feudal forces to democratic and capitalist process explain the origins of the modern state in Global North (Moore 1966). In most of the Global South, where colonialism was critical to State formation, society was brought together through two processes: a) mobilisation against colonial forces, and b) the making of the Constitution. The second aspect is what makes Law inseparable from Public Policy issues in the countries of the Global South.

Western Liberal Democratic Traditions (where the discipline of Public Policy originated) shaped traditional Liberal Constitutions, emphasizing negative rights (Nussbaum 2006). Within this framework, the judiciary was typically engaged in an adjudication process involving private interests. The relevance of judgements for public interest was incidental. On the other hand, new Constitutions in the Global South led to positive action from the state. The literature on Transformative Constitutionalism (Vilhena, Baxi and Viljoen 2013) shows that 'public interest' was deliberately built into legalism in those constitutions. Interestingly, in the Global South where impunity is high, the majority of court cases are against the State.

Thus, in public problem solving, the role of judiciary is hugely different in contexts where Liberal Constitution is followed compared to Transformative Constitution. Pro-active judiciary in various countries of Global South have guided and monitored how the State deals with public policy issues such as education, health, food security, access to land and water, corruption etc. This line of inquiry leads us to an area which has received little attention, i.e., the interface of law and public policy (Kreis and Christensen 2013). This inquiry could reveal some of the unique features of public policy in the Global South and in countries with a transition economy. Such findings may challenge the dominant models of public policy as conceptualized in the West and be highly relevant to contextualise this discipline for teaching, research and practice.

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Sony Pellissery - National Law School of India University - India

Panel Second Chair

Babu Mathew - National Law School of India University - India

Panel Third Chair

Avinash Govindjee - Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University - South Africa

SESSION 1 Interface of Law and Public Policy

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS | Suzanne Bevacqua - La Trobe University - Australia
Ansari Salamah - Indian Institute of Management- Calcutta - India

Constitutionalisation, Liberalisation and Public Health in the European Union
Benjamin Hawkins - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine - United Kingdom

The constitutional 'right to health' and the difficulty of regulating publicly funded health services - experience from Germany

Ettelt Stefanie - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine - United Kingdom

Making Space for Rehabilitation and Recovery: Examining India's Legal Policies Against Human Trafficking

Deya Bhattacharya - Swasti Health Resource Centre - India | Shama Karkal - Swasti - India

Interactions of pro-poor policy and Constitutional jurisprudence in Sri Lanka

RASIKA MENDIS - University of Colombo - Sri Lanka

SESSION 2 Constitutionalism: Interface of Law and Public Policy

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS | Ettelt Stefanie - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine - United Kingdom
Praveen Tripathi - National Law School of India University - India

Labor constitutionalism and liberal constitutions: The rise of an anti global doctrine and a constitutional right to strike

Lilach Littor - Tel Aviv University - Israel

Constitutionalism, public policy, and group inequality in south asia

Mushtaq Malla - National Law School of India University - India

Hassan Mohammad Sajjad - Centre for Equity Studies - Misal, - India

Development Genocide and International Law: Curtailing Development induced Displacement through prohibition of Genocide?

Chauhan Khushboo - Jawaharlal Nehru University - India

Judiciary in the Global South: Transgressing the Domain of Legislature in matters of Public Policy

Abhimanyu Singh - Jawaharlal Nehru University - India

Arushi Bajpai - National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi - India

Indian Constitutionalism and Public Policy: A Case of Eminent Domain Law in India

Ramratan Dhumal - University of Delhi - India

SESSION 3 Changing Role of the State: Interface of Law and Public Policy

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS | Mushtaq Malla - National Law School of India University - India
Rasika Mendis - Centre for the Study of Human Rights - Sri Lanka

Contextualizing Public Policy & Foreign Direct Investment in India

Priya Misra - National Law School of India University - India | Praveen Tripathi - National Law School of India University - India

Scrutiny of operation sovereign borders 'operational matters' - a new political role for an old legal dichotomy in australia?

Suzanne Bevacqua - La Trobe University - Australia | John Bevacqua - La Trobe University - Australia

Sovereign Debt Restructuring: Locating Indian Law and Jurisprudence in the contemporary international legal order

Ansari Salamah - Indian Institute of Management- Calcutta - India

The end of banking secrecy? Comparing legal and policy evolution in Singapore and Switzerland

Yvonne Guo - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

TO2PO9

Collaborative Governance and Deliberative Policymaking in Comparative Perspective

Collaborative and deliberative approaches to policymaking have received increasing attention over the last decade. Collaborative approaches seek to bring stakeholders together to develop consensus-oriented policy designs through face-to-face interaction and negotiation. Deliberative approaches focus on the policy making process as a form of reasoned discussion aimed at producing well-informed opinions. Both approaches stress the importance of a communicative rationality, without necessarily assuming that communication takes place in ideal situations. While a first generation of scholarship has demonstrated how both collaborative and deliberative approaches operate in democratic settings, we still lack a well-developed understanding of the contextual conditions in which these approaches are likely to flourish or wilt. This contextual knowledge is critical, because there is a tendency to see collaborative or deliberative approaches as universal in their applications. However, some national contexts are much more likely to facilitate collaboration and deliberation than others. The purpose of this panel is to explore how different national (or local or regional) institutions, policy styles, or political dynamics foster or constrain collaborative and deliberative approaches to policymaking.

We propose a number of preliminary hypotheses to guide our comparative investigation of collaborative and deliberative approaches. First, we anticipate that collaborative and deliberative approaches are more likely to work well in nations or communities with active civil societies and with pluralistic political cultures. These approaches are unlikely to either arise or be successful in statist cultures with weak civil society and more elite or clientelist forms of politics. An exception to this claim is when the state uses these mechanisms instrumentally to mobilize legitimacy or public input. Second, we expect these approaches to be more prominent in nations where consensus democracy and corporatist bargaining are well-developed and where citizens have high trust in government institutions. These conditions can create supportive cultural norms for collaboration and deliberation, while also creating conditions where state institutions are open to public input. Majoritarian and adversarial democracies are less likely to foster supportive conditions for collaboration and deliberation, though adversarial policymaking may foster collaborative governance as an antidote to political stagnation. A final expectation relates to the vertical dimension of politics. Federalist countries are more likely to be pluricentric and hence more likely to create conditions of shared and distributed power. These conditions create incentives for collaboration and deliberation. However, unitary states with strong decentralization may create analogous conditions.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Christopher Ansell - *University of California, Berkeley - United States*

Panel Second Chair

PerOla Öberg - *Uppsala University - Sweden*

SESSION 1 Opportunities and Challenges for Collaborative Networks

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | PerOla Öberg - *Uppsala University - Sweden*

The democratizing impact of collaborative governance networks version 3.0

Jacob Torfing - *Roskilde University - Denmark*

Eva Sørensen - *Department of Social Sciences and Business - Denmark*

Collaborative governance: beyond mere participation

Cynthia Michel - *Center for Research and Teaching in Economics (CIDE) - Mexico*

To Collaborate or Not to Collaborate: When Can We Benefit from Collaborative Governance?

Examples from the Israeli Experience

Lihi Lahat - *Sapir College, Israel - Israel*

Neta Sher - *Sapir College - Israel*

Instituting Collaborative Governance: Accidental or Designed?

Abdillah Noh - *Universiti Tun Abdul Razak, Tun Abdul Razak School of Government - Malaysia*

Nadia Hezlin Yashaiya - *UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA - Australia*

SESSION 2 National Institutions and Collaborative Governance

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Christopher Ansell - *University of California, Berkeley - United States*

Implementing in collaboration: experiences from six cases in Colombia

Gustavo Valdivieso - *University of Twente/Universidad Externado de Colombia - Colombia*

Can collaboration trump adversarial environmental planning?: Insights from New Zealand's Land and Water Forum and proposed statutory collaborative planning process

Christine Cheyne - *Massey University - New Zealand*

Impact of different collaborative governance approaches on environmental outcomes: The case of Australian natural resource planning

Jaime Olvera Garcia - *University of Queensland - Mexico*

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

TO2P10

Bias and Representation in Policy Making

Public Policy must reflect and arbitrate between the diverse preferences of societal groups, organised interests and citizens. In democracies at least, public policy representation is one of the crucial parameters for judging the quality of governance (United Nations 2015). Accordingly, it has been the topic of a voluminous literature spanning across the disciplinary borders of Public Policy, Public Administration, Political Science, and Sociology (e.g. Achen and Bartels 2016, Burnstein 2014, Lax and Phillips 2012, Page and Shapiro 1983, Soroka and Wlezién 2010, Stimson et al. 1995, Rasmussen et al. 2015). Furthermore, inequalities in representation figure prominently on both the political agenda (Gilens 2012, Rasmussen et al. 2014). There is no lack of arguments that representation is biased towards the preferences of certain groups of citizens or organised interests at the expense of the views of the general public. As a result, there is growing interest in studying whose preferences are reflected in public policy making. This research has been based on different theoretical and methodological perspectives. Despite several seminal contributions to the research field, research has been predominantly focused on a small set of geographical regions and has rarely considered the impact of different types of societal actors within the same project. Expanding research on the theme of policy representation to other parts of the world that represent different systems of government can contribute to increasing the understanding of the mechanisms behind (bias in) policy representation. It will help judge the value of the instruments for increasing input from ordinary citizens in policy-making and regulating the behavior of lobbyists, which are increasingly an object of scholarly discussions and public debates (Baumgartner et al. 2009, Binderkrantz et al. 2015, Dür et al. 2015, Gray et al. 2004). In sum the scientific relevance of the proposed panel is in bringing the study of policy representation to the next level in terms of theory, empirical scope, and integration within the broader study of public policy making.

The objectives of the panel are:

1. to extend the scope of research on policy representation to policies and parts of the world that have so far not been systematically studied;
2. to advance our understanding of bias in policy making, both in empirical and theoretical terms, and the mechanisms through which bias occurs;
3. to bring together scholars working on policy representation from a variety of disciplines, theoretical perspectives, and normative assumptions.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Anne Rasmussen - University of Copenhagen and Leiden University - Denmark

Panel Second Chair

Dimiter Toshkov - Leiden University - Netherlands

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 4 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Dimiter Toshkov - Leiden University - Netherlands

Anne Rasmussen - University of Copenhagen and Leiden University - Denmark

Coalition Government and Policy Responsiveness in Western Europe

Dimiter Toshkov - Leiden University - Netherlands

Anne Rasmussen - University of Copenhagen and Leiden University - Denmark

The impact of China's advocacy groups on the policy making and its determinants

Emina Popovic - Freie Universität Berlin - Germany

Delegated representation in the 21st Century: the experimentation of shared mandates.

Ricardo Cavaleiro - State University of Santa Catarina - Brazil

Leonardo Secchi - State University of Santa Catarina (UDESC/ESAG) - Brazil

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

TO2P11

Policy Transfer and Diffusion: Looking at Policy Features and the Policy Process

Global policy models have been increasingly celebrated, but what do we know, on a theory basis, about why and how they turn global? 'Best practices' are no longer understood as absolutely best, but policies keep being transferred from city to city, state to state, and country to country. Various actors have actively and purposefully engaged in policy transfer, and many hope that the more policies are transferred, the more development will be achieved. But is that so? Why do policymakers engage in policy transfer? Are all good policies transferrable? Is there such a thing as effective transfer? Dolowitz and Marsh (2000, p. 3) define policy transfer as "a process in which knowledge about policies, administrative arrangements, institutions and ideas in one political setting (past or present) is used in the development of policies, administrative arrangements, institutions and ideas in another political setting". Since that seminal article, numerous other publications have tried to describe, characterize, classify and explain the policy transfer phenomenon. Stone (2012) makes an extensive review of over 800 journal articles dedicated to the topic, revealing that several terms are used to name processes of these kinds, with slight conceptual differences: "diffusion", "transfer", "convergence", "translation". According to Stone, the policy transfer literature is especially interested in the motivations and the decision-making rationale of agents involved in policy transfer. The convergence literature, in turn, rather gives emphasis to the role of structures, institutions and other globalization processes as drivers of global policy isomorphism. Finally, scholars who have worked with the idea of translation are focused on studying the modifications, mutations and adaptations that these policies undergo when being exported/imported.

In the framework of these various existing terms and their slightly different connotations, the panel will address policy transfer and international policy diffusion, with a particular focus on the reasons, processes, and features of transfer and non-transfer. The panel will go beyond the 'best-practice' black box, presenting and debating cases that examine policy transfer and policy diffusion processes in detail. The goal is to gather scholars from different countries and policy fields and to create dialogue around the contribution of their research to building theory.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Michelle Morais de Sa e Silva - ENAP - Brazil's National School of Public Administration - Brazil

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS

Michelle Morais de Sa e Silva - ENAP - Brazil's National School of Public Administration - Brazil
Natalia Koga - Enap - National School of Public Administration - Brazil

New Philanthropic Aid and Social Policy Transfer. A Case study on the Gates Foundation in Tanzania
Roosa Jolkkonen - University of Oxford - United Kingdom

Participatory budgeting as an institutional innovation: a few hypotheses on PB expansion and diffusion

Leonardo Avritzer - U.F.M.G - Brazil

Explaining the dynamics and outcomes of policy transfer - development and testing of an integrative framework

Ellen Minkman - Erasmus University Rotterdam - Netherlands

Arwin van Buuren - Erasmus University Rotterdam - Netherlands

Victor Bekkers - Erasmus University Dpt. of Public administration and sociology - Netherlands

Policy diffusion and translation. The case of Evidence Based Health Agencies in Europe

Benamouzig Daniel - CNRS / Sciences Po (CSO-LIEPP) - France

Patrick Hassenteufel - University of Versailles - France

The Horizontal Diffusion of Policies for Urban Risk Reduction: Lessons on "Fungibility" from South-South International Municipal Cooperation

Kristoffer Besre - University of the Philippines - National College of Public Administration and Governance - Philippines

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

TO2P12

Analysing Knowledge Policy Coordination for the 21st Century

✓ Achieving effective and efficient coordination is at the heart of good public policymaking. This panel proposes to examine the multi-faceted coordination challenges and opportunities by looking at the case of knowledge policy domain through an explicit framework emphasising its multi-issue, multi-actor, and multi-level nature.

The global shift towards knowledge-based societies has placed knowledge at the core of contemporary public policy. However, the governance of knowledge requires collaboration across multiple policy sectors, e.g. higher education, research, and trade. While this brings forward the multi-issue aspect of policy coordination, it also points to the presence of state actors (e.g. different ministries and agencies), businesses, as well as non-state actors (interest groups and stakeholder organisations), adding a multi-actor aspect. Extant research has revealed how these two features already contribute to several coordination challenges – duplication, inconsistencies, clashing priorities, and potential bureaucratic and political conflict (Braun, 2008; Peters, 2015). So far largely missing from these analyses of policy coordination is a consideration of multi-level governance aspects. This includes ‘new’ actors increasingly involved in the design, implementation, and/or evaluation of policy who are operating across governance levels (Gornitzka & Maassen, 2000; Olsen, 1988), but also transnational and sub-national governance layers, given that devolution to regions—both supranational and subnational—is an important feature of contemporary governance (Chou & Ravinet, 2015; Jayasuriya & Robertson, 2010; Piattoni, 2010).

So far, these multi-issue, multi-level and multi-actor dimensions have largely been studied in isolation from each other, preventing a full(er) understanding of the nuances and complexities of policy coordination. This panel invites researchers from diverse disciplines interested in knowledge policies to examine “the three multi’s” in a systematic and explicit manner, including explorations of interactions between them. All accepted papers must have a clear conceptual approach, supported by empirical examples, preferably beyond a single case study.

We propose three sections, each giving primacy to one of the three multi’s, while at the same time highlighting interactions with the other two.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Martina Vukasovic - Centre for Higher Education Governance Ghent (CHEGG), Ghent University - Belgium

Panel Second Chair

Jens Jungblut - International Centre for Higher Education Research (INCHER), University of Kassel - Germany

Panel Third Chair

Meng Hsuan Chou - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00

[Block B 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | **Martina Vukasovic** - Centre for Higher Education Governance Ghent (CHEGG), Ghent University - Belgium

The politics of higher education policies: an introduction to multi-level, multi-actor and multi-issue dynamics

Meng Hsuan Chou - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore
Jens Jungblut - International Centre for Higher Education Research (INCHER), University of Kassel - Germany
Pauline Ravinet - Université Lille 2 - France
Martina Vukasovic - Centre for Higher Education Governance Ghent (CHEGG), Ghent University - Belgium

The Quality of Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa – Comparing Intra-regional Inequalities in Higher Education

Jens Jungblut - International Centre for Higher Education Research (INCHER), University of Kassel - Germany
Peter Maassen - University of Oslo - Norway

National Policy and Market Forces: Using the German Model of Transnationalisation of Higher Education to Redefine the Role of the Nation State in a Marketised Education Field

Nadin Fromm - University of Kassel/ Chair of Public Management - Germany
Alexander Raev - Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen - Germany

Global aspirations and local alignments: Investigating university strategies and roles

Iyad Abualrub - University of Oslo - Norway

SESSION 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15

[Block B 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | **Meng Hsuan Chou** - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore
Jens Jungblut - International Centre for Higher Education Research (INCHER), University of Kassel - Germany

Follow the money: How Australian universities replicate national performance-based funding mechanisms

Peter Woelert - University of Melbourne - Australia
Lachlan McKenzie - The Australia and New Zealand School of Government - Australia

Universities’ Third Mission: Global Discourses and National Imperatives

Mitchell Young - Charles University - Czech Republic
Romulo Pinheiro - University of Agder - Norway
Kohoutek Jan - Charles University in Prague - Czech Republic
James Karlsen - University of Agder - Norway

Regional policy coordination and policy convergence in higher education

Martina Vukasovic - Centre for Higher Education Governance Ghent (CHEGG), Ghent University - Belgium

Mari Elken - NIFU - Nordic Institute for Studies on Innovation, Research and Education - Norway

Coordinating Canada’s Innovation Agenda – Strategies Used by Ontario Vice-Presidents Research

Merli Tamtik - University of Manitoba - Canada

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2P13

Confronting Theories of Institutional Change in Anticorruption Research

✓ In recent years, new conceptions of systemic corruption as a dysfunctional informal institution consisting of a series of collective action dilemmas (social traps) have emerged in anticorruption research. These approaches emphasize the role of social norms and cultural beliefs as coordinating devices or mechanisms that sustain particular equilibria. Definitions of systemic corruption as an informal institution are a welcomed addition to the analyst's toolkit. But they describe an all-encompassing form of corruption that leaves very little room for human agency. And they refer only to extreme cases, supposed to represent the exception more than the rule. This panel seeks to fill those gaps.

Systemic corruption is typically associated with the developing world, not with rich countries with advanced welfare states. In anticorruption studies, the theory is that these countries were once systematically corrupted, but broke free from it in a revolutionary moment of abrupt and wholesale transformation. Bo Rothstein calls this the "big bang approach" to change, which suggests that societies cannot escape the "social trap" of systemic corruption gradually, but only through "dramatic", radical reconfigurations. The big question then becomes how systemically corrupt social orders make the transition to a non or less corrupt one? Discontinuous models of change exaggerate the rupture between past and present and pay insufficient attention to the adaptive nature of corruption networks in societies. This is especially the case in the developed world, where the theory assumes that corruption is residual, but where instances of endemic corruption in banking (the LIBOR scandal in the UK), in engineering (the downfall of SNC-Lavalin in Canada) or in construction (the Schiphol train tunnel in The Netherlands) have recently been uncovered and led to major public inquiries.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Denis Saint-Martin - Université de Montréal - Canada

Panel Second Chair

Daniel Weinstock - Institute for Health & Social Policy - Canada

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Daniel Weinstock - Institute for Health & Social Policy - Canada

Corruption in Post-Communist Countries. How does radical rupture between the past and present influence the space for corruption?

Vladimira Dvorakova - University of Economics, Prague - Czech Republic

One-Two Punch Approach to Fighting Corruption in Public Infrastructure

Paul Lagunes - Columbia University - United States

The Small World Effect: Legislative Size and Political Resistance to Anticorruption Reform

Denis Saint-Martin - Université de Montréal - Canada

Corruption in public administration: an ethnographic approach

Davide Torsello - Hungary

The Uruguayan Way from Particularism to Universalism

Daniel Buquet - Universidad de la República - Uruguay

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2P15

Realities of Public Policy and Management Reforms in Central Asia

✓ The panel is aimed at analyzing various public administration reforms in the Central Asia region (including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan). Political transformation over the recent decade has re-shaped the geopolitical landscape in the Eurasian region and created new challenges for future development of Central Asian countries. There is a shortage of academic research on this region, hence, this panel aims to improve scholarly knowledge on policy analysis and practices in Central Asia. The recent global economic crisis has increased the importance of good governance and the capacity of the government bodies to design, implement and evaluate public policies. The governments of Central Asian countries have attempted to transfer "best" international practices from all parts of the world and introduced various socio-economic and political reforms with varying degrees of success. This panel seeks to analyze whether the governments of Central Asian countries have been able to overcome Soviet legacies, adopt international practices to the local context, and meet new global social, economic and political challenges.

The panel invites papers on various aspects of the public policy and management reform processes in any of the Central Asian countries with a particular focus on civil service and public sector reforms, including labor and welfare relations, migration, education, economic and budgetary policies. Regardless of their theoretical and/or analytical point of departure, papers are expected to draw significantly on original empirical research. A selection of the accepted papers will be considered for potential publication in a special issue of an international peer-reviewed journal. This panel is interdisciplinary and will combine international and regional scholars from Central Asian countries who represent different academic traditions and institutes.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Saltanat Janenova - Nazarbayev University - Kazakhstan

Panel Second Chair

Colin Knox - Nazarbayev University, Graduate School of Public Policy - Kazakhstan

SESSION 1 Central Asia Policy

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 4]

The Challenge of Pension Reform in Kazakhstan: Pressures for Change and Reform Strategies

Elena Maltseva - University of Windsor - Canada
Saltanat Janenova - Nazarbayev University - Kazakhstan

The steering of the higher education system in Kazakhstan: the perspectives of autonomy in universities

Danagul Yembergenova - University of Geneva - Kazakhstan

Fiscal Decentralization with Focus on City Development in Kazakhstan

Madina Junussova - Institute of Public Policy and Administration, University of Central Asia - Kazakhstan

Can Kazakhstan Follow Singapore? Assessment of Its Civil Service Reform Capacity

Naomi Aoki - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore
Saltanat Janenova - Nazarbayev University - Kazakhstan

SESSION 2 Central Asia Sector Specific

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 4]

Development of entrepreneurship education in Kazakhstan: the need for government regulation

Agipa Monobayeva - Narxoz University - Kazakhstan
Maira Iembekova - Narxoz University - Kazakhstan

'Good enough governance' in Central Asia

Omer Baris - Nazarbayev University - Kazakhstan
Colin Knox - Nazarbayev University, Graduate School of Public Policy - Kazakhstan

Who Sets the Agenda in Kazakhstan? An analysis of key actors in economic diversification

Mergen Dyussenov - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Separation of powers and constitutional reforms on power transition in Kazakhstan.

Serik Orazgaliyev - Nazarbayev University, Graduate School of Public Policy - Kazakhstan

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

TO2P17

Policy Tools for Environment and Social Policies

✓ The tools approach to public policy has a long history but only recently has it begun to address complex questions of tool mixes and tool portfolios. Rather than focus on selecting a single tool which has historically characterized studies in the area, recent studies focus on mix of tools as well as hybrid tools that combine elements of different kinds of tools. They recognize that many contemporary policy problems are often too complex for binary comparisons and scoring for the purpose of selecting the most effective tool. They acknowledge that a concert of tools – substantive, procedural, behavioral nudge, and so on – are required to address the different types of behavior that often lie at the core of the problem. These complexities in the substance and context of design and selection of policy tool choice are most evident in the areas of environment and social policies.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

M Ramesh - *LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore*

Panel Second Chair

Namrata Chindarkar - *LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore*

SESSION 1

Policy Tools in Environment Policy

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30

[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 4]

Explaining Climate Policy Innovation: Emergence, Expansion and Dismantling of Dutch National Adaptation Policy

Biesbroek Robbert - *Wageningen University & Research - Netherlands*

Mixing regulatory and non-regulatory instruments in sustainability policy: Nudging for reduced energy consumption

Sarah Giest - *Leiden University, Institute of Public Administration - Netherlands*

Public Acceptance towards Different Policy Tools — Using Smog Control Policies in Beijing as an Example

Lingyi Zhou - *School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University - China*Yixin Dai - *Tsinghua University - China*

What explains the selection of policy tools and their mixes in renewable energy policy?

Daeun Kim - *Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)*

Implementation and effectiveness of ETS in motivating enterprises' environmental innovation

Lili Li - *National University of Singapore - Singapore*

SESSION 2

Policy Tools in Social Policy

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 4]

Policy instruments matter! How governments' choice of policy mixes shape higher education performance in Western Europe

Giliberto Capano - *Scuola normale superiore - Italy*Andrea Pritoni - *Scuola Normale Superiore - Italy*Giulia Vicentini - *Scuola Normale Superiore - Italy*

Understanding Policy Tool Choices: Specificity and Precision as Key Criteria for Instrument Selection

Michael Howlett - *Simon Fraser University - Canada*

Managing Governance Failures: Universal Coverage Reforms in Indonesia and Mexico

Azad Singh Bali - *National University of Singapore - Singapore*M Ramesh - *LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore*

Ecotourism Policy Options for the White Water Rafting in Cagayan de Oro River, Philippines: A Multi-Criteria Analysis

Catherine Roween Almaden - *Xavier University - Ateneo de Cagayan - Philippines*

Which is more effective in education policy, grant or regulation?: The Case of Education Policy in South Korea

Nan-Young Kim - *Audit and Inspection Research Institute - Korea*

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

TO2P18

Coordination in Public Policy

✓ In order to be effective, the policy process and policies must be coordinated and coherent, both horizontally and vertically. Against the need for greater integration and coherence due to increasing interconnectedness and complexity of problems is the reality that the policy process has become more disjointed and policies more fragmented in many sectors and issue areas. Horizontal coordination was stymied with New Public Management reforms promoting agentification, competition and individual rewards. Expansion of popular participation and co-production further fragmented the process. Vertical coordination went through similar attenuation with the spread of decentralization in recent decades. The adverse effects of these well-intended reforms are increasingly recognised as policymakers make deliberate efforts to overcome them through 'Whole of Government' reforms and right-siting rather than decentralization of policies.

Papers in the panel will address questions such as: What are the conditions for effective horizontal and vertical coordination? How can coordination be achieved while simultaneously promoting participation? What are the specific policy functions that need to stay centralized and those that may be devolved to lower levels of government? How can technology be mobilized to promote coordination?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

B. Guy Peters - University of Pittsburgh - United States

Panel Second Chair

M Ramesh - LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

SESSION 1

Policy Coordination in Comparative Perspective

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00

[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 5]

Coordination issues in the implementation of a National Policy of Payments for Ecosystem Services in Brazil

Biancca Scarpelino de Castro - Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

Carlos Eduardo Frickmann Young - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

New Global Migration Policies: a horizontal approach to a revised global public policy regime

Anja Mihr - HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Center on Governance through Human Rights - Germany

Co-ordinating services for older people: The Commissioner for the Ageing Act

Adam Graycar - Flinders University - Australia

Policy coordination in nigeria's water governance: challenges and prospects

Adegboyega Adeniran - Australia National University - Australia

Behind the curtains: the invisible hand of formal and informal coordination in innovation policy

Jon Mikel Zabala-Iturriagoitia - University of Deusto - Spain

Eduarne Magro - Spain

SESSION 2

Policy Coordination in Asia

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15

[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 5]

Interdepartmental Coordination to Address Cross-cutting Issues: A Case Study of Logistic Policy in Japan

Sukegawa Yasushi - National Institute for Defense Studies - Japan

How Administrative Potpourri is Affecting Slow Growth in Housing and Urban Development of Punjab (India): A Study and Reflection of Two Decades

Ravneet Kaur - Punjabi University - India

Education Policy in the Philippines: Coordination Challenges

M Ramesh - LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

Kidjie Ian Saguin - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

Coordinating National Defense Public Policies: analyzing the case of Brazil

Marco CEPIK - Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS-Brazil) - Brazil

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2P20

Formulating Policy

Policy formulation has been historically a black box of the policy process. Little is known about where policies options come from and how they are assessed and selected. Recent works in the area - such as those on policy work, policy advisory systems and instrument constituencies - have begun to open up this black box and shed light on specific aspects of policy formulation. Papers in this panel will continue this process of exploration and discovery by discussing conceptual and empirical papers as well as case studies on the background, dynamics and outcomes of policy formulation.

SESSION 1 Policy Advice and Policy Formulation: Comparative Analyses

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 4 - 1]

Preparing policy designers: Can effective formulation of policies be taught?
Arnost Veselý - Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University - Czech Republic

Regime Institutional Politics, policy narrative and formulating public policy: A study of the national advisory council in india

Gopal G Reddy - Osmania University - India | G. Ram Reddy - Osmania University - India

Institutional Capacities in Agenda-Setting and Policy Formulation in the Philippine House of Representatives

Lorena Fernandez - House of Representatives - Philippines

Whose Order? From Yes Minister to Bottom Up: Health Policy Making in France and Turkey

Ozge Uluskaradag - Concordia University - Canada

Analysis of local tax system formulation process

Masato Miyazaki - Saitama University - Japan

SESSION 2 Policy Consultants: Consultocracy or Advisors Like Any Other?

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 4 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Caspar VAN DEN BERG - Leiden University - Netherlands

Trends in Policy Consulting in the Philippines: A database analysis of procurement notices for policy consultants

Kidjie Ian Saguin - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

Externalization of Policy and Program Development: the Big Four Accounting-Consulting Firms in Australia in Recent Decades

Michael Howard - University of Newcastle - Australia

Investigating New Data on U.S. Policy Consulting: The American Experience in Comparative Perspective

Michael Howlett - Simon Fraser University - Canada

CHAIRS

Panel Chair
Mukherjee Ishani - Institute of Water Policy - Singapore

Panel Second Chair
Michael Howlett - Simon Fraser University - Canada

Panel Third Chair
Azad Singh Bali - National University of Singapore - Singapore

SESSION 3 Policy Advice and Decision-Making: Case Studies

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 4 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Ching Leong - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore - Singapore

Higher education, migration and policy design of the Philippine Nursing Act of 2002

Exequiel Cabanda - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

Explaining social actors influencing government agenda by adding an institutional analysis of the decision-making arena

Sandra Gomes - Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN) - Brazil

Joana Tereza Moura - Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte - Brazil

Jenair Silva - Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte - Brazil

Policy Confusion - Social Cohesion or Countering Terrorism?

Katharine Gelber - University of Queensland - Australia

A literature review on the formulation of public policies in Brazil

Elines Tatianes Pereira dos Santos - Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro-UFRRJ - Brazil

Biancca Scarpeline de Castro - Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

Public policy formulation in contemporary Brazil: the role of religious values

Joao Gois - Universidade Federal Fluminense - Brazil

Graziela Quintão - Universidade Federal Fluminense - Brazil

SESSION 4 Policy Formulation in Theory and Practice

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 4 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Mukherjee Ishani - Institute of Water Policy - Singapore

Between the idea and the reality: what influences public policy development?

Bolton Mitzi - Australian National University mitzi.bolton@anu.edu.au - Australia

How decision-makers do the 'right choice'? Assessing instruments selection between legitimacy and instrumentality: evidence from the Secondary Education policy in Italy (1994-2014)

Gilberto Capano - Scuola normale superiore - Italy

Andrea Lippi - Department of Political and Social Sciences, University of Florence - Italy

A Game Theoretic Model of Blame Avoidance and Inaction

Ching Leong - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore - Singapore

Policy-Making for the Long Run: How Actors' Considerations of Long Term Policy Effects Influence Policy Formulation

Philipp Pechmann - Department of Political Science, Aarhus University - Denmark

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2P22

Process, Performance and Political Legitimacy in Public Policy

Policy requires a modicum of legitimacy in order to be effective, which raises the following question: what makes a policy and the government legitimate? While non-democratic systems have always had uneasy legitimacy, except in the most dictatorial systems where issues of illegitimacy can be simply ignored, this is relatively straightforward for governments elected by universal franchise. But as public trust in governments in a large number of countries around the world have declined in recent years, questions are being asked about what governments can do to stem the decline and regain lost trust. A vast literature on "good governance" has emerged emphasizing transparent, accountable, and participatory policy processes to bridge the democratic deficit. The assumption of this literature is that such processes would enhance both legitimacy and performance. A different line of thought suggests that what matters is performance and outcomes: governments that meet the expectations of their population not only enjoy their support but, as a result of the enhanced legitimacy, are also able to make better policies and implement them more effectively. Are their substantial differences between legitimacy centered on processes or performance? What are differences? Can a meaningful distinction be made across countries based on their conceptions of legitimacy? The argument is especially pertinent to East Asia where certain countries, including China in recent decades, are said to have flourished due to emphasis on performance rather than adherence to principles of good governance.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Zeger Van der Wal - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

SESSION 1

Legitimacy & Public Policy: Theory and Practice

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Jun Jie Woo - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

Measuring the concept of policy legitimacy: The coefficient of legitimacy framework

Fabiana C Saddy - Federal University of Goias, Brazil - Brazil
Matthew Harris - Imperial College London - United Kingdom

A conceptual framework for the measurement of legitimation

Christian von Haldenwang - German Development Institute - Germany

Fractions of the Whole: The Relationship Between Multi-Level Governance Processes and Political Legitimacy in Wales

Curry Dion - Swansea University - United Kingdom

SESSION 2

Legitimacy & Public Policy: Theory and Practice

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Jun Jie Woo - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

Does political entrenchment dilute the quality of public policy? Electoral prospects and particularistic legislation in the Philippine House of Representatives

Rogelio Alicor Panao - Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines Diliman - Philippines

Legitimate Illegitimacy: addressing the case of Eritrea

Natalia Piskunova - Moscow State University - Russia (Russian Federation)

What can Policy Performance tell us about Political Legitimacy? Lessons from Jamaica

Yonique Campbell - University of the West Indies - Jamaica

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*. This Panel is eligible for the GCPSE (UNDP) Grant.

TO2P25

Social Cohesion, Diversity and Public Policies

✓ Social integration processes were devised of by historic leading sociologists as the mechanisms through which a society holds together and populations become collectives. Today's societies are facing the challenges of increased individuation, new socialization technologies, diversity in ethnicity and religious and irreligious beliefs. This is as a result of migrations, globalization and increased inequalities, and higher distrust in police forces and government. Obvious manifestations of disunion have been outgroup defiance, hate crimes, agglutination/ segregation processes, national deidentification, and resentment vis-à-vis public institutions and organisations (school, police). Comparative surveys allow us to observe how national policies impact various sections of the young population. For example, they make it possible to compare the effects of policies regarding school or neighborhood segregation, or policing policies in terms of stop and search, and how these impact the sharing of common values, attachment to a country and inter group relations. Based on the UPYC project (Understanding and Preventing Youth Crime, a consortium of researchers, part of the 3rd sweep of the International Self- Reported Delinquency Survey that covers all regions of the world), and other empirical sources, the panel will tackle the issue of cohesion across nations in a comparative manner. The effect of school and policing policies as well as social identity (religious, ethnic, national) on cohesion and crime will be scrutinized.

This panel is targeted at empirical cross-national surveys of social cohesion that relate to street level experience of public policies, in particular regarding young people (adolescents, young adults). Participants analyzing the International Self-Reported Delinquency Survey or undertaking comparative surveys all around the world are particularly invited to apply.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Sebastian Roche - CNRS - Institute of Political Science - University of Grenoble-Alpes - France

SESSION 1

Social Cohesion, Diversity and Public Policies

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Neeraj Kaushal - Columbia University - United States
Daiva Skuciene - Vilnius University - Lithuania

Youth, social vulnerability and violence in cape verde: from the socioeconomic characterization to the challenges of public policies

José Dias - University of Cape Verde - Cape Verde

State Dream Acts and Mental Health of Mexican Young Adults in the U.S.

Julia Shu-Huah Wang - University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)
Neeraj Kaushal - Columbia University - United States

Constitution, Reservation Policy in India and Dominant Castes Demand for Other backward Classes status- A Critique of Kapus in Andhra Pradesh

Dr E Venkatesu - University of Hyderabad - India

Social investment for reducing income inequality and poverty during life course in the Baltic States

Daiva Skuciene - Vilnius University - Lithuania

Ethnic and religious divide in France and Europe. Effects of students' diversity at School.

Sebastian Roche - CNRS - Institute of Political Science - University of Grenoble-Alpes - France

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2P26

Bridging the Gap between Research and Action: Making Research Accessible to Civil Society and Policymakers

- ✓ The proposed panel seeks to focus attention on three objectives:
- Explore the type of data that is most useful to those actively working to bring about transformational change;
 - Understand what data formats (e.g. visualizations, briefs, and infographics) are most accessible to civil society and policymakers; and
 - Highlight the ways in which research has been translated into action at the regional, national, or sub-regional levels to advance sustainable development outcomes.

Researchers have a critical role to play in producing actionable data that can be used by civil society and policymakers to enable evidence-based decision-making. It is critical to get the data produced by research institutes and universities worldwide in the hands of those that it is of most value. The challenge is to: a) identify what type of data is most useful to those pushing for positive change, b) understand in what format the research community should disseminate this information, and c) highlight promising policies in producing evidence-based research that is actionable and accessible. Creating a dialogue and open relationship with civil society groups is critical to ensuring that research priorities address the needs of civil society and policymakers so it can be actionable.

The data revolution has supported the creation of new global tools that can be used by policymakers and civil society to advance sustainable development. By understanding what approaches have been feasible and effective for improving health, increasing education, and reducing poverty in other economically and socially similar countries, decision-makers have a tool they can use to move developmental outcomes. Transparency on national action also gives civil society information on concrete steps to advocate for and the power to hold their leaders accountable.

Through looking at regional, national, and sub-national case studies, we can gain a better understanding of how and when civil society and policymakers use evidence-based research. These case studies can also highlight what works in creating strong mutually beneficial relationships between the research community and civil society groups. This understanding is important to the scientific community seeking to produce research that is not only theoretically sound and rigorous but that is also constructive to those actively working to bring about transformational change.

This panel invites researchers to reflect on how to best ensure that research findings are accessible and relevant to civil society and policymakers and create meaningful dialogue between researchers and groups working on the ground for change.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Nicholas Perry - World Policy Analysis Center - United States

Panel Second Chair

Mushtaque Chowdhury - BRAC Centre

✓SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 4 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS

Neeraj Kaushal - Columbia University - United States
Daiva Skuciene - Vilnius University - Lithuania

Using Global Policy Data to Accelerate Effective Action on the SDGs

Aleta Sprague - WORLD Policy Analysis Center, UCLA Fielding School of Public Health - United States
Jody Heymann - Fielding School of Public Health; WORLD Policy Analysis Center - University of California, Los Angeles - United States

Research of, for and by citizens: citizen science as a grand platform for nuclear energy policymaking and governance

Shoko Tanaka - Japan Forum on International Relations - Japan

Participatory science : a new way of producing actionable data.

Martine Legris - Lille 2 university - France

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2P28

Governance Challenges in Institutional Performance and Public Policy

✓ The objective of the panel is to explore the nature of governance challenges of less developed countries in Asia and the Pacific in the broad areas of public policy making and institutional performance. How have different countries (both middle-income and low-income) addressed issues of participation, accountability, and transparency in their work? What role do institutions play, and how can they be strengthened? What types of incentives can be put in place to enhance institutional performance, and what specific roles can the governments play in this regard. These questions have been in the development agenda of many bilateral and multilateral development institutions.

This panel requests papers from researchers and practitioners that dwell specifically in the areas of governance, public policy, and institutional performance. Papers may be more general/theoretical or empirical although there is preference for cross-country learning in the papers. The goal is to assemble a set of papers that inform the work of multilateral institutions, such as the ADB, in enhancing institutional performance.

Key research questions to be addressed will include: (a) What are the main risks in institutional development in countries in Asia and the Pacific that constrain efforts at achieving the sustainable development goals? (b) How can different approaches to the political economy of institutional development be better understood and contextualized for developing countries? (c) What are considered to be good practices in institutional development and how can they be adapted to other jurisdictions? (d) Should the machinery of government itself be targeted for changes in order to bring about more enabling conditions at the organisation level in developing countries?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Gambhir Bhatta - Asian Development Bank - Philippines

✓ SESSION 1 Governance Challenges in Institutional Performance and Public Policy

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH 14:00 TO 16:00
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Matthias Helble - Asian Development Bank Institute - Japan
Peter Morgan - Asia Development Bank Institute - Japan

Improving Global Governance Post- 2015: Challenges and Opportunities for Global Health and Trade governance

Zulfiqar Ali - Asian Development Bank institute - Japan
Matthias Helble - Asian Development Bank Institute - Japan

Fiscal Decentralization and local budget deficits in Vietnam: an empirical analysis

Peter Morgan - Asia Development Bank Institute - Japan

Institution's Resilience to Governance Challenges: A Study of the Sanitation Policy Implementation in Rural Andhra Pradesh in India

Saity Roy - India
Bharath Kumar - Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty, Ministry of Rural Development- Andhra Pradesh - India

Top-down and bottom-up incentives for improving local government performance: what can we learn from decentralization in Indonesia and the Philippines?

Mulya Amri - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Financial Inclusion and financial innovation

David Dole - ADB INSTITUTE - Japan
Naoyuki Yoshino - Asian Development Bank Institute - Japan

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2P31

Drug Policy Analysis: Definition, Concepts and Methodology

Drug policy has been a subject of analysis since the 1980s, with a focus on the policymaking process, especially at an international level, dominated by the US and Europe. The main focus of research to date has been the conception and spread of the prohibitionist model in the Western World: the so-called "war on drugs". However, in reality drug policy has evolved during the last 30 years in a number of divergent directions. Suffering from a fashionable renewal linked to the development of new models of regulation of the drug markets, drug policy and its study need to be analyzed through a critical lens. The aim of this panel is to explore the complexity of drug policy around the world, through analyses of both the policymaking process and the methodology used to generate that analysis. With the increase of complexity in the policymaking process, the very definition of drug policy has changed and needs to be re-examined. "Drug policy" now engenders question of public health, morality, security, human rights, economy, even as this definition changes across time and geography. In addition, actors are becoming more and more diverse. Beyond the state apparatus, multi-level governance is spreading (in different intensities according to the regions of the world) and the dynamics of change are moving away from the UN sphere. Bottom-up forces, rather than top-down political processes, are increasingly driving debates, legislation and implementations, and thus local experiences are having a greater impact on national and international policymaking. This raises the question of how to measure this new complexity of drug policies. When studying the process of policymaking, implementation or evaluation, the scientific tools must take into account these new configurations. The panel thus seeks to question models, instruments and indicators that are often used in drug policy analyses in order to discuss the broader issue of causal inferences. Being a highly politicized subject, many studies expose a cause and effect link that is inclined to be biased for or against prohibition. By raising these questions, the panel intends to encourage the conceptualization of drug policy analysis. Hence, papers comparing more than one case study or putting one case into perspective are privileged. Also, studies integrating a multidisciplinary approach are encouraged. The idea of the panel is to better understand how policies work and, in a policy science perspective, how academia can contribute to the renewal of knowledge around drug policy. In sum, by improving the understanding of drug related issues and proposing a new way of measuring drug related phenomena, the panel will enhance the studies of and for drug policy.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Luis Rivera Velez - Sciences Po Paris - France

Panel Second Chair

Anne Philibert - Geneva University - Switzerland

SESSION 1

Alternative Approaches of Drugs Regulation

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00

[Oei Tiong Ham OTH 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Luis Rivera Velez - Sciences Po Paris - France

A comprehensive approach to drugs : prohibit, treat, regulate. Perspectives for a quiet revolution from the Netherlands, the US, and Uruguay.

Anne Philibert - Geneva University - Switzerland

Participatory democracy and drug policy

Alison Ritter - UNSW - Australia

Kari Lancaster - Australia

Rosalyn Diprose - Australia

State and Drug Policies: A mitigation-of-risk policy appraisal

Oliver David Meza Canales - CIDE - Mexico

Edgar Guerra - Centre for Economic Research and Teaching CIDE - Mexico

SESSION 2

Methodology and Drug Policy Evaluation

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15

[Oei Tiong Ham OTH 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Anne Philibert - Geneva University - Switzerland

Measuring the effectiveness of ASEAN's drug control strategy

Gloria Lai - International Drug Policy Consortium - Thailand

Fixing the Drug Problem, Ignoring the Workplace : the Promotion of Expertise and Medical Tools against Occupational Drug Use. The case of drug testing in France and in the United States.

Renaud Crespin - CNRS - CSO - SciencesPo - France

The last opium war?: Roles of the state and opium poppy eradication in northern Thailand

Patamawadee Jongruck - Chiang Mai University - Thailand

Bobby Anderson - Union of Myanmar National Community Driven Development Project - United States

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2P32

Cultural Policy: Local/National/Regional/Global

✓ All across the world, culture is identified as a distinct domain of public policy. Today, cultural policy operates at multiple levels: in the global circulation of policy buzzwords and trends; in national discourses on culture and cultural production; in the implementation of cultural programmes at different echelons of government; in the activities and regulation of cultural institutions; in the practices of cultural intermediaries; and in the local, on-the-ground appropriations and resistances by cultural practitioners themselves. At the transnational level, there has been a proliferation of policy-making processes, beyond but also overlapping with traditional nation-state policy-making processes. If anything, the relationship between culture and policy has become more complex and dynamic than ever.

This panel explores how contemporary regimes of policy governance impact the arts and cultural sectors. It brings together scholars and practitioners from multiple disciplines and backgrounds, to problematize current methodological and theoretical paradigms, and provide new insights into the key structures, orientations, mechanics and practicalities of cultural policy today. Ultimately it aims to advance cultural policy research by exploring new sets of references and approaches.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Su Fern Hoe - School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Tully Barnett - Flinders University - Australia

SESSION 1 Cultural Policy in Singapore

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 4 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS | Su Fern Hoe - School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University - Singapore
Tully Barnett - Flinders University - Australia

Creative imaginings: Living Singapore's Creative City Policies by arts practitioners

Shahril Salleh - School of Social Science, Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

Sponsorships in culture: Partnerships between government or statutory board and private sponsors and the public art museums in Singapore

Ramesh Narayanan - Institute of Contemporary Arts Singapore, LASALLE College of the Arts - Singapore

Great Expectations: Tracing Community Arts in Singapore

Ong Karis - Singapore

Su Fern Hoe - School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University - Singapore

SESSION 2 Cultural Policy: The Logics of Culture

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 4 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS | Su Fern Hoe - School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University - Singapore
Tully Barnett - Flinders University - Australia

Implementing the UNESCO Living Human Treasure System in China: A Comparative Analysis

Christina Maags - Goethe University Frankfurt and Oxford University - United Kingdom

Cultural policy and diaspora: a comparative analysis

Toine Minnaert - Utrecht University - Netherlands

Percent for Art Ordinance in South Korea

Bae Kwanpyo - Seoul National University - Republic of Korea (South)

Park Jung-su - The Korea Institute for Public Affairs - Republic of Korea (South)

Taeyeon Kim - Seoul National University - Republic of Korea (South)

SESSION 3 The Value of Culture, The Culture of Value

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 4 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS | Su Fern Hoe - School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University - Singapore
Tully Barnett - Flinders University - Australia

The "European Capitals of Culture" program as a political tool of legitimacy in Europe: Actors, Audiences and Aspirations

Elena Raevskikh - Centre Norbert Elias - France

Jaffre Maxime - CNRS - Centre Norbert Elias, Marseille - France

Emmanuel Pedler - EHESS - France

(How) did museums escape New Public Management? The special case of cultural value

Scott Brenton - University of Melbourne - Australia

Geert Bouckaert - KU Leuven Public Governance Institute - Belgium

The Arts and the Humanities: Mapping Cultural Federalism in the US

Eleonora Redaelli - University of Oregon - United States

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2P33

Comparative Public Policy: An Asian Perspective

✓ The main theme of the panel is comparative public policy from an Asian Perspective. The panel attempts to focus on public policy and administration issues affecting Asian countries in a collaborative and globalized world. We thus seek to use Asia as a context for generating useful knowledge in comparative public policy which can be adopted for addressing policy problems by taking into consideration differences across regions. The panel's concerns are in line with the theme of the conference which recognizes and appreciates the importance and relevancy of viewing public policy and administration as a collaborative process between government and non-governmental actors, expected to work together in both a regional context, Asia in our case, and a globalized environment. The panel will thus adopt a comparative perspective with a focus on Asia to examine how actors, including cities, states and city-states, manage their problems, reforms, and concerns in public policy and management in this increasingly challenging and complex environment.

With globalization, comparative public policy has become a growing and revitalizing field in the study of public administration and public management. Taking a comparative approach does not mean that Asia is so unique that all Westernized and imported theories are totally irrelevant. Rather, the panel would like to draw attention to the importance of the contextual factors of each country and region which inevitably lead to a gap, which is not necessarily unbridgeable, between existing generic theories and the theory and practice of that particular country and region. A comparative perspective is both necessary and desirable for building more comprehensive theories and promoting better practice, which ultimately has implications beyond Asia. In other words, this perspective can affect all regions, including the West, as the origins of many major theories of public administration and management are applied around the globe. In short, this panel would like to create public policy knowledge capable of bridging regions by clearly identifying contextual variables and understanding their impact on the issue at hand rather than creating some unique knowledge about Asia which cannot travel outside the region.

The panel aims to provide a good opportunity for scholars and experienced practitioners with knowledge and interests on this area to present their findings for promoting the exchange of knowledge. Consistent with the conference theme of being interdisciplinary, the panel encourages paper submissions from all disciplines, including economics, political science, public administration and law, adopting a comparative approach with a focus on Asia. Topics which explain and examine the theory and practice gaps between Asia and the West, identify the contextual factors leading to those gaps, and more importantly, make suggestions for better theory building and integration and more useful practice are particularly welcome.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Wilson Wai Ho Wong - *The Chinese University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)*

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Shamsul Haque - *Department of Political Science, National University of Singapore - Singapore*

Changing Civil Service Values and A Comparative Analysis of Policymaking in Hong Kong
Wei Li - *Chinese University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)*

Inclusive Development, Chinese Style
Hongchuan Wang - *Tsinghua University - United States*
Shaojie Zhou - *Tsinghua University - China*

Convergence with Divergence in the Policy Diffusion, Learning and Transfer: Agencification, Quasi-autonomous Agencies and the Urban Renewal Authority in Hong Kong
Wilson Wai Ho Wong - *The Chinese University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)*
Hau-yin, Raymond Yuen - *Lingnan University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)*

SESSION 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 2]

Cultural Policy: The Logics of Culture

DISCUSSANTS | Su Fern Hoe - *School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University - Singapore*
Julian Meyrick - *Flinders University - Australia*

Are Policy Diffusion, Policy Learning and Policy Transfer Real? Explaining the Divergence behind Convergence in Global Public Policy and Management Practices
Wilson Wai Ho Wong - *The Chinese University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)*

Capacity for Enforcement: Beijing's Food Safety Regulatory Reform
Wai Hang Yee - *University of Hong Kong*

Providing Healthcare for an Ageing East Asia: A Comparative Study on Finance and Capacity
Mengqi Qin - *Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, NUS - Singapore*
Wing Kit Chan - *School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University - China*

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

TO2P34

Urban Policies: Charting a New Territory for Policy Studies

✓ Cities offer an important venue for political science as political phenomena present themselves in a dense form. While many political science classics such as Dahl's "Who Governs?" or Hunter's "Community Power Structure" studied urban societies, the focus of political research on cities is on politics, institutions and governance rather than on public policy. This is surprising given that urban areas are confronted with specific policy problems that differ from both rural communal problems and national challenges and demand specific urban policy solutions. We argue that there is a need to a more explicit focus on urban policies linking urban policy analysis to the large body of research on urban politics and metropolitan governance. Furthermore, policy studies to this day lack a policy sector approach to urban policies. This panel aims at filling this gap by inviting papers dealing with urban policy problems in different policy sectors. The focus should be on the specificities of urban policy processes, design, and effects. The long-term objective is to put together a handbook of urban policy presenting the full range of urban policy sectors from tax policy to culture.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Fritz Sager - KPM Center for Public Management at the University of Bern - Switzerland

Panel Second Chair

David Kaufmann - University of Bern - Switzerland

SESSION 1

Urban Policies: charting a new territory for policy studies

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 3 - 6]

Urban consolidation and its policy design: exploring a policy-centred approach to critical urban analysis

Mitchell Johanna - Curtin University - Australia

Policy Path dependency and the Strategic Adaptation of Cities in Federal Systems: Comparing Canada and the United States

Charles Conteh - Brock University - Canada

Cities, local growth and devolution: England's noncodified urban policy

Pugalis Lee - Institute for Public Policy and Governance, University of Technology Sydney (UTS) - Australia

Change and resistance in cultural urban policy. Madrid as an scenario.

Maria Velasco - UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID - Spain

Rosa M. De la Fuente - Complutense University of Madrid - Spain

Beyond the green: new urban policy approaches to public space and transportation

Andrea Restrepo-Mieth - Cornell University - United States

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*

TO2P35

The Politics of Open Government in Iberoamerican Countries: A Comparative View About its Determinants and its Implementation Processes

✓ In the Iberoamerican scenario, there are several important studies regarding a) how political and institutional determinants influence the content of public policies into different countries, b) the way public policies are actually made (policy formulation) in contrast with predominant policy process approaches, and c) about the institutional and context determinants of public policies during implementation (Medellín Torres, 2004; Stein, Tommasi, Echebarría, Lora, & Payne, 2006; Olavarría-Gambi, 2012, 2014). However, in regions such as Ibero-America (is a region in the Americas plus Spain and Portugal comprising countries or territories where Spanish or Portuguese are predominant languages), it is important to advance in the comparative analysis of experiences that would not only generate a better knowledge and understanding about public policy formulation, but also identify patterns and key elements for a better practice in policy design and implementation, in order to promote more accurate and effective policy designs and to help prevent policy failure.

Since 2011, and with support of several international organisations such as the Open Government Partnership (OGP), the Organisation of American States (OAS), and recently the Latin American Center of Administration for Development (CLAD), we have witnessed a raise (and a progressive consolidation) of open government initiatives into the national government agendas (that is, public policies and public sector reforms for strength transparency, access of information, public participation and public accountability with the intensive use of ICT). Today 15 Iberoamerican countries regularly develop and implement biannual national action plans (each of them with a set of specific commitments) to develop open government at the national level. Since open government initiatives largely involve the most recent innovations and public sector reforms in this part of the World (this region is in fact the most prominent in the advancement of open government worldwide), we consider that making a systematic effort to undertake a comparative analysis on the advancement of open government is of paramount scientific relevance.

Using approaches for comparative analysis regarding the diffusion of public policies (Berry & Berry, 2007; Dobbin, Simmons, & Garrett, 2007) the objectives of this panel are twofold: a) the identification of the determinants of the success in the advancement of public policies for open government (that is, policies and changes in public sector programs for greater transparency, access of information, public participation and public accountability with the intensive use of ICT) into the national agendas, and b) its implementation processes and pitfalls. Studies are centered but not limited to OGP national action plans.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Cesar Nicandro Cruz-Rubio - GIGAPP. Research Group in Government, Administration and Public Policy - Spain

Panel Second Chair

Mauricio Olavarría-Gambi - University of Santiago - Chile

SESSION I

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 3 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Mauricio Olavarría-Gambi - University of Santiago - Chile

Cynthia Michel - Center for Research and Teaching in Economics (CIDE) - Mexico

Policy diffusion of open government in Latin American countries: Political determinants based on evidence from National Progress Reports

Cesar Nicandro Cruz-Rubio - GIGAPP. Research Group in Government, Administration and Public Policy - Spain

Conceptualizing and measuring Open Government in Mexico

Cynthia Michel - Center for Research and Teaching in Economics (CIDE) - Mexico

Guillermo Cejudo - Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas CIDE - Mexico

Assessment of the open government data impact in Latin American Countries: Key factors exploratory analysis

Alberto Abella - OK Spain / desidedatum /URJC - Spain

Open Government, Budgetary transparency and security in Brazil: advances and challenges for its implementation

Laura Silva - Fundação Getulio Vargas - Brazil

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

TO2P36

Innovation, Governance and Reform: Lessons from the Developing World

Over the last few decades, there has been a new wave of public sector reforms. Most of these attempts have sought to improve government effectiveness by transforming governance structures and adopting new policy instruments and processes. Many of these reforms, however, have produced limited or mixed results. This might be explained by the fact that the reforms targeted isomorphic institutional changes and were supported by a narrow group of government actors striving to gain political and financial support from the international community and privileged constituencies. There have also been several attempts to undertake reforms differently. These reforms have chosen not to ignore the contextual factors and the complexity of problems faced by developing countries, but rather, to foster innovation, adaptation and learning. Among these reforms we can mention the efforts to advance new modes of governance and social coordination, new uses of social media and social networks, new monitoring and evaluation strategies, the incentive to develop a wide range of learning communities and communities of practice in the public sector, and the use of social analytics in planning, implementing and evaluating public policies and governmental programs. Public policy reform, and specifically, public policy innovation, is a somewhat new subject that has been receiving growing attention in academic and professional circles. But to understand the role of public policy innovation in developing countries requires new analytical frameworks, new methodologies, and a better understanding of the dynamics of organisational and institutional changes and the ways to engage citizens on the decision-making process and the co-production of collective goods. In other words, as the strategic importance of fostering public policy innovation become acknowledged, many important questions stay unanswered, such as: What exactly should be considered as public policy innovation in the developing world, and what impact has it on politics and collective life locally, nationally and internationally? What conditions, causal mechanisms or different modes of public policy innovations might be identified both in the past and in the present? What do the new forms of public policy innovations mean for development processes in different institutional and cultural contexts? How do public policy innovations interact with other traditional institutions and organisations in the public sector and society? How does public policy innovation affect core functions and processes within the government, including (but not limited to) human resource management, regulation, budgeting and financial management, project management and performance management? What methodologies are most effective for conducting research on these questions? Can public policy innovations in the developed world inform new demands in Latin America, East Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East (or vice-versa)?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair
Wellington Almeida

Panel Second Chair
Calmon Paulo - Universidade de Brasilia - Brazil

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 1]

Ensure citizen-oriented data for 'co-production' of public policy: Russian case of 'budget for citizens'

Leonid Smorgunov - St. Petersburg State University - Russia (Russian Federation)

Policy innovation at subnational level in Mexico

Anahely Medrano - CONACyT-CentroGeo - Mexico

Governance Innovations As Key Mechanisms Of Sustainable Development: Lessons From Developing Ukraine

Olga Matveieva - Dnipropetrovsk Regional Institute of Public Administration - Ukraine

Institutional Innovation Difusion in Brazil: Public Consortia in Metropolitan Regions

Antonio Sergio Fernandes - Federal University of Bahia, Brazil - Brazil
Alex Nascimento - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE CAMPINA GRANDE - UFCG - Brazil
Lauro Pinheiro - Federal University of Bahia - Brazil

How Public Procurement of Innovation (PPI) in Developed World Could Inform Technology Transfer in Developing Countries

Javad Noori - The Research Institute for Science, Technology and Industry Policy (RISTIP) - Islamic Republic of Iran

Najmoddin Yazdi - Iran University of Science and Technology (IUST) - Islamic Republic of Iran

Sadegh Mohsennia - Islamic Republic of Iran

Ali Maleki - The Research Institute for Science, Technology and Industry Policy (RISTIP) - Islamic Republic of Iran

Contractual Health Services Performance Agreements for Responsive Health Systems: From Conception to Implementation in the Case of Qatar

Fadi El-Jardali - American University of Beirut - Lebanon

Note: Collections of thematically focused papers may be considered for a Special Issue in the Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis. This Panel is eligible for the GCPSE (UNDP) Grant.

TO3 POLICY AND POLITICS

Sponsored by Policy & Politics Journal

TO3PO1

Innovative Governance and the Governance of Change

How do governments cope in an era of rapid social and economic change, technological innovation and transboundary policy problems? This panel seeks to contribute to the field of policy studies concerned with the ongoing changes in governance, both fast and slow, that governments have introduced in response to this changing context and the transformations in statehood that they are driving. Changing realities of participation in governance may include new arrangements of science-policy interaction as well as initiatives for the practical and/or deliberative involvement of both new and old constituencies.

Increasingly our understanding and implementation of governance is challenged by trends such as digitalisation, democratic participation and resistance, scientific and technological innovation, and cross-jurisdictional policy problems. In sociology, theorists such as Bauman (2006) and Beck have examined these changes in social order and their impacts on social change. For example, Bauman has argued that the liquidity or fluidity of modern life leads individuals to live their lives under conditions of endemic uncertainty and flux. When applied to governance, this changing social order can create unpredictable and uncertain political dynamics which require a critical rethinking and consequent shift in how political authority is exercised, and how innovative governance instruments can enable a recoupling between those who exercise political authority with those who are governed by it. This is a problem that all governments face both democratic and non-democratic. As such, innovative instruments of governance are potential drivers for the governance of change. Change can be fast, slow, incremental or non-existent but potentially disruptive and paradigm shifting change will often require innovative governance processes. Similarly, slow incremental reform processes and stable governance environments can benefit from innovative governance instruments that create an environment in which change can take place by disrupting longstanding path dependencies. Any given policy sector or public management field might encompass multiple rates of change at different levels (e.g. BREXIT), requiring multiple governance approaches that are each carefully designed to target specific outcomes. This blending of governance instruments including market-based, participatory, information tools, or 'nudge' approaches, requires the co-production of science and politics that draws on a range of theoretical and empirical concepts from across multiple disciplines, including policy studies, sociology, and innovation studies.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Lain Dare - Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra - Australia

Panel Second Chair

Diane Stone - University of Canberra; University of Warwick - Australia

Panel Third Chair

Paul Fawcett - Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis - Australia

SESSION 1 Conceptualising Policy Change

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - Lecture]

DISCUSSANTS | Diane Stone - University of Canberra; University of Warwick - Australia

Change Governance: Governing And Democracy in Fast Time

Paul Fawcett - Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis - Australia

When Governance Meets Populism: An Emerging Crisis?

Gerry Stoker - University of Canberra - Australia

Nudging as a policy instrument. How choice architects pursue health, wealth and happiness in the information age

Anders Esmark - University of Copenhagen - Denmark

Thucydides Dream: Is it possible to formulate a Theory of Change to assist Governance?

Diego Rubio - University of Oxford - United Kingdom

Manuel Muñiz - Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University - United States

SESSION 2 Local Governance

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - Lecture]

Assessing the impact of informal governance on political innovation

Sarah Ayres - University of Bristol - United Kingdom

'Public Governance' and Institutional Innovations: A study of 'Grama Sabha' in India.

G. Ram Reddy - Osmania University - India

Gopal G Reddy - Osmania University - India

Strengthening interactive political leadership by designing arenas for collaborative policy innovation

Eva Sørensen - Department of Social Sciences and Business - Denmark

Jacob Torfing - Roskilde University - Denmark

SESSION 3 Transnational Governance

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 3 - Lecture]

Instruments of Transformative Governance. Product Development Partnerships for Neglected Diseases

Susana Borrás - Copenhagen Business School - Denmark

The Development Pacts in Italy: how multi-level governance can increase development policies

alda anna maria salomone - INAPP - Italy

Dynamic Multilevel Governance as Global Governance of Change

Andreas Klinke - Memorial University of Newfoundland - Canada

Is the FSC losing it's edge? The realities of implementing innovative governance approaches over time

Lain Dare - Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra - Australia

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal Policy and Politics.

TO3PO2

Disproportionate and Instable Forms of Policy Outputs

Disproportionate policy response denotes a misfit between the costs and benefits, or the between the ends and means of a policy, resulting in policy over- and underreaction (Maor 2012, 2014) or chronic instability. Sustained patterns of these policy responses are termed policy bubbles (Jones et al. 2014). Recently, several studies have illustrated the repertoire of disproportionate policy options, namely, policy over- and underreaction rhetoric and doctrines. These problems are closely related to another well-known issue in public policy making: chronic form of instability both in the amplitude of changes, as well as the frequency. The policy literature has long acknowledged the problem of output instability in policy making. Policies which are adopted and implemented might not last long and may be reversed immediately. These can result in large problems in so far as vital economic, social and political resources are wasted in over and under-reacting compared to a more 'proportional' response to social, political or other kinds of concerns. There are numerous approaches explaining this kind of policy instability, some of which are quite old. Rational choice scholars, for example, have long analyzed cases of problematic preference aggregation of individuals and groups and the cyclical policies of partisan-electoral pandering that may follow (Riker 1982; McFarland 1991). Valence issues have also been a long-standing topic in political science research (Beland and Cox 2011). Institutional researchers have been concerned with when and why policy instability is more likely than stability in outputs (Tsebelis 2002). Many researchers have also detected cycles in issue attention which culminate in ups and downs of policy making (Downs 1972; Vries 2010; Jones and Baumgartner 2005). Public policy scholars have long illustrated the structural and psychological roots that lead to well-known patterns of punctuated equilibria (Jones and Baumgartner 2004). Moreover, this instability is often found in combination with excesses in terms of amplitude, i.e. they are signs and consequences of instances of disproportionate policy responses (Jones, Thomas, and Wolfe 2014; Maor 2012, 2014). Important examples are bubbles in financial markets or any other form of excessive under- or over-addressing of policy problems. Focusing on the dynamics of disproportionate policy response, this panel aims to shed light on policy valuation processes; on the interaction between self-reinforcing processes and the contagion of ideas and emotions which reinforces the (lack of) confidence in the policy; on the ways media attention and policymaking activities become intertwined in self-reinforcing processes; on identifying (negative) policy bubbles; and on the role of symbolic and ideological factors for how policies come to be overvalued or devalued. solutions do we see in mitigating excessive forms of instability and the prospects for more 'efficient' policy-making?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Eva Thomann - Heidelberg University - Germany

Panel Second Chair

Achim Kemmerling - Central European University Budapest - Hungary

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[CJK 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS

Eva Thomann - Heidelberg University - Germany

Achim Kemmerling - Central European University Budapest - Hungary

Disproportionate responses to European Union policy? Customized problem-solving in the food safety sector

Eva Thomann - Heidelberg University - Germany

A study on the policy stance of president and political salience of the central administrative agencies

Changho Hwang - Dong-A University - Republic of Korea (South)

M. Jae Moon - Yonsei University - Republic of Korea (South)

State management issues in Latin America. Assessing "patterns of mismanagement" through empirical evidence from Argentina (2007-2015)

Luciano Andrenacci - Universidad Nacional de San Martín (Argentina) - Argentina

Julian Bertranou - National University of San Martín, Argentina - Argentina

Proportionate adaptation for climate risk management under uncertainty

Sreeja Nair - Singapore

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal *Policy and Politics*.

TO3PO4

Uncovering Politics in Public Policies for Agriculture and Food

While policy-making is an inherently political practice, formal and informal governance arrangements that coordinate contemporary policy debates and processes are often organised in ways that have de-politicising effects. In western countries for example, there is evidence of an increasing disconnect between, on the one hand, election-based politics and, on the other hand, public policy decisions, leading to the rise of what *The Economist* has called “post-truth” politics. More generally, the globalisation of governance has accentuated this disconnection, with debates dominated by experts and technocrats and political decisions taken increasingly further away from the person in-the-street/citizen-voter. The increasing weight of private regulations in contemporary forms of governance adds another dimension to this phenomenon.

These trends are particularly acute in the field of food and agriculture, with a clear tendency towards the internationalization of crucial policy processes, global multi-stakeholder platforms, mushrooming of global private voluntary standards, data-driven indicators with related monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and consensus-based decision-making processes. In different ways, these practices serve to conceal relations of power and the agendas of particular actors in the name of consultation, participation, and democracy. Alongside these broader trends, the dominant logic that has informed agriculture and food policy since the end of the Second World War has come under attack. The green revolution model of agriculture (i.e., the specialisation of agriculture dependent on fossil-fuel based inputs industrialization and uniformisation of consumption habits) has been the dominant approach advanced to grow food and feed people. This model has systematically informed agri-food public policy-making and in return public policies have tended to facilitate its implementation. However, this model has now come under scrutiny worldwide. Critics argue that structural changes to practices, rules, and institutions are needed to ensure a transition towards just and sustainable agri-food systems. To do so requires recognition of the diverse political dynamics that operate across agri-food policy spaces.

Given the context, this panel proposes to explore the extent to, and the conditions under which, policy processes are being influenced by these critics, and inversely how critics are resisted and neutralised. More specifically, the panel aims at understanding the diverse ways in which politics are inserted or hidden in agri-food policy spaces, by exploring debates and controversies, their interconnections at various scales of governance, and their (dis)connection to policy-making.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Eve Fouilleux - CNRS/CIRAD/University of Montpellier - France

Panel Second Chair

Jessica Duncan - Wageningen University - Netherlands

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30

[Block B 5 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Jessica Duncan - Wageningen University - Netherlands

Eve Fouilleux - CNRS/CIRAD/University of Montpellier - France

The Governance of Food System in sub-Saharan Africa: a preliminary outlook of the G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

Haja Rajaonarison - Center for the Promotion of Interdisciplinary Education and Research, Kyoto University - Japan

Shuji Hisano - Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University - Japan

Food Sovereignty as a Coalition Magnet

Puspa Sharma - The Australian National University - Australia

Carsten Daugbjerg - Crawford School, Australian National University - Australia

The politics of agri-food policies: moving beyond the dichotomy of neoliberalism and neomercantilism

Belesky Paul - International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric), Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) - Norway

Follow-up of the Agenda 2030: options for politicizing the review process

Matheus Zanella - Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) - Germany

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal *Policy and Politics*.

TO3PO6

Policy, Values and Human Behaviour

✓ This panel will develop the debates generated by the resurgence of interest in human behaviour and values in the social sciences. The panel chairs are interested in empirical research and theoretical developments which explore these issues in the context of the policy process. The panel is intended to attract participants working in and around the disciplines of public policy, behavioural economics, political psychology and political science. The language of 'nudge' and 'behavioural policy instruments' implies that the role of human values, emotions and 'non-rational' behaviour is a recent discovery in the study of public policy, but disciplines such as psychology and related areas of political psychology have been considering these aspects of politics and collective decision-making for decades. For example, both Harold Lasswell and Herbert Simon were influenced in their early thinking by the (then) emerging field of psychoanalysis, which the former applied to his studies of political leadership.

The recent surge of interest in human behaviour, evidenced by the rise in behavioural economics, nudge thinking and the behavioural sciences more generally, may signal a move away from rational actor models of politics and policy making. This panel invites papers that explore the role of human values in politics and policy from a range of disciplinary perspectives, including political science, political psychology and the other behavioural sciences. The panel seeks to generate debate around whether these approaches can enhance our understanding of the policy process and potentially lead to improved policy processes that recognise and take account of diverse values perspectives. Papers that are both supportive and critical of this behavioural turn in the social sciences are welcome, including consideration of whether there is actually anything new in these avenues of research, and whether techniques such as nudge have negative as well as positive implications for policy making, particularly in democratic systems. We also welcome discussion of the inherent contradictions between this focus on human values and behaviour and the other major development of recent decades, the emphasis on evidence-based policy making.

The Panel Chairs are interested in both empirical and theoretical advances and innovations with respect to research around values, behaviour and the policy process. Possible topics for the panel include:

- Methodological advances in political psychology of relevance to policy studies
- Empirical studies of the success and failure of 'nudge' in diverse national settings
- The limitations of the behavioural approach
- The lessons and approaches that policy-makers might learn from psychology
- The advantages and disadvantages of values analytic approaches to policy problems
- The role of values in existing analytical frameworks in the policy sciences
- Future directions in research

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Linda Botterill - University of Canberra - Australia

Panel Second Chair

Geoff Cockfield - University of Southern Queensland - Australia

Panel Third Chair

Alan Fenna - Curtin University - Australia

✓ SESSION 1 Values and evidence in the policy process

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 1]

Values & Perceptions in Urban Water Supply Reform: Evidence from India

Olivia Jensen - National University of Singapore LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

Abortion politics and the role of legal experts in policy

Jennifer Duxbury - Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra - Australia

The non-intrinsic motivations for public service: empirical evidence from China

Xu Chengwei - Public Policy & Global Affairs, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore - Singapore
Haque Ariful - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

✓ SESSION 2 Nudge, behavioural insights, and policy choice

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 1]

Are nudges new, or a new label for old tools? The policy makers perspective.

Colette Einfeld - Australia

The advancement of behavioural insights: Implications for policy design

Colin Kuehnhanss - Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Belgium

Micro-foundations of Groupthink

R Sulitzeanu-Kenan - Hebrew University - Israel
Taher Abofol - Technion - Israel

"Our Money Or Your Life!" The real architecture of choice in public policy

Duncan Grant - New Zealand

✓ SESSION 3 Values and politics

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 1]

Political values, voting intentions and policy attitudes: An exploratory study from Australia

Linda Botterill - University of Canberra - Australia
Geoff Cockfield - University of Southern Queensland - Australia
Alan Fenna - Curtin University - Australia

Politics rules, okay? Rhetorical predictability, blame games and 'the logic of fateful choices facing commissioners of inquiry' in metropolitan reforms in New South Wales (NSW) Australia 2011-17.

Bligh Grant - University of Technology Sydney - Australia
Joseph Drew - uTS - Australia

Bias, cognition, and post-truth politics: considering the cognitive-political origins of misperceptions to improve evidence use in political arenas

Justin Parkhurst - London School of Economics and Political Science - United Kingdom

Public attitudes toward government level control over healthcare - self-interest, ideological values or an impact of institutions

Mare Ainsaar - University of Tartu - Estonia

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal *Policy and Politics*.

O3PO7

Urban Policies & Health Inequalities

Over fifty-percent of the world's population now resides in an urban setting, and these urban centers provide unique challenges for health policy makers (see Galea & Vlahov 2005; Gordon-Larsen & Nelson 2006; Rundle et al. 2006; Maas et al 2009; etc.) Not only do cities produce novel health risks, they also tend to make measurement of health inequalities more difficult as large portions of the population reside in slums and informal settlements (WHO 2010). Much research examines the differences between urban and rural health outcomes, however, urban health inequities are "different in magnitude and distribution", and they often require cross-sectoral cooperation and empowered local leadership to achieve results (WHO 2010). The purpose of this panel is to investigate urban public policy's ability – both realized and potential – in addressing health inequalities.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Daniel Weinstock - Institute for Health & Social Policy - Canada

Panel Second Chair

Shona Hilton - University of Glasgow - United Kingdom

SESSION 1

Identifying & Explaining Urban Health Inequalities

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 3 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Daniel Weinstock - Institute for Health & Social Policy - Canada

Charting mental health inequalities: integrated mental health atlases as policy instruments

James Gillespie - Menzies Centre for Health Policy, University of Sydney, - Australia
Jennifer Smith-Merry - University of Sydney - Australia

Right Here Right Now: piloting novel approaches for (near) real-time research to inform health policy within an urban context

Shona Hilton - University of Glasgow - United Kingdom

Telecare Service Project Evaluation: A Case of Kaohsiung City

Wei-Ning Wu - National Sun Yat-sen University - Taiwan

Mobile Public Service: A New Way of China's Urban Management Service—Taking the Urban Mobile Public Service in the Minority Areas as an Example

ShengWang Miao - School of Public Management - China

Yinxi Liu - Inner Mongolia University - China

Yang Yang - Inner Mongolia University - China

The impact of Uber's Introduction on Drunk Driving in South Africa

Mark Daku - Montreal Health Equity Research Consortium - Canada

Jonathan Huang - McGill University - Canada

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal *Policy and Politics*.

TO3PO8

Democracy Institutions and Public Policy Performance

Research on the impact of institutional rules on public policy is still in a relatively early phase (Immergut, 2003). Policy making is always a matter of choice under constraints. According to Goodin and Rein and Moran (2008), it involves the willingness of people to do what policies ask them and the willingness of electors to endorse the policies. Institutions have influenced policies and policies have changed our understanding of institutions. As a result, public policy analysis can help institutional researchers interpret politics. It is important to know the institutional rules around policy decision making and the interaction effects of institutional rules with political and social backgrounds in the policy cycle that includes policy planning, policy formulation and implementation, and policy evaluation. This panel is designed to focus specifically on policy performance dependent on the quality of democracy and considers that institutional rules are substantially generated for suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. With regard to democracy, a group of key variables relate directly to the quality of democracy. There are rules of law, electoral processes, civil rights and political liberties, and access to information. The analysis of institutional rules is observed in the presidential system, both heads of state and heads of government with/without prime ministers, both presidents and prime ministers in the semi-presidential system, the prime minister is the active head of the executive branch of government and also leader of the legislature in parliamentarianism, the system of constitutional monarchies with ceremonial monarchs, the directorial system contains elements of the presidential and the parliamentary system. These are considered as the impact of policy studies on the institutional theory.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Prof. Dr. Hai Phu DO - Faculty of Public Policy, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (GASS/VASS) - Viet Nam

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 5 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Prof. Dr. Hai Phu Do - Faculty of Public Policy, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (GASS/VASS) - Viet Nam
Wouter van Acker - KU Leuven Public Governance Institute - Belgium

State- Directed Development in a Populist Democracy: Examining Economic Planning for Development in India

Saumya Tewari - Tata Institute of Social Sciences - India

Policy and Political Consequences of Electoral System Design: The Case of the Philippines”.

Eduardo Araral - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

From Social Trust and Happiness to Government Trust: The Moderating Role of Political Systems and Governance in the Philippines

Erickson Calata - Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Philippines

Protecting electoral rights: is there a role for the international courts?

Kurnosov Dmitry - Centre of Excellence for International Courts, Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen - Denmark

SESSION 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 5 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Eduardo Araral - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore
Erickson Calata - Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Philippines

Populism among European Public Servants – A Cross Country Comparison

Wouter van Acker - KU Leuven Public Governance Institute - Belgium

Do the institutional constraints on policy performance?

Prof. Dr. Hai Phu Do - Faculty of Public Policy, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (GASS/VASS) - Viet Nam

Poverty, Education, and Democratization: an evidence from Indonesia regions

Abdul Wahid Fajar Amin - National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies - Japan

The role of public interest litigation in shaping up the public policy regime in india: over-reaching or justified and the way ahead

Sourabh Roy - National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam - India

Democratic Decentralization and Implementation of the Right to Education(RTE) Act: A Study of Malabar Coastal Region.

Salman AK - University of Hyderabad - India

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal Policy and Politics.

TO3PO9

Authoritarian Deliberation Revisited: What Does It Mean for Our Understanding of Democratic Governance?

✓ In 2011 Mark Warren and Baogang introduced the concept of 'authoritarian deliberation'. Their paper and the ideas it contained were path-breaking in several respects. They demonstrated that democratic deliberation not only happened as a civil society subversive act within a politically authoritarian setting such as China, but that it was in fact promoted by the party as a strategy of (local) governance. The paper also showed that democratic process is not an all-or-nothing, universalistic affair, but that a working democracy must be seen as an uneasy and unstable assemblage of democratic (public participation, democratic deliberation) and repressive (disempowerment of marginal groups, erosion of human rights) elements against the background of different economic, political and cultural developments, some of which (such as political despotism or corporate hegemony) are in direct conflict with the ideal of democracy. Third, the paper situated this democratic assemblage firmly within processes of governance. That is, the concerted action of state and non-state actors gives rise to the complex and constantly evolving mixes of democracy and authoritarianism that we witness in most countries. Finally, the paper forced observers to take a diachronic view of democracy. Democracies continuously develop. In terms of Dryzek's criteria of franchise, scope and authenticity, they improve or they regress. In this panel we will explore these theoretical implications. We invite empirical studies of democratic governance in despotic or hegemonic settings, as well as more theoretical papers about democratic assemblage in a variety of political and economic settings.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Hendrik Wagenaar - *University of Sheffield - United Kingdom*

Panel Second Chair

Baogang He - *Deakin University - Australia*

✓SESSION 1 Authoritarian Deliberation Revisited 1: What Does it mean for Our Understanding of Democratic Governance

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - 1]DISCUSSANTS | Hendrik Wagenaar - *University of Sheffield - United Kingdom*

Democratic Deliberation in Chinese Urban Village Regeneration: Integrate the Village Committee and Villagers into the Urban Society

PU NIU - *Department of Urban Studies and Planning - United Kingdom*

Beyond the forum: The deliberative potential of non-deliberative activities

Carolyn Hendriks - *Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU - Australia*
John Boswell - *University of Southampton - United Kingdom*

Make things public? Revisiting the production of public space across the political boundaries in Wenzhou, China

Xi Chen - *Newcastle University - United Kingdom*

Deliberation and Conflict Resolution in Chinese Urban Middle-Class Neighbourhoods

Beibei Tang - *Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University - China*

✓SESSION 2 Authoritarian Deliberation Revisited 2: What Does it mean for Our Understanding of Democratic Governance

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 1]DISCUSSANTS | Baogang He - *Deakin University - Australia*

Authoritarian Deliberation Revisited: The Case of Beijing's Hutong Service

Tingting Li - *Civil Aviation University of China - China*
Ya Li - *School of Public Administration, Beihang University - China*

Educational Inequality and Collective Action in Urban China

Lu Zhen - *University of Sheffield - United Kingdom*

Strong State, Smart Society: How does the presentation strategy of social demands affect the government response in China?

Xuejun Wu - *National University of Singapore - Singapore*

From Mass Line to Deliberative Democracy: How Chinese Political Elites Perceive and Practice Democracy

Kaiping Zhang - *Stanford University - United States*

Authoritative Pattern of Chinese Deliberative Democracy - A quantitative analysis of the relationship between "authoritarian level" and "public concern" in Chinese public price hearing

Xuan Qin - *Nanyang Technological University - Singapore*

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal *Policy and Politics*.

TO3P10

Political Economy of Social Policy Reform in China

Government social expenditure has witnessed a rapid increase in China since the early 2000's. The amount of government expenditure in three major areas, i.e., social security and social assistance, education and health care, increased by an average annual rate of 21.4 per cent between 2003 and 2013.

The size and wide variations of the country and the dramatic experiences owing to the economic development in the last six decades make China stand out as a very interesting case in social policy reform. On the one hand, there are significant proportions of legacies of central planning systems in the current welfare system. On the other hand, given the sheer size of China, regional differences in economic and social conditions are huge. In this respect, a better understanding of the changes and evolution of the Chinese social welfare system from the perspective of political economy can make a major contribution to the existing social policy literature.

In this context, there are also several interesting features in the most recent social policy reforms in China. First, while the spending on social areas has rapidly increased, the financial coverage for many social programmes is still insufficient. The quality of public service is still relatively low. Second, the welfare system is fragmented across different regions, between rural and urban areas, and also between formal and informal sectors. Third, in some policy areas, policy initiations to expand coverage of social programmes are highly flexible and the expansion of welfare programmes can be achieved rather quickly. However, in some other policy areas, the policies and institutions have proved resilient and almost no significant changes have been observed in recent decades.

This panel makes an attempt to understand social policy reforms in China from the perspective of political economy. Political institutions, the incentives of political players as well as the policy capacity have played important roles in social policy making and implementation. The welfare system can vary depending on different locations and different policy areas and can also be path dependent. This panel will discuss the dynamics of the Chinese welfare system from political and economic institutions.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Qian Jiwei - East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore - Singapore

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Qian Jiwei - East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Policy Re-framing and Entrepreneurship in China's Public Hospital Reforms: The Case of Fujian Province

Alex Jingwei He - The Education University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

The Political Economy of Chinese Health Reform: A Health Financing Perspective

Shaolong Wu - Sun Yat-sen University - China

"Allocation of Authority" in China's Social Policy Reform

Qian Jiwei - East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore - Singapore

The institutional account of public pension dynamics in China - from perspective of pension governance

Lei Zhang - southwestern university of finance and economics - China

SESSION 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Qian Jiwei - East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Reforms to Improve Education Accountability: Recent Experience from Beijing

Yifei Yan - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Equity in Redistribution to the Elderly and Children: An Intergenerational Conflict in Hong Kong?

Alfred Muluan Wu - Department of Asian and Policy Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Do women benefit from higher education? A study of female workers in the labour market of urban China

Jin Jiang - Lingnan University - Hong Kong, (China)

Qian Jiwei - East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore - Singapore

The Chinese All-Round Education Reform

Wendy Chen - United States

SESSION 3

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 3 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Qian Jiwei - East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Capabilities Development Among Elderly Chinese: a Comparative Study Between two Different Hukous

Birgitte Egeskov Jensen - Aalborg University (and Chinese Academy of Sciences) - Denmark

Property Tax, Home Purchase Restriction, Expectation and Housing Prices: An Empirical Study of 35 Large and Medium-sized Cities in China

Cheng Ruijie - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Determinants of China's land supply for affordable housing: A city-level analysis

Zhiyong Hu - The Education University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Qian Jiwei - East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Shut them down, Take them over, or Certify them: Regulating Migrant Schools in China

Alexsia Chan - Hamilton College - United States

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal *Policy and Politics*.

TO3P11

Bringing Politics to the Analysis of Performance Measurement Programs: Case and Comparative Studies in Health Policy

✓ The objective is to gather political-realistic studies focusing on either or both policymaking and implementation processes of performance measurement (PM) programs in health policy in developed and/or developing countries, as a case or comparative study.

PM programs have been adopted in countries with distinct levels of development, and tend to continue to play an important role in policymaking. In this process, the adoption of PM has revealed some challenges during implementation and has therefore, though at a different rhythm between countries, been accompanied by the valorization of political-realistic or more post-positivist type of analyses. Those programs are constructed and implemented in political and social environments with distinct organisational capacity and where people hold values and interests that can influence the implementation of rational-based PM programs. This is why concerns based on who are involved in its elaboration and implementation, as well as on where/how those processes have been realized, have recently contributed to enhance the importance of taking the politics, the cognitive/subjective (“alternative logics”) and work task and organisational aspects of PM programs into account. They have also contributed to better understand and unfold some dynamics and regularities that go beyond rational-based concerns. This literature emphasizes aspects such as political system, organisational culture, participation of staff in the implementation, appropriateness of the design, the possibilities of gaming (Bevan and Hood) and cheating and symbolic uses. Also, concerns and consequences regarding performance measurement programs have been categorized as “performance alternative logics” (Pollitt), as the “politics of performance” (Lewis) and as “performance paradox”, as examples.

When applied to middle and low income countries, studies have given emphasis not only to front line staff's involvement (Songstad et al.) (Chimhutu et al.) (Ssengooba F et al.), but especially to organisational constraints (Olafsdottir et al.), given the fact that the policies still face some contradictory organisational problems (Saddi and Harris et al.). Those works are considered important for having enhanced the knowledge on motivation and impact regarding front line workers in contradictory or problematic contexts, as well as for shedding light on how to enable the creation of a culture of evaluation in diverse and not always favorable organisational and political environments.

From the policy diffusion perspective, however, we still know little comparatively about the distinctive and politically significant challenges involved in the implementation of PM programs not only across health unities with different configurations in each country, but also across countries with distinctive and similar levels of development.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Fabiana C Saddi - Federal University of Goias, Brazil - Brazil

Panel Second Chair

Nick Turnbull - University of Manchester - United Kingdom

✓ SESSION 1 Political processes, actors and approaches in pay for performance

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 5 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

Fabiana C Saddi - Federal University of Goias, Brazil - Brazil

Nick Turnbull - University of Manchester - United Kingdom

How do diffusion agents make their policy travel across international, continental, and national levels? The case of performance-based financing

Lara Gautier - Institute of Public Health University of Montreal & University Paris-Diderot - Canada

Manuela De Allegri - Institute of Public Health, Heidelberg University - Germany

Ridde Valery - University of Montreal - Canada

Contrasting approaches to Primary Care Performance Governance in Denmark and New Zealand

Tim Tenbensele - University of Auckland - New Zealand

The politics of implementing a performance measurement program (PMAQ) at the front line of primary health care in Goiania, Brazil: a qualitative political analysis

Fabiana C Saddi - Federal University of Goias, Brazil - Brazil

Matthew Harris - Imperial College London - United Kingdom

Fernanda Parreira - Universidade Federal de Goiás - Brazil

Raquel Pego - Faculdade de Saúde Coletiva, UNB - Brazil

How Do Physician Executives Understand Performance Review and Assessment? A Longitudinal Q-method Analysis in a Public Health Organisation

Alberto Asquer - SOAS, University of London - United Kingdom

✓ SESSION 2 Global normative and political perspectives of performance measurement and reward

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Block B 5 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

Nick Turnbull - University of Manchester - United Kingdom

Fabiana C Saddi - Federal University of Goias, Brazil - Brazil

Exploring the use of Payment by Results in health and social care in the UK

Chris O'Leary - Manchester Metropolitan University - United Kingdom

Measuring share of drug sales in revenues of health facilities as a performance indicator in China

Chaojie Liu - La Trobe University - Australia

Selection of Performance Measures in Context of Universal Health Coverage

Sundararaman Thiagarajan - Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai - India

Alok Ranjan - Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai - India

Priyanka Dixit - Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai - India

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal *Policy and Politics*.

TO3P12

Policy Processes through the Prism of Mobilizations

✓ All around the world, an increasing number of public action projects are facing strong citizen protests. From infrastructure projects to reform projects, many cases of such conflicts have been observed recently. For instance, in the past few years, plans for the expansion or creation of airports have led to conflict and tension with the local population, for instance around London Heathrow airport (Griggs, Howarth, 2004). Similarly, in Germany, the Stuttgart 21 train station project has led to major social protests from citizens. Some of these conflicts have reached extremely high levels of tension. For instance, the Notre-Dame-Des-Landes airport and the Sivens dam projects in France have been widely contested and have led to important and violent mobilizations. The recent labor reform in France is also a relevant example of a project that has been strongly contested by the population.

This panel aims to gather proposals which question the specificities of the mobilizations emerging against such contested projects, as well as their conditions for success. It also aims to gather proposals that focus on the answers that the authorities provide to these mobilizations, including the participatory procedures often set up in response to protests. Do these procedures help resolve conflicts? Do they sometimes cause protests to become more radical? Under what conditions do they «succeed» in influencing policy processes?

This panel also targets large infrastructure projects that are now frequently referred to as «Large Useless Imposed Projects». We seek to question the mobilizations these projects spark and to analyze how the authorities respond to them. Moreover, we postulate that the results of these mobilizations and serious conflicts provide particularly good opportunities to study policy processes.

The main questions this panel will address are:

- Why do some mobilizations manage to impact the decision process more than others?
- How do authorities respond to these protests?
- Under what conditions do these responses «succeed»?
- And, lastly, what makes mobilizations around «Large Useless Imposed Projects» specific?

In addition, the panel will provide an opportunity to question the extent to which it might be fruitful to study policy processes through serious conflicts.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Dounia Khallouki - ENTPE - National School of State Public Tasks - France

Panel Second Chair

Jean-Gabriel Contamin - Lille 2 University, Law and Health - France

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Halpern Charlotte - Sciences Po, Centre d'Etudes Européennes - France

A Tale of Two Movements :Policy Outcomes of Student Protest in Taiwan and Hong Kong

Joyce Gelb - CUNY NY - United States

Plotting his/her own way: Online and offline mobilization around the Brussels-Capitole air routes.

The weight of the social

Jean-Gabriel Contamin - Lille 2 University, Law and Health - France

Thomas Leonard - University of Lille - CERAPS - France

Martine Legris - Lille 2 university - France

Thomas Soubiran - CNRS-CERAPS - France

The Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) in the age of Social Entrepreneurship

Didier Chabanet - France

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal *Policy and Politics*.

TO3P13

Globalisation, Politics, and Public Policy

“Across Western democracies, from the America of Donald Trump to the France of Marine Le Pen, large numbers of people are enraged,” claimed The Economist’s post-mortem of the Brexit referendum. Polls indicated that the many Britons, like the supporters of Trump and Le Pen, were angry about “immigration, globalization, social liberalism and even feminism....[all of which] translated into a vote to reject the EU.” The panel will explore the role of globalization as the major force behind this anger, and in particular, the public policy responses contrived by governments—not just in the Western democracies, but also in Asia, Latin America, and Africa—to quell this anger. The objective is to identify policies that have worked, the challenges in formulating such policies, and to examine their content and character, in hope of deriving lessons on how governments can address the anger and fears of those who have lost out from globalization.

To what extent is globalization responsible for the economic and psychological malaise felt by those who voted for Brexit or who have turned to Trump, Marine Le Pen, and other nativist politicians? Have governments—in the Western democracies, Asia, Africa, and Latin America—confronted with such dissatisfied publics been able to craft public policies to mitigate and/or overcome the problem? If not, why not? Papers dealing with, and/or comparing the experiences of countries on (a) the impact of globalization on the domestic social compact; and (b) governments’ responses to the fraying domestic compact or political discontent; and (c) the nature/content of efficacious policies, will be especially welcome. By comparing the experiences of different countries and their responses (or lack thereof) to the effects of globalisation, we hope to identify how some governments, through the timely crafting of public policies (for example, on immigration, transport, social safety nets, lifelong training/education), have succeeded in stemming the popular backlash. Papers on obstacles to efficacious policy responses—such as sclerotic policy processes, electoral considerations, and ideology—will also be welcome.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Yuen Foong Khong - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 2]

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly Face of Globalization: Opening the Borders for International Workers

Johnathan Ordonez - University of Milan - Italy

Anti-globalisation, a result of the befuddled global order?

Nachiket Khadkiwala - Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis - India

(Mis)Understanding Putin and Improvisation That Wasn't: Russian Strategy of Dealing with Globalisation and its Discontents

Khasan Redjaboev - Centre on Asia and Globalisation, LKYSPP, NUS - Singapore

East Asia Regional Governance and Domestic Policies of Portfolio Investment in Post-Asian Financial Crisis: The Case of Indonesia

Chandra Kusuma - The University of Queensland - Australia

The Singapore Brexit Experience

Hui Chee Chua - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Norshahira Aziz - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Yuen Foong Khong - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Note: A selection of papers may be considered for the journal *Policy and Politics*.

TO4 PROBLEMS AND AGENDA SETTING

TO4PO1

Wicked Problems in Public Policy – From Theory to Practice

✓ In recent years, politicians and bureaucrats have expressed a desire to increase the use of evidence in policy-making. This narrative assumes a kind of linear, rational, or scientific trajectory for the use of knowledge in addressing policy problems – as if access to better quality information were the key to resolving important and difficult policy issues.

However, since the 1950s, there has been among scholars a growing dissatisfaction with the idea that some policy problems might be resolved through scientific methods or holistic design efforts – or more directly, that they might even be resolved at all. Inspired by colossal failures in social planning in the 1960s, the policy literature since the 1970s (starting with Rittel & Webber, 1973) has increasingly recognised that many issues are inherently difficult to manage or resolve, owing to increasing complexity in areas of social policy, significant differences in values, interests and perceptions, and uncertainty of outcomes and consequences that had previously gone unrecognised. This has presented something of a paradox, in that governments are increasingly demanding that policy appear to be more evidence-driven while academics (who produce much of this evidence) increasingly bring to light the challenges inherent in this task.

With this renewed emphasis on connecting evidence to policy, as well as the popular focus on ‘impact’ in academic research, it is time to re-examine the concept of wicked problems and the obstacles they present to linear, scientific models of policy decision-making. Are some policy problems wicked? How can the concept of wicked problems help us understand the inherent challenges of policy-making? Are some areas of policy more inclined to wickedness, or is all policy problems inherently wicked? How do complexity, uncertainty, and divergence of values and preferences intersect in processes of public policy?

This Panel is concerned with conceptualisations of wicked problems and the range of policy responses to wicked problems that are available to decision-makers. What are the key features of such problems? And are they really very different in nature from more routine problems? Are we developing better ways to address these wicked problems? How do approaches vary across different policy issues? How do different political-administrative cultures respond to complex challenges? Are some issues more ‘manageable’ in some institutional settings and political contexts than in other settings? Papers addressing theoretical, methodological, and practical matters in these areas are welcome.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Joshua Newman - Flinders University - Australia

Panel Second Chair

Brian Head - University of Queensland - Australia

✓SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 2]**New agendas for the study of wicked problems**

Brian Head - University of Queensland - Australia

Understanding the governance of wicked problems from the perspectives of sensemaking and decision-making

Dewulf Art - Wageningen University - Netherlands

Lost in translation: policy implementation to address health inequities as a ‘wicked’ problem

Matthew Fisher - Flinders University of South Australia - Australia

Fran Baum - Flinders University - Australia

Friel Sharon - The Australian National University - Australia

✓SESSION 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 2]**Unpacking the implications of labelling environmental issues as ‘wicked problems’**

Brian Coffey - RMIT University - Australia

Intractable Water Conflict as a Wicked Problem: Two Case Studies in Mexico

Raul Pacheco-Vega - Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) - Mexico

Ten Ways to Fail: Disaster Management in the Wicked Problems Framework

David Kasdan - Sung Kyun Kwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

✓SESSION 3

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 2]**Affordable lifelong housing or urban social sustainability? Morphogenesis of an almost super wicked problem amidst rapid developmentalism**

Daniel Rong Yao Gan - National University of Singapore - Singapore

Conceptualizing the problem of ‘unwanted girls’ and analyzing the Indian state’s response

Advaita Rajendra - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad - India

Ankur Sarin - India

Navdeep Mathur - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad - India

Identifying Policy Problems Through A Problem Structuring Flowchart: Cases of «Wicked» Problems from the Philippines

Florano Ebinezzer - Center for Policy and Executive Development - Philippines

TO4PO2

The Emergence of Public Policy and the Role of Agenda Setting for Policy Change in Countries and Regions of the Global South

✓ The aspects of this panel are twofold, with the aim to present research findings about the emergence of public policy and the role of agenda setting for policy change in countries and regions which have not been the focus of public policy research yet. Firstly, the panel will analyze the emergence of public policy as an academic discipline in selected countries beyond the paradigm of developed nations. In various advanced nations, public policy has been established and acknowledged as an academic discipline for many decades, and when discussing public policy theory and practice, we often draw on academic literature and expertise developed in the Global North. Nonetheless, we observe the rise of public policy as an academic discipline across many countries worldwide, although little is known about the experts and knowledge in the field, including the various facets of public policy theory and practice from specific country perspectives. This is specifically true for countries and regions in the Global South, where transformations take place rapidly and knowledge on the creation and theories of public policy is rare, although crucial for development. We assume that the academic discipline 'public policy' plays a vital role for policy making and political advocacy, as well as for the development of institutions which address the growing societal, economic and environmental problems faced by societies.

In this context, the panel further aims at investigating when, why and by whom policy issues are put on the agenda of policy-making; and whether public policy research has an influence on agenda setting. Whereas this is a topic of high relevance, research in the field of agenda setting as an element of the policy cycle has rarely been pursued in academia. Nonetheless, agenda setting is probably the most crucial element of the policy cycle because it is determinative of future policy issues and policy making in a country or region.

Cognizant of the deeply interdisciplinary nature of public policy, the panel considers aspects of history, governance, economics and law as components of public policy theory development, and investigates how these theories have influenced policy-making and, more specifically, agenda-setting in countries beyond the Western paradigm. Papers should draw on the advancement of public policy research in distinct country contexts influencing policy making in all fields including health, agriculture, education, migration, integration, environment, entrepreneurship etc. The research should preferably integrate theories of the policy process such as the Multiple Streams Theory (Kingdon 2002); Advocacy Coalition Framework (Sabatier 1988); Punctuated Equilibrium (Baumgartner and Jones 1993); Policy Domains (Lauermann and Knoke 1987; Börzel 1998) etc. As the challenges of accessing data and literature in many countries are well known, descriptive and exploratory research is also very welcome.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Heike Grimm - University of Erfurt, Willy Brandt School of Public Policy - Germany

SESSION 1

The Emergence of Public Policy and Agenda Setting: Case Studies from the Global South

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - 2]

Addressing maternal mortality in Cambodia: the role of politics and evidence in policy-making

Helen Walls - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine - United Kingdom

Marco Liverani - United Kingdom

Keovathanak Khim - University of Health Sciences - Cambodia

Justin Parkhurst - London School of Economics and Political Science - United Kingdom

Policy Reforms in Turbulent Times: The Politics of Agenda Setting in Nepal after the Restoration of Multiparty Democracy in 1990

Ram Ghimire - Australian National University - Australia

Dynamics of Agenda-setting: Institutions, Media and Electoral Impacts in the Creation of Policy Windows in India

Maitreyee Mukherjee - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

Who Sets the Agenda in Kazakhstan? Identifying the key actor for economic diversification

Mergen Dyussenov - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

SESSION 2

The Emergence of Public Policy and Agenda Setting: Theories, Tools and Application in a Global South Context

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 2]

Understanding Policy Change within CITES Convention through the lens of Advocacy Coalition Framework

Remi Chandran - National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) - Japan

Public Policy and Ideation: The Case of Pakistan

Butt Dr. Atif Ikram - Center for Communication Programs Pakistan - Pakistan

The Making of the new Global Migration Regime: Agenda setting by the Global South

Anja Mihr - HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Center on Governance through Human Rights - Germany

The issue of the dying patient in Israel in light of Kingdon's streams model

Michal Neubauer-Shani - Ashkelon Academic College - Israel

Omri Shamir - Ashkelon Academic College - Israel

TO4PO3

Policy Change: Revisiting the Past, Analyzing Contemporary Processes and Stimulating Inter-temporal Comparisons

✓ The panel seeks to analyze the characteristics or conditions leading to policy changes. It is interested in proposals of policy analysis changes that occurred in the past, contemporary policy changes and/or intertemporal comparisons of policy changes. The panel thus seeks to establish a relationship with the emerging field of analysis of the "History of Public Policies". The analysis focuses on how institutions – formal and/or informal – influence the policy process and on whether interchanges among policy actors persist over time. It also pays attention to whether informal institutions shape the way in which formal institutions operate or whether, on the contrary, the opposite is true. Policy change may be understood as either adaptation processes (which basically maintain a same policy-configuration), or reform processes (addressing changes in their aims and ends, its organisational structure, and service delivery to its target populations). Adaptation focuses more on linear progression or evolutionary dynamics based on learning, cooperation or contingency. Reforms are here understood as planned proactive and even breaking-path processes, with non-linear dynamics or a non-evolutionary change, that may be fostered both inside and/or outside its organisational dimension, and may even be due to changes at the policy domain level. The panel is aimed at discussing empirical evidence provided by case studies on policy change in different contexts. Although the panel is open to all cases, the presentation of case studies from Latin America, East Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania is highly encouraged.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Mauricio Olavarria-Gambi - University of Santiago - Chile

Panel Second Chair

Maria Velasco - Universidad Complutense de Madrid - Spain

Panel Third Chair

Verónica Figueroa Huencho - University of Chile - Chile

SESSION 1 Policy Making and Implementation

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - 2]DISCUSSANTS | Verónica Figueroa Huencho - University of Chile - Chile
Mauricio Olavarria-Gambi - University of Santiago - Chile

Indigenous Public policy implementation: changes and interaction between formal and informal institutions

Verónica Figueroa Huencho - University of Chile - Chile

"Legislative Oversight and its Influence in Policy Making and Policy Reforms in the Philippine Education and Agriculture Sectors"

Portia Silang - Philippine House of Representatives - Philippines

The Morrill Land Grant Acts and the Roots of Higher Educational Opportunity for African-Americans

Deondra Rose - Duke University - United States

Are urban policies all changing? Changes and continuities after the new local government in Madrid

Rosa M. De la Fuente - Complutense University of Madrid - Spain

Maria Velasco - Universidad Complutense de Madrid - Spain

SESSION 2 Policy History

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 2]DISCUSSANTS | MARIA VELASCO - UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID - Spain
Verónica Figueroa Huencho - University of Chile - Chile

Tackling Structural Change: the Evolution Industry Policy in Australia - a Historic Institutional Perspective

Flavia Hanlen - Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis at the University of Canberra - Australia

Management regimes of river basin organisations in the philippines

Catherine Roween Almaden - Xavier University - Ateneo de Cagayan - Philippines

Revisiting the trajectory of Spanish colonialism in the Philippines: Consequences for modern-day institutions and policy development

Gonzalez Eduardo - University of the Philippines - Philippines

SESSION 3 Policy Change

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 3 - 2]DISCUSSANTS | Mauricio Olavarria-Gambi - University of Santiago, Chile - Chile
Verónica Figueroa Huencho - University of Chile - Chile

Policy Entrepreneurship and Policy Change: A Critique of Punctuated Equilibrium Theory

Gordon Shockley - Arizona State U. - United States

Who cares about Reddit? Historical institutionalism and the fight against SOPA and PIPA.

Cartwright Madison - University of Sydney - Australia

The role of technocrats in the Chilean Public Management Modernisation Policy of 1920s

Mauricio Olavarria-Gambi - University of Santiago, Chile - Chile

TO4PO5

Revisiting Policy Entrepreneurship

✓ This panel revisits the idea of policy entrepreneurship. The idea of policy entrepreneurship can be traced back to preeminent political scientists such as John Kingdon (1995) and William Riker (1982, 1986). Recent efforts have adapted classical theories to entrepreneurship in public affairs (Mintrom & Vergari, 1996; Sheingate, 2003; Shockley, 2008). Many policy process theories rely on some conception of policy entrepreneurship (Baumgartner & Jones, 1993; Carpenter, 2001; Ingram & Ullery, 1980). Revisiting policy entrepreneurship, this panel seeks to clarify, deepen, and extend its use from a theoretical and practical perspective. One theme of this panel is that policy entrepreneurship can be seen as ubiquitous in all human political endeavors. Traces of this theme can be found in prior theories (e.g., Mintrom, 2000; Osborne & Gaebler, 1992; Schneider & Teske, 1992; Schneider, Teske, & Mintrom, 1995). Another theme is that policy entrepreneurship emphasizes not only the descriptive power of identifying individual policy entrepreneurs (e.g., Carpenter, 2001; Doig & Hargrove, 1987; Frohlich, Oppenheimer, & Young, 1971) but also the explanatory power of entrepreneurship in public policy (Sheingate, 2003). For this panel we would seek papers to amplify both of these themes. Specifying the function of policy entrepreneurship in the policy process – and the different models of the policy process – is a key objective of the panel.

Policy entrepreneurship has a decades-long history in political science and continues to reappear in the policy sciences. This panel seeks to clarify, deepen, and extend the use of policy entrepreneurship from a theoretical and practical perspective. One theme of this panel is that policy entrepreneurship can be seen as ubiquitous in all human political endeavors. Another theme is that policy entrepreneurship emphasizes not only the descriptive power of identifying individual policy entrepreneurs but also the explanatory power of entrepreneurship in public policy. Specifying the function of policy entrepreneurship in the policy process – and the different models of the policy process – is a key objective of the panel.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Gordon Shockley - Arizona State U. - United States

SESSION 1

 FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 8:15 TO 10:15
 [Block B 5 - 5]

Elites in a Populist Age: Can Philanthropists Solve Policy Problems When Governments Don't?

Kristin Goss - Duke Sanford School of Public Policy - United States

How Policy Entrepreneurs legitimize new policies for technological catch up: The case of Iran catch up in Biopharmaceutical sector

Rouhollah Hamidimotlagh - Sharif University of Technology - Iran

Ali Maleki - The Research Institute for Science, Technology and Industry Policy (RISTIP) - Iran

Street Level Bureaucrats, Modes of Local Governance and Policy Entrepreneurs: The Case of Waste Separation in Israel

Neomi Frisch Aviram - University of Haifa - Israel

Nissim Cohen - University of Haifa - Israel

Itai Beerli - University of Haifa - Israel

SESSION 2

 FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
 [Block B 5 - 5]

Counterfactuals and Punctuated Equilibrium Theory: Finding Evidence of Policy Entrepreneurship

Gordon Shockley - Arizona State U. - United States

Some of the weaknesses in policy entrepreneurship scholarship, and what to do about them

Caner Bakir - Koc University - Turkey

Darryl Jarvis - Hong Kong Institute of Education - Hong Kong, (China)

Policy entrepreneurship in Indonesia: A case study in the bureaucracy reform through auction office policy in Jakarta Province

Tri Rainny Syafarani - Murdoch University - Australia

Organisations as Policy Entrepreneurs

Ola El-Taliawi - National University of Singapore - Singapore

TO5 POLICY FORMULATION, ADMINISTRATION AND POLICYMAKERS

TO5PO1

Public Management Reforms across the Globe: Results, Challenges and Issues

✓ The way in which public policy is developed or implemented has changed substantially in the past 30 years. Various new paradigms are said to have partially substituted traditional modes of public policy formulation and implementation, therewith creating room for initiatives stemming from markets, non-governmental organisations, and civil society. Scholars argue that Traditional Public Administration (TPA) has been replaced by or blended with new modes of delivery and implementation, and new perspectives on the role of government, most notably New Public Management (NPM), New Public Governance (NPG), and Public Value Management (PVM) (e.g., Bryson 2014; Moore 2013; Osborne 2010; Politt and Bouckaert).

All too often such paradigms are situated and discussed chronologically as if public management practices, values, and arrangements have neatly replaced each other over time, and the behavior of public managers has changed along accordingly. Clearly, however, hierarchy still affects resource allocation mechanisms and policy processes. As such, traditional public administration (TPA) keeps providing the foundational software for many current 'upgraded' programs and applications. Noordegraaf (2015: 3) asserts: "This means that the 'era of new public governance' is relative and that public management can never be reduced to one (new) grand story, whether it is old public administration, new public management or new public governance." This observation is even more salient when we compare different regions, countries, and systems. Indeed, what we designate as 'new' or 'change' is highly dependent on contextual and cultural environment and the stage of development. Seemingly similar changes, approaches, and techniques have been implemented quite differently, and with varying degrees of success, across the globe. Indeed, some question the alleged 'convergence' of business-like, NPM-inspired public management reforms in the past 30 years, driven by key players in the global public management industry such as the World Bank and OECD (Andrews 2013; Pollitt 2000; Pollitt and Bouckaert 2011). Lynn (2006: 157-158) asserts:

National developments that in the 1990s had been confidently proclaimed to be harbingers of a universal new approach to democratic governance have begun to be seen as nationally variegated adaptations to various forces for change rather than as transformations of constitutional institutions: as new wine in old bottles. Thus, we should distinguish 'talk' from 'practice' (Pollitt 2010) in discussing public management reforms. Moreover, we should refrain from easy generalizations about the components and effects of such reforms across contexts. For example, in the West NPM has been declared 'dead' many times (Dunleavy et al. 2006), rightly or wrongly so. However, many of its core characteristics are still very much alive in externally driven as well as internally architected public management reforms in the developed world, with China being an intriguing example (Christensen et al. 2012).

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Zeger Van der Wal - LKYSPP, NUS - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Salvador Parrado - UNED - Spanish Distance Learning University - Spain

Panel Third Chair

Anne-Marie Reynaers - Autonomous University Madrid - Spain

SESSION 1

Performance Management

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[CJK 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Salvador Parrado - UNED - Spanish Distance Learning University - Spain

Performance Appraisals - The Patterns of Their International Prevalence

Naomi Aoki - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore
Stuti Rawat - National University of Singapore - Singapore

The application of the precepts of the NPM in the French Defense, failure or success?

Violette Larrieu - Université de Montpellier, CEPEL - France

Reforming the Performance Management System in the Philippines Based on NPM: The Case of the Performance Based Incentive System (PBIS)

Ador Torneo - Political Science Department, De La Salle University - Philippines

Change Management, Redeployment and Designing an Integrated Labour Market Activation Service during the Irish Crisis

Philip O'Connell - UCD Geary Institute for Public Policy - Ireland

Context Matters: Linking Pay for Performance to Organisational Outcomes

Yujin Choi - Republic of Korea (South)
Il Hwan Chung - Soongsil University - Republic of Korea (South)

SESSION 2

Managerialism expanding

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30

[CJK 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Zeger Van der Wal - LKYSPP, NUS - Singapore

The reform of the Belgian judicial, a paradigmatic revolution?

Frederic Schoenaers - University of Liège - Belgium
Émilie Dupont - Université de Liège - Belgium

Explaining Neo-liberal Reforms in Neo-patrimonial Systems: The Commercialization of Health and Education in Saudi Arabia

Alberto Asquer - SOAS, University of London - United Kingdom
Ahmed Alzahrani - Institute of public administration - Saudi Arabia

The relevance of council-administration relations for the adoption of New Public Management concepts

Jens Weiss - Hochschule Harz - Germany

Compromising between Elites and Street-Level Bureaucrats: What Kind of Culture Should We Develop?

Reza Fathurrahman - Center for Study of Governance and Administrative Reform, Universitas Indonesia (UI - CSGAR) - Germany

Peeping into Career Bureaucrats' mind: What do they make of innovation in public management?

Devasheesh Mathur - MDI Gurgaon - India

TO5PO2

The Public Administration of Immigration

Immigration control and management is a central activity of all sovereign states. This activity goes beyond the control of borders: it includes the selection of immigrants, the management of periods of residence, the implementation of policies to support integration as well as the design of operations to deport or detain individuals. Despite a growing involvement of market actors in this vast policy sector, public administrations remain dominant actors when it comes to the design, implementation and steering of public policies related to immigration. This panel explores the contributions of public administration and public policy to migration studies.

The current refugee “crisis” as well as the convergence of states toward economically driven immigrant selection shed a renewed light on governments’ and policymakers’ capacity to design and implement immigration policies. In migration studies, governments are often treated as a black box or are represented as a series of intervening variables (institutions and policy legacies), whereas societal inputs and policy outputs and outcomes are the elements of interest. Beyond a focus on public opinion, electoral results or economic conditions, this panel asks: what can unpacking the “black box” of the state—using concepts, theories and methods from public administration—bring to the study of immigration policy and politics? We argue that immigration is not only political and politicized in electoral and societal venues, it is also the object of highly technical public policies and of inherently political administrative processes. Because of this, it is crucial to consider the role of public administrations in policy genesis, development and implementation. Bureaucrats, after all, hold technical knowledge and expertise that differentiates their actions and interests from those of elected officials. They are also permanent and stable features of most democracies, whereas politicians come and go. Simply because of these Weberian characteristics, it is possible to infer a role, albeit variegated for bureaucracies in the crafting of contemporary state responses to immigration.

Most of the work bridging immigration and public administration focuses on policy implementation. This panel welcomes contributions of this nature but also aims at creating a dialogue with contributions focused on the role of bureaucracies in decision-making, policy formulation, agenda-setting as well as in policy evaluation and policy learning. Using this broader lens allows for the development of work that addresses current blind spots in the literature, such as: the autonomous role of bureaucrats in immigration policy formulation, the mechanisms of influence of public administration on the content of immigration policies as well as the contemporary dynamics of political/administrative relations in this policy sector, the impact of different administrative structures on immigration politics and the effect of various resources at the disposal of bureaucrats in designing, steering and evaluation these public policies. Empirical analysis as well as theoretical and methodological papers addressing these themes will be considered for inclusion in this panel, on the basis of the dialogue they create between public administration and immigration studies.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Mireille Paquet - Concordia University - Canada

Panel Second Chair

Sule Tomkinson - Université Laval - Canada

SESSION 1

Immigration Policy Actors and Implementation

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Federica Infantino - University of Oxford/Université Libre de Bruxelles - Belgium

Policy Capacity of Non-State Actors: The Case of Community Organisations for Immigrants Integration in Toronto, Canada

Francis Garon - Glendon College / York University - Canada

Making Immigration Policy: Bureaucrats and Migration Theory

Mireille Paquet - Concordia University - Canada

Policy Implementation and the Greek Refugee Crisis

Nikos Zahariadis - Rhodes College - United States

SESSION 2

Public Administration of Migration: A Comparative View

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30

[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Mireille Paquet - Concordia University - Canada

The (Surprising?) Pragmatism of Migration Control Agents in the Schengen Area

Tobias Eule - University of Bern - Switzerland

Justice, discretion, and trust: the politics of refugee governance in Canada

Sule Tomkinson - Université Laval - Canada

Opening the “black box” of Emigrant Policy Administration. A Study of 22 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean

Luicy Pedroza - German Institute of Global and Area Studies - Germany

TO5PO5

Into the Light: Political Advisers in Contemporary and Comparative Perspective

There was a time when they stood in the shadows of executive government but political advisers – variously known as special advisers, ministerial advisers or exempt staff – have long since stepped (or been dragged) into the light.

The scholarship on political advisers has also emerged into the light. Early contributions typically concerned arrangements in Westminster contexts; they also tended to comprise empirical descriptions of specific country cases, and/or to zero in on the issues of accountability raised by various causes célèbres.

A second wave of scholarly work on political advisers has since arrived, characterised by empirical studies from beyond Westminster, and deeper theoretical engagement with the core issues in the field and with proximate literatures. At least some of the roots of this new generation scholarship lie in ICPP 1 (Grenoble) and ICPP 2 (Milan). Clearly, impetus has also come from other sources, but both conferences featured panels bringing together researchers from Westminster and continental European jurisdictions and have generated – including through special editions of journals and a forthcoming comparative volume – considerable momentum behind the second wave literature.

In that context the core objectives of the panel we are proposing for ICPP 3 are to:

(1) Assess the empirical and theoretical progress made since ICPP 2. We wish to evaluate the extent to which the broad aims of (i) enriching the empirical palette; (ii) deepening the theoretical bases of the literature on political advisers; and (iii) building connections with proximate policy theories (e.g. policy advisory activity, the construction and management of policy agendas, and implementation studies) are being advanced.

(2) Chart the next phase of the research agenda. Without wishing to foreclose on other avenues, our sense is that the scholarly trajectory could usefully include (iv) empirical work from countries – including from Asia – that are not yet represented with regularity in the published record; (v) richer theoretical elaboration of political advisers in situ (drawing on literatures such as historical institutionalism, core executive studies, public service bargains, etc.); (vi) theory building in the wider public administration/public policy oeuvre drawing on the work of those researching political advisers; and (vii) comparative analyses which build on and extend country case-studies.

The scientific relevance of the panel includes deepening understanding of a significant and consequential element of the landscape of contemporary government and governance; contributing to theory-building (both within the specific field of policy advisers and in the wider literatures); furthering the impetus for comparative research; and fostering the epistemic community that is coalescing around the study of political advisers.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Richard Shaw - Massey University - New Zealand

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 4]

The collaboration of civil servants with political advisers. What are the characteristics of in-house advice suppliers in Belgium?

David Aubin - Université catholique de Louvain - Belgium

Marleen Brans - KU Leuven Public Governance Institute - Belgium

Athanasios Gouglas - KU Leuven Public Governance Institute - Belgium

Lev Lhommeau - Université catholique de Louvain - Belgium

Who's serving whom? Public service bargains between ministers, minders and mandarins

Richard Shaw - Massey University - New Zealand

Chris Eichbaum - Victoria University of Wellington, NZ - New Zealand

Experienced counsellors or adolescent claqueurs? Exploring the professional backgrounds of Australian ministerial staff

Maria Maley - Australian National University - Australia

SESSION 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Mireille Paquet - Concordia University - Canada

The cabinetisation of the minister's court in Australia and Canada. What is it and why is it happening?

Athanasios Gouglas - KU Leuven Public Governance Institute - Belgium

Cohabiting the executive summit: Ministerial advisers and Top civil servants in The Netherlands

Caspar Van den Berg - Leiden University - Netherlands

Developing an Accountability Framework: Political Advisers in the Westminster System of Governance

Yee-Fui Ng - RMIT University - Australia

TO5PO6

Challenges in Global Policy Making: The 'Practice Turn' in the New Diplomacy

As policy problems become increasingly trans-sovereign in both nature and resolution in the 21st century, the traditional divide between domestic policy-making and diplomacy becomes increasingly blurred. One major aspect of this blurring has been the development of a sharp 'practice turn' in diplomacy.

This panel offers the opportunity to open up new vistas for public policy. The panel will identify the growing interest in taking 'practice' as a privileged unit of analysis in the study of internationalised policy processes. This is in contrast to the traditional privileging of agents and structures in International Relations. Diplomacy is no longer simply a narrow foreign policy practice of the modern state system. Rather it is now a wider and flexible set of human practices and policy behaviour that are adapting to the conditions of the globalized era. Diplomats are no longer members of an exclusive separate elite. They are public servants trained in a wide variety of both generic and specific managerial and administrative skills and practices to be used in the resolution of complex policy problems both at home and abroad. As is well understood, new actors have emerged both from within and outside of the apparatus of the state to presage a plural trans-border policy environment. These new diplomatic practices, as well as traditional practices extend to cultural and science diplomacy. Understanding the new practices is essential if we are to mediate between the universalism of science and the particularism of cultural—a clash which can threaten the very basis of a cooperative contemporary policy making process. In essence then modern diplomacy is no longer a matter of great events and great people (usually men) negotiating agreements and making treaties. It is also about embedded, or nested, practices and interactions of an everyday technical, social, practical and ritualized kind. The modern practice of diplomacy consists of socialized patterns of policy making transcending the sometimes overly exaggerated divide between structures and agents.

Nowhere are these hybrid policy processes better observed than in modern day science and cultural diplomacy (SCD). Indeed the empirical narrative of SCD reflects an importance for the role of non-state actors beyond that found in almost any other issue-area of diplomacy. We need to see diplomacy as a foundational, but hybrid institution of modern policy making developing new practices and procedures in contemporary trans-sovereign policymaking. This proposition is recognised by states as they enhance capabilities among non-traditional diplomatic actors in the policy process. These may be official actors such as mayors, judges and regulators, but also non-state actors like philanthropic foundations, think tanks and individual experts. The panel is keen to review proposals that focus on the major domains of security and economic diplomacy but especially papers on the growing interest in science and cultural diplomacy as vehicles for addressing the 'grand global policy challenges' identified by the UN and the EU.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Richard Higgott - University of Warwick and Institute of European Studies and Vesalius College, Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Belgium

Panel Second Chair

Caterina Carta - Vesalius College (VUB) - Belgium

SESSION 1 The Diplomatic Practice Turn 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 2]

Culture and Science Diplomacy in the 21st Century. Can we Talk off a Practice Turn

Richard Higgott - University of Warwick and Institute of European Studies and Vesalius College, Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Belgium

Luk van Langenhove - Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Belgium

The Emergence of Hybrid Diplomacy

Jean-Christophe Bas - The Global Compass - France

Advance Diaspora Diplomacy in a Networked World

Diane Stone - University of Canberra; University of Warwick - Australia

Public Dimension of Diplomacy: A Response to the Dilemma of the Paradox of the Cultural and Science Diplomacy

Sadoddin Sohrab - University of Tehran - Islamic Republic of Iran

SESSION 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Mireille Paquet - Concordia University - Canada

Linking Culture, Security and Diplomacy in the EU: A Bridge or a Bridge Too far?

Richard Higgott - University of Warwick and Institute of European Studies and Vesalius College, Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Belgium

The European Union as an Actor in Global Education Diplomacy

Silviu Piros - Institute for European Studies - Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Belgium

Joachim Koops - Vesalius College Brussels & Institute for European Studies - Belgium

Emerging Practices of Diplomacy for Science in Europe: Tensions and Potentials?

Nicolas Rüffin - WZB Berlin Social Science Center - Germany

Ulrich Schreiterer - WZB Berlin Social Science Center - Germany

The practice of Science and Cultural Diplomacy studied from the Positioning Theory angle

Luk van Lang

TO5PO7

International Administrative Governance: Studying the Policy Impact of International Public Administrations

International public administrations (IPAs), i.e., the secretariats of international (governmental) organisations (IOs) that constitute the international counterparts to national administrative bodies, wield independent influence on the development and implementation of public policies (Biermann and Siebenhüner, 2009). While scholars of Public Administration and Public Policy regularly investigate the impact of organisational structures and personnel of ministerial bureaucracies and executive agencies on policy-making (Aberbach et al., 1981; Maggetti and Verhoest, 2014), such research questions have only recently been posed at the level above the nation state (Barnett and Finnemore, 2004; Bauer et al., 2016; Stone and Ladi, 2015). Previous research has successfully identified different administrative, political and context-related factors that might enable bureaucratic influence to occur. However, integrative approaches that allow for the systematic empirical analysis of several explanatory factors under a common theoretical framework are rare (Eckhard and Ege, 2016). More specifically, the state of the art can be characterized by three deficiencies: 1) Research on IPA influence is often characterized by a focus on single instances of influence. Thus, the conditions under which international bureaucracies influence policy-making (and their relative importance in terms of explanatory power) are a matter of academic controversy. 2) Factors related to the bureaucratic fabric of IOs such as administrative fragmentation, specialization, and differentiation have thus far remained outside the focus of most empirical analyses, and efforts to link administrative patterns to IPA influence are largely missing. 3) It has also been critically observed that pertinent research is characterized by a bias toward positive (or successful) instances of IPA influence (Busch, 2014, p. 57). Cases where influence is absent are rarely included in the analysis. This makes it difficult to test the explanatory power of different potential causes of influence and take into account the possibility of asymmetric causality. Against this background, the panel aims to contribute to the current debate by probing into what could be called an international administrative governance perspective on IOs in order to study the policy impact of IPAs more systematically (see Knill and Bauer, 2016). The proposed perspective is a heuristic scheme that puts administrative tools at the center stage and links them to IO policy-making. Similar to a conceptualization introduced by Hood that views nodality, authority, treasure, and organisation as central government tools (Hood and Margetts, 2007), we suggest focusing on the administrative toolkit for policy-related action available to IPAs. Based on this (broadly understood) perspective, the panel aims to attract scholars from different social science disciplines that study the administrative toolkit in order to conceptualize, describe and explain the policy impact of IPAs.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Jörn Ege - German University of Administrative Sciences Speyer - Germany

Panel Second Chair

Michael Bauer - German University of Administrative Sciences Speyer - Germany

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS

Kim Moloney - Murdoch University - Australia
Ronny Patz - LMU München - Germany**Studying the policy influence of International Public Administrations – A conceptual framework**

Jörn Ege - German University of Administrative Sciences Speyer - Germany

Michael Bauer - German University of Administrative Sciences Speyer - Germany

The Policy Impact of International Financial Regulatory Regimes above the States. New forms of global administrative governance?

Erica Gorbak - University of Buenos Aires-Harvard Law School - Argentina

Resource mobilization strategies and administrative structures in the United Nations system

Ronny Patz - LMU München - Germany

Klaus H Goetz - University of Munich - Germany

Partial Two-Way Mirror: International Organisation Budget Transparency

Kim Moloney - Murdoch University - Australia

An Examination of Institutional Bias in Providers of Legal Advisory Technical Assistance on Selected Trade and Investment Issues: Implications for Developing Countries

Kiyoshi Adachi - National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies - Japan

TO6 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

TO6PO1

Innovation Bureaucracies

✓ If we agree with Mariana Mazzucato's very well-received Entrepreneurial State argument, there have been rarely such innovative organisations as public bureaucracies, at least since World War II. To put it more modestly, public bureaucracies seem to be crucial structural elements of our global innovation engine: inventing the internet and all the 'smart' technologies inside the iPhone are examples of something that hardly any private company has been able to achieve by itself. An at least equally amazing feat was pulling Korea, Taiwan and a few other countries up to the still-small club of highly-developed nations. What we see is that radical and systemic changes in economy and society are often based on complementary technological and social/institutional innovations and the crucial roles of public policies and bureaucracies is to support innovations both in government policies, services, institutions and organisations, and also through policies in firms and industries. Based on the current debates on climate change and energy innovations, it seems obvious that increasing complexities of technological progress and growing global financial, production and innovation inter-dependencies make it even more challenging for single firms and organisations to replicate by themselves what public bureaucracies have helped and can hopefully still help to set in motion. Today's leading city governments are experimenting with self-driving cars, smart grids, blockchain based public ledgers, and so forth – many of these experiments that combine technological and social/institutional innovations will significantly change the way we live. Yet, what are these bureaucracies like, as organisations? How do they work, are there common principles to their successes, or failures?

SESSION 1
Innovation bureaucracies: theory and practice
FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
 [Block B 3 - Auditorium]

DISCUSSANTS | Tutik Rachmawati - Parahyangan Catholic University - Indonesia - Indonesia
 Chin-peng Chu - National Dong Hwa University - Taiwan

Innovation in Australian Local Governments: A snapshot of community engagement practice
 Christensen Helen - University of Technology Sydney - Australia

Grey and Bland? Differences in Innovativeness and Creativeness between Public and Private Sector Employees in Europe.

Wouter van Acker - KU Leuven Public Governance Institute - Belgium

Innovation Bureaucracy: Does the organisation of government matter when promoting innovation?

 Rainer Kattel - Ragnar Nurkse School of Innovation and Governance - Estonia
 Erkki Karo - Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance, Tallinn University of Technology - Estonia

Wolfgang Drechsler - Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance - Estonia

How do public officials provide directionality to breakthrough innovations? The case of the self-driving car policy of the Netherlands

Edgar Salas Gironés - TU Eindhoven - Netherlands

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Wolfgang Drechsler - Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance - Estonia

Panel Second Chair

Pedro Cavalcante - University of Columbia - United States

Panel Third Chair

Erkki Karo - Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance - Estonia

SESSION 2
Innovation bureaucracies in the Asian contexts
FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
 [Block B 3 - Auditorium]

DISCUSSANTS | Wouter van Acker - KU Leuven Public Governance Institute - Belgium
 Christensen Helen - University of Technology Sydney - Australia

Why the Idea of Confucian Public Administration may be well-suited for an Innovation-based Economy

 Wolfgang Drechsler - Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance - Estonia
 Erkki Karo - Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance, Tallinn University of Technology - Estonia

The Effects of Organisational Structure on Innovativeness, Pro-activeness, and Risk-taking in the Korean Public Sector

Hyun Gyu Oh - Republic of Korea (South)

Advancing Public Organisation Performance and Public Excellent Services Through Public Entrepreneurship : A Case Study of Local Governments in Asian context

 Tutik Rachmawati - Parahyangan Catholic University - Indonesia - Indonesia
 Ni Made Eti Widhiari - Parahyangan Catholic University - Indonesia | Christy Natalia Sagala - Parahyangan Catholic University - Indonesia

Ambidexterity of innovation bureaucracies: "change agents" in East Asian innovation bureaucracies

Erkki Karo - Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance, Tallinn University of Technology - Estonia

SESSION 3
Innovation and Public Administration Trends
FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
 [Block B 3 - Auditorium]

DISCUSSANTS | Michelle Morais de Sa e Silva - ENAP - Brazil's National School of Public Administration - Brazil
 Pedro Cavalcante - University of Columbia - United States

Trends in Public Administration post-NPM Era: innovations in the Brazilian federal government

Pedro Cavalcante - University of Columbia - United States

Bridging the Digital Divide through E-governance in Agriculture

Gerald Glenn Panganiban - Korea University - Philippines

Innovation and accountability in health care provision? The ambiguous role of Community Interest Companies in the National Health Service in England.

Shields Jolanta - The University of Manchester - United Kingdom

Towards Digital-era Governance: the Case of the Australian Public Service

Mark Evans - Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra - Australia

Finding the Holes, Filling the Gaps: A Bibliometric Analysis of Expert Expectations on Public Administration Trends and Key Concepts in the Literature

Curry Dion - Swansea University - United Kingdom

TO6PO2

Policy Implementation - The Role of Policy Targets

Implementation studies often conclude that targets' implementation actions differ from formal stated policy. Specifically, that gap is often attributed either to the willingness of targets to comply, following their motivations, attitudes, or preferences. An alternative explanation attributes the gap to targets' capacity to comply, following their awareness and resources, as well as their autonomy to comply (see also Hupe and Hill, 2014; Weaver 2015). Although targets' compliance with policy has a central role in successful implementation, policy noncompliance has been rather ambiguously conceptualized as a behavior incompatible with a policy's objectives (Weaver, 2014), and is rarely discussed as a heterogeneous phenomenon (Gofen, 2013, 2014; Weaver, 2014, 2015). Moreover, studies focus on targets' implementation actions as the dependent variable, while their role in policy change is overlooked (Gofen, 2014).

Targets' non-compliance is often followed by governmental attempts to increase compliance by influencing policy targets' behavior in order to bring it into line with current policy arrangements. Efforts to increase willingness to comply mostly involve incentives and information. Nonetheless, more recently attention is being paid to responsiveness, flexibility, and creativity as key components in enforcement, as well as encouraging policy targets' collaboration and cooperation. Emphasizing the need to consider the capacity to comply, therefore reflecting a more preventive approach to compliance enforcement, scholars have suggested moving from responding to noncompliance after implementation, to attempting to prevent noncompliance already during the policy design stage.

The aim of this panel is therefore twofold. First, it seeks to allow a more nuanced understanding of targets' implementation compliance and implementation noncompliance among various groups of policy targets. Specifically, how to distinguish compliance and noncompliant implementation actions, how to conceptualize and measure compliance /noncompliance, what are the analytic dimensions of compliance/noncompliance, how to increase compliance, and how to prevent noncompliance already during the policy design stage.

Second, the panel seeks to move beyond the convention of implementation compliance as only following policy change. Specifically, policy change literature and implementation literature rarely interrelate: the adoption of a policy often symbolizes the last stage in policy change literature, whereas it is often the starting-point of policy implementation research. In an attempt to link these two scholarly traditions and to emphasize the reciprocal relationship between policy change and implementation compliance, the panel will also focus on studies that refer to targets' implementation actions as the independent variable.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Anat Gofen - Hebrew University - Israel

Panel Second Chair

Robert Kent Weaver - Georgetown University - United States

SESSION 1 Firms and Institutions as Policy Targets

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 5 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Robert Kent Weaver - Georgetown University - United States
Anat Gofen - Hebrew University - Israel

Targets Heterogeneity, Ambiguity-Conflict and Policy Implementation: The Effect of Ownership on China's Corporate Employee Pension Policy Implementation

Lei Guo - The department of public administration in the School of Economics and Management at Tongji University - China

Between Technical Expertise and Wise Counseling: The Role of Law Firms in the Implementation of Anti-Corruption Norms in Singapore

Alain Eloka - Université de Lausanne - Switzerland

Policy targets' compliance with voluntary agreements: a different story?

Simona Torotcoi - Central European University (Budapest, Hungary) - Romania

Missing the target in Swiss "new regional policy": Which factors help to explain the difficulty of addressing private actors as policy target groups?

Stefan Wittwer - University of Bern - Switzerland

Fritz Sager - KPM Center for Public Management at the University of Bern - Switzerland

SESSION 2 Governments and Bureaucrats as Targets

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 5 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Anat Gofen - Hebrew University - Israel
Robert Kent Weaver - Georgetown University - United States

Policy noncompliance and policy change - the case of local government amalgamation

Oddbjørn Bukve - Western Norway University of Applied Sciences - Norway

Performance Measurement, Policy Compliance and Noncompliant Behavior: The "Fatality Quotas" in China's Work Safety Management

Jie Gao - National University of Singapore - Singapore

Gold Monetization in India as a Transformative Policy: A Mixed Method Analysis

Priya Narayanan - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad - India

Balagopal Gopalakrishnan - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad - India

Arvind Sahay - Indian Institute of Management - India

SESSION 3 Individuals as Policy Targets

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 5 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Fritz Sager - KPM Center for Public Management at the University of Bern - Switzerland
Anat Gofen - Hebrew University - Israel

Getting the full picture: an empirical framework for understanding gaps in targets' behaviors.

Olejniczak Karol - EUROREG, University of Warsaw - Poland

Pawel Sliwowski - University of Warsaw, The Centre for European Regional and Local Studies - Poland

Magdalena Roszczynska-Kurasinska - University of Warsaw - Poland

Securing Compliance: the Collective Aspects

Drorit Gassner - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem - Israel

The Government Response to Noncompliance and its Limitation on Primary and Secondary Education in the Lao PDR

Atsuo Sato - The University of Tokyo - Japan

TO6PO3

Violence Prevention Policy and Practices

Preventing violence involves policies that combine public health and public safety. The prevention of violence can involve different methods. There are seven methods accepted by experts as providing evidence that policy makers should consider (Who, 2010). These seven methods include: 1. Developing safe, stable and nurturing relationships between children and their parents and caregivers; 2. Developing life skills in children and adolescents; 3. Reducing the availability and harmful use of alcohol; 4. Reducing access to guns, knives and pesticides; 5. Promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women; 6. Changing cultural and social norms that support violence; 7. Victim identification, care and support programs.

The Violence Prevention Panel seeks to enable presenters to provide examples of how any and all of these seven violence prevention approaches have been implemented and the results. Presenters will be encouraged to share their information in both written and oral reports. The panel will demonstrate that violence prevention is possible to encourage policy makers to adopt strategies to reduce violence in their populations. Violence will be considered as a public health and public safety issue.

Violence takes many forms, including intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child maltreatment, bullying, suicidal behavior, and elder abuse and neglect. These forms of violence are interconnected and often share the same root causes. They can also all take place under one roof, or in a given community or neighborhood and can happen at the same time or at different stages of life (Butchart et al., 2004 & Klevens et al. 2012). Understanding the overlapping causes of violence and the things that can protect people and communities from violence is an objective of this panel. The panel can demonstrate that it is important to address violence in all its forms.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Zigmond Kozicki - University of Detroit Mercy - United States

Panel Second Chair

Stephanie Baiyasi-Kozicki - Central Michigan University - United States

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 2]

Political Economy of development in Post-Independent India and Dominant Castes Demand for Reservation Policy-An Analysis

Dr E Venkatesu - University of Hyderabad - India

What police reports reveal about risks factors to victims, characteristics of perpetrators, and police practice in cases of domestic violence? An analysis of police case files in the United States

Nguyen Anh - University of Texas at Arlington - United States

Peter Lehmann - University of Texas in Arlington - United States

Not Now, Not Ever, Queensland Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy

Faiza El-Higzi - University of Queensland Australia - Australia

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of the United States: an assessment of the effects on intimate partner violence prevention, intervention, and policy implementation.

Nguyen Anh - University of Texas at Arlington - United States

Peter Lehmann - University of Texas in Arlington - United States

Richard Hoefler - University of Texas in Arlington, School of Social Work - United States

Violence is a Public Health Policy Issue

Zigmond Kozicki - University of Detroit Mercy - United States

Stephanie Baiyasi-Kozicki - Central Michigan University - United States

TO6PO4

Implementing Innovation: Theory, Praxis, Policies

✓ The lines between public private management in the field of the provision of services of general interest have become increasingly blurred over the past couple of decades. And yet, most people associate innovative practices with the private sector, whereas change in bureaucracies is thought of in terms of change (not necessarily for the best) or simply reforms. However, the public sector does, indeed, innovate and in fact many innovations were developed as a means of addressing a new kind of wicked problems involving arduous political environments and fragmented jurisdictions and often inadequate resources (Harris and Kinney, 2003; Steelman, 2010; Windrum, 2008). Furthermore, for innovation to flourish, that is, to be implemented successfully, Steelman argues that structural foundations have to be created in order to compete with the ones that the innovations seek to change or replace and create conditions that may foster innovation over time (2010). Here we refer to 'innovation' as the degree that the adoption of programs departs from tradition. The implementation of these means or ends is inherent to the concept of innovation.

In light of serious global issues (such as climate change or the refugee crisis) as well as everyday challenges (such as the effective provision of public goods) affecting local political structures, we seek to open the black box of implementing public sector innovation. This means that our focus is not on the diffusion of innovation, but rather on the implementation of innovative practices. Our departure point is the taxonomy of public sector innovation outlined by Windrum (2008) comprising six types of innovation. The first three have been researched extensively in the private sector and it would be fruitful to examine them further in the public sector. These are (i) service innovation; (ii) service delivery innovation, and (iii) administrative and organisational innovation. The remaining three are: (iv) conceptual innovation, involving the development of new ways of thinking challenging old assumptions; (v) policy innovation as the result of learning resulting in the development of new policy concepts, and (vi) systemic innovation underpinning new ways of interacting with other stakeholders. Researching the implementation of innovation based on this taxonomy allows for the interrogation of actors, institutions and the interactions between them in a variety of substantive policy sectors and country settings, thus having a clear theoretical and empirical added value. The object of this panel is to unpack the drivers and mechanisms fostering different kinds of innovation according the taxonomy above in a variety of policies and institutional contexts.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Evangelia Petridou - Mid-Sweden University - Sweden

Panel Second Chair

Inga Narbutaite Aflaki - Karlstad University - Sweden

Panel Third Chair

Lee Miles - Bournemouth University Disaster Management Centre - United Kingdom

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 2 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Inga Narbutaite Aflaki - Karlstad University - Sweden

Collaboration in Routine Emergency Management: Lessons from Sweden

Jorgen Sparf - Sweden

Evangelia Petridou - Mid-Sweden University - Sweden

Payment by Results and Social Impact Bonds: theory and evidence

Chris Fox - Manchester Metropolitan University - United Kingdom

Kevin Albertson - Manchester Metropolitan University Business School - United Kingdom

Chris O'Leary - Manchester Metropolitan University - United Kingdom

Renegotiating governance via civil society public partnerships? An example from reception of asylum seeking minors in Gothenburg city

Inga Narbutaite Aflaki - Karlstad University - Sweden

Community-Based Elderly Service Innovation in Shanghai

Wei Li - Chinese University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Learning and innovation in the design of rules for the implementation of public policies: The Brazilian experience with rainwater harvesting systems

Vitor Santana - Ministry of Social Development of Brazil - Brazil

TO6PO5

Desk Power: Insights Into Bureaucrats' Autonomy

While we know that bureaucrats who enact policies at the "street-level" or "front-line" of the state hold significant autonomy over their actions, there is still too little attention paid to the potential consequences of this. The literature at least since Lipsky points to the fact that state agents can shape policies through implementation - but do they? Under what circumstances? With what motivation? Similarly, anthropological accounts of bureaucracy point to the fact that discretion and "petty sovereignty" (Butler) can add an "illegible" element of power (Das) that furthers the reach of the executive. But does this influence the effect of policy, or clients' perceptions of the state? This panel seeks to go further than merely pointing to the potential for messy practices on the lower echelons of bureaucracy. Therefore, it invites contributions from scholars who analyse what bureaucrats actually do with their autonomy. By focussing on autonomy in general, the panel seeks to stimulate a broader debate on how bureaucratic activities contradict and reinforce each other and how it potentially effects the actual implementation process itself. This panel is thus open to studies of state agents' practices across national contexts and policy fields.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Tobias Eule - University of Bern - Switzerland

Panel Second Chair

Federica Infantino - University of Oxford/Université Libre de Bruxelles - Belgium

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 3 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS | Tobias Eule - University of Bern - Switzerland

Bureaucrats behaving badly - using administrative traditions to legitimise adherence to old ways

Prudence R Brown - University of Queensland - Australia

Creaming practices at the frontline of welfare-to-work policies : An exploration of social workers' autonomy in a social assistance organisation in Belgium.

Valentine Duhant - Université Libre de Bruxelles, GERME - Belgium

How Street-Level Bureaucrats Become Policy Entrepreneurs: The Case of Urban Renewal in Israel

Nissim Cohen - University of Haifa - Israel

Einat Lavee - University of Haifa - Israel

The implementaion of conditional cash tranfers programs in brazil and mexico: analysing the perceptions of the street level agents towards the educational conditionality

Breyner Oliveira - Fundação Educativa de Radio e TV de Ouro Preto - Brazil

Exploring the Role of Ideas in Street-Level Bureaucracies: The Case of Canada's Compassionate Care Benefits Program.

Francesca Scala - Concordia University - Canada

TO6PO6

Observing the Policy Implementation in the Field: A Closer Look at the Street-Level Bureaucrats

Use of the methodological and conceptual tools of sociology is neither new nor unproductive in public policy analyses. On the contrary, problems in the implementation process of public policies have long been subject to studies of those who come from the tradition of sociology of organisations. Organisational ethnography masterfully demonstrates the distortions between different institutional and hierarchical levels in the implementation of formal decisions. Yet, those who privilege the ethnography of policy implementation remain in minority within the community of public policy analysts.

The difference between the input (decision) and output (delivery of services) can be, on one hand, explained through a top-down approach. The hierarchical levels through which the decision is diffracted are often put forward as explanation, alongside of scarce resources and means. On the other hand, the lower rank participants', or as we now all use as a reflex "the street-level bureaucrats", of policy implementing institutions discretionary power is no secret to the scholarly arena. These participants at the front line do not only shape the organisational rules and norms through daily practices, but also have an active relation with norms. The law or simply organisational rules deviate from the text in the hands of street-level bureaucrats. They determine the quality of services by taking strategic decisions such as speeding up or delaying the process. As any strategic actor of collective action, they make use of their expertise, the advantageous position that allows them to access to critical information, and relations with the organisational task environment.

A closer scrutiny of daily exchanges amongst the lower rank participants, of relations between them and their organisational superiors and with the users of public policies would help understanding the latent dynamics of many other problems that find their place in policy analyses; e.g. horizontal and vertical accountability of implementation processes, the factors that shape public perception of policies, and bottom up reformulation and production of norms and public policies.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Gizemnur Özdiç - Sciences Po Grenoble - France

Panel Second Chair

Manon Pesle - University of Grenoble Alpes and Research Center PACTE - France

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 3 - Lecture]

Street-Level Bureaucrats and Accountability: A case of delegated primary care commissioning in the National Health Services (NHS) in England

Imelda McDermott - University of Manchester - United Kingdom

The street level bureaucrats: the policy-makers of local international actions

Mary Gely - Université Toulouse 1 Capitole - France

The implementation of public policies under the perspective of the street level agents in education: how external evaluations have influenced public schools organisation in Brazil?

Breyner Oliveira - Fundação Educativa de Radio e TV de Ouro Preto - Brazil

The Challenge of Public Participation in Public Policy Implementation: Case Studies of Child Friendly Integrated Public Space (RPTRA) Development Process in DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

Daisy Indira Yasmine - LabSosio FISIP UI - Indonesia

Riena Surayuda - Sociology Department, University of Indonesia - Indonesia

SESSION 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 3 - Lecture]

Individuals or teams as unit of analysis in street-level bureaucracy research

Kim Loyens - Utrecht University - Netherlands

Propensity to be Prosocial: Understanding Street-Level Bureaucrats' Performance through a Public Policy Lens

Shuchi Srinivasan - Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad - India

Ankur Sarin - India

Implementing labour market perspectives through talk - analysing institutional interaction in meeting talk between street level bureaucrats and hard-to-place unemployed

Dorte Caswell - Aalborg University - Denmark

Practising discretion under experimentalism

Lianne Visser - Radboud University - Netherlands

Jan-Kees Helderma - Radboud University, Department of Public Administration and Political Science - Netherlands

TO6PO7

China's Subnational Government Relation and Policy Implementation: In the Shadow of Central-local Paradigm

Central-local relation has long been a foci of research on China's governing system. Many have used this framework to analyze China's policy implementations. (Lieberthal and Oksenberg, 1986; Lampton, 1987; Lieberthal and Lampton, 1992; O'Brien and Li, 1999; Chung, 1995, 2000, etc.; Montinola, Qian, and Weingast, 1995; Xu, 2011, Chen and Kung, 2012; etc.). While the center could be clearly equated with Beijing or the national government, those governing entities referred to as local in current literature, however, could be quite different among themselves. Along the five-level governing pyramid from the center down to province, prefecture, county, and township, all the latter four are literally local. Research on China's central-local relation, in order to make a central-local dichotomy, therefore entails simplification of the dynamics among the subnational governmental entities, either by assuming the subnational dynamics are negligible compared to the central-provincial one, or by assuming the two are similar or even identical. (Chung, 1995)

Both assumptions could be wrong. First, dynamics among subnational entities carries weight in China's policy implementation process. Without a clear division of labor among levels of governments as is in federal countries, China's policy implementation relies heavily on a top-down mandate system. The level to which a policy mandate is followed or defied is to a large extent determined by the extent to which the mandate is effectively forced down level by level. Even the provincial government follows the mandates, the long mandate chain at the subnational levels may cause authority leakage and hence noncompliance behaviors, implicit or explicit, at the implementation frontline. Second, dynamics among subnational government entities should be different from those between the center and provincial government. Take the provincial-prefectural relation as an example, it indeed resembles the central-provincial relation in the sense that provincial governments would mandate prefectural ones of to fulfill certain policy goals, just like the central government to provincial governments.

Recent literature has elaborated the significance and distinctive characteristics of China's subnational politics, and more importantly, how the latter impacts policy implementation. Policy bundling, i.e., bundling unwelcomed policy mandates with popular policy initiatives, has been observed as an instrument provincial governments use to induce better implementation (Kostka and Hobbs, 2012). While some researchers have noticed the strategic cooperation between county and township which produces a win-win situation in policy implementation (Schubert and Ahlers, 2012), others have identified different types of collusive behaviors of the subnational government (Zhou, Lian, et.al. 2013).

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Ciqi Mei - Tsinghua University - China

SESSION 1 Policy and Politics in Subnational China: Trust, Loyalty and Awareness

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 4 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS

Ciqi Mei - Tsinghua University - China

Jiangnan Zhu - The University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Do anticorruption campaigns boost government trust in China?

siqin kang - Hong Kong University of Science and Technology - Hong Kong, (China)

Jiangnan Zhu - The University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Fiscal Decentralization and Political Trust in China

Shengqiao Lin - School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University - China

Duck's paddling: the sub-provincial policy distortion in the Case of China's ESER Policy Implementation

Ciqi Mei - Tsinghua University - China

Shaowei Chen - 21st China Center, UC San Diego - United States

Bureaucratic Discretion and Behavioral Logics of Intermediate Governments

Xiao Shiyang - School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University - China

Beyond bureaucracy: The Effects of Environmental Policy Experimentation on Citizens' Environmental Awareness in Urban China

Yue Guo - Harvard University - United States

Jie Wang - China

Zhilin Liu - Tsinghua University - China

TO6PO9

“Learning from Abroad” and Policy Implementation: Actors, Processes and Effects

✓ This panel proposes to analyze the ways in which learning from abroad shapes policy implementation in local settings. Implementation is the process of learning how to deliver policies (Freeman 2006). What is the role that the exchange with actors pertaining to other organisations, most notably from foreign contexts, plays in local policy implementation? How does exchange happen? Are there transnational arenas in which communities of practitioners gather? Are international and supranational organisations transferring implementation practices or models of ways of doing things? This panel is interested in unpacking such influences to assess whether they are constituted by frames, organisational conditions, local knowledge (Yanow 2004). Its objective is also to question the effects on policy-making on the ground. This panel would like to shift the focus from “transnational administration” (Stone and Ladi 2015) to the effects on policy implementation in national/local settings. This panel aims at unraveling interconnectedness in policy implementation, by following the line of “methodological transnationalism” (Stone and Ladi 2015) and by encouraging “transnational comparisons” (Hassenteufel 2005) privileging continuities rather than discontinuities. The global diffusion of public policy is a well-established field of research (Dobbin, Simmons, Garret 2007). In an attempt at analyzing and explaining the processes involved in the transfer of ideas and policies across countries, Dolowitz and Marsh (2000) have defined policy transfer in terms of diffusion and uses of knowledge. This panel proposes to stretch the concept of policy transfer by applying it at the implementation stage by questioning the diffusion and uses of knowledge about how to put policy into practice and the effects on policy-making on the ground. This panel puts policy implementation first, meaning that it does not treat policy implementation as a test to verify the effectiveness of policy transfer (Stone 1999). It questions the actors, processes and effects of transfer at the implementation stage.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Federica Infantino - University of Oxford/Université Libre de Bruxelles - Belgium

Panel Second Chair

Tobias Eule - University of Bern - Switzerland

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[CJK 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Federica Infantino - University of Oxford/Université Libre de Bruxelles - Belgium

The transfer of careful urban renewal from Berlin to Yangzhou: learning from abroad and its challenges

Giulia Romano - Sciences Po - Paris - France

Urban Diplomacy

Mary Alice Haddad - Wesleyan University - United States

The role of the CEDAW Committee in the implementation of public policies on gender issues. Spain in the face of CEDAW Committee decisions: the case of young girls

Ruth Abril - UCHCEU - Spain

SESSION 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[CJK 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Federica Infantino - University of Oxford/Université Libre de Bruxelles - Belgium

How does the division of labour shape policy implementation in local settings? A comparison between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) projects implementation in the Horn of Afri

Sabine Dini - Université Paris 13 - France

Policy transfer and aid supported-administrative reform in developing countries: The Case of Western Balkans

Artan Karini - The American University (Cairo)/ Carleton University (Ottawa) - United States

New Members and the Basel Committee: International Organisations, Improvements in Capacity and Institutions

Mehmet Kerem Coban - LKYSPP, NUS - Singapore

How do state and non-state actors influence the implementation of national forest moratorium in East Kalimantan, Indonesia?

Reonaldus Reonaldus - Wageningen University

TO7 POLICY DESIGN, POLICY ANALYSIS, EXPERTISE AND EVALUATION

TO7PO1

The Design of Policy and Governance Design: Principles, Practices and Potentials

Living labs, policy experiments, and other ways of 'learning-by-doing' have rapidly gained popularity in the field of public policy. Such practices have in common that they all look for new and innovative solutions for recurring policy problems and want to systematically collect evidence about what policy solutions works. This development is reflected in the rise of "design thinking" in the policy sciences (Howlett, 2014; Bason, 2016; Mintrom & Luetjens, 2016). Design thinking can help to bring in more creativity in policy making, by applying prototyping and experimentation to enable creative learning processes (Crosby et al. 2016) and collaborative innovation. The rise of living labs, field labs, pilot programs in which all kinds of (participatory) design methods are applied, illustrates the increasing attention for this explorative style of policy-making, governance and public service delivery. However the public context in which design-thinking is applied, also raises serious dilemmas and questions (Hillgren et al. 2011).

The objectives of this panel are:

- to explore the principles of applying design-thinking in the worlds of policy-making and governance (what are the main elements of design approaches in this domain, what are the criteria that have to be met)
- to analyse and compare current practices of design approaches for policy-making and governance in order to find out relevant patterns, styles and typologies;
- to investigate the potentials as well as the pitfalls, limitations and normative dilemmas of design-thinking for policy and governance.

With this panel we will contribute to the emerging scientific debate about how to come to new ways of "analysis for policy" and "evidence-based policies" with the support of new ideas about applying abductive reasoning, imagination and divergent thinking. Based upon the panel we will publish a special issue about this topic in a relevant journal in the field.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Arwin Dan Buuren - Erasmus University Rotterdam - Netherlands

Panel Second Chair

Martijn Van der Steen - Netherlands School of Public Administration - Netherlands

Panel Third Chair

Gilberto Capano - Scuola normale superiore - Italy

SESSION 1

The Design of Policy and Governance Design: setting the scene

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 4 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

Gilberto Capano - Scuola normale superiore - Italy
Emma Blomkamp - University of Melbourne - Australia

Applying design methodology in Public Administration. A state of the art.

Margot Hermus - Netherlands
Arwin van Buuren - Erasmus University Rotterdam - Netherlands
William Voorberg - Erasmus University Rotterdam - Netherlands
Victor Bekkers - Erasmus University Dpt. of Public administration and sociology - Netherlands

Policy Design:

B. Guy Peters - University of Pittsburgh - United States
Nenad Rava - Strategic Innovation Lab - Canada

Design Approaches in the Public Sector: Problematisations, Actors and Transformations in the French Administration

Jean-Marc Weller - LISIS - France
Frédérique Pallez - Mines Paris-Tech - France
Emmanuel Coblenz - Institut Supérieur de Gestion, Paris - France

SESSION 2

Practices of Policy and Governance Design

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 4 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

William Voorberg - Erasmus University Rotterdam - Netherlands
Chris Koski - Reed College - United States

Designing social innovation processes for blue-green infrastructures

Arwin van Buuren - Erasmus University Rotterdam - Netherlands
Astrid Molenveld - Netherlands
William Voorberg - Erasmus University Rotterdam - Netherlands

Inter-Organisational Relations and the Implementation Process: An Analysis from the RSBY

Chang Yee Kwan - Singapore
Dayashankar Maurya - T A Pai Management Institute - India

Design parameters for invitational urban governance. Redesigning the Right to Challenge in Rotterdam.

Arwin van Buuren - Erasmus University Rotterdam - Netherlands
Jitske van Popering-Verkerk - Erasmus University of Rotterdam - Netherlands

SESSION 3

Policy and Governance Design: potentials and outlook

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 4 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

B. Guy Peters - University of Pittsburgh - United States
Arwin van Buuren - Erasmus University Rotterdam - Netherlands

Policy Punctuation through Policy Design: Examining the Feedback Effects of Policy Design Changes

Chris Koski - Reed College - United States
Saba Siddiki - Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis - United States

Beyond touchpoints: The role of design in policy making

Erin Entrekin - ThinkPlace - Singapore

Co-Design for Government: magic bullet or magical thinking?

Emma Blomkamp - University of Melbourne - Australia

TO7PO2

Public Policy and Uncertainty

✓ Policies are continually being designed for contexts about which policy-makers often have incomplete or no information at all. For example, in the process of design and formulation of water policy, policy-makers grapple with uncertainties owing to a lack of complete understanding of the complex biophysical, social, economic and political systems affecting and being affected. In addition to addressing current challenges, policy-makers and resource managers need to consider how current and plausible new stressors are likely to change/evolve and impact water resources over longer time horizons in the future, in order to undertake effective anticipatory policy design. In a world that is characterized by increasing uncertainty policy-makers need new approaches and tools for policy design and decision making. The objective of this panel is to review the state-of-the-art in theoretical and empirical research on policy-making under uncertainty.

Some examples exist of application of tools and methodologies to support policy-makers in dealing with uncertainty. However, application and demonstration of various tools to address uncertainty in a policy context often have a rather technical angle and these have yet to be adopted as mainstream tools for policy formulation under uncertainty. A review of the state-of-the-art in theoretical and empirical research in the public policy community can contribute to crossing the bridge from isolated, technical applications to inclusion of uncertainty tools and approaches in the broader policy-making context and theories.

Organizing a panel on this topic is highly relevant as developing policies under uncertainty has now become a matter of considerable urgency in Asian deltaic megacities, which face multiple pressure in areas such as water, energy and human development. It is also relevant for other developed and developing urban and rural areas. Indeed, in highly inter-connected systems, extreme events can easily cascade.

ICPP 2017 in Singapore provides an excellent opportunity to connect regional research and practice in policy-making relative to uncertainty with the global research community.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Joost Buurman - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Olivia Jensen - National University of Singapore LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 2 - 1]

The nine lives of uncertainty in decision-making about complex governance issues

Dewulf Art - Wageningen University - Netherlands

Biesbroek Robbert - Wageningen University & Research - Netherlands

A framework to analyze the complex dynamic delta system for adaptive decision making in Bangladesh

Bhuiya Md Tamim Al Hossain - Utrecht University - Bangladesh

Umme Kulsum - Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands and Institute of Water and Flood

Management, Bangladesh - Bangladesh

Jos Timmermans - Delft University of Technology - Netherlands

Sea-level rise a game changer for public policy?

Judy Lawrence - NZ CLimate Change Research Institute - New Zealand

TO7PO3

Expertise and Evidence in Public Policy

✓ The 'evidence-based policy' movement has argued that systematic use of best-available evidence is the major route to improved policy and program outcomes. While supporting the laudable goals of public policy effectiveness, skeptics point to the highly selective and politicized use of evidence in much policymaking.

Scientific expertise can clearly play important roles in many policy debates, and there is international interest in the relationship between expert knowledge and the concerns of policymakers, public managers and issue-advocates. Increasing efforts within the policy bureaucracy have focused on promoting more evidence-informed policies and evaluations within specific policy areas (e.g. education, healthcare, social welfare, crime reduction). In the academic sector, theories about science-led or expert-informed policymaking continue to be developed and debated. Academic researchers have also attempted to develop conceptual schemas to facilitate comparisons across cases and countries. Researchers are tackling more systematically the puzzles about how expertise and research are utilized in different policy areas, and across different policymaking processes and institutional settings. The interplay between use of expert evidence and the institutional settings of decision-making provides a range of opportunities and constraints for 'taking evidence seriously' in policy development and program review. The obstacles and constraints to greater adoption of expert knowledge are well-known. These include the politicized context of policy debates and governmental commitments, the search for political compromises, mismatches between the cycles of policymaking and scientific discovery, low awareness of evaluation findings on the part of public officials, and ineffective communication by researchers and other experts. In response to these challenges, various "bridging" and "brokering" strategies have emerged to promote closer linkages.

This panel provides a forum for developing and sharing case studies and comparative research experience concerning the relationships between expertise, research, policy and practice. These issues run across many different policy problems, institutional settings, and national boundaries.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Brian Head - *University of Queensland - Australia*

Panel Second Chair

Erik Baekkeskov - *University of Melbourne - Australia*

Panel Third Chair

Justin Parkhurst - *London School of Economics and Political Science - United Kingdom*

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 2]

Trends in evidence-informed policymaking: political and institutional limitations

Brian Head - *University of Queensland - Australia*

Is Designing Evidence-based Evaluation for Deliberative Democracy Possible?: An Impossibility Result and the

Proposal of the Issue-specific Theories of Deliberation

Ryota Sakai - *Waseda University - Japan*

Nudges and evidence based policy: Fertile ground?

Colette Einfeld - *Australia*

Science-Led Policy-Making: is actual evidence-based policy best explained by epistemic consensus or by national ideational trajectories?

Erik Baekkeskov - *University of Melbourne - Australia*

SESSION 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30

[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 2]

Strengthening the expert review process: a case study of the WHO's global malaria programme

Bianca DSouza - *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine - United Kingdom*Justin Parkhurst - *London School of Economics and Political Science - United Kingdom*

Experiment-based policy making in France: political use of science and practices-based knowledges

Agathe Devaux-Spatarakis - *France*

Inquiring with evidence: how contemporary public inquiries bring evidence to policy

Sue Regan - *Australia*

The Big Bad Wolf's View: The Evaluation Clients' Perspective on Independence of Evaluations

Susanne Hadorn - *Center of competence for public management, University of Bern - Switzerland*Lyn Pleger - *Center of Competence for Public Management, University of Bern - Switzerland*

TO7PO4

The Rise of Policy Labs

Governments around the world have been experimenting with policy design and seeking innovative approaches, as they try to increase the value for money they get from their limited funds, while simultaneously addressing intractable policy problems. In recent years, governmental interest in innovation, experimentation and measurement has spawned a multitude of policy design labs and government innovation teams. These 'policy labs' take a variety of forms, applying different methods and focusing on a range of issues – sometimes developing a high profile (e.g. Denmark's MindLab), and at other times disappearing not long after they emerge (e.g. Australia's DesignGov). Despite their differences, policy labs predominantly draw on and reflect contemporary interest in behavioural insights, design thinking and evidence-based policy making, and there is a growing body of grey literature describing and promoting policy labs. Some are located within government; and some are autonomous but sponsored by government, not-for-profit organisations, or some combination of both. Others are located within universities. Some appear to be 're-branded' units, while others are clearly new initiatives. And while some specialise in particular policy sectors, others have a very broad area of interest. Yet there is still relatively little academic research on the specific form, practices and influences of these 'innovative' policy-making/evaluating units. If policy labs are themselves experimental, what are we learning from these experiments in policy design?

This panel aims to better understand the emergence and spread of the policy lab as a distinct institutional form, as well as the particular concepts and methods being applied and promoted by these units, and their influence on policy design, implementation and evaluation.

We propose a panel that sheds light on the following questions, among others:

What explanations are there for this rise in policy labs?

Where do policy labs come from? To what extent are they an example of policy transfer or an instrument constituency?

What forms of knowledge and expertise do policy labs draw on and promote?

What methods and tools are they using?

How do policy labs interact with existing institutions and interests?

Are there particular institutional locations, models of governance or policy realms in which policy labs thrive?

What impacts are policy labs having on policy processes and outcomes?

The aim of the panel is to bring together researchers from diverse disciplines and geographic locations with a common interest in understanding the origins, practices and impacts of policy labs.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Emma Blomkamp - University of Melbourne - Australia

Panel Second Chair

Jenny Lewis - University of Melbourne - Australia

Panel Third Chair

Michael Howlett - Simon Fraser University - Canada

SESSION 1 Policy Labs and Public Policy I: Crafting New Approaches to Old Problems?

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Jenny Lewis - University of Melbourne - Australia

Mapping and evaluating behaviour-change policy innovation agendas

Brian Head - University of Queensland - Australia

The Rise of the Behavioural Insights Team: A Research Agenda

Sarah Ball - Institute for Social Science Research, University of Queensland - Australia

Public innovation labs caught between a rock and a hard place: to randomize or to experiment?

Rainer Kattel - Ragnar Nurkse School of Innovation and Governance - Estonia

Veiko Lember - Ragnar Nurkse School of Innovation and Governance - Estonia

Piret Tonurist - OECD - France

The craft of Policy Labs: an overview of methods applied for development and testing of policy solutions.

Olejniczak Karol - EUROREG, University of Warsaw - Poland

Sylvia Borkowska-Waszak - University of Strathclyde, European Policies Research Centre - United Kingdom

Anna Domaradzka - Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw - Poland

Yaerin Park - George Washington University - United States

SESSION 2 Policy Labs and Public Policy II: Experiences on the Street

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Olejniczak Karol - EUROREG, University of Warsaw - Poland

Lab or No-Lab? Exploring institutional trajectories of public innovation teams

Emmanuel Coblenca - Institut Supérieur de Gestion, Paris - France

Frédérique Pallez - Mines Paris-Tech - France

Elsa Vivant - France

Jean-Marc Weller - LISIS - France

Everybody else is doing it so why don't we? Analysing the rise of the policy lab

Emma Blomkamp - University of Melbourne - Australia

McGann Michael - University of Melbourne - Australia

Jenny Lewis - University of Melbourne - Australia

Public Innovation Design in Chile: The Governmental Lab experience

Oriana Piffre - Universidad Central de Chile - Chile

Ximena Soto - Laboratorio de Gobierno - Chile

Note: This Panel is eligible for the GCPSE (UNDP) Grant.

TO7PO6

Evidence-based Policy Making and Policy Evaluation

✓ The objective of this panel is to develop stronger relations between evaluation research and public policy analysis while recognising the differences between the two sub-disciplines (Geva-May and Pal; Weiss). The panel seeks to facilitate evaluation by taking advantage of policy process studies to improve how decision-makers use policy.

In the last decades, evaluation scholars have placed emphasis and much effort on the debates around methodologies; the discussions concerning qualitative and quantitative approaches appear to have been put aside, and efforts now focus on the complexity of policies using mixed methods.

In any case, the policy evaluation literature –oriented to both policymaking and knowledge development (Mark and Henry) often seems to lack systematic connections and exchanges with the researches of the different policy analysis fields, for example, the studies devoted to the analysis of policy change, policy design and instruments, and policy implementation.

With the aim to develop a fruitful integration between these two orientations, the panel wants to deepen the themes that can be eventually discussed in different workshops.

Scientific Relevance

The debate on 'Evidence-based policy' underlines the issue concerning the role of social science in supporting the policy-making processes and the design of public programmes.

The thoughts of many scholars are often translated into methodological terms, and their conclusions oriented toward the adoption of approaches that improve the reliability of the causal inferences that sustain the attribution of an outcome to a programme. Preference for RCT designs is quite often the result. Indeed, we need to sustain wider pluralism and expansion in the use of social science techniques in evaluation (Stoker and Evans; Bastow et al.). For example, it is obviously important to collect evidence on 'what works' relative to public programmes. At the same time, however, policy makers and citizens are interested in the transferability issue, i.e. the effectiveness of a programme if implemented in a different site. Subsequently, in addition to the question 'what works?' we need to address other issues such as 'what works, for whom, and in what context', the mechanisms at the base of observed changes, the reasons for the success of the winners and the failure of the losers, the implementation gaps, etc. (Pawson).

Evidence-based policy represents a challenge for policy evaluation because it underlines the impact of evaluation studies on decision-makers.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Giancarlo Vecchi - Politecnico di Milano - Italy

Panel Second Chair

Hiroko Kudo - Chuo University, Faculty of Law - Japan

Panel Third Chair

Mita Marra - University of Salerno - Italy

SESSION 1

Evidence-Based Policy Making: Evaluation and Methodological Challenges

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 4 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Giancarlo Vecchi - Politecnico di Milano - Italy

Toward better use of the evaluation evidences in public polices: The MORE project
dominika wojtowicz - Kozminski University - Poland

Making Policy while you do not have any Evidences - How to deal with scientific and technical uncertainty

Hiroko Kudo - Chuo University, Faculty of Law - Japan

Can evaluations really contribute to evidence-based policy making at government level? - the case of the French Government Modernisation Evaluations of public policies (2012-2016).

Thomas Delahais - Quadrant Conseil - France

Clément Lacouette-Fougere - SGMAP Prime minister's office - France

Evaluating personalisation programmes: methodological challenges

Chris Fox - Manchester Metropolitan University - United Kingdom

SESSION 2

Evaluation and Evidences in Public Policies

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 4 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Hiroko Kudo - Chuo University, Faculty of Law - Japan

Maximising Evidence-Informed Change in Complex Policy Systems: Lessons from Africa and Asia

Fanie Cloete - University of Stellenbosch - South Africa

Ontologies, Theories and Methodology in the Evaluation Research Debate. Dealing with the evidence-based policy making challenges

Giancarlo Vecchi - Politecnico di Milano - Italy

Evidence-based Policy and Classifying Public Policy

Kazuya Sugitani - Kyoto University - Japan

A Systematic Review of Empirical Studies of Essential Medicines Policy in China: Implications for Evidence-Based Policy Making (EBPM) in Developing Countries

Xun Wu - Hong Kong University of Science and Technology - Hong Kong, (China)

Lili Li - National University of Singapore - Singapore

Qian Jiwei - East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore - Singapore

SESSION 3

Policy Sectors, Evaluation and Evidences

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 4 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Giancarlo Vecchi - Politecnico di Milano - Italy
Hiroko Kudo - Chuo University, Faculty of Law - Japan

The Affordable Care Act's Excise Taxes: Impact on Medical Device Manufacturers

Ngoc Dao - Indiana University - United States

Embedding impact assessment in policy making. The case of Flanders-Belgium: developments, difficulties and challenges.

Jan De Mulder - PermRep Belgium/Flanders to EU / Public Governance department - Belgium

The Impact of a Universal Free School Lunch Program on Students' Health and School Life

Jung Haeil - Department of Public Administration, Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)

Dahye Kim - Republic of Korea (South)

Low carbon urban strategies: an investigation of 124 european cities

Edoardo Croci - IEFÉ - Università Bocconi - Italy

TO7PO7

Policy Advice and Policy Advocacy in China

As topics intensely discussed since the 1960s, policy advice and policy advocacy have been the essential topics in public policy and political life in Western liberal democracies. It has been traditionally believed that policy advice and advocacy are insufficient and inefficient in China. Since 2013 the Chinese top leadership has started to officially promote the establishment of "New Style Think Tanks with Chinese Characteristics". In this context, think tanks, and other related intellectual organisations, have been a hot topic in China. Recently, policy advice and advocacy have become less politically sensitive than before. However, the mechanisms and dynamics need to be further explored. What are the strategies and methods these policy actors use to promote policy ideas? What are the reasons and consequences of policy advice and policy advocacy in China? What are the determining factors that facilitate or obstruct the success of policy advice and advocacy in China? Empirical quantitative and qualitative researches on this topic are welcome in the panel.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Xufeng Zhu - Tsinghua University - China

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Block B 3 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS | Xun Wu - Hong Kong University of Science and Technology - Hong Kong, (China)

How does policy advocacy drive a major policy change in an authoritarian regime? The case of national birth control policy in China (1980-2015)

Wei Li - Chinese University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Wilson Wai Ho Wong - The Chinese University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

China's advocacy groups activities: overview of groups' inside and outside lobbying strategies

Emina Popovic - Freie Universitaet Berlin - Germany

The problems of modern heritage conservation in China: evidence of policy implementation gaps from Guangzhou

Pui Yi Angela Lee - The University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Y.S. Frederick Lee - The University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Embracing Scientific Decision Making: The Rise of Think Tank Policy in China

Xufeng Zhu - Tsinghua University - China

TO7PO8

The Accountability and Legitimacy of Knowledge Expert in Policy Making

✓ The role of experts and the legitimacy of expertise in public policy are in question. Established relationships between politicians, experts and citizens are breaking down as communities lose faith in the core institutions and practices of governance. Academics have devoted much attention to the reimagining of governance institutions and the practices of governing but have paid less attention to the role of experts and expertise in those institutions and practices. This panel will address that gap, focusing on the relationship between expertise and legitimacy.

Experts play a central role in society as they provide the bridge between specialist understanding and citizen acceptance. Questioning expertise means understanding the nature of its legitimacy in the process of policy making. What determines the (input) legitimacy of experts to open up and animate the debate? What determines the (output) legitimacy through expertise to validate a public decision and close the debate? How expertise is made accountable? This panel aims to identify the determinants (political, social, economic, organisational, historical, technological or other) of the legitimacy of expert knowledge, by analysing the conditions in which independent knowledge is created and communicated and examining the role of institutions and actors in supporting or limiting legitimacy.

These issues are highly relevant in a situation of concomitant distrust in expertise and public policies, and are fed by a widening gap between scientific and human progress: while scientific advances and innovation are accelerating, populism constitutes a major social risk for democracies. Recently, the authority and legitimacy of experts have been eroded by some high profile policy failures. This panel aims to understand the sources of these failures. Explanations might be both endogenous and exogenous to the activity of experts, since for policy-making, the legitimate provision of expertise requires both responsible agents and a vigilant principal (Jasanoff, 2003).

In a context of the reduction of public research budgets and research privatisation, potential conflicts of interest can compromise independent expertise and its accountability. Moreover, the lack of transparency and traceability in the collection, accumulation and modification of data are problematic when science becomes more data driven. When do experts behave opportunistically, how can this be detected, and who monitors experts? Finally, in the current environment of 'post-truth politics', we need to better understand how new social risks (such as inequalities and populism) interact with expertise, generating doubts about and providing alternatives to expert knowledge.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Jon Pierre - *Dept of Political Science, University of Gothenburg - Sweden*

Panel Second Chair

Helen Sullivan - *Australia National University - Australia*

SESSION 1

Legitimacy and accountability of knowledge experts in policy making

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[CJK 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Anders Esmark - *ae@ifs.ku.dk - University of Copenhagen - Denmark*

Policy evidence and expertise in contemporary parliamentary committees

Carolyn Hendriks - *Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU - Australia*

Sue Regan - *Australia*

Scientific Ignorance and Public Inaction: How Scientific Expertise Builds the Non-Problem of Occupational Health

Henry Emmanuel - *Université Paris-Dauphine, PSL Research University - France*

Policy Punctuation or Politics As Usual?: The Congressional Dynamics of Science and Technology Policy

Renee Johnson - *Rhodes College - United States*

Erin Dolgoy - *Rhodes College - United States*

SESSION 2

The legitimacy and accountability of knowledge expert in policy making

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[CJK 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Carolyn Hendriks - *Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU - Australia*

The Role and Influence of Independent Policy Experts in Public Policy Making in Nondemocratic States: The Case of Human Trafficking Legislation in Post-Soviet States

Elena Maltseva - *University of Windsor - Canada*

We're all managers now: Ideas, expertise, and management consultants

Martin Bortz - *University of Melbourne - Australia*

The legitimacy of expert knowledge: the case of the Notre-Dame-Des-Landes airport project

Dounia Khallouki - *ENTPE - France*

Technocracy revisited. Reasserting democracy against connectivity, reflexivity and accountability

Anders Esmark - *University of Copenhagen - Denmark*

TO7P12

Public-Private Partnerships as Public Policy

✓ The growing literature on PPPs has greatly advanced our understanding of the factors that contribute to the successful contracting of PPPs (for example, reviews of critical success factors by Osei-Kyei and Chan 2015 and Ke et al 2009), variables affecting the stability and longevity of individual contracts (Marcelo & House 2016) and the assessment of the 'value for money' of infrastructure procurement through PPP (Mwangi 2016). Theoretical advances in agency theory have informed contract and auction design (see Iossa & Martimort 2015, for a recent extension to a rich literature on the topic). The unit of analysis in much of this literature is the individual contract, with PPP often defined implicitly as a procurement method, and 'success' construed within the confines of contract terms. While such an approach has yielded interesting and useful results for contract design, tendering etc., it is only one facet of PPP as public policy.

PPP may also be conceived more broadly as a policy instrument employed to achieve particular policy objectives at the sector, regional or national level. Framing PPP as a policy instrument in this way implies that a different approach to evaluation is needed that takes into account several modes of 'success,' including process, goal attainment, distributional outcomes and political consequences (Newman 2014). A growing body of literature on accountability and governance of PPPs draws attention to the challenges of ensuring that PPPs are consistent with mechanisms of democratic accountability (Willems and van Dooren 2016).

In evaluating PPP as public policy, it is necessary to shift the focus from the individual project to the assessment of the impact of PPP on an entire sector, region or country. This shift in perspective raises many new questions, for example about the level of effective competition in PPP procurement, and in the cumulative liabilities of governments engaging in large multi-sector PPP programmes.

This panel seeks to deepen our understanding of PPP as an instrument of public policy and to contribute to the elaboration of meaningful evaluation frameworks for PPP in these terms. The maturation of PPP programmes in the UK, Australia and other pioneers provides an opportunity for evaluation and to draw out lessons for countries that have recently embarked on PPP more recently.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Olivia Jensen - National University of Singapore LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

SESSION 1

Public-Private Partnerships as Public Policy

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Xun Wu - Hong Kong University of Science and Technology - Hong Kong, (China)
Olivia Jensen - National University of Singapore LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

Public-Private Partnership: Empirical Findings in Infrastructure Projects

Matthias Redlich - Competence Centre for Infrastructure at the Institute of Public Finance and Public Management - Germany

'Get what you pay for': The story underneath remunicipalizations in the water sector

Simon Porcher - Sorbonne Business School - France
Stéphane SAUSSIER - Sorbonne Business School - France
Marion Chabrost - Paris school of Economics - France

Cross-sectoral evaluation systems and transformational PPP programs in Latin America: the case of Chile and Peru

Alvaro Artigas - Sciences Po Paris - France

Factors Influencing the Performance of a Public Private Partnership in the Digital Services

Wahid Abdallah - BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD) - Bangladesh

The Rise and Fall (?) of Public-Private Partnerships in Israel's Local Government

Eran Razin - The Hebrew University - Israel

TO7P13

Think-tanks in Action: A Comparative Perspective

✓ In the past thirty years, think-tanks have attracted considerable attention within public debate and academia. Within the social and political sciences academics have attempted to classify these organisations, trace their development in specific polities, and understand their role and impact on party politics and public policy.

Though important, this scholarship has overlooked two key areas of research. First, the wider literature tends to neglect how think-tanks conduct their daily activities and make knowledge claims (McLevey, 2014). Secondly, researchers have often failed to investigate intellectual life within think-tanks, and have tended to present a simplistic image of the expert-cum-political advisor, or the elite puppet (Medvetz, 2012). This is due, in part, to previous scholarship's cursory appreciation of the interstitial location of think-tanks between academia, the media, business, and politics. As such, we concur with Plehwe's observation that think-tanks remain "the most arcane and least understood" aspect of the policy-interest nexus (Plehwe, 2014, p. 108).

In response, this panel's prime objective is to facilitate deeper reflections on the hybrid mode of intellectualism associated with think-tanks. Our session's second objective is to stimulate research which focusses on the actual practices of think-tanks. Such an approach has invigorated research within the sociology of knowledge (Camic, Gross & Lamont, 2011), and we expect to encourage similar developments within the field of think-tank studies. Concomitantly, our third objective is to act as a hub for interdisciplinary learning, bringing together contributions from across the social and political sciences as well as science and technology studies.

Finally, this panel will make a significant contribution to the comparative study of knowledge regimes (Campbell & Pedersen, 2011). Think-tanks operate across the globe, yet the knowledge regime literature has tended to concentrate on a select group of Euro-American polities. This panel seeks contributions from the developing world alongside those from developed/Anglo-American studies. Secondly, the distinct focus on think-tanks and their intellectual practices in action is novel approach, as studies of regimes have predominantly taken a historical perspective. In sum, we aim to expand the scholarly understanding of knowledge regimes by illuminating how policy-knowledge actors, in this case think-tanks, navigate their institutional landscape, and how this landscape shapes their practice.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Jordan Tchilingirian - University of Bath, Department of Social and Policy Sciences - United Kingdom

Panel Second Chair

Marcos Gonzalez Hernando - University of Cambridge - United Kingdom

Panel Third Chair

Enrique Mendizabal - On Think Tanks - United Kingdom

SESSION 1

Think-tank traditions and knowledge regimes

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 4 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS

Jordan Tchilingirian - University of Bath, Department of Social and Policy Sciences - United Kingdom

Exploring the policy-social science nexus through the history of Chilean think tanks

Marcos Gonzalez Hernando - University of Cambridge - United Kingdom

Think tanks in different political systems: A comparative study of British and Iranian policy think tanks

Seyed Mohamad Sadegh Emamian - Sharif University of Technology - Iran

Does Revolving Door Matter? The Effects of Job Mobility on Think Tanks in China

Xufeng Zhu - Tsinghua University - China

SESSION 2

'Think-tankery': the work of think-tanks and think-tank intellectuals

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 4 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS

Marcos Gonzalez Hernando - University of Cambridge - United Kingdom
Jordan Tchilingirian - University of Bath, Department of Social and Policy Sciences - United Kingdom

Think Tanks and Public Policy: Building Bridges or Creative Destruction? A practitioner's account

Ali Salman - IDEAS - Malaysia

Evaluating Public Policy in Brazil: bridging the gap between university and government

Aline Hellmann - Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS - Brazil

Think tank for educational policy: Bridging the missing link of MOE and NAER in Taiwan

Yi-Hua Lai - National Chengchi University, Taiwan(R.O.C.) - Taiwan

TO7P14

Policy Evaluation in Performance Regimes: A Comparative Perspective

Given the cutback and austerity of public finance around the world, governments are required by the public to improve policy performance. Public policies in various domains have been increasingly subject to external scrutiny and public accountability to retain social legitimacy and citizen trust. Public money is strictly supervised in developed democracies, and public projects and programs are also under similar control in less developed countries, either democratic or authoritarian. Policies and programs are not only evaluated in traditional mandatory and top down approach, but are also monitored by external and third-party entities including community groups, media, non-profit organisations, research institutions, and international organisations.

Policy evaluation is not isolated, but rather embedded in institutional contexts. In this regard, it is imperative to examine policy evaluation in performance regimes, which "refer not just to the practices of measuring and managing performance indicators but also to capture the embedded nature of these practices in almost all aspects of contemporary governance." (Moynihan, et al., 2011: i141). The conflict values and goals, blurring boundaries and hybrid forms of organizing, as well as increasingly complicated and multiplied policy problems, make it methodologically challenging to measure and manage policy performance. Government agencies, private sectors, and non-profit organisations involved in policy implementation also strategically respond to performance regimes, which result in gaming, cheating, manipulation, goal displacement, and other unintended consequences.

Despite the fact that policy evaluation is performance-oriented and result-centric, public sectors in different countries and regions have developed distinct approaches due to different cultural, political, and social contexts. These approaches are rather different, but may share similar underpinning values and rationales. It is thus meaningful to examine and compare policy evaluations in different countries and regions. In this proposed panel, we call for submissions studying policy evaluation in performance regimes from a comparative perspective. Key research questions include: How do performance regimes affect policy evaluation approaches and instruments? What role do third-party entities play in policy evaluation? What can policy experts learn from policy evaluation practices in other countries and regions? In this proposed panel, we aim to gather the scholars in this field to exchange ideas and evidence concerning policy evaluation in different performance regimes across the world.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Liang Ma - Renmin University of China - China

Panel Second Chair

Bo Yan - Xi'an Jiaotong University - China

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 5 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Elaine Yi Lu - City University of New York - United States

Impact of Performance Regime on Local Government Policy Evaluation in Indonesia

Meita Ahadiyah Kartikaningsih - National Institute of Public Administration - Indonesia

Aldhino Niki Mancer - National Institute of Public Administration Republic of Indonesia - Indonesia

Roles of third party entities in enhancing participatory approach and capacity building of policy evaluation in Malaysia

Rafidah Mohamed Hashim - Universiti Teknologi Mara (UITM) - Malaysia

Jasmine Ahmad - Universiti Teknologi Mara (UITM) - Malaysia

Evaluation for accountability or improvement?: A cross-country comparison of performance regimes

Liang Ma - Renmin University of China - China

SESSION 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 5 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Elaine Yi Lu - City University of New York - United States

Does the Local Government Follow the Strategic Intention of the Central Government in China? A Comparative Social Network Analysis of the Implementation of the Mass Innovation and Entrepreneurship Policies

Bo Yan - Xi'an Jiaotong University - China

Wei Li - Chinese University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Can the US Keep the PACE? A Natural Experiment in Accelerating the Growth of Solar Electricity

Nadia Ameli - University College London, Institute for Sustainable Resources - United Kingdom

An international comparative study of competitive advantages in convergent science fields

Fang Xu - Institute of Science and Development - China

Granting Urban Residency to Rural Migrant Workers in China: Who Wins and Who Loses?

Wei Yifang - Institute of Social Development, National Development and Reform Commission - China

Gu Yan - Institute of Social Development, National Development and Reform Commission - China

TO8 POLICY DISCOURSE AND CRITICAL POLICY RESEARCH

TO8PO2

Postmodern Strategies for Enhanced Environmental Policymaking

✓ Much of the existing literature on discursive politics centers on understanding the underlying ideologies, values and motives that impact worldviews and subsequently influence stakeholder behaviour. Far less research has extended this avenue of inquiry to the design of strategies to harness divergent views for enhanced policymaking. In environmental governance this is of applied exigence, as we collectively endeavour to realign resource usage for more sustainable results.

The objectives of this panel theme are to:

1. Encourage the extension of discursive insights to applied strategies for policymaking.
2. Encourage discussion of applied viability of discursive theory across contexts.
3. Explore the links between postmodern theory and network theory.
4. Share applied insights and consider how experiences can feed into theory development.

This type of research benefits greatly from the broad thematic treatment that this panel theme represents because conflating theoretical perspectives and connecting cross-disciplinary researchers from the social sciences will help spur innovation in theory development.

In environmental policy fields, we are witnessing the emergence of amplifying polarization between factions of stakeholders. Yet, given the complexities of most public policy challenges, discourse is essential for ensuring a policy process that is inclusive, comprehensive and holistic. Failure to achieve this engenders solutions that give rise to new problems and new ideological conflicts. Postmodern narratives within this thematic area center on the challenges of engendering shared understanding and negotiated compromise through discourse. Within this context, the aim within this panel theme is to enhance understanding of postmodern principles and explore strategies for creating sustainable policy informed by multi-stakeholder input. Papers centering on the nexus between policymaking and social constructivism, discourse analysis, policy narratives, advocacy coalitions or network collaboration are sought in areas related to energy policy, water policy, collaborative environmental projects, resource conservation policy etc.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Scott Valentine - LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

SESSION 1 Shaping Minds and Public Perception

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Frank Fischer - University of Kassel and Rutgers University - Germany

Challenging the Discourse of Magical Thinking and Individual Responsibility in Environmental Policymaking

Michael Maniates - Yale-NUS College - Singapore

Shaping Perceptions, Winning Hearts: Japan's Strategic Construction of Nuclear Power Support

Scott Valentine - LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

Is Renewable energy still a green issue? Renewable energy visions in an ecological modernisation age

Giorel Curran - Griffith University - Australia

Climate (in)action: public attitudes and problems of persuasion in New Zealand

Skilling Peter - Auckland University of Technology - New Zealand

TO8PO4

Theory and Practice of Deliberative Policy Analysis

Deliberative policy analysis (briefly DPA) might be one of the most prominent developments in the post-positivist policy movement (Fischer and Forester 1993; Fischer and Gottweis 2012). Since the book edited by Hajer and Wagenaar (2003), DPA has greatly progressed in theory development and pilot practice. However, it is still not widely recognised in the policy community (Li, 2015). Drawing on well-developed public deliberation techniques, DPA can grow into an influential alternative policy analysis mode. This proposed panel aims to revisit and reflect on the theoretical and practical issues of DPA, outline the challenges ahead, and discuss future directions. The panel invites papers relevant to the DPA approach, including but not limited to the following subtopics:

- (1) Theoretical foundations of deliberative policy analysis
- (2) Relationships between DPA, mainstream positivist policy analysis, and other post-positivist policy analysis approaches
- (3) DPA and relevant fields, such as public deliberation and conflict resolution
- (4) The roles of and interactions between policy experts, deliberative analysts, involved stakeholders, lay citizens, and policy makers
- (5) Organisational issues and procedures of DPA
- (6) DPA case study
- (7) DPA development in a specific country or a region
- (8) Review essays of DPA
- (9) Theoretical or practical challenges of DPA
- (10) Critical study of DPA

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Ya Li - School of Public Administration, Beihang University - China

SESSION 1 Theory and Practice of Deliberative Policy Analysis

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Hendrik Wagenaar - University of Sheffield - United Kingdom

Unpacking forms of knowledge in policy deliberation: Analytical insights from policies coping with disasters in Thailand

Piyapong Boossabong - College of Politics and Governance, Mahasarakham University - Thailand

The promise and challenge of deliberative policy analysis

Ya Li - School of Public Administration, Beihang University - China

Deliberating Community Radio: Narratives of Policies and Praxis from South Asia

Preeti Raghunath - University of Hyderabad - India

Three Frameworks for Integrating Interpretive Inquiry with Deliberative Policy Analysis

Jianzi He - Department of Political Science at the Ohio State University - United States

Ya Li - School of Public Administration, Beihang University - China

TO8PO5

Corporations and Think Tanks: Knowledge Utilization Beyond Political Technocracy

✓ The critical examination of political dimensions of expert knowledge has been an important pillar of the argumentative turn literature. The founding volume contained a chapter by Fischer (1993), which explained the relevance of think tanks for the succession of and competition between political technocracies in the United States. Less attention has been paid to the socio-economic background and the social co-production of think tank based expertise (but compare Medvetz 2010 on early think tanks, Jane Meyer's 2016 "Dark Money" on recent influence). The literature on think tanks in any case can be strengthened if we explore the relationship between corporations and think tanks systematically including the place of commercial think tanks and non-commercial efforts of such think tanks that overlap with consulting business, the roles of think tanks in corporate lobby efforts at different levels (company, groups of businesses, industries etc.). More insights need to be gained with regard to the various ways in which corporations influence think tanks (funding, project finance, board membership, revolving door practices, networks etc.)

Surprisingly, the role of corporations has not been sufficiently focused on in critical think tank studies so far in particular outside the United States. In light of recent reports on the role of even highly respected think tanks like Brookings for corporate lobby efforts (NYT 7.8.2016), the well-known strategies of oil companies like Exxon to use free market think tanks to nourish climate change skepticism, or the ways in which soft drink giants employ think tanks in their effort to prevent public health measures we can speak of a growing need to more closely study the links between political and corporate technocracy. The panel invites scholars to submit papers that explore the broad range and complexity of the corporate think tank nexus at the level of individual corporations, groups of companies or industries, nationally and internationally. Apart from the role of think tanks as corporate lobby tools papers will be considered inter alia that address the role of think tanks for broader firm strategies (e.g. the pro-bono research consulting firms or the future studies of re-insurance companies), or broader corporate strategies (e.g. free market campaigns, austerity perspectives), the variety of think tank efforts financed (and directed to greater or lesser extent) by corporations, the diverse links between corporations and think tanks (like board membership, revolving doors etc.), or the relations between corporations and different types of think tanks (like academic, partisan, commercial, political party, advocacy etc.).

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Dieter Plehwe - Berlin Social Science Research Center (WZB) - Germany

SESSION 1

Corporations and Think Tanks

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 1]

Corporations and think tanks in Germany

Dieter Plehwe - Berlin Social Science Research Center (WZB) - Germany

Studying Think Tank Integration: Examples From Canada

Julien Landry - Science, Technologie and Society, Université du Québec à Montréal - Canada

Corporate Masters of Climate Denial: The invisible hand of the fossil fuel industry in orchestrating the anti-science agenda, practices and strategies of think tanks – an Australian case study

Elaine McKewon - University of Technology Sydney - Australia

Think Tanks and Management Consultants: An Emergent Nexus?

Matthias Kipping - Schulich School of Business, York University - Canada

TO8PO6

Argumentative Turn 2.0: Ideas, Narratives and Deliberation in Environmental Policy

✓ The 'Argumentative Turn' in its first iteration in 1993 by Frank Fischer and John Forester provides a counterpoint against a value-neutral, positivist policy reality, arguing that policy-making takes place within and through narratives or policy stories. This panel locates itself within the field of environmental policies given the significance of such policies in an increasingly physically-stressed world; this also aligned itself with the original planning and socio-ecological origins of the Turn.

Three important characteristics of narratives are given by Fischer (1993). First, narratives are qualitatively understood. "It is not the knowledge in belief systems per se that holds the members of such coalitions together, but the "storylines" the symbolically condense the facts and values basic to a belief system." Unlike beliefs, these storylines cannot be analysed quantitatively but can only be understood qualitatively. Second, they can possess a non-logical structure "Rather than a stable core of cognitive commitments and beliefs, they share story lines that often tend to be vague on particular points, and at times, contradictory on others." Last, they are normatively constituted. "Storylines are not just about a given reality. While they typically give coalition members a normative orientation to a particular reality, they are as much about changing reality as they are about simply understanding affirming it." Since then, an increasing number of policy scholars have called for a systematic use of narrative analysis in policy studies (Hampton, 2009, Feldman, 2004, Hajer, 2003, Yanow, 2007, 1992). In terms of empirical investigations, these have ranged from regulation (Bridgman and Barry, 2002), poverty (Cassiman, 2006), the role of science in public policy (Garvin and Eyles, 1997) and recycled water (Leong, 2010).

This panel is related to updating, challenging and expanding the role of narratives and rethinking the argumentative turn; in particular, but not limited to, a rethinking of the three characteristics of policy narratives outlined by Fischer. First, advances in narratives methods have led some to investigate narratives quantitatively as well as qualitatively – for example, the Q methodology has been increasingly used in quantitative studies of narratives. In the water sector, Asquer (2014) has used Q Methodology to provide evidence of the different opinions about the quality of water services provision, its performance and the most adequate form of regulation for local governments in Italy. Forouzani et al. (2013) used it to identify different understandings from farmers and agricultural specialist about agricultural water poverty and its causes in Iran. Leong and Lejano (2016) used it to conduct an exploratory study of stakeholders' perceptions about the apparent successful use of Integration Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the China Yellow River. Despite these advances however, it could be argued however, that there remains an irreducibly important role for qualitative understandings, as argued by Yanow who argues that in public policy, some goals are "verboten" – that is "publicly unspeakable because there is no explicit public consensus underlying them". (1992:400).

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Ching Leong - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Frank Fischer - University of Kassel and Rutgers University - Germany

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 3 - 4]

The Narrative Construction of Environmental Realities: The Opposing Discourses About Chilean Ecological Modernisation (1990-2015)

Fernando Campos Medina - Núcleo Científico Tecnológico en Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades - Chile

Just a marketplace of ideas? Climate change (policy) skepticism in light of transnational networks

Dieter Plehwe - Berlin Social Science Research Center (WZB) - Germany

Deliberative Policy Analysis: the case of khon Kaen

Frank Fischer - University of Kassel and Rutgers University - Germany

Piyapong Boosabong - College of Politics and Governance, Mahasarakham University - Thailand

TO8PO7

Nuclear Power after Fukushima

✓ The 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami in Japan followed by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant disaster, keenly evoked people's fear of nuclear power and clearly made it much more difficult for the Japanese to consider the problem of radioactive waste, even though the disaster produced a huge amount of additional radioactive waste to be managed. Many countries promoted nuclear power for a solution to climate change and/or national energy security before the accident in Fukushima, which was called "nuclear renaissance". Despite the disaster in Fukushima, some nuclear power stations have been restarted in Japan and new plants are planned in UK and emerging countries. Nuclear policy must be determined based on a wide consideration of its advantages and concerns. Especially, it must be understood that nuclear power generation involves the "back end" of nuclear fuel cycle as the case in Fukushima reminds us. Should we utilize nuclear power generation? How can we design and implement comprehensive nuclear policy from the front to back end which is both socially and technically accepted? In what process can experts and citizens work together on nuclear policy? And, what triggers the agenda-setting for nation-wide debate on nuclear policy?

Nuclear policy is a serious issue to be discussed at both the domestic and international levels. Some of the newly planned nuclear power plants will be built by emerging countries, such as China and Korea. Westinghouse, one of the major producers of nuclear plants, was acquired by Japanese Toshiba. The decommissioning of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant is supported by French AREVA. Some countries have even sought an "export" of radioactive waste or a joint repository, which might be reasonable for a country with a very small amount of waste. And, the disaster in Fukushima, as well as the past Chernobyl case, aroused attention and could possibly influence other surrounding countries. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has been acting as the world's center for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear technology, but does it effectively facilitate the international debate on nuclear energy at the present time? How are the domestic and international aspects of the issue connected? What determines the threshold of the stakeholder?

This panel aims at obtaining a general picture of this wide-ranging policy field to identify critical issues, especially (re-)emerging ones after Fukushima, to be addressed by experts in public policy and/or by taking an interdisciplinary approach. The panel invites papers providing a theoretical framework and those that draw on practical perspectives in order to explore relevant policies based on a long-term vision. The panel also seeks papers that deal with cases or issues about nuclear policy in Asia. Indeed, Asia has a rapidly growing demand and is concerned with nuclear power, including radioactive waste management.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Shunsaku Komatsuzaki - *The University of Tokyo - Japan*

SESSION 1 Nuclear policy in Japan after Fukushima

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 4 - 4]DISCUSSANTS | Raul Lejano - *New York University - United States*

When Do People Feel Radioactive Waste Disposal in their 'Backyard'? Results from Online Survey in Japan

So Morikawa - *Japan*Takagi Daisuke - *The University of Tokyo - Japan*Shunsaku Komatsuzaki - *The University of Tokyo - Japan*

Citizen science as an emerging key pillar for nuclear energy policymaking and governance

Shoko Tanaka - *Japan Forum on International Relations - Japan*

Long-term and Cross-sectoral Management of Interconnected Events: The Case of the Fukushima Nuclear Accident

Taketoshi Taniguchi - *Policy Alternatives Research Institute, The University of Tokyo - Japan*Hideaki Shiroiyama - *The University of Tokyo - Japan*

SESSION 2 Deliberation on risk and NIMBY facility

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 4 - 4]DISCUSSANTS | Piyapong Boossabong - *College of Politics and Governance, Mahasarakham University - Thailand*

Risk discourses and governance of high-level radioactive waste storage in Taiwan

Mei-Fang Fan - *Institute of Science, Technology and Society, National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan - Taiwan*

Suppression or Concession: The Strategies of Local Governments to Respond Public Opposition to Nuclear Projects in China

Yuming Wei - *School of Public Policy and Management Tsinghua University - China*Yue Guo - *Harvard University - United States*

An Analysis of the Political Process of the Radioactive Waste Management in UK: Focusing on the Public Deliberation

Yusuke Kumakoshi - *The University of Tokyo - Japan*Shunsaku Komatsuzaki - *The University of Tokyo - Japan*

TO8PO8

Climate Crisis as Challenge for Democratic Policymaking: A Critical Policy Studies Roundtable

Can contemporary democratic governments tackle climate crisis? Some say that democracy has to be a central part of a policy strategy to deal with climate change. Others say that it is not up to the challenge in the time frame available—that it will require a stronger hand, even a form of eco-authoritarianism. A question that does not lend itself to easy answers, it is the issue we seek to sort out and assess in these pages. While most of us come down on the side of an environmentally-oriented democracy, establishing and sustaining its practices will not take place under the existing arrangements of a capitalist dominated democratic state and its politics, described as the politics of unsustainability. Democratic governance during climate crisis, it can be argued, will have to invent a new way forward.

The situation we find ourselves in—"the start of a global climate emergency"—presses for serious attention. At the same time that we carry on with our regular activities, in particular those of uncontrolled consumerism, climate change and its worrisome impacts are regularly reported to be getting worse and faster than was expected. We are, in short, running out of time left to make the kinds of changes needed to avert a very serious climate crisis, even potential catastrophe. Even if talk of catastrophe turn out to be exaggerated, climate change can still result in serious upheavals leading to various state of emergencies. Without doubt, measures will be introduced to deal with pressing emergencies—heat, flooding, hunger, migration, civil violence and more. Still, under such circumstances, it is far from certain that contemporary political systems, including democratic political systems, will be able to adequately cope with these pressures.

We are thus approaching a stage of climate change in which the democratic prospects for the future look increasingly troublesome. Given the failures of governments to rise to the challenge so far, Lester Brown, founder of the Worldwatch Institute, has suggested that we need a "Plan B." What that might look like poses a powerful challenge for the policy perspective. A question that presses for attention, this roundtable discussion seeks to assess the democratic policy prospects under the conditions of the climate crisis ahead.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Frank Fischer - University of Kassel and Rutgers University - Germany

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Ching Leong - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore - Singapore

Democracy, Expertise, and Climate Change

Makoto Usami - Kyoto University - Japan

Scott Valentine - LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

Maarten Hajer - Utrecht University - Netherlands

Jennifer Curtin - j.curtin@auckland.ac.nz - University of Auckland - New Zealand

TO8PO9

Critical Policy Perspectives in Asia

✓ The technocratic policy approach is not the only one that influences the development of policy studies in Asia. Critical policy perspectives have also emerged as a consequence of the limitations of the aforementioned approach in the real-world policy. Such perspectives are not simply categorized, but what they have in common is their criticism of top-down policy making. They question the legitimacy of conventional policy experts and their nuts and bolts. According to Fischer (2016), critical policy perspectives can be perceived as the 'postpositivist' movement in public policy founded on an interpretive understanding of social science. These perspectives depart from Marxism and Habermas's critical theory which attempts to critique scientism and technocracy. Their role is "to monitor or be on the alert for social shifts and to discursively explore and interpret their meanings through processes of critical deliberation and argumentation" (Ibid, p.98). The argumentative perspective is presented as a critical perspective and this has now received attention from a few Asian scholars (e.g. Fischer & Boossabong, forthcoming; Li & He 2016). Without a highly specific conceptualization, this panel welcomes a wide-range of critical lens on policy studies in Asia (e.g. the perspectives that critique mainstream policy approaches and pay attention to bottom-up policy making, the governance turn in public policy both in national and local scales, the role of local knowledge in policy analysis etc.). The paper should address; how and why critical policy perspectives have emerged in different Asian contexts? Are they useful?, and if so, in which way? It is also worth analyzing their successes and failures in either making critiques or proposing alternatives.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Piyapong Boossabong - College of Politics and Governance, Mahasarakham University - Thailand

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Ya Li - School of Public Administration, Beihang University - China

Beyond technocratic policy analysis: considering how and why norms and local knowledge influence public policy in Asia

Piyapong Boossabong - College of Politics and Governance, Mahasarakham University - Thailand

Deliberative and Interpretive Policy Analysis in Taiwan: A Critical Review

Liang-Yu Chen - Leiden University Institute for Area Studies - Netherlands

Narrative exploration of the transitions to sustainable consumption

Sunayana Ganguly - Azim Premji University, India - India

Social Return on Investment (SROI) in Pro-poor Local Economic Development Policy: An Alternative Evaluation Method

Elivas Simatupang - Local Development Planning Board of Cimahi city - Indonesia

Tutik Rachmawati - Parahyangan Catholic University - Indonesia - Indonesia

David Julye Steven - Indonesia

SESSION 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Shunsaku Komatsuzaki - The University of Tokyo - Japan

Elaborating a Critical Study of Governance in Thailand: On Applying Metagovernance and Critical Realism

Ungsuchaval Theerapat - University of Kent - United Kingdom

The Influence of Hierarchical Social System on Inter-local Collaboration Policy in Thailand: A Critical Perspective

Pobsook Chamchong - College of Politics and Governance, Mahasarakham University - Thailand

Examining the Limitations of Disability Policies in Bangladesh in the Income-generating Programs for 'Disabled' Bangladeshi People

Mst Shahina Parvin - University of Lethbridge, Canada and Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh - Canada

Neoliberalism, play and childhood: The politics over public spaces in urban India

Harsh Mittal - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad - India

Navdeep Mathur - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad - India

TO8P10

Making Sense of Complex Policy Worlds Using Interpretive Methods

There is increasing recognition that policy institutions are complex and studying structure and culture on their own is not enough – scholars need to understand the totality of the ‘policy world’ within which agents operate. The concept of a policy world draws on Shore and Wright (2011) who saw policies as having complex ‘social lives’ and ‘agency’, both shaped by interactions with actors and agents as well as shaping them (3). It also draws on Glynn and Howarth (2007) who see policies enacted within a policy regime as well as within an established system of social and political practices. As such, policy worlds are at heart radically contingent and open up ambiguous spaces in which actors and agents compete for influence.

Mainstream scientific methods are often reductionist, subordinating real-world complexity. If we are to be able to make sense of complex policy worlds, policy analysis needs to embrace the larger context, including the political. Interpretive methods provide the means required to delve into the complex, mediated and ambiguous realities within which policies are developed and implemented.

Interpretivist scholars are interested in the practical ways that policy practitioners recognise and manage the complexity that confronts them. As such, much interpretive analysis concentrates on close, micro-level interactions and contextualised self-interpretations. The challenge is to scale up established interpretive methodologies to make sense of ‘policy worlds’ in ways that consider the complexities at a larger scope of policy analysis, but which still express the variety of conflicting interpretations of actors.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Prudence R Brown - University of Queensland - Australia

Panel Second Chair

Nick Turnbull - University of Manchester - United Kingdom

Panel Third Chair

Warner Sarah - University of Queensland - Australia

SESSION 1

Making sense of policy worlds - from a practice perspective

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 5 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

Hal Colebatch - UNSW Australia - Australia

Harsh Mittal - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad - India

An insider's critical perspective: Studying discourses, policies and practices of peacebuilding in Myanmar's transition

Stefan Bächtold - swisspeace / University of Basel - Switzerland

Mental health policy for severe and complex needs: the utility of an interpretive approach in understanding program implementation.

Jennifer Smith-Merry - University of Sydney - Australia

James Gillespie - Menzies Centre for Health Policy, University of Sydney - Australia

Biographies as a way of 'studying through': what can 'life history' method contribute to the 'policy worlds' approach?

Jordan King - University of Auckland - New Zealand

Failure of policy or of policy actors? Using the Logics of Critical Explanation approach to understand barriers to change in Australian remote Indigenous Policy.

Prudence R Brown - University of Queensland - Australia

SESSION 2

Making sense of policy worlds - from a policy perspective

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 5 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

Prudence R Brown - University of Queensland - Australia

Preeti Raghunath - University of Hyderabad - India

The Ideational Framework of Public Policy

Butt Dr. Atif Ikram - Center for Communication Programs Pakistan - Pakistan

Ideational and material factors influencing policy change: are complex policies doomed to fail?

Antonija Mrcic - University of Zagreb - Croatia

How do the policy subject of education policy in Australia 'appropriate' policy?

Warner Sarah - University of Queensland - Australia

Policy representations in Czech social policy: How to speak about poverty without inequalities

Karel Cada - Institute of Sociological Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague - Czech Republic

TO8P11

Towards Digital Policy Research: Retrospective and Prospective Research Agendas

Research field of telecommunications policy is starting to come of age, with several international research conference associations celebrating 30 and 40 years (such as ITS, PTC and TPRC), and the Journal of Telecommunications Policy turning 40 years in 2016. The research field has developed and expanded, becoming more interdisciplinary as well as contributing with increasingly precise policy implications. Research contributions have come from economic analysis, institutional theory and policy analysis, to name a few. Several thousands of researchers have interacted with the research area over the years, both as contributors and acting as reviewers for journals and conference proceedings.

This is a good time to take stock and reflect on the past developments of the research field, and consider future outlooks. In particular, the field of telecommunications policy is now really a field of Digital Policy, with increasing complex and encompassing issues.

This panel session is based on contributions from leading scholars in the field, joined by young and growing researchers in the field, addressing question such as:

- How would you define and scope the broad field of telecommunications policy, and the emerging field Digital Policy?
- What have been the major research issues in the past?
- What are the current major research issues?
- What are the most promising and relevant future research problems? And what are the most interesting theory domains to address these future problems? What should be the focus of the emerging field Digital Policy?

The session will include not only personal reflections of the contributors, but also time for cross-panel discussions and Q&A with the audience. The panel will include topical presentations that bear on the specific theme of the panel, plus presentations that analyze each of the questions raised in-depth. A mixture of perspectives from junior and senior researchers will be offered.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Erik Bohlin - Chalmers University of Technology - Sweden

Panel Second Chair

Khuong Vu - LKY School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

Panel Third Chair

Yu-li Liu - National Chengchi University - Taiwan

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Erik Bohlin - Chalmers University of Technology - Sweden

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY RESEARCH AGENDA OVER THE PAST FORTY YEARS

Erik Bohlin - Chalmers University of Technology - Sweden

Growth Drivers of the Cloud Computing Market: Empirical Evidence and Policy Implications

Khuong Vu - LKY School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

Digital Preparedness in the Era of Online Social Services: An Australian case study

Siobhan O'Sullivan - UNSW - Australia

Christopher Walker - University of New South Wales, Australia - Australia

Finding the Most Optimal Regulatory Model for the Convergence Laws: The Taiwan Perspective

Yu-li Liu - National Chengchi University - Taiwan

Data Network Effects and the Dominance over Artificial Intelligence Services: A Policy Perspective

Hitoshi Mitomo - Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University - Japan

Simulcast television over the Internet in Japan - public acceptance and its policy implications

John Cheng - Waseda University - Japan

TO8P13

Policy Narratives: Frameworks, Methods and Case Studies

Policy narratives are gaining increasing attention in the world of policy analysis and practice. Roe came up with the framework to study policy narratives (1994), and a wave of research focusing on discourses and stories in the 2000s made this line of research well-established in the policy literature (e.g. Fischer and Forester, 1993; Hajer, 1995; Lejano et al., 2013). In this panel, we invite contributions which further our understanding of policy narratives.

Narratives are attractive to study for several reasons. First, we make sense of the world in stories and these become an epistemological and an ontological category. Second, stories allow for agency and structure to be combined in one coherent account. Stories also often combine many different elements of decision-making, such as emotions, reason, norms, values, culture and facts. Furthermore, narratives allow both human and non-human objects to be analyzed for their agency and influence on policy processes (Latour, 1993).

This literature makes a number of important propositions, which need to be further studied empirically. Moreover, the discussion of new frameworks and methods to study policy narratives is an on-going process and contributions in this field are very welcome. One proposition is that narratives keep policy networks together and are key to understanding those (Lejano et al., 2013). Another proposition is that narratives, especially in the form of myths, are key to how international relations function (de Guevara, 2016). Similar line of research proposes that narratives are key to the functioning global governance in various fields (Dany and Freistein, 2016; Mukhtarov, 2009).

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Farhad Mukhtarov - Utrecht University, Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development - Netherlands

Panel Second Chair

Ching Leong - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore - Singapore

Panel Third Chair

Raul Lejano - New York University - United States

SESSION 1 Policy Narratives: Frameworks, Methods and Case Studies 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 5 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Farhad Mukhtarov - Utrecht University, Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development - Netherlands
Raul Lejano - New York University - United States

The Power of Narratives: Explaining Inaction on Gender Mainstreaming in Uganda's Climate Change Policy

Peter Feindt - Wageningen University and Research Centre - Netherlands

Margit Van Wessel - Wageningen University - Netherlands

Severine van Bommel - Wageningen University - Netherlands

Mariola Acosta Frances - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture & Wageningen University - Uganda

Narratives, discursive imaginaries and cultural codes: healthcare in post-communist societies

Karel Cada - Institute of Sociological Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague - Czech Republic

From meaning to action: The power of narratives upon collaborative implementation of Integrated Water Management in Colombia

Gustavo Valdivieso - University of Twente/Universidad Externado de Colombia - Colombia

SESSION 2 Policy Narratives: Frameworks, Methods and Case Studies 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 5 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Ching Leong - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore
Raul Lejano - New York University - United States

Nexus narratives and resource insecurities in the Mekong Region

Louis Lebel - Unit For Social And Environmental Research - Thailand

Narrative Settings in Policy Narratives

Elizabeth Shanahan - Montana State University - United States

The Case for Hope: Good Storytelling in Foresight and Public Policy

Ian Roberge - Glendon College, York University - Canada

Energy security narratives and renewable energy in Australia

Giorel Curran - Griffith University - Australia

TO8P14

Policy Narratives and Public Policy

✓ The study of narratives has a long and rich history in the field of public policy. This body of work engenders a range of epistemological approaches, from interpretive and contextually based (e.g., discursive politics) to the more quantitatively oriented (e.g., Narrative Policy Framework). In turn, the accompanying assortment of narrative methodologies has been used in the analysis of a broad array of substantive public policies at multiple scales and in a variety of contexts. This diversity of approaches and policy substance has produced conceptions of policy narratives that invoke diverse theoretical and philosophical traditions and varied operational protocols. While many of these approaches to the study of policy narratives converge, there are also critically important areas of divergence. In the interest of illuminating these points of convergence and divergence, the goal of the Policy Narratives and Public Policy panel is to hear scholarly works that are centered on how narratives operate in the public policy process across different policy contexts.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Elizabeth Shanahan - Montana State University - United States

SESSION 1

Applications of the Narrative Policy Framework

 FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
 [Block B 4 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

 Elizabeth Shanahan - Montana State University - United States
 LOUIS LABEL - UNIT FOR SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH - Thailand

Policy narratives and the imposition of state power - Case of India's «criminal tribes»

Commuri Chandra - California State University, Bakersfield - United States

Applying the narrative policy framework to charter schools within the news media

Nevbahar Ertas - University of Alabama at Birmingham - United States

Andrew McKnight - University of Alabama at Birmingham - United States

Demonetization in India: deconstructing the «common man»

Gautam Prateek - Arizona State University - United States

The transformation of reform narratives - evidence from NPM reforms in Germany

Jens Weiss - Hochschule Harz - Germany

SESSION 2

Policy Narratives of Cultural, Institutional, and Social Policies

 FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
 [Block B 4 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

 Commuri Chandra - California State University, Bakersfield - United States
 Nevbahar Ertas - University of Alabama at Birmingham - United States

The narratives of end-of-life policy: How dying becomes a policy issue?

Nathalie Burlone - University of Ottawa - Canada

Integration narratives and large-scale infrastructure development in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region

Louis Label - UNIT FOR SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH - Thailand

Polarization and controversy: Effects of narrative strategies in peacebuilding policy (Colombia)

Ortiz Pedraza Erika J. - National University of Colombia - Colombia

Policy narratives of formation of comprehensive support system for parenting and child care in Japan

Mutsuko Takahashi - Graduate School of Social Welfare Studies, Kibi International University - Japan

Transformation of the Narrative Construction of EU and its Relationship with the German Cultural Policy

Ruirui Zhou - Institute for Social Economic Science - Germany

TO9 GOVERNANCE, POLICY NETWORKS AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE

TO9PO1

Natural Resource Governance in the Extractive Industries and Sustainable Development: State, Corporate and Civil Society Dynamics

✓ Natural resource governance is a multifaceted and complex concept that demands continued analysis of the implications for public policy, corporate practices and civil society participation. This panel is specifically concerned with the activities related to non-renewable extractive industries which include the mining for metals and minerals and the exploitation of oil and natural gas deposits. Continued analysis of the policies, processes, programs, actual practices and outcomes is necessary to gain a comprehensive understanding of what natural resource governance is within our neoliberal world order as policy and products transverse the varieties of market and political systems that exist in reality today. In order to balance efficiency and equity – continued wealth creation and the promotion of sustainable development – scholars, policy makers, corporate executives and civil society actors need to evaluate the pros and cons of the policies and practices within the extractive industries that facilitate flows of product and the flows of revenue across the transnational, national, regional and sub-state levels.

This modern era of neoliberalism has had profound effects on social organisation by privileging market mechanisms above state regulation. It is understood that power relations between transnational corporations and governments put developing states at a disadvantage to monitor extraction levels and claim a fair share of the revenues derived from the non-renewable extractive sectors. Moreover, political corruption has contributed to the distortion of economic equity in resource rich developing states at both the national and sub-national levels. Additionally, in many cases, community opposition to industrial resource extraction has been met with state- and private-sponsored repression leading to violence, property loss and dislocation of communities. Therefore, within the sector, it is necessary to analyze governance attributes of transparency, accountability and inclusion.

This panel welcomes analysis of natural resource governance at various political levels, across global regions, and specific sector and programmatic focuses which may be either interconnected or overlap the public, private civil society sectors. Relevant topics may include, but are not limited to: global governance regimes (i.e. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, the African Mining Vision for instance), terms of trade within bi- and multi-lateral trade agreements, state laws and regulations regarding corporate taxation, revenue flows, and environmental and human rights protections, intra-state conflict, and corporate and state programs designed to enhance local beneficiation such as development of occupational skills, local procurement, down-stream and side stream economic diversification and the like.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Jason McSparren - *University of Massachusetts, Boston - United States*

Panel Second Chair

Tok M. Evren - *HBKU - Qatar*

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 4 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS

Jason McSparren - *University of Massachusetts, Boston - United States*

Tok M. Evren - *HBKU - Qatar*

Subnational Governance of Extractives: A key for Addressing Local Challenges

Nitish Arora - *The Energy and Resources Institute - India*

Joyita Ghose - *The Energy and Resources Institute - India*

Shilpi Kapur Bakshi - *The Energy and Resources Institute - India*

Sustainable Development Framework & District Mineral Foundations – A new governance policy Approach in India to address the issues of equity and sustainable mining: A Reexamination

Rohit Jain - *Tata Institute of Social Sciences - Tuljapur Campus - India*

Global Governance frameworks and multi-level learning processes: Are Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) compliant states 'learning' to practice transparency, accountability and plurality?

Jason McSparren - *University of Massachusetts, Boston - United States*

Coal Mining Development in Tharparkar, Pakistan Under Contested Federalism, Policy Regime Restructuring, and the China Pakistan Economic Corridor

Mohammed Rehan Malik - *Karachi School of Business and Leadership - Pakistan*

TO9PO2

Partnerships for Livable Cities

Urbanization is a worldwide development. People settle in cities to find work and a better future. But the growing population in the cities puts pressure on housing, safety, public health, and the environment. Urban governments are unable to address these major challenges on their own. Creative and innovative solutions need to be found to keep cities livable.

In the public administration literature, there is common ground for the idea that, due to increasingly complex policy challenges and the changing capacity of governments to pursue collective interests, governments need to cooperate in inter-organisational governance networks or in partnerships with citizens, social organisations, and companies (e.g. Rhodes 1997, Pierre 2000, Pierre and Peters 2000, Kjaer 2004, Sørensen and Torfing 2005, Torfing et al. 2012, Michels and Van Montfort 2015). It is often assumed that cooperation in partnerships and inter-organisational networks leads to better service provision, greater efficiency, and better opportunities for citizen groups to promote their wishes. In this panel we want to get a better understanding of how partnerships can contribute to livability in urban areas.

The central question in this panel is: How do different types of partnerships between public and private actors contribute to the livability in urban areas and what can be learned from innovative and/or successful practices?

The focus in this panel will be on three specific, but interconnected dimensions of livable cities: The green city: 'livable public spaces' and 'green in the city' (parks, pedestrian areas, roof top gardens etc), the safe city: safe neighborhoods, Housing in the city: affordable housing for the poor, elderly and migrants.

The aim of this panel is threefold:

1. to contribute to a better understanding of the functioning and performance of specific types of public-private partnerships that play a role in livability issues in cities. In this panel we take a broad approach of public-private partnerships, and want to combine approaches of public-private partnerships with a focus on private companies as the main private entities, with approaches from political science and public administration with a focus on citizen participation.
2. To find innovative or successful examples of partnerships that contribute to livability of cities
3. To get a better understanding of the factors for success and failure of different types of partnerships. Because of the often complex nature of partnerships and the contextual differences it is not possible to pinpoint factors for success and failure that apply to every type of partnership in all circumstances. Instead, the more interesting question is 'what kind of partnership works for whom under what circumstances' (Pawson and Tilley 1997).

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Cor van montfort - Tilburg University - Netherlands

Panel Second Chair

Ank Michels - Universiteit Utrecht - Netherlands

SESSION 1

Partnerships for livable cities

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15

[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Ank Michels - Universiteit Utrecht - Netherlands

Urban growth management in sub-Saharan Africa: conflicting interests in the application of planning laws and regulations in middle income residential developments in Nairobi

Mary Mwangi - University of Nairobi - Kenya

Partnerships in Shrinking Cities: Making Baltimore 'Liveable'?

Madeleine Pill - University of Sydney - Australia

Governing public novel urban green spaces within private developments in ultra-compact Hong Kong

Ka Shing Lee - The University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Partnerships for Green Cities

Ank Michels - Universiteit Utrecht - Netherlands

Cor van montfort - Tilburg University - Netherlands

Making decentralization work for the poor through state-society synergy: the resettlement program of select Philippine cities

Julius Porley - Colegio de San Juan de Letran - Philippines

TO9PO3

Space for Dialogue: Policy Network and Multi-level Governance of the Mekong River Basin

✓ The Mekong River traverses six countries and over 4,300 km, with diverse stakeholders holding multiple, overlapping, and sometimes competing interests, often yielding tensions and conflict over the priorities and processes of river governance.

The repercussions of various development choices on social equity and environmental sustainability have been extensively debated. Resolving these requires high capacities to assess complex problems, modes of ensuring credible commitment, and the application of broad knowledge sets. At the same time, extreme climatic conditions, and the rapid development of the Greater Mekong's water resources are challenging existing governance structures in the region; and leading to the emergence of new governance forms.

For all that is unresolved in Mekong governance, one thing is clear: in order for decisions to be perceived as binding and legitimate, intense deliberation and negotiation is required. Current barriers to consensus have been documented, including a deficiency of productive dialogue; the marginalization of important stakeholders; and limitations to the legitimacy of agreements.

The panel will include the following contents:

1. Mapping the local narratives of the river, hydropower, and developmental efforts. It confounds the dominant thinking that local populations are pro or anti-dam, and instead presents a more complex struggle, including the possibilities provided by growth and electricity.
2. Map the local policy network, identify the major influencers and links of knowledge within the community, arguing that narratives are construction along two axis – cognition and social meaning
3. Use an economic model for quantitative assessment of the high costs for resettlement and adaptation.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Huijuan Wu - Institute of Water Policy, LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Ching Leong - Institute of Water Policy, LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

SESSION 1

Space for Dialogue: Policy Network and Multi-level Governance of the Mekong River Basin

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Huijuan Wu - Institute of Water Policy, LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

Ching Leong - Institute of Water Policy, LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

What about the tributaries of the tributaries in the Mekong Basin? The political ecology of hydropower, irrigation, flooding and fisheries along the Sebok River

Ian G. Baird - Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin-Madison - United States

Water-Energy-Food Nexus: rethinking hydropower development in the Lower Mekong Basin

Huijuan Wu - Institute of Water Policy, LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

The material politics of the Mekong River: Implications for water governance analysis

Carl Middleton - Center for Social Development Studies, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University - Thailand

Carl Grundy-Warr - National University of Singapore - Singapore

The Constructivist Turn in IPE and Policy Studies: Global Ideas in Local Context in Cambodia

Farhad Mukhtarov - Utrecht University, Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development - Netherlands

Ching Leong - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore - Singapore

TO9PO4

Smart Cities in Asia

✓ The objective of this panel is to bring together analytical and innovative studies on smart cities that have become a rising trend in many Asian countries and cities today. While politicians and policymakers eagerly launch smart city initiatives, exactly what these projects and their relevant policies entail remain ambiguous. What is substantially different about smart city initiatives compared to other urban development policies? What are some of the key social, economic, and even political impacts of smart city projects on urbanizing Asian societies?

Asia comprises diverse countries at different stages of development, which sets the scene for exploring why and how smart city policies are implemented across varying economic, social, and political contexts. For example, there are smart city initiatives by developed Asian countries, such as Singapore's Smart Nation initiatives and South Korea's smart city Songdo, seeking new future development paths or to reinvent their cities with the advancement of science and technology. Such effort to bring high-technology and urban management/development together under the umbrella of smart cities is not limited to the developed economies only. Today's globalization facilitates the flow of policy ideas and technology and knowledge transfer, which provides opportunities for cities to borrow ideas and to connect to each other via various networks, across national borders. Japan's active exporting of smart city development know-how to other Asian cities is a case in point. India recently announced to develop 100 smart cities (in collaboration with Singapore), with an eye to find new solutions for their difficult urban challenges. Despite the numerous projects, the study and comparative analysis (let alone critical analysis) of smart city policies are scant, which this panel seeks to address.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Yu-Min Joo - LKYSPP, NUS - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Yee Kuang Heng

SESSION 1

Smart cities in Asia I - East Asian cities and beyond

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 5 - 6]

Can Smart be Green? The Challenge of Being a Smart City in Asia

Tao Jill - Incheon National University - Republic of Korea (South)

Manning Michael - Incheon National University - Republic of Korea (South)

Jae In Noh - Incheon National University - Republic of Korea (South)

Transition Management for Sustainable Cities - the dynamism of local experiments and roles of informal networks in Japan

Hideaki Shiroyama - The University of Tokyo - Japan

Stimulating Innovation on Smart Cities: A Comparative Analysis of Japan and the United States and Implications for Urban Sustainability in Asia

Yarime Masaru - City University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Finance in a Smart City: Electronic payment systems and their development. Experiences of East Asia and Northern Europe compared

Olga Mikheeva - Ragnar Nurkse School of Innovation and Governance / Tallinn University of Technology - Estonia

Ralf-Martin Soe - Tallinn University of Technology - Estonia

Mirror, Mirror on the Wall, Who's the Smartest of Them All? Cybersecurity Strategies for Asian Smart Cities

Yu-Min Joo - LKYSPP, NUS

Teck Boon Tan - S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

SESSION 2

Smart cities in Asia II - Southeast Asian and South Asian cities

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 5 - 6]

Smart City Definitions in Indonesia: Comparing Policy Narrative in 4 Cities

Arif Budy Pratama - Universitas Tidar - Indonesia

Smart city and cultural diplomacy: transnational connectivity in innovation services

Kian Cheng Lee - School of International Affairs, Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University, Thailand - Thailand

Panom Gunawong - Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University - Thailand

Oraorn Poocharoen - Chiang Mai University - Singapore

Smart City Initiative in India: A Policy Review

Souvanic Roy - Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST), Shibpur, West Bengal - India

Tathagata Chatterji - Xavier University - India

Understanding the governance implications of smart cities mission

Harsh Mittal - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad - India

Navdeep Mathur - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad - India

Neo-Urban and the Margins: The Indian State and Urban Domestic Workers

Nikita Audichya - Jawaharlal Nehru University - India

TO9PO6

Institutional Collective Action Mechanism in Asia: Collective Problem Solving Mechanism in Multi-level Governance

✓ The rapid development and urbanization of countries across Asia has produced scale, spillover and other dilemmas of fragmented authority that challenge efforts to address problems at a metropolitan or regional level. Across Asia countries have dealt with collaborative regional governance and institutional collective action in very different ways, both across space and over time. The common theme to this diversity is the debate between supporters of local government mergers to expand the capacity and efficiency in service provision and those favouring local government autonomy and self-determination to promote responsiveness to citizens. Although there have been numerous empirical studies of specific problems especially regarding centralizing solutions, there has been theoretical attention and empirical assessment of decentralized self-organizing mechanisms for regional governance in Asia. Even though they constitute viable alternatives to centralization or consolidation, voluntary solutions to institutional collective action dilemmas have often been neglected by Asian scholars. This panel examines the Institutional Collective Action (ICA) framework and its application to the study of collaborative mechanisms in metropolitan areas by drawing on examples of the tools of collaborative governance for solving ICA dilemmas across the Asian countries.

This panel debates the use of the Institutional Collective Action (ICA) framework to explain inter-local collaborative arrangements in a comparative perspective. The panel includes theoretical papers and empirical papers in ASIA contexts. Scholars discuss a set of theoretical propositions rooted in historical, cultural, and institutional differences between North America, and among various countries in Asia to explain the variation in the adoption of collaborative mechanisms across countries. After coming together, this set of researches reveals the ICA framework as a powerful analytical tool to understand the variable geometry of inter-local collaboration across different settings.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Hyung Jun Park - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

Panel Second Chair

Richard Feiock - Florida State University - United States

SESSION 1

ICA and Collaborative Network (SKKU SSK)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 5 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Kyujiun Jung - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)
Minsun Song - Florida State University - United States

Exploring Interlocal coolaboration mechanism in Korea and Institutional collective action framework

Hyung Jun Park - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)
Richard Feiock - Florida State University - United States
Jiye Ju - Sungkyunkwan University - Republic of Korea (South)

Institutional Collective Action and Interlocal Collaborative Network in Urban Agglomeration of China

Liming Suo - China
Institutional Collective Action Towards Climate Change Adaptation in the Philippines
Rizalino Cruz - National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines - Philippines
Richard Feiock - Florida State University - United States

Nonprofits and Environmental Policy Networks in Northeast Asia

Mary Alice Haddad - Wesleyan University - United States

From order to complexity paradigm: what can complexity do for land use and spatial planning policy management in Indonesia

Meita Ahadiyati Kartikaningsih - National Institute of Public Administration - Indonesia

Structural embeddedness and relational embeddedness in emergency management networks: an institutional collective action framework

Minsun Song - Florida State University - United States
Kyujiun Jung - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)

SESSION 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 5 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Sang Ok Choi - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)
Liming Suo - China

Universalisation of elementary education: challenges of poly governance

Kaprey Yadagiri - Center for Economic and Social Studies - India

Dynamics of Political Homophily in Intergovernmental Emergency Management Networks

Kyujiun Jung - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)
Jungwon Yeo - University of Central Florida - United States
KyungWoo Kim - United States

TO9P07

Global Development Agendas as a Challenge for Policy Coordination in Multi-Level Governance Systems

✓ The Post-2015 Development Agenda evolves around three global policy agendas: The Agenda 2030 with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change adopted under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21) in December 2015, and the New Urban Agenda (October 2016). These agendas are interconnected but distinct in that they derive from separate policy communities with their own institutional contexts.

Adopting country-led implementation strategies and “localization” (involvement of subnational governments and nongovernmental stakeholders) is seen as essential for achieving the ambitious targets. The global agendas are multi-sectoral and multi-level in nature, posing significant challenges for vertical and horizontal coordination among actors facing diverse incentives and accountability channels. National sector agencies will vie for public resources and maintain their sectoral logic. Subnational governments will defend their spheres of influence and discretionary decision-making against undue interference from higher levels. Regulatory agencies, such as ministries of finance, planning bodies, and offices of government chief executives, will have their own agendas. Such a situation requires information and negotiating skills to navigate conflicting demands and agendas in order to ensure that national objectives for global agendas are embedded in public sector processes and work streams at all levels.

A further consideration is that many global agenda elements are more or less local in nature. Still, central governments must dominate on some goals and establish an enabling environment for the others. Often, implementation will occur on the ground, requiring cooperation of local actors. There is also a territorial integration dimension—some goals must be pursued together in specific local jurisdictions, although they may require higher level-support.

This panel seeks to explore to what extent, and how, multi-actor collaboration in the developing and emerging countries of the Asia-Pacific region could determine and influence national agenda-setting for implementing the global agendas. What types of incentives, relationships and arrangements can help achieve cooperation and coordination for developing and implementing strategies among sectors and across levels of government? What is the role of core agencies (e.g. the offices of chief executives or national planning bodies) in dealing with the global agendas? Which existing communication mechanisms can be utilized? How can policy fragmentation (which commonly leads to policy inconsistencies and hinders sustainable progress) be limited by the policy coordination systems put in place?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Smoke Paul - New York University/Wagner Graduate School of Public Service - United States

Panel Second Chair

Gambhir Bhatta - Asian Development Bank - Philippines

SESSION 1 Global Development Agendas as a Challenge for Policy Coordination in Multi-Level Governance Systems

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Claudia Buentjen - Asian Development Bank - Philippines
Rainer Rohdewold - Ciptanet International (Deutschland) - Germany

Fragility, decentralization and multilevel governance

Hamish Nixon - Overseas Development Institute - United Kingdom

Evaluating the Network Governance of Rural Development Interventions: A Relational Assessment of Aid Policy in Afghanistan and Pakistan

Elsa T. Khwaja - George Mason University Schar School of Policy and Government - United States

Post-Suharto Indonesia Metropolitan Governance Policy: Alternative Solution for Advancing Global Agendas

Ida Widianingsih - Universitas Padjadjaran - Indonesia
Binahayati Rusyidi - Universitas Padjadjaran - Indonesia
Kodrat Wibowo - Faculty of Economics and Business - Indonesia
Emi Patmisari - West Java Government - Indonesia

Enhancing Governance of Social Health Insurance Systems in the Philippines and Viet Nam: Lessons Learnt and Implications for Policy and Institutional Reforms

Joel Mangahas - Asian Development Bank - Philippines
Susann Dr Roth - Asian Development Bank - Philippines
Kirthi Ramesh - Asian Development Bank - Philippines
Vu Nu Anh - Health Insurance Department, Ministry of Health of Viet Nam - Viet Nam

Carbon Governance Arrangements and the Nation-State: The Reconfiguration of Public Authority in Developing Countries

Harald Fuhr - University of Potsdam - Germany

TO9PO8

Experimentalist Welfare Governance in the European Union

✓ All European Welfare Systems (EWS) are facing severe challenges (Schubert/de Villota/Kuhlmann 2016) and it is uncertain as to what extent political re-actions change our acquainted worlds of welfare. On the one hand even European countries with similar sets of criteria – e.g. demographic structure, (un)employment rate, public deficit/debt) – have generated wildly diverging policy responses and it seems that national social institutions, social interests and experiences are shaping national welfare policies. On the other hand, however, also the EU plays an important role in shaping national welfare systems. EWS have nowadays become semi-sovereign welfare states (Van Gerven/Beckers 2009) as the EU has taken a strong position in influencing national policy preferences and facilitating policy learning (Kerschen 2012). National welfare states are legally and economically constrained by European rules of economic integration, liberalization and competition law. Moreover, the objectives of the EU regarding employment and social protection and the respective competences of the Union and of the European member states are defined in European treaties. So, although the future development of the EWS seems to be open to change, it is reasonable to see future processes taking place in a corridor between national path-dependency, a large variety of political intentions and EU-stimulated coordinated action (Natali/Vanhercke 2013).

From this perspective it seems useful to apply a newly available constructive approach to analyze the interplay of national and European welfare policy development. In the last few years much has been published on 'experimental' policy-making. However these approaches all follow a trial-and-error mode of policy-making which is guided by recursive and reflective learning and adjusting processes. Dorff and Sabel (1998) devised the term "democratic experimentalism", Stoker and John (2009) the term "design experiments" and lately Sabel and Zeitlin (2008) coined the term "experimentalist governance" and provided rather interesting empirical examples and illustrations from Multi-Level Governance in the EU (Sabel/Zeitlin 2012). "One important omission", they state here, "concerns transformations in national welfare states particularly within the Nordic universal access, service-based welfare regimes that are arguably becoming a model for the EU as a whole" (Sabel/Zeitlin 2012, p.8).

Our panel investigates this "important omission" and invites papers that analyze the development of European Welfare Systems from a multi-level policy-making perspective. Also papers discussing 'experimental' policy-making from a more theoretical perspective are welcome.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Klaus Schubert - Institute for Political Science, University of Muenster - Germany

Panel Second Chair

Minna Van Gerven - University of Twente - Netherlands

Panel Third Chair

Lukas Jerg - Institute for Political Science, University of Muenster - Germany

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 4 - 3]

International and supranational institutions as social policy actors: the case of Latvia

Olga Rajevska - University of Latvia - Latvia

Feliciano Rajevska - Vidzeme University of Applied Sciences - Latvia

"The social clauses of the Economic Adjustment Programmes for Greece: A controversial paradigm for experimental policy-making in the welfare domain"

Gabriel Amitsis - Technology University of Athens - Greece

Experimenting with the European Union: The in, out, or throughput legitimacy of the European Social Fund

Minna Van Gerven - University of Twente - Netherlands

Sonja Bekker - Tilburg University - Netherlands

Testing the 'Socialization' Thesis: The European Semester as a New Home for Social Policy Coordination?

Dawson Mark - Hertie School of Governance - Germany

TO9P11

The Governance of Innovative Technologies

✓ Innovative technologies, such as high-speed railways, wind turbines, solar, geothermal, and other types of renewable energy projects, etc. along with the recent developments in ICT such as the sharing economy, block chain technology, crowdsourcing, big data and open data initiatives are increasingly adopted around the world to increase efficiency and effectiveness and improve decision making (Taeihagh, 2015; Prpic, Taeihagh and Melton, 2015; Janssen and Helbig, 2016; Hilbert, 2016). However, these technologies become sources of new problems due to unintended consequences and by creating new, previously unimaginable risks, as a result of which the social acceptability of these innovative projects may be low (Gerrits, 2016; Li, 2016). For decision makers and practitioners, how to address these issues in order to govern risks and uncertainties in a satisfactory manner is a challenge (Brown and Osborne, 2013). This raises several interesting questions awaiting to be answered by public administration and governance scholars.

- What types of unanticipated outcomes can result from adoption of innovative technologies in different fields (such as ICT, energy, transport, climate change, water management etc.)?
- How to govern risks and uncertainties inherent in innovative and often disruptive technologies?
- How to reconcile the relationships between innovative technologies and incumbent industries?
- What are the limitations of the traditional top-down approaches in governing uncertainties in the adoption of innovative technologies?
- What are the implications of responsible (technological) innovation for public administration and how to achieve it?
- What are the best practices in governing risks and uncertainties in adopting innovative technologies?
- What can we learn from other disciplines in regards to the governance of unintended consequences and unintended challenges in adopting innovative technologies?

This panel will be dedicated to addressing this issue through enhancing our theoretical understanding of risk and uncertainty, and our empirical insights into their governance Risk and engagement of vulnerable stakeholders

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Araz Taeihagh - Nanjing Normal University - China

Panel Second Chair

Li Yanwei - Nanjing Normal University - China

SESSION 1 Theoretical Discussions

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[CJK 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Mikolaj Firlej - University of Oxford, Faculty of Law - United Kingdom

The Regulation of Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS): Facing the Rise of Sensor Networks, Artificial Intelligence, and Robotics

Alberto Asquer - SOAS, University of London - United Kingdom

Inna Krachkovskaya - University of Cagliari - Italy

The Role of Transnational Expert Associations in Governing the Cybersecurity Risks of the Internet of Things

Brass Irina - University College London (Department of Science, Technology, Engineering and Public Policy) - United Kingdom

Sowell Jesse - Stanford University - United States

Madeline Carr - Cardiff University - United Kingdom

Blackstock Jason - UCL STEaPP - United Kingdom

The governance of risks in ridesharing: Lessons learned from Singapore

Li Yanwei - Nanjing Normal University - China

Araz Taeihagh - Singapore Management University - Singapore

SESSION 2 Applied research

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[CJK 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Li Yanwei - Nanjing Normal University - China

The Effect of Deployment Policy Design on the Lock-In of Innovative Technologies - A Model of Alternative Policy Design Scenarios and the Case of the Solar PV Feed-In Tariff in Germany

Leonore Haelg - ETH Zurich - Switzerland

Tobias Schmidt - ETH Zurich - Switzerland

Regulatory Adaptation in the Face of Technological Adaptation: Conceptual Framework and Hypotheses

Eric Montpetit - Université de Montréal - Canada

How to govern risks and uncertainties inherent in lethal autonomous weapon systems? Key legal challenges.

Mikolaj Firlej - University of Oxford, Faculty of Law - United Kingdom

Emergent Challenges in International Investment Law: Investing in ICT

Ivory Mills - Northwestern University - United States

TO9P12

Challenges for Multilevel Governance: Civil Society and Institutional Conditions for Effective Inclusion in Latin America and Europe

Scientific relevance

There is scientific interest to analyze and explain the contemporary challenges for democratization processes in Ibero-american countries on complex governance environment. The recognition of a multilevel socio-political dynamics under global politics represent for scholars on political institutions and policies in Latin America and Europe (Sassen, 2014) (Colomer, 2015) a renewal perspective in the ways of how is been analyze the State and its effectiveness as part of global politics.

From a traditional political science perspective, according to Arendt Lijphart, are the formal and external rules, elements that usually make the preferences of citizens in public policy. From an approximation of neo-institutionalism, economic political approach discussed by North develops, highlighting its usefulness for analysis of local development. Institutions are understood within a context of markets and hierarchies, with defined through external rules that are inserted in economic activity and generate certainties and uncertainties in the economic and social actors strategies (North, 1993). Public policies in the beginning, focused on the question of the results, in the process already completed the political and public action, leading over time to analyze and observing other views that provide complementary approaches. Therefore, they paid attention also to the making or decision-making, the formulation of those decisions considered problems and assigned on the political agenda to be resolved, continued by the ways of implementation and / or execution, along with the allocation of resources, and finally to the assessment, without losing sight on the role of citizen participation. This proposal panel links with the analysis the policy making, the citizen participation, the new rol of the institutionalism and obviously the challenge global governance.

Objectives

1. Identify the deficits of state-centric perspective to understand the actual momentum of governance in Iberoamerica countries.
2. Explore the possibilities of multilevel governance to a better understood of contemporary politics in Latin America and Europe.
3. Analyze the importance of citizen participation, and therefore an Organised Civil Society in the decision making process of public policies.
4. Know the main factors for effective inclusion is the Iberoamerica and European community in institutional frameworks.
5. Describe and explain the main mechanisms of participation in the European region and Latin-American experiences in contemporary politics.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Adela Romero-Tarín - University of Alicante - Spain

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[CJKT 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Antonio Alejo Jaime - FLACSO Spain - Spain
Rogério Luiz Nery da Silva - UNOESC - University of West at Santa Catarina - Brazil

Measures of participation: the existence and the activity levels of rights councils as determinants of municipal policies for disabled persons in Brazil

Andrei Suárez Dillon Soares - Brazilian Government - Brazil
Juliana De Castro Galvao - Universidade de Brasilia - Brazil

School Selection as a Legitimated Mechanism for Socio-Urban Exclusion in Santiago de Chile

Fernando Campos Medina - Núcleo Científico Tecnológico en Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades - Chile
Maria Skivko - Bauhaus-University Weimar (Germany) - Germany
Pamela Ugalde - Universidad Central de Chile - Chile
Romina Alvarez Bove - Universidad de Chile - Chile

The relationship between elites and civil society in the context of the new governance

Adela Romero-Tarín - University of Alicante - Spain
Jose manuel canales aliende - Universidad de Alicante - Spain

Innovative urban and housing public policies in rio de janeiro for the soccer world cup and the olympic games - a reflection about its settings and disadvantages

Rogério Luiz Nery da Silva - UNOESC - University of West at Santa Catarina - Brazil

A study of the feasibility to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals for poverty alleviation from the perspective of decentralisation arrangements: A case of local governments in Mexico

Flor Gerardou - Leeds Trinity University - United Kingdom
Rosario Michel-Villarreal - Lincoln International Business School - United Kingdom

TO9P14

Corruption as a Public Problem: Do Policymakers Need a New Perspective?

Corrupt practices are by no means a new phenomenon, in the past three decades however, corruption has been reframed and thus emerged as a 'policy problem'; a deviance from good governance standards. This process of (re)politicisation of corruption goes parallel to the seminal work led mainly by Rose-Ackerman and Klitgaard presenting corruption as a principal-agent dilemma. Klitgaard's 1988 corruption formula $C=M+D-A$ (corruption equals monopoly plus discretion minus accountability) has indeed been central to anti-corruption efforts with a predominant focus on cost-benefits analyses, competition most notable monitoring and control mechanisms in the form of transparency programs (Persson, Rothstein and Teorell, 2013). The road to hell is however paved with good intentions, and the ubiquitous usage of 'best practices' in anti-corruption programs overlooks the premise that problems are ambiguous, problem criterion are volatile change and thus policy strategies might be ineffective or have even reverse effects. Corruption as a public problem is rife with standardization of problem definitions leading to error of the third type: we are attempting to solve the wrong problem. This panel seeks to aid policymakers to craft more effective interventions and assistance programs that encourage and support good governance. We aim to harmonize varying conceptualizations to provide policymakers with new perspectives, data enrichment, and grounded recommendations directly applicable to improving anti-corruption assistance and intervention strategies. Given the challenge of corruption, this panel will be of value across the international policy community.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Steven Gawthorpe - Charles University - Czech Republic

Panel Second Chair

Sofia Wickberg - Sciences po Paris - France

Panel Third Chair

Giulia Mugellini - Università della Svizzera italiana - Switzerland

SESSION 1

Determining the Problem Boundaries in Corruption

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Block B 5 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Marlen Heide - Institute for Public Communication - Università della Svizzera italiana (USI) - Switzerland

Patrick Barrett - The University of Waikato - New Zealand

The emergence of political corruption as a public problem: a shift in political legitimacy?

Sofia Wickberg - Sciences po Paris - France

Constructing Corruption as a Policy Problem Across China's Emerging Print Media Landscape

Scott Fritzen - Evans School of Public Policy and Governance - United States

An Overview of Corruption in the US Government

Yahong Zhang - Rutgers University - United States

Re-Defining Corruption in a New Zealand Context

Patrick Barrett - The University of Waikato - New Zealand

Daniel Zirker - The University of Waikato - New Zealand

SESSION 2

Critical Anti-Corruption Perspectives

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 5 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Giulia Mugellini - Università della Svizzera italiana - Switzerland

Samuel Ankamah - Griffith University - Australia

A Systematic Literature Review and Outlook of Corruption Studies

Yahong Zhang - Rutgers University - United States

Rethinking Taxonomies of Anti-Corruption Efforts

Jean-Patrick Villeneuve - Institute for Public Communication - Università della Svizzera italiana (USI) - Switzerland

Giulia Mugellini - Università della Svizzera italiana - Switzerland

Marlen Heide - Institute for Public Communication - Università della Svizzera italiana (USI) - Switzerland

Anti-Corruption Policy Failure: The Case of Moldova's Billion Dollar Scandal

Mihail Popsoi - University of Milan - Italy

SESSION 3

Extending the Determinants of Corruption

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Block B 5 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Sofia Wickberg - Sciences po Paris - France

Leslie Holmes - University of Melbourne - Australia

Social accountability mechanisms and accountability relationships: typology of support roles

Samuel Ankamah - Griffith University - Australia

Police Corruption and Collusion: How a Good Governance Approach Can Help Combat This Problem

Leslie Holmes - University of Melbourne - Australia

Spatial Proximity and a System of Corruption

Steven Gawthorpe - Charles University - Czech Republic

Do women MPs care more about corruption? New data from the UK, France and Spain

Constanza Sanhueza - Sweden

Amy Alexander - University of Gothenburg - Sweden

TO9P15

Transnational Circulation and Multilevel Governance of University Reforms: What Higher Education Teaches about Policy Science

✓ This panel will discuss policy circulation through the lens of higher education reforms. Since the 1990-2000s and in the context of globalization, research on transnational policy transfer and circulation of policy models has become a very fertile field of study in public policy and public administration (Dolowitz and Marsh, 2000; James and Lodge, 2003; Stone, 2004). This branch of policy science has quickly become an enthralling approach shaped by several theoretical concepts and notions which grasp different configurations of policy circulation such as policy transfer, policy learning, policy borrowing, policy lending, policy diffusion or policy convergence. These contributions question the circulation of models and policies in contexts of intensifying transnational networks of actors and increasing international policies. Many authors have shown that studying transnational circulation of models is considered necessary when analysing national public policy. Yet, systematic analyses, which unpack, discuss, or even contest this general assumption on the basis of in-depth empirical work is still needed. A relevant approach for this agenda is certainly to focus on different forms and levels of transnational circulation within a policy sector, in order to cross, cumulate, and discuss observations on related objects. In this perspective, higher education represents a very interesting case. On the one hand, theoretical reflections on policy circulation have been stimulating the research in education science, since university systems in Europe, Asia, Africa and America have been built historically as privileged areas of international intervention (Bleiklie and Henkel, 2005; Ball, 2012; Steiner-Khamsi and Waldow, 2012; Stromquist and Monkman, 2014). From the international point of view, higher education is also interesting because there is no sector-specific international organisation as a central forum for discussion, frame for rule making, or harmonising and standard setting. On the other hand, the sector is strongly anchored into national policy systems and cultures (cf. its functions of training national elites and high skilled manpower). In fact, one suggestion of this panel would be to shed light on the role of domestic dynamics in the success or even the failure of policy circulation. We will be interested in the role of domestic actors such as political elites, private stakeholders, academic and administrative staff as well as students influencing the evolution of the policy sector. Although transfer studies tend to underline the international dimension of policy-making, the example of higher education rather reaffirms the importance of domestic configurations in the negotiation of policies. By analysing the multilevel functioning of the sector, the aim is to clarify the blurry concept of "globalisation of higher education" through the methodological tools of policy analysis.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Olivier Provini - Sciences Po Bordeaux - France

Panel Second Chair

Pauline Ravinet - Université Lille 2 - France

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Block B 5 - 3]

Harmonizing Transnational Higher Education Policies: Implications of the Bologna Process Model on ASEAN and the Philippines

Pilar Preciosa Berse - Waseda University (PhD Cand.) / Ateneo de Manila University (Instructor) - Philippines

Kristoffer Besre - University of the Philippines - National College of Public Administration and Governance - Philippines

Politics and Policies of Higher Education: Policy Transfer and the Bologna Process

Simona Torotcoi - Central European University (Budapest, Hungary) - Romania

How do international university rankings impact national higher education policy and institutional strategies in Hungary?

Reka Tozsa - National University of Public Service, Hungary - Hungary

Are inter-regional policy dialogues effective? The case of higher education

Meng Hsuan Chou - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

Pauline Ravinet - Université Lille 2 - France

Transnational Circulation of University Reforms and Models: the Implementation of the LMD in Burundi

Olivier Provini - Sciences Po Bordeaux - France

TO9P16

Public Policies and Urban Governance in the Global South: Dealing With Policy Processes that Challenge Established Boundaries

Large Cities are a new phenomenon in urban history. The emergence of urbanized areas with a population over 10 millions is not only a change of absolute proportions, but it implies changes of scale as well. Most of these metropolises are located in large emerging countries; this fact certainly has particular implications in terms of their sustainable development. Their rapid emergence during the 20th century has drawn the attention of numbers of researchers, and methodological streams: studies focusing on large cities constitute an active debate and research field (Le Galès and Vitale, 2011; Lorrain 2015). To further the theoretical debate about their political and technical functioning and the evolutions they are enduring, an in-depth empirical fieldwork is needed. The aim of this panel is to use the tools of policy studies in order to grasp this urban phenomenon in the Global South. Indeed, the governance of cities in the Global South (Miraftab and Kudva, 2016) poses important methodological challenges for policy specialists and challenges conventional wisdom, often leading to the functional stretching of analytical categories. Cities such as Lima, Mumbai, Lagos and Manila often present -but not always- commonalities pertaining to important elements of policy making. On the one hand, we witness a hyper concentration of sectoral policies that determine much of city day-to-day functioning in very few hands, which often lead to serious implementation setbacks and lockdowns that are hard to overcome. On the other hand, policy processes are loosely articulated which leads to a segmentation and/or encroachment of decisions, but also to conflictive implementation processes that limit the possibilities for evaluation and policy learning. This dual dynamic is very much related to the difficulty of national politics to account for the reality of cities and of national policy sectors to adequately integrate policy processes pertaining to subnational units. Confronted to the imperatives of multi-level, cross-sectoral and cross-territorial coordination, can urban problems become politicized enough as to derive into new, challenging policy-making processes? To what extent do central-local relations constrain the autonomization of the urban political agenda and political elites, which is often considered a key dimension of urban governance? Finally do we encounter commonalities in the set of actors engaged in the transformation of these cities (e.g., development banks, large urban firms ...) or in the diffusion and transfer of standardized policy solutions? Building on this, we explore the dynamics of the policy process in the light of fundamental interrogations that have long animated the debates in policy sciences. As such, the study of decision-making remains a process of analysis through information gathering and processing but also of coordination and ultimately of conflict resolution within and between public and private actors and government actors and bureaucracies.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Halpern Charlotte - *Sciences Po, Centre d'Etudes Européennes - France*

Panel Second Chair

Alvaro Artigas - *Sciences Po Paris - France*

Panel Third Chair

Alza Carlos - *School of Government and Public Policy - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) - Peru*

SESSION 1

Public Policies and Urban Governance in the Global South: Dealing With Policy Processes that Challenge Established Boundaries

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 3 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

Alza Carlos - *School of Government and Public Policy - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) - Peru*

Alvaro Artigas - *Sciences Po Paris - France*

Urban policy-making at the crossroads? Understanding coordination challenges in policy processes in South American capital-cities

Halpern Charlotte - *Sciences Po, Centre d'Etudes Européennes - France*

Alvaro Artigas - *Sciences Po Paris - France*

Alza Carlos - *School of Government and Public Policy - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) - Peru*

Elements of institutionalization: how state and non-state actors attempt to give progressive urban planning practices continuity

Andrea Restrepo-Mieth - *Cornell University - United States*

Evolution of Governance Mechanisms: Mental Models, Learning & Fields in the Social-ecological System of Urban Lakes in Bangalore

Sanchayan Nath - *India*

TO9P17

Fragmentation in Global Policy-making: Mapping the Problem and Exploring Coordination Mechanisms

Capacity for global policy-making has become an important issue. Increasing number of policy sectors face a need for policy making at the global level, not only for high-profile issues such as climate change, financial markets, or public health, but also in daily operations of achieving, for example, open access to knowledge or protection of cultural heritage. One of the main challenges in global policy-making is the fragmentation of the global governance architecture that is environment characterized by multitude of public and private actors, and heterogeneity of norms, procedures and decision-making structures (Brinkmann 2009). An 'orchestration' or coordination deficit has become both a theoretically interesting and practically relevant issue (Abbott and Snidal 2009).

Recent literature in global governance is focusing on the role of these various actors, next to traditional actors such as states and international organisations. Research is now accumulating fast about the role of transnational networks (Raustiala 2002); epistemic communities and experts (Stone 2004); and various private actors (Hall and Bierstaker 2002).

This panel will focus not on individual actor groups but on actor constellations in a policy/issue domain or 'regime'. The key issue is how the different types of actors influence each other and what coordination mechanisms are in place to overcome the fragmentation. The panel is further inspired by increasing interest in coordination mechanisms also in national settings. Coordination mechanisms have started to get much attention particularly in the context of 'joined-up government' framework that seeks coordination in case of 'wicked problems' that cross sectorial lines (Pollitt 2003). Similarly 'network governance', characterized by horizontal relationships between various types of public and private actors has inspired search for effective network management and collaborative arrangements. This panel thus hopes to extend our understanding of coordination in complex setting, with a focus on global governance.

This panel will bring together scholars who study fragmentation issues, particularly focusing on three themes. First, what is fragmentation, how can we operationalize fragmentation both quantitatively and qualitatively to compare sectors, how fragmentation expresses itself; and under what condition it creates major obstacles for effective policy-making. Secondly, how does interaction between different types of actors take place, how actors influence each other, and what organisational and other mechanisms are in place or experimented with to overcome fragmentation issues? Thirdly, what theoretical insights can be developed to explain policy-making in highly fragmented environment (e.g. borrowing from adaptive governance, network governance, collaborative governance, evolutionary institutionalism and other frameworks.)

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Maarja Beerkens - Leiden University - Netherlands

SESSION 1

Fragmentation in global policy-making 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 3 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS

Carmen Huckel Schneider - Menzies Centre Health Policy, University of Sydney - Australia
Tim Legrand - National Security College, Crawford School of Public Policy - Australia

The New Anarchy: Globalisation and Fragmentation in World Politics

Philip G Cerny - University of Manchester - United Kingdom

Fragmentation: Bane or Blessing? Global Energy Policy in Multiple Arenas

Aynsley Kellow - University of Tasmania - Australia

Hannah Murphy-Gregory - University of Tasmania - Australia

Trusting Transgovernmentalism: Ideas, interests and values in global public policy-making.

Tim Legrand - National Security College, Crawford School of Public Policy - Australia

Why do global health organisations take on the governance structures that they do?

Carmen Huckel Schneider - Menzies Centre Health Policy, University of Sydney - Australia

Formal coordination mechanisms in global governance: The case of intellectual property

Maarja Beerkens - Leiden University - Netherlands

TO9P18

Integrity in Government

Objective and scientific relevance

The International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) Study Group on Quality of Governance aims at enhancing scientific research and insights into this challenging area of study by bringing together scholars and practitioners in sessions on conferences and beyond, and stimulating publication of presented work. Under the umbrella of 'Quality of Governance' the Study Group addresses several topics across different disciplines, and is gradually moving towards a better defined research agenda. The main point of departure is the shift from an emphasis on ethics and integrity to the incorporation of a multitude of values, integrity definitely being one of them, in studying the dynamics and effects of quality of governance frameworks. Surely, questions of how integrity may enhance policy formulation and implementation, and how corruption and misconduct may hinder policy objectives, are still topics of interest and cover a substantial part of what the Study group focuses on. However, questions of different types of values, their mutual relationships, and their effects on the overall quality of governance, including different instruments, policies or systems that are part of efforts to improve governance quality, are key topics we discuss. On the one hand, we aim to stimulate scientific advancement by opening up this sometimes rather normative field to empirical substantiation on a variety of values, diving into how those values are embodied and given shape in different types of policy objectives and instruments, and mapping and categorizing types of effects and conditions of success or failure. On the other hand, we aim to contribute to practical insights by translating findings to concrete policy realities and placing them in societal debates as well. Furthermore, the international character of the group and its participants spurs a truly intercontinental exchange of ideas and research findings, and matches the nature of this conference well (and vice versa).

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Adam Graycar - Flinders University - Australia

Panel Second Chair

A J Brown - Griffith University - Australia

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 4 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | A J Brown - Griffith University - Australia

Explaining improvements in public ethics: shifting orders of worth in integrity systems

James Downe - Cardiff Business School - United Kingdom

Richard Cowell - Cardiff University - United Kingdom

Fault-tolerant or corruption-tolerant? An incentive strategy with potential risk of corruption

Lijing Yang - Sun Yat-sen University - China

Wang Rui - Sun Yat-sen University Department of Public Administration - China

Building integrity where corruption is not seen as a major problem

Adam Graycar - Flinders University - Australia

SESSION 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 4 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | A J Brown - Griffith University - Australia

Content, Cause and Effect of Corruption: Base on the Data of GuiZhou Province From 2010 To 2015

QiuJu Yang - ShangHai LiXin University of accounting and Fiance - China

Li Xiang - ShangHai LiXin University of accounting and Fiance - China

Negotiating integrity: A comparative study of the public discussion and internal management of referee incidents in professional and amateur football in the Netherlands

Kim Loyens - Utrecht University - Netherlands

Why does South Korea need a "bridge over troubled water"?

Ji Sun Kang - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)

Heungsuk Choi - Department of Public Administration, Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)

TO9P19

Good Governance in Asia

✓ Almost 20 years since UNDP's seminal policy paper, the principles of good governance have inevitably permeated the public policy discourse. Literature in public policy often describes good governance as a combination of strong democracy, people's participation in the development process, and presence of strong legislature. But while the conceptualization of good governance remains highly contested, it continues to be relevant to most governments in Asia. According to Indian Prime Minister Mr. Modi, "[m]ere good governance is not enough, it has to be pro-people and pro-active. Good governance should pull people at the centre of the development process." Programs intended to promote good governance have been transformed to suit diversity of political, economic, administrative and social constraints faced by Asian countries and have found its way in many sectors. Against this backdrop, governance with its normative standards of being 'good' have been the subject of a lively debate in sectors like environment, health and education, with varying degrees of sophistication. This panel aims to gather academics and scholars working on the issue of good governance on these sectors. It seeks to contribute to advancing the understanding of how governments in Asia have continued to advance the concept of good governance in these areas. The panel discussions would be a timely contribution towards documenting the evolution of the conceptualization of good governance in Asia, as well as how it is contested and reconfigured to suit the Asian context.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Charles Chao Rong Phua - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Kidjie Ian Saguin - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

Panel Third Chair

Maitreyee Mukherjee - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 3 - 7]

DISCUSSANTS

Maitreyee Mukherjee - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore
Kidjie Ian Saguin - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

What Does "Good Governance" Mean? An Analysis of Higher Education Reform and Policy Instruments in Taiwan

Chuo-Chun Hsieh - National Dong Hwa University - Taiwan

Good governance, higher education, and the challenges of regional integration

Pilar Preciosa Berse - Waseda University (PhD Cand.) / Ateneo de Manila University (Instructor) - Philippines

Network Public Opinion Management in Universities under the Objective of Good Governance

Shanshan Shen - NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY - China

A Review of PPP Experiment: A Good Governance Perspective

Zurina Md Nen - Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) - Malaysia
Jasmine Ahmad - Universiti Teknologi Mara (UITM) - Malaysia

T10 METHODOLOGIES

T10PO1

Application of Power Relations, Policy Networks, Policy Learning and Persuasive Communication Models in Public Policy Analysis

Analysis of the contribution of various actors in public policy process can be strengthened by employing various analytical models including power relations, policy network relations, policy learning and persuasive communication. Existing literature on these analytical models fall short of using empirical data from various countries to demonstrate the utility of the models. It is important to demonstrate the utility of these models by using empirical data based on specific countries in developing countries majority of which experience serious challenges with their public policy process. The overall objective of this panel is therefore to increase our knowledge and skills in the use of these models. Specific objectives include enabling policy analysts and researchers to deepen their understanding of the influence of power relations in public policy process; different types and influence of networks in public policy process; the critical role of policy learning and its typologies in public policy process; and the use of language, discourse, argument and inter-communicative approach in public policy process. The focus of each model is briefly explained below.

Power relations involve power-holders, actual employment or threat to use force and resistance all played out in different spaces and levels. Power relations are dynamic, to understand them one needs to do a power analysis. Power analysis is important for understanding the context in which public policy process happens. A more nuanced and relational power analysis can provide insights to the contexts in which public policy decision and delivery process happens.

Policy networks involve a pattern of formal and informal contacts and relationships which shape agenda and decision-making as opposed to the interplay within and between the formal policy-making organisations and institutions. A policy network approach conceptualizes policy-making as the result of interactions between policy-actors, and assumes that the structure of these interactions explains policy outcomes. A large number of structural characteristics are taken into account in the analysis and explanation of policy networks, but the most prominent one is the notion of centrality. Policy Learning involves relatively enduring alterations of thought or behaviour intentions that result from experience and which are concerned with the attainment or revision of the precepts of the belief system of individuals or collectives. In a general way, policy learning refers to a structured, conscious change in thinking about a specific policy issue. The learning may consist of a rethink but most often will be something with an existing frame such as a better understanding of the effects of certain policy instrument.

Persuasive communication involves the act of making someone agree to do or believe that something is of benefit by giving them good reasons for doing it or believing it. It involves the use of argumentation and effective communication to move a policy maker into action. Persuasiveness of the policy analyst is part of the dialectic of the policy process.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Loo-See Beh - University of Malaya - Malaysia

Panel Second Chair

Volker Schneider - University of Konstanz - Germany

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 5 - 3]**Policy Networks as Power Structures**

Volker Schneider - University of Konstanz - Germany

State Capacity and Legitimacy: Challenges in Policy-making and Contemporary Developments in Malaysia

Loo-See Beh - University of Malaya - Malaysia

Air-Pollution and the Korean Public: Understanding the Effects of Responsibility-Attribution and Emphasis Frames

Matthew Shapiro - Illinois Institute of Technology - United States

Building State Capacity and Executive Governance: the case of Center of Government frameworkPedro Cavalcante - University of Columbia - United States
Ricardo Antônio De Karam - IPEA/BRASIL - Brazil**State capacities and public policy implementation: a proposal for an integrated framework of analysis**

Marizaura Camões - National School of Public Administration - Brazil

Ciro Fernandes - National School of Public Administration - Brazil

Natalia Koga - Enap - National School of Public Administration - Brazil

T10PO2

Relational Approaches to Policy Analysis

Relational, non-dualist, approaches to policy analysis offer a new way of addressing some of the most vexing issues in our field. In aiming to find a way beyond individualist and holist epistemologies, relational social scientists claim to support new theories and methodologies that will uncover significant insights into the operation of social forces. In particular, they claim that relational approaches are most appropriate for revealing the scope and dynamics of network society. A central feature of relational approaches is also that they operate in close interaction with the everyday world of public policy and society. Cultivating such a politically and socially relevant policy analysis both involves revealing the often taken-for-granted, cognitive and practical horizons of policy issues, and enabling and facilitating groups to free themselves from oppressive conditions or practices by jointly designing workable alternatives. This implies that the methodological and ethical imperatives of relational approaches are to engage in theoretically innovative and empirically grounded research that is both appreciative and critical of daily policy practice, as well as the practical and discursive processes that constitute it. Relationality also aims to integrate an analysis of power relations within policy networks and fields.

Relational approaches to policy analysis are especially important in a world that is characterized by dynamic complexity, urgency and unpredictability. Problems such as climate change, migration, the erosion of democracy and the ascent of relatively successful non-democratic forms of governance, the rise of the giant transnational corporation, the difficulty of global governance, mass surveillance and the demise of privacy, the governance of pluralist and conflicted urban spaces, and large private and national debt, are not only beyond the remit of traditional policy approaches and instruments but also do not allow much margin for error nor procrastination. While diagnoses of the antecedents of these issues abound, and many have been linked to the dominance of a neoliberal world order, we lack a framework that ties critical analyses to a clear and consistent conceptual vision that inspires practical transformations. We believe that relational approaches to policy analysis promise to take us in this direction.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Nick Turnbull - University of Manchester - United Kingdom

Panel Second Chair

Hendrik Wagenaar - University of Sheffield - United Kingdom

SESSION 1 Conceptualizing relational approaches to public policy

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 4 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Nick Turnbull - University of Manchester - United Kingdom
Hendrik Wagenaar - University of Sheffield - United Kingdom

Relational Public Administration

Nick Turnbull - University of Manchester - United Kingdom
Koen Bartels - Bangor University - United Kingdom

What is a Policy Field? A Relational Approach to Policy Theory.

Hendrik Wagenaar - University of Sheffield - United Kingdom

Seeing Ahead -- Relationally

Wolf Amanda - Victoria University of Wellington - New Zealand

SESSION 2 Applied relational policy analysis

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 4 - 3]

Holding a referendum or not? Analyzing the decision process in the case of Stuttgart 21

Heike Bruggen - University of Konstanz - Germany
Antje Witting - University of Konstanz - Germany
Melanie Nagel - University of Konstanz - Germany

Applying Text Mining to Improve the Interpretation and Analysis of Network Subgroup Effects in Urban Environmental Governance Assessments

Roger S. Chen - Chinese Cultural University, Taiwan - Taiwan

A relational analysis of a public policy implementation tool: the Brazilian Single Registry for Social Programs

Natalia Koga - Enap - National School of Public Administration - Brazil
Denise Direito - Ministry of Social Development-MDS - Brazil

T10PO3

How to Create Quantitatively Comparable Policy Measures

- ✓ The proposed panel seeks to achieve three key objectives:
- Identify innovative approaches to measuring quantitatively comparative law and policy data;
 - Explore the merits of different methodologies to capture law and policy data in a comparative and accessible manner; and
 - Highlight the challenges and promising practices in developing comparative quantitative databases on key law and policy issues.

To date, there have been few studies that have rigorously addressed the impact of national legislation on individual outcomes. The select studies that have ventured to explore policy have often relied on qualitative sources of data, which are rich but do not allow for rigorous quantitative research. One of the greatest impediments to this type of research that would enable a data-driven approach to improving outcomes has been the lack of comparable policy data. The inaccessibility of comparative legal and policy data has hampered our ability to systemically measure a) gaps in laws and policies that we know work to improve outcomes, b) progress over time in strengthening legal rights and protections, c) what policies have been feasible and effective in different economic settings, and d) which policies are most effective at improving individual and population outcomes. When countries' laws and policies are captured in a quantitative and comparable format that can be used for analyses and is easily accessible to the public, it increases the transparency of countries' actions, or lack thereof, on issues that have been shown to impact outcomes. The research community also stands to benefit greatly from the proliferation of quantifiable comparable measures of comparative policy. Equipped with newly created rich datasets, researchers can undertake rigorous analyses linking policies to outcomes in order to determine which policies matter and which work best. This panel thus encourages researchers to present innovative efforts to create large quantitative databases of laws and policies at the sub-national, regional, and global levels.

Given its experience with pioneering an approach to creating quantitatively comparable policy data, the WORLD Policy Analysis Center (WORLD), at the University of California Los Angeles, is well placed to chair this panel. WORLD strives to improve the quantity and quality of globally comparative data on policies affecting human health, development, well-being, and equity. In this pursuit, WORLD has developed quantitatively comparable indicators measuring over 1,500 laws and policies on adult labor and working conditions, poverty, gender, health, education, equal rights and non-discrimination, children, and family in 193 countries.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Jody Heymann - Fielding School of Public Health; WORLD Policy Analysis Center - University of California, Los Angeles - United States

Panel Second Chair

David Godfrey - WORLD Policy Analysis Center, UCLA - United States

Panel Third Chair

Arijit Nandi - McGill University - Canada

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 3 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS

Jody Heymann - Fielding School of Public Health/WORLD Policy Analysis Center - University of California, Los Angeles - United States
David Godfrey - WORLD Policy Analysis Center, UCLA - United States

Estimating the effect of compulsory and tuition-free education policies on financial inclusion in Asian countries

Ni Luh Putu Satyaning Pradnya Paramita - Indonesia
Dikara Alkarisya - Indonesia

Measuring political symbolism for large-n comparative policy studies

Andrew Tanabe - McGill University - Canada
Biesbroek Robbert - Wageningen University & Research - Netherlands

Creating Quantitatively Comparable Policy Measures to Strengthen Equal Rights and Opportunities Worldwide: New Global Public Use Data Being Created on Equal Rights at Work

David Godfrey - WORLD Policy Analysis Center, UCLA - United States
Jody Heymann - Fielding School of Public Health; WORLD Policy Analysis Center - University of California, Los Angeles - United States

T10PO4

Methodological Challenges for Policy Elites Analysis

✓ The sociology of elites has generally focused on the analysis of economic and political elites, characterized as part of a 'power elite' (Domhoff, 1990) or a 'shadow elite' (Wedel, 2009) without directly taking into account their concrete role in the elaboration of public policies. At the same time, actor-centered policy studies rarely make systematic use of the methods developed by elite sociology (analyzing sociological backgrounds, training and careers, position, reputation...). Actor-centered approaches to public policy are less interested in the formation of policy elites than in the specific characteristics of individual 'policy entrepreneurs' (Kingdon, 1984) or political leaders, and in the formation of broader policy networks and advocacy coalitions, including organised groups.

The aim of this panel is to pave the way for a methodological approach integrating the tools of the sociology of elites with those focused on the specific policy role of limited groups of actors. Narrow groups of actors can only be characterized as policy elites if it is possible to demonstrate not only their homogeneity, common traits (sociological and/or educational) and shared policy orientations, but also their effective contribution to the formulation of policy problems and solution and their implication and impact on the decision process, as shown by their capacity to steer and control policy implementation, such as in case studies on health and social policies (Hassenteufel and al., 2010; Genieys, Hassenteufel, 2015). Other challenges of the analysis of policy elites are the time dimension – a policy elite is a group that has a strong influence on a policy domain over one policy decision in a longer time period – and the power struggles in which these groups of actors are engaged (Genieys, Smyrl, 2008).

In this context, we are interested in papers combining
 .The use of the methodological tools drawn from the sociology of elites such as:
 -analysis of sociological backgrounds
 -analysis of educational and occupational backgrounds (in order to study the specialized skill learning process in a policy domain and the accumulation of different kind of relevant resources)
 -positional analysis (in long period)
 -network analysis (to grasp the interpersonal relations)

.With the use of methods allowing analysis of the policy role of actors in a diachronic perspective, especially:
 -cognitive analysis
 -discourse analysis
 -policy process analysis.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Patrick Hassenteufel - *University of Versailles - France*

Panel Second Chair

William Genieys - *Faculté de droit et de science politique - University of Montpellier - France*

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
 [Block B 3 - Auditorium]

Programmatic actors as transformative elites

Patrick Hassenteufel - *University of Versailles - France*

William Genieys - *Faculté de droit et de science politique - University of Montpellier - France*

Ruling elites and policy reforms: The role of Presidential Advisory Commissions

Luis Garrido-Vergara - *University of Santiago of Chile (USACH) - Chile*

González-Bustamante Bastián - *Universidad de Santiago de Chile - Chile*

Political Mobility of Chinese County-level Elites: An Empirical Analysis of 532 County Party Secretaries

Shuo Chen - *City University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)*

Policy Ambassadors: the individual agency on the transnationalization of Brazilian social policies

Osmany Porto de Oliveira - *Department of International Relations - Federal University of São Paulo - Brazil*

SESSION 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
 [Block B 3 - Auditorium]

Capturing the role of elites in the policy process through a combination of social network analysis and process-tracing: a case study of Swiss cultural policy

Lisa Marx - *University of Geneva - Switzerland*

When development projects create new forms of transversal leadership for policy making: methodological and theoretical insights from a qualitative/quantitative approach in Madagascar and Morocco

Bruno Matthieu - *SciencesPo Bordeaux - LAM - France*

Policy Elites in Health Care Policy in the United States: Three Variations on a Theme

Larry Brown - *Columbia University - United States*

William Genieys - *Faculté de droit et de science politique - University of Montpellier - France*

T10PO5

Methodological Advances in Policy Studies and Comparative Public Policy

Globalisation and regional integration have increased complexity and interdependence, waves of democratization and the growing number of emerging countries have enlarged possibilities of comparison. Parallel to these developments, the debate on methods in public policy analysis has evolved too.

- First of all, case studies have occupied a prominent place in comparative policy studies. Instead of considering case studies as a 'by default' comparison when research resources for a large-N are lacking, process tracing offers a meaningful tool to enhance theory building and, to a certain extent, theory testing in policy studies. Comparative research designs have also integrated innovations such as compound research designs. Compound research designs, proposed by Levi-Faur (2004, 2006), aim at maximizing the explanatory capacity of qualitative comparative analysis. As the number of available 'real' cases is limited, comparative policy analysis may take advantage of combining two or more comparative lines of inquiry in order to strengthen the generalization capacity of their explanation: cross-country comparison, comparison across policy domains and comparison across time.
- From single and small-N comparisons, comparative policy studies have moved on to the issue of intermediate-N comparison with the developing of qualitative comparative analysis and fuzzy sets (QCA, Ragin 1978, 2008, Rihoux et al. 2013) in order to benefit from the complexity of each case while enhancing the generalization across cases. Based on algorithms derived from Boolean algebra, QCA simplifies the interaction of explanatory factors in order to identify configurations of causality valid across cases. Thus it allows for the development of parsimonious qualitative explanations with a strong capacity for middle-range generalization.
- With the increased availability and accessibility of policy-relevant quantitative data, large-N studies are also becoming more prominent in comparative policy analysis. Quantitative comparison aims at explaining and predicting patterns of policy-making processes and policy outcomes across cases and attempts to broaden the generalization of research findings.
- This panel aims at discussing the current state of development in comparative policy studies from a methodological point of view by focusing on these and other recent methodological innovations and their application to policy studies, and in particular in comparative policy studies. All these methods are confronted with a number of challenges specific to comparative public policy, such as case selection, the definition of the dependent variable, the availability of data, concept stretching and comparability of available, often aggregate, data.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Christine Rothmayr Allison - *Université de Montréal - Canada*

Panel Second Chair

Isabelle Engeli - *University of Bath - United Kingdom*

Panel Third Chair

Eric Montpetit - *Université de Montréal - Canada*

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS

Engeli Isabelle - *University of Bath - United Kingdom*

Christine Rothmayr Allison - *Université de Montréal - Canada*

The Comparative Method and Comparative Public Policy

B. Guy Peters - *University of Pittsburgh - United States*

Comparative Public Policy at Forty: Taking the (preliminary) Stock

Christine Rothmayr Allison - *Université de Montréal - Canada*

Engeli Isabelle - *University of Bath - United Kingdom*

Eric Montpetit - *Université de Montréal - Canada*

A New Approach to Case Selection: Conceptualizing Positive, Instrumental Case Studies for Qualitative Public Policy Research

Philipp Pechmann - *Department of Political Science, Aarhus University - Denmark*

Does policy design predict a policy mix's future outlook? A new approach to analyzing path-dependency

Blair Bateson - *Switzerland*

Tobias Schmidt - *ETH Zurich - Switzerland*

Sebastian Sewerin - *Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH Zurich), Energy Politics Group - Switzerland*

T10PO6

Digital Methods for Public Policy

✓ The past few decades have seen an explosion in “born digital” data – including from social media services and online platforms, smart phones, digital devices and the web. These sources of data open up new avenues for the study of social and political phenomena (Savage & Burrows, 2007; Lazer et al., 2009). This panel will examine the potential implications of a shift from “digitized” to “born digital” data and methods (Rogers, 2014). This methodological shift from a focus on polls, surveys and interviews to repurposing digital traces and big data is accompanied by a corresponding shift in ways of studying and thinking about of social life.

Drawing on research in digital sociology, media studies, communication studies and Science and Technology Studies, this panel will look at how “born digital” data has and can be used in the context of public policy. In particular, it will address questions such as: How might emerging sources of digital data be repurposed to inform policy research and practice? What kinds of capacities are required for researchers, policymakers and public institutions to take advantage of these developments? What are the consequences of the growing use of born digital data for public policy-making?

The digital methods agenda has been developed in order to repurpose “born digital” data for the purpose of social, cultural and political research. The past decade has seen the development of tools and methods for using digital data from a wide variety of media – including search engines, social media and sharing platforms. These have been applied to study societal issues from migration and food safety to urban planning, illness and ageing (Rogers, 2013; Rogers, Sánchez-Querubín, & Kil, 2015). The panel aims to open up space for engagements between digital methods and public policy research – including showcasing and discussing the contribution of new digital tools, methods and born digital data in public policy research, as well as advancing methodological and theoretical reflection on their growing availability and use.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Gray Jonathan - Institute for Policy Research, University of Bath - United Kingdom

Panel Second Chair

Nicholas Pearce - University of Bath - United Kingdom

SESSION 1

Digital Methods for Public Policy

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Block B 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Gray Jonathan - Institute for Policy Research, University of Bath - United Kingdom

Moving beyond the digitalised and natively digital divide. The case of the mapping of climate policy debates in multiple spaces

Nicolas Baya Laffite - STSLab, Université de Lausanne - Switzerland

Understanding the policy process over time: Linking debates to decisions through digital sources

Jenny Lewis - University of Melbourne - Australia
Andrew Turpin - University of Melbourne - Australia

Mapping open data on digital media

Gray Jonathan - Institute for Policy Research, University of Bath - United Kingdom

Designing Digital Methods to monitor and inform Urban Policy. The case of Paris and its Urban Nature initiative.

Donato Ricci - médialab/SciencesPo - France
Axel Meunier - France
Gabriele Colombo - Politecnico di Milano - Italy
Agata Brilli - Politecnico di Milano - Italy

T11 METHODOLOGIES

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Caroline Brassard - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

/ OBJECTIVES AND SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE OF THE PANEL

The roundtable discusses two interrelated problems in public policy higher education: how to avoid 'death by powerpoint', and address the need for pedagogy training for PhD candidates in Public Policy Schools. The four speakers will reflect on these issues and present innovative practices and critical thinking exercises such as (1) a Socratic engagement with learners involving a collective dialogue demanding a re-examination of assumptions and conventional wisdoms, (2) mind mapping techniques to record simultaneously the evolving shape and direction of discussions, (3) scaffolding as a means of assisting learners to prepare adequately for class, (4) a framework for guiding the effective design of educational technologies (online assessment, discussion forums, concept mapping) (5) adapting executive education through hybrid online and short residency programs and (6) designing and operationalising flipped classroom/blended learning while harnessing educational technology (distributive online collaborative course, or DOCC) and enabling international collaborative teaching across multiple institutions.

/ CALL FOR PAPERS

Pedagogy Roundtable

/ SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 5 - 5]

Suzaina Kadir - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

Scott V. Valentine - LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

Kenneth Paul Tan - National University of Singapore - Singapore

Scott A. Fritzen - Evans School of Public Policy and Governance - United States

T12 POLICY, BUSINESS AND INTEREST GROUPS

T12PO2

Global Corporate Power in an Age of Globalisation

While states and civil society are well drawn in terms of their institutions and ideologies, multinational corporations (MNCs) are all too often more simply sketched as mechanisms of profit maximisation. The power they wield is then seen in these terms. The result is often a rather disembodied analysis of corporate power which focuses on the role of markets versus the state, the power of capital over labour and democratically elected state representatives, and the way assumed corporate interests are served that clash with citizens' aspirations. We have long been told that the rise of MNCs means they potentially 'rule the world' given the size and global scope of their operations, yet there remains a relative dearth of contemporary analysis on what their 'ruling' means in a policy and governance sense. The central aim of this panel will be to address the comparative lack of study of corporations and their power in the public policy process by explicitly casting them as political, rather than simply market actors, and to present case studies that illustrate what this means in practice.

While it is observed that governance is now a matter for non-state transnational actors instead of/in addition to states, often the focus for analysis then returns to what this means for states. Given the aim of this panel, the intention is to explicitly re-focus debates regarding corporate power on MNCs themselves. The state is seen as legitimately 'in charge' if democratically elected/representative of its citizens' aspirations and governs in light of these. In what sense are MNCs? To answer this question the panel will focus on the extent to which they set the public policy agenda because they possess the capacity to do so, but also because they are seen as possessing the legitimacy to do so. As such, MNCs will be studied for the way they influence governments and exert leverage through lobbying, as well as because of their size and economic dominance. But in addition, this panel will welcome papers that consider the extent to which they create their interests in others – ie. A belief that what serves them also serves the public interest nationally, regionally and globally.

If a central question for public policy scholars is 'who governs?', then the power of global corporations is a question of how they influence others in the policy process (eg. governments, regulatory bodies and international organisations) as well as whether they are seen as possessing the legitimacy to set the agenda and self-regulate in their own right. In casting corporations as political actors with complex identities and strategies to be examined, rather than assumed (eg. as a result of applying traditional theories of international political economy), the panel will consider how their interests and operations have explanatory power for how markets are structured, the outcomes produced for society, and the nature of the public policy process that produces these outcomes.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

John Mikler - *The University of Sydney - Australia*

Panel Second Chair

Karsten Ronit - *Department of Political Science - Denmark*

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00

[Block B 4 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS | Karsten Ronit - *Department of Political Science - Denmark***The Limits of Global Corporations as Self-Governors**John Mikler - *The University of Sydney - Australia***Corporations in Foreign Policy: Extending Nonmarket Strategy into International Relations**Ceyhun Emre Dogru - *Koc University - Turkey***Between cooperation and competition: global corporate power and the State.****The case of Apple Inc.**Rosalba Belmonte - *University of Perugia - Italy***Multinational corporations in the making of lesbians, gays and transgenders' rights in Brazil**Joao Gois - *Universidade Federal Fluminense - Brazil*Francisco Duarte - *Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro - Brazil*

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15

[Block B 4 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS | John Mikler - *The University of Sydney - Australia***MNCs and Their Role in Global Business Associations:**Karsten Ronit - *Department of Political Science - Denmark***Business Interests, Energy Competition, Climate Change and Norms-based Actors**Aynsley Kellow - *University of Tasmania - Australia***Analyzing Corporate Agency in Global Resource Politics: An Analytical Framework and Lessons Learned From the US Lacey Act Amendment**Sina Leipold - *Albert-Ludwigs University Freiburg - Germany***State capitalism and corporate power in the global food system: a case study of China's state-owned agri-food and chemical companies 'going global'**Belesky Paul - *International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric), Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) - Norway*

T12PO3

Interest Groups, Political Parties and Public Policies

✓ The goal of this panel is to bring together scholars analyzing the relationships between interest groups and political parties across time, countries and policy issues. Interest groups provide different types of goods of special interest to political parties and elected officials. They are among the main suppliers of expertise and technical knowledge on policy issues; they channel and represent citizens' views and policy positions regarding economic, social and political problems, and on some occasions they become interested contributors to political campaigns as well. Policy-makers grant an institutional access to interest groups as a way of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of legislation, increasing the congruence between policy decisions and citizens' preferences as represented by interest groups, reaching consensus and minimizing political conflict during the policy-making process, or maximizing their chances of re-election for the next parliamentary mandate. The goal of this panel is to bring together scholars analyzing how and why interest groups and political parties interact across time, countries and policy venues (e.g. executive, legislative and media) using quantitative and qualitative methods.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Laura Chaqués Bonafont - *University of Barcelona and IBEI - Spain*

Panel Second Chair

Darren Halpin - *Australian National University - Australia*

Panel Third Chair

Frédéric Varone - *University of Geneva - Switzerland*

SESSION 1

Interest Groups, Political Parties and Public Policies

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Oei Tiong Ham OTH 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Karsten Ronit - *Department of Political Science - Denmark*

The imponderability in forging compromises. Can policy design be explained with policy belief compatibility of interest groups and party politicians?

Stefan Lindow - *Georg-August-University of Goettingen - Germany*

Why Political Parties give access to the decision making process to some interest groups, but not others? A comparative approach across issues, time and sub-national governments

Laura Chaqués Bonafont - *University of Barcelona and IBEI - Spain*

Muñoz Luz - *University of Barcelona - Spain*

Policy evaluations in Parliament: Do interest groups influence information processing by MPs?

Frédéric Varone - *University of Geneva - Switzerland*

Interest Groups and Campaign Networks: Policy Influence and Organisation within the Australian Labor Party

Anika Gauja - *University of Sydney - Australia*

Michael Vaughan - *University of Sydney - Australia*

SESSION 2

Political parties, elected representatives and interest groups

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Oei Tiong Ham OTH 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | John Mikler - *The University of Sydney - Australia*

Action and Reaction in Interest Group Advocacy

Beth Leech - *Rutgers University - United States*

Amy McKay - *United Kingdom*

Patrick Bernhagen - *University of Stuttgart - Germany*

Interest Groups and Political Responsiveness

Anne Rasmussen - *University of Copenhagen and Leiden University - Denmark*

Gentlemen's agreements? Insiders and outsiders in the shaping of Swiss financial regulation

Roy Gava - *University of Geneva - Switzerland*

The Puzzle of Interest Group Involvement in National Elections: Why, how and when?

Darren Halpin - *Australian National University - Australia*

SESSION 3

Interactions between public officials and groups in policymaking processes

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30

[Oei Tiong Ham OTH 1 - 1]

Policy Reform, Political Parties and Organised Interests: Universal Healthcare in Latin America

Zoila Ponce de Leon - *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill - United States*

Power to resist: Services Liberalization in Greece, 2006-2016

Francesco Stolfi - *UNMC - United Kingdom*

Natalia Papamakariou - *Greek Ministry of Economy and Development - Greece*

Re-evaluation of The Cinematograph Films Act of 1927 as a bottom-up cultural policy by Interest Groups

Takao Terui - *United Kingdom*

The complementary role of interest-driven policy actors in the process of British energy policy change

Seyed Mohamad Sadegh Emamian - *Sharif University of Technology - Islamic Republic of Iran*

T12PO4

Non-state Actors and the Governance of Supply Chains

✓ In recent years, the roles of non-state actors – including civil society organisations (CSOs), multi-stakeholder groups and business associations – have emerged as significant players in the governance of national and global supply chains. Schemes such as Fairtrade, Responsible Care, Forest Stewardship Council, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification, Marine Stewardship Council, Aquaculture Stewardship Council, Round Table on Responsible Soy, and Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil have proliferated in an effort to regulate corporate production processes.

Corporations have responded in different ways to these non-state market driven initiatives. While some ignore them, others use certification schemes as marketing tools to communicate their social and environmental sustainability in regard to resource management practices, fair labour wages and conditions, respect and engagement with local communities, and animal welfare. This is reflected in corporations' social and environmental responsibility policies (CSR and CER) and plans. The response of consumers and other non-state actors has also varied, some accepting and others rejecting these certification schemes and CSR/CER approaches. Those engaging with them seize the opportunity to challenge non-compliant corporations by withholding their 'social license to operate' via public advocacy campaigns through social media or traditional campaigning methods.

The presence of third party certification schemes has shifted the focus of governance towards non-hierarchical steering based on balancing market requirements with community acceptance. The state, however, still provides the legislative and regulatory framework that is necessary for corporations to legally operate. Other non-state actors such as CSOs and the media may legitimise or delegitimise certification actors and schemes in this process. In summary, the private regulation of natural resources, food production, tourism and other tradeable goods and services utilising standards backed by certification and labelling is now a complex endeavour in an era where sustainable approaches to production are more widely expected, yet often difficult to achieve.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Joanna Vince - University of Tasmania - Australia

Panel Second Chair

Fred Gale - University of Tasmania - Australia

Panel Third Chair

Hannah Murphy-Gregory - University of Tasmania - Australia

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

Marcus Haward - Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania - Australia

Karsten Ronit - Department of Political Science - Denmark

Certification schemes and third party accreditation: hybrid governance in the marine and aquaculture sectors

Joanna Vince - University of Tasmania - Australia

Marcus Haward - Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania - Australia

Organisational complexity in global certification schemes: governance, regulation, orchestration or ecology?

Hannah Murphy-Gregory - University of Tasmania - Australia

When global certification schemes meet local resistance: the case of Aquaculture Stewardship Council certification and Tasmania's salmon industry

Hannah Murphy-Gregory - University of Tasmania - Australia

Similarities and Differences in Organic Certification Schemes in the Australian Wine Industry

Fred Gale - University of Tasmania - Australia

Joanna Vince - University of Tasmania - Australia

Anna Farmery - University of Tasmania - Australia

T12PO5

Corporate Tax Avoidance and the New Politics of Tax Justice

✓ The financial crisis continues to cast a long shadow as governments the world over grapple with significant budget challenges arising from high levels of public debt combined with tepid economic growth. Given these fiscal challenges, the issue of multinational tax avoidance has become increasingly salient.

This open panel seeks innovative perspectives on the 'new' political economy of multi-national tax avoidance. Whereas international tax governance was hitherto a technical regulatory issue arena, as a result of unprecedented activist campaigns, media exposés and high-profile scandals, MNC tax avoidance has become a main-stream social justice issue highlighting the limits of democratic governance. At the international level, regulatory reforms have been made through inter-governmental organisations such as the OECD while the EU is engaged in unprecedented litigation against some of the world's largest and most powerful firms. These reforms represent a systematic campaign to address international tax evasion and avoidance, and in turn a potential solution to states' fiscal challenges. However, as vocal tax justice NGOs argue, such initiatives have done little to address corporate tax avoidance and, as a result, the fairness and integrity of the international tax system remains under threat.

The challenge of MNC tax avoidance represents a threshold test of global governance and the panel aims to attract papers offering innovative analyses of this policy challenge including but not limited to the civil society campaign for tax justice; national political and policy responses; the role of intergovernmental organisations in the policy process and corporate strategy and compliance in response to international tax reform proposals.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Richard Eccleston - University of Tasmania - Australia

✓SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 3]

Paying a Fair Share? Business, civil society and the 'new' politics of corporate tax justice

Richard Eccleston - University of Tasmania - Australia
Ainsley Elbra - University of Sydney - Australia

Multinational Corporations' Perspectives on Taxation

John Mikler - The University of Sydney - Australia

Whistleblowing as a New Regulatory Instrument in Global Governance: The Case of Tax Evasion

Tony Porter - McMaster University - Canada
Karsten Ronit - Department of Political Science - Denmark

T12PO6

Corporate Power and Developing Countries

✓ Quite a challenge for business in developing countries in the area of public policy is a blockage resulting from the deficit and complexity of regulations. It is worth emphasizing that more and more interest groups in and beyond business is trying to influence on the conditions of citizens and firms. In order to improve the lives of people in developing countries, different interest groups should have a real impact on changing public policy and regulation. Until we offset the difficulties that have an impact on legislative changes in developing countries economic and social progress will be halted in the different fields. Consequently, this process may lead to the inhibition of the economy and will have a negative impact on the lives of citizens in these countries.

Strategic, overarching aim of the research will be an analysis on the possibility of conducting lobbying by interest groups in the developing countries and their impact on public policy. The lobbying activity is a process of constant interaction between interest groups and political institutions to reach an agreement on the control of certain variables in public policy fields. Furthermore, lobbying in the developing countries is a dynamic variable and depends on the one hand on the processes taking place at international levels and on the other hand on legislative changes in individual countries.

The aim of this panel is to engage in a discussion on the actions taken by business and that that affect the lives of citizens and firms through various public policies. This panel seeks to study the influence of business in relation to: the differences of corporate strategies in developing countries, and the variation in patterns of institutional path dependence and styles of regulation. The panel aims for an in-depth examination to be undertaken on the impact of business on public policy.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Jaroslav Filip Czub - Institute of European Studies, Faculty of Political Science and International Studies, University of Warsaw - Poland

Panel Second Chair

Nirvia Ravena de Sousa - Center for Advanced Studies of the Amazon - NAEA-UFPa and Amazonia University Brazil - Brazil

Panel Third Chair

Karsten Ronit - Department of Political Science - Denmark

SESSION I

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 5 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS

Nirvia Ravena de Sousa - Center for Advanced Studies of the Amazon - NAEA-UFPa and Amazonia University Brazil - Brazil

Palm Oil Certification and Modern Slavery: how certified companies operate in amazonian context

Nirvia Ravena de Sousa - Center for Advanced Studies of the Amazon - NAEA-UFPa and Amazonia University Brazil - Brazil

Governing China's national champions: policy regime and corporate governance in China's central state-controlled enterprise sector

Chen Li - Faculty of Social Science and Center for China Studies - Hong Kong, (China)

Interest groups as actors influencing the process of reforming the European Union: The Case of Poland

Jaroslav Filip Czub - Institute of European Studies, Faculty of Political Science and International Studies, University of Warsaw - Poland

Institutions, Corporate Political Strategies and Economic Development: The Cases of Turkey and South Korea

Ceyhun Emre Dogru - Koc University - Turkey

Role of Corporate in Science and Technology Policy Change in Lao PDR

Herlin Chien - Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, Dept. of International Affairs - Taiwan

T13 GENDER, DIVERSITY AND PUBLIC POLICY

T13PO1

Intersectionality and Public Policies: Potentials and Pitfalls

✓ In dialogue with intersectional approaches in academic and policy circles, this panel explores the role of public policies in the productions, reproduction or, conversely, the subversion of power relations. The constitutive interactions between gender and other social relations have been studied through several approaches. In the late 1970s, French materialist feminists have proposed an analysis of the relationship between gender and class, designed as co-extensive and consubstantial (Kergoat 1978). In dialogue with others, Crenshaw (1989) has developed the concept of intersectionality to account for the interaction of "race" and gender in the generation of the multiple discriminations faced by black women in the US courts. Whether they use or criticize the concept of intersectionality, past and current analyses of these questions have expanded research agendas beyond the «gender / race / class» triptych to integrate other social relations such as age, religion or even ethnicity in the study of inequality and politics (Hill Collins and Bilge 2016). This panel maintains an open posture toward these debates and considers intersectionality in a multidimensional and dynamic perspective that «intersects facts and representations» and «considers the emancipatory potential of the interleaving power relations, rather than considering them systematically as domination levers» (Navarre, 2015, our translation).

There are reasons to believe that intersectionality provides a fecund lens for the studies of state actions. Indeed, public policies often have a universalizing character, making them blind to some social relations of domination. The identification and labelling of target populations such as "users", "patients" or "migrants" is a classical example of the erasure of diversity central to policies. Whatever the sector and even if they are aimed at fighting inequalities (Jacquot, Mazur, 2014), policies have differentiated impacts and outcomes according to the targeted group but these are not necessarily taken into account, beyond gender and disability. In this case, the promise of intersectional approaches is to demonstrate the role of these policies in defining and reifying power relations. At the same time, central to this standpoint is the complex rendering of individual and collective agency. Indeed, a crucial assumption of these approaches is at all actors can act strategically within power relations, since they experience simultaneously intersecting axes of privilege and domination. From that standpoint, intersectional approaches can help analysts to break away from overly structuralist and top-down research, by renewing their consideration of the groups interacting with policies. At the same time, critics of these approaches and observers of their implementation in policy design and evaluation warn that intersectionality has the potential to dilute hard-won rights in favour of a multiplication and an individualization of the areas of difference to be considered in public policies. Are these fears empirically verified and are we witnessing such problems in all policy sectors?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Marieme N'Diaye - CNRS/ISP Cachan - France

Panel Second Chair

Mireille Paquet - Concordia University - Canada

Panel Third Chair

Nora Nagels - Université du Québec à Montréal - Canada

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Block B 4 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Marieme N'Diaye - CNRS/ISP Cachan - France

Is intersectionality a false problem in public policy analysis?

Alexandre Jaunait - University of Poitiers & ISP-CNRS (Nanterre) - France

Transgender rights in India and the US - a comparative critical analysis through the lens of intersectionality

Chitranshu Mathur - Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad - India

Mainstreaming Equity via Intersectionality Analysis of Migration Policies: Potentials and Pitfalls

Hankivsky Olena - Simon Fraser University - Canada

Gemma Hunting - Institute for Intersectionality Research and Policy, Simon Fraser University - Canada

The intersection of gender and class in the framing of Australian childcare policy problems and their solutions

Kay Cook - RMIT University - Australia

Michelle Brady - University of Queensland - Australia

The possibilities of intersectionality: public policies on ex-combatants' reintegration in Colombia

Priscyll Anctil Avoine - Université du Québec à Montréal - Canada

T13PO2

Gender Inequality and Public Policy in Asian Societies

Gender inequality continues to be a major challenge before the public policy makers in all societies. In recent times, the issue of gender inequality received international attention in 1970s with the organisation of the first World Conference on Women in 1974 in Mexico and adoption of the UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1979. These initiatives spurred the policy interventions at the national level to address the issue of gender inequality in Asian countries also. The policy approaches to gender equality ranged from welfare ism in 1950s and 1960s, Women in Development (WID) in early 1970s, Women and Development (WAD) in second half of 1970s and Gender and Development (GAD) in 1990s. The Women Empowerment is the most strategic element of GAD approach. In order to accelerate and coordinate the global efforts for women empowerment, the United Nations General Assembly created a new entity 'UN Women' in 2010. The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, adopted during the fourth world conference on women in Beijing in 1995 is considered the key global policy document on gender equality.

The unlocking of half of the human resources is crucial for the success of democracy and development in Asian societies. The global and national policy interventions in the field of women equality have gone hand in hand for last five decades. The public policies addressing gender issues in Asian societies have suffered formalism and poor implementation due to deep rooted socio-cultural biases, lack of skill and literacy, economic independence and awareness. The gap between the declared objective and policy outcome are on higher side in gender related policies, because policies failed to address the required attitudinal and cultural change in the society. It needs to be reiterated that the sex (male/female) is a biological category, whereas gender is a socio-cultural category, which assigns inferior role and position for women in society. The gender issues crucial for policy domain in Asian societies are education, health, skill and employment, participation in decision making at various levels, domestic violence, environmental concerns, and various forms of discrimination within and outside family and so on. In this background, the panel on 'Gender Inequality and Public Policy in Asian Societies' is proposed to realize the following objectives:

1. To examine the various policy approaches relevant for public policies on gender equality in Asia.
2. To analyze the status of engendering of public policies in contemporary Asian societies.
3. To understand the socio-cultural context of Asian societies as an operational environment for public policies on gender equality.
4. To suggest measures and innovative practices to improve the formulation and implementation of public policies on gender issues in Asian countries.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Arunoday Bajpai - Agra College Agra, Dr BRA University - India

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 4 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Smita Mitra - Singapore
Nemi Chand Goliya - Post Graduate Government College for Girls Sector-42 Chandigarh, Panjab University Chandigarh - India

Gender Equality in Japan :Internal Policy Processes and Impact and Foreign Implications

Joyce Gelb - CUNY NY - United States
Naoko Kumagai - International University of Japan - Japan

A study on the effect of male-centered organisational culture on the recognition of women's gender discrimination and utilization of Work-Life Balance policy

Hwayeon Kim - Center for Public Human Resource Development, SKKU - Republic of Korea (South)

Muslim Women Political Representation in Pseudo Democracies

Faiza El-Higzi - University of Queensland Australia - Australia

Contextualized analysis of a centrally sponsored scheme for adolescent girls in India

Renu Kapila - Punjabi University, Patiala -Punjab. (India) - India

SESSION 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Block B 4 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS

Renu Kapila - Punjabi University, Patiala -Punjab - India
Smita Mitra - Singapore

Gender Inequality and Pension Reform in Kazakhstan

Saltanat Janenova - Nazarbayev University - Kazakhstan
Elena Maltseva - University of Windsor - Canada

An Assessment of the Impact of GAD Programs on Retention Intentions of Female Uniformed Personnel of the Philippine Navy

Michelle Castillo - National College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines - Philippines

Secrets of gender equality and women's empowerment in Bangladesh: Grameen Bank Experience

Nawaz Faraha - University of Rajshahi - Bangladesh

Women and Disasters: A post-tsunami (2004) case study of India, in accordance with United Nations

Arti Devi - Jawaharlal Nehru University - India

T13PO4

Gendered Innovations in Public Policy Research

Gendered Innovations in Public Policy Research
Panel sponsored by IPSA RC19 Gender, Politics and Public Policy

The importance of gendered innovations in the sciences and the social sciences has become increasingly recognised in recent years (European Union, 2013; Jenkins and Keane, 2014; Sawer et al, 2016; Stanford, 2009). 'Gendered Innovation' has been defined as the process that integrates sex and gender analysis into all phases of basic and applied research to assure excellence and quality in outcomes (Schiebinger et al 2013). While this definition informs current research in the sciences, similar feminist approaches to public policy analysis have resulted in new theoretical, methodological and empirical understandings of how gender inequalities are produced through policy and what is required to achieve gender equality in the future. As such, feminist and gendered policy research has enhanced the field of public policy, challenging the gender neutrality of core concepts and conclusions by ensuring gender, and intersectionality, sit at the centre of the analysis, (Agustin, 2013; Bacchi, 2009; Mazur, 2002; Sainsbury, 2009; Stetson and Mazur, 2010; Verloo et al, 2005).

Yet there remain many intractable policy 'problems', global and local, that continue to have a disproportional impact on women's wellbeing and, at both the national and international level, systematic gender analysis remains patchy at best, often dependent on political will. Alongside this, evidence-based policy making, big data and 'social investment' strategies, have become the 'go to' concepts and methods for governments looking for 'innovative' solutions (Boyd and Crawford, 2013; Cairney, 2016; Lerman, 2013; Morel et al, 2012; Stoker and Evans, 2016). Scholars are engaging critically with these constructs, but seldom from a gender or intersectional perspective.

We propose a panel on Gendered Innovations in Public Policy Research. We welcome papers that take stock of the innovative knowledges and understandings produced by feminist policy scholars to date, evaluate feminist policy practices that have produced innovative or transformative change, and challenge and critique contemporary approaches to policy analysis, design and evidence that continue to render gender and diversity invisible. Papers that address the future direction of gendered innovations in public policy research and analysis, be they theoretical, methodological or empirical, are also encouraged.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Jennifer Curtin - University of Auckland - New Zealand

Panel Second Chair

Jackie Steele - Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo - Japan

SESSION 1 Gendered Policy Innovations

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 3 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Marian Sawer - ANU - Australia

Gender and old age policies: an analytic framework

Lea Sgier - Central European University - Hungary

"Sprinkle with Gender and Stir:" Gender Based Analysis Plus in Canada

Hankivsky Olena - Simon Fraser University - Canada

Mussell Linda - Queen's University - Canada

Social Investment: Contrasting Interpretations by the OECD and the World Bank

Rianne Mahon - Balsillie School of International Affairs - Canada

History, Institutions and Feminist Policy Actors: A review of gendered innovations in public policy research

Jennifer Curtin - University of Auckland - New Zealand

The metagovernance of public policy networks for gender equity: lessons learned from Medellin-Colombia

Andres Olaya - EAFIT University - Colombia

Santiago Leyva - Colombia

T13PO5

Towards Inclusive Bureaucracies for Diverse Societies - Policy Implications of (Non-) Representative Bureaucracies

Questions of ethnicity, multi-culturalism, gender or social equity have become increasingly salient to political discourses and public policy-making. To the extent that societies have become more diverse and struggle with their inclusiveness, the theory and practice of representative bureaucracy also becomes more significant to students of public policy and administration. The concept of representative bureaucracy raises questions about the link between the socio-demographic make-up of public bureaucracies, government responsiveness and administrative accountability as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of public policy making and implementation. The study of representative bureaucracy is concerned with the relationships between the make-up of public sector workforces and the socio-demographic characteristics of the societies they are supposed to serve. As public bureaucracies are major players in the making and implementation of public policies, the questions whether diverse social groups are 'passively' or even 'actively' represented in public sector organisations also move to center stage of public policy analysis. So, what are the consequences of 'representativeness' – or the lack of it – for the quality of service delivery, for relations to citizens, and for the diversity management within public organisations? And what are the wider implications for the levels of public trust, the accountability and legitimacy of government, and for power-sharing arrangements in state and society?

This panels seeks to advance the comparative analysis of the policy implications (ranging from the agenda-setting and formulation of public policies to the delivery and evaluation of public policy programs) of having or not having public bureaucracies that can serve as representative institutions. To this aim, theoretical and empirical (both qualitative and quantitative) submissions are invited. In addition to individual case or country studies, contributions with comparative perspectives looking at variation across policy domains, types of public sector organisations, levels of government or national systems of public policy-making are particularly encouraged.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair
Eckhard Schroeter - *Zeppelin University - Germany*

SESSION 1

Representative Bureaucracy I: Encouraging and Sustaining Inclusive and Diverse Societies

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
 [Block B 2 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Eckhard Schroeter - *Zeppelin University - Germany*

Public Sector Diversity and Inclusiveness: Concepts, Findings and Suggested Policy Actions

Meredith Edwards - *Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis - Australia*

Outcomes of under-represented policy making: Transgender rights in India

Angela Chaudhuri - *Swasti - India*

Deya Bhattacharya - *Swasti Health Resource Centre - India*

Sri Bhavani Kumaran - *Swasti - India*

Gadha Raj - *Swasti - India*

How Inclusive is Inclusive Peace? Women in Shaping Public Policy for Peace in Mindanao

Eliseo Jr. Huesca - *Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology; Institute of Asian Studies, UBD Brunei - Philippines*

The gender of post-separation bureaucracies: A cross-national investigation

Kay Cook - *RMIT University - Australia*

Does collaboration make fairer policy for marginal groups? lessons from aotearoa/New Zealand

Rachel Simon-Kumar - *The University of Auckland - New Zealand*

Note: This Panel is eligible for the GCPSE (UNDP) Grant.

T14 SCIENCE, INTERNET AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

T14PO1

S&T Policy and Evaluation

✓ In the emerging knowledge economy, science and technology (S&T) has been applauded as effective tools to connect the nature world to the human welfare and promote sustainable economic development. Broadly defined, S&T policy includes scholarship investigating the creation and supporting S&T resources and the coordination of S&T activities. Spanning across a wide spectrum S&T policy can be studied from the economic, social, and political perspectives. The demand for S&T policy and evaluation has been escalating over the last decades. Different levels of government, legislatures, public organisations, and other types of funding agencies are increasingly demanding systematic policy and program evaluation. For example, In the US, the 1993 GPRA requires federal agencies to develop and update strategic plans, to establish annual performance targets, and to report annually on program performance. In Japan, the Science and Technology Agency set up a program in Science of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy to assess the economic and social impact of research investment. Similarly, national research funding agencies around the globe have been sponsoring internal projects to evaluate how funded research projects performed. Looking ahead to the next 50 years, we believe that S&T policy and evaluation is in critical with the information and insights that brings for better decision-making, good governance, and sustainable development for the well-being of all.

This panel aims to advance our understanding on S&T policy evaluation from interdisciplinary perspective. We are interested in both theoretical and methodological (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-method) studies that further our understanding on evaluating S&T policy and programs, including but not limited to the impacts of government funding, talent program, and R&D assessment through bibliometric, experimental, or comparative approaches. Any systematic assessment of the operation and/or the outcomes of a program or policy, compared to a set of explicit or implicit standards, as a means of contributing to the improvement of the science program or technology policy are particularly welcome.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Li Tang - Fudan University, Shanghai - China

Panel Second Chair

Jue Wang - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 5 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS

Najmuddin Yazdi - Iran University of Science and Technology (IUST) - Islamic Republic of Iran

Feng Li - Hohai University - China

Evaluation of Science and Technology in China: Historical Evolution and Future Development

Li qiang - Institute of Policy and Management, Chinese Academy of Sciences - China

Back on track: Factors influencing returnee scholars' regaining transnational capital?

Feng Li - Hohai University - China

wangbing Shen - Hohai University - China

Analysis and evaluation of Chinese overseas high-level talents support programs

Jianzhong Zhou - Institutes of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences - China

Fan Chunliang - Institutes of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences - China

Sino-German Research Collaboration: Evidence from Highly Cited Papers

Guangyuan Hu - China

Liu Weishu - Zhejiang University of Finance and Economics - China

Categorization of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Indicators' Frameworks: Purpose and Functions

Najmuddin Yazdi - Iran University of Science and Technology (IUST) - Islamic Republic of Iran

Ali Maleki - The Research Institute for Science, Technology and Industry Policy (RISTIP) - Islamic Republic of Iran

SESSION 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30

[Block B 5 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS

Najmuddin Yazdi - Iran University of Science and Technology (IUST) - Islamic Republic of Iran

Feng Li - Hohai University - China

Innovation Systems for Agricultural Countries: Comparing Malaysia's Palm Oil and Vietnam's Rice Industries

Lim Guanle - Nanyang Centre for Public Administration (Nanyang Technological University) - Singapore

Chan Yuan Wong - Malaysia

Science and Technology Policy Paradox in Iran: Analyzing the role of power plays and Institutions

Ali Maleki - The Research Institute for Science, Technology and Industry Policy (RISTIP) - Islamic Republic of Iran

Ali Babaei - Islamic Republic of Iran

Rouhollah Hamidimotlagh - Sharif University of Technology - Islamic Republic of Iran

Nurturing Young Researchers at Change - "Young Researchers Support Program"

Simon Byung Jin Lee - National Research Foundation of Korea / Tallinn University of Technology - Republic of Korea (South)

Organisation Design and Resources Allocation: Analysis Based on Chinese Scientific Research Funds Management System

Du Baogui - School of Humanities & Law Northeastern University - China

Men Lixiang - China

Where are you from? The omission of author address information in Web of Science

Liu Weishu - Zhejiang University of Finance and Economics - China

Guangyuan Hu - China

Li Tang - Fudan University, Shanghai - China

The Problems and Suggestions of China's S&T Evaluation: Evidence from Blog

Tao Dai - Institutes of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences - China

T14PO2

Designing Sticky Policies: How to Steer the Co-evolution of Policy and Technology

Not only does technological change play an ever growing role in our daily lives (e.g., through the introduction of new information and communications technologies (ICTs)), but it also is considered a key lever in tackling super-wicked problems, such as climate change. However, technological change is presently not considered systematically in public policy research. While research on the policy designs' effect on technological change is abundant – for example in the field of renewable energy policy, many studies investigate the effect of policy instruments on the development and deployment of low-carbon technologies – the inverse effect of how technological change affects policy-making remains largely unexplored.

Despite these efforts, the majority of current public policy research neither treats technological change in a systematic way nor considers peculiarities of different technologies (such as distinct innovation patterns), making it difficult to hypothesize about the feedback link between technological change and policy dynamics. This gap is particularly troubling for the emerging 'new' policy design literature that stresses the need to consider the temporal aspects of design, e.g., by designing 'sticky' or 'durable' policies that intentionally generate positive policy feedbacks. Furthermore, a better understanding of the feedback link between technology and policy dynamics is particularly crucial in policy fields characterized by high technological complexity and long-time spans for change, such as in the energy sector. Here, researchers have shown that policy designs that do not consider peculiarities of different technologies risk being ineffective and thus fail to induce positive feedback. Much less is known, however, about the effect of policy-induced technological change on actor constellations and the underlying politics of policy-making. Another aspect of the technology-policy feedback link rarely studied is how technology helps in assessing a policy's effectiveness in achieving its intended impact (e.g., smart metering and final energy consumption or remote sensing and land-use changes).

This panel discusses how to foster the systematic endogenization of technological change in policy research, particularly in policy design studies. It aims to bring together perspectives and insights from innovation studies and policy analysis. Participants are encouraged to include conceptualizations of technological change, to consider policy mixes instead of individual policies and to be precise about the dimension of policy output studied. The panel is open to both conceptual papers that aim to integrate technology into policy design studies as well as empirical studies of the feedback link between technological change and policy dynamics in fields relevant to the environment, e.g. renewable energy, forestry and land-use change.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Tobias Schmidt - ETH Zurich - Switzerland

Panel Second Chair

Benjamin Cashore - School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University - United States

Panel Third Chair

Sebastian Sewerin - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH Zurich), Energy Politics Group - Switzerland

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 3 - 7]

DISCUSSANTS

Tobias Schmidt - ETH Zurich - Switzerland

Sebastian Sewerin - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH Zurich), Energy Politics Group - Switzerland

A Theoretical Framework for Systematic Analyses of Policy Feedback

Philipp Pechmann - Department of Political Science, Aarhus University - Denmark

The Joint Center for Energy Storage Research: A Lesson in Depoliticizing Science and Technology

Matthew Shapiro - Illinois Institute of Technology - United States

Evolving interest coalitions and deployment policy design: Comparing the Swiss and German feed-in tariffs for renewable energy

Leonore Haelg - ETH Zurich - Switzerland

Tobias Schmidt - ETH Zurich - Switzerland

Sebastian Sewerin - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH Zurich), Energy Politics Group - Switzerland

T14PO3

The Data/Sensor Revolution and Public Policy

One of the central assumptions in theories on decision- and policymaking has been that there is not enough information to take the best possible decision. The psychologist and Nobel Prize winner Herbert Simon stated that decision-making is never 100% rational, because rationality itself is limited. Rationality is bounded due to the limited capacities of human intelligence, brain dysfunction, and all kind of difficulties within the political and administrative system. The solutions within a complex political and administrative system are thus suboptimal, which is why it is difficult to solve complicated societal issues. This bounded rationality assumption became dominant in theories on decision- and policymaking in political science and public administration.

At the end of the twentieth century, new models on decision- and policymaking received more attention. These new models were based on chaos and complexity theory from the natural sciences and theoretical biology. Based on the assumption that planning of decision-making is difficult due to relations no longer being linear, coincidence became a crucial element in explaining processes of decision-making. Two models shaped this development. The first one is the work of John W. Kingdon on political agendas. Kingdon makes a distinction between three streams: societal problems, alternatives and politics. Only when these three streams overlap can there be fundamental decision making. The second model is termed the punctuated equilibrium model. (Baumgartner & Jones). Most of the time political and administrative systems are confronted with stability, yet sometimes the decision-making process becomes more turbulent. This border between stability and turbulence is the punctuated equilibrium. The process of digitalization is changing the dynamics related to decision and policymaking: information is no longer scarce in society and in political and administrative systems. To the contrary, data are everywhere now. Decision makers are no longer confronted with a lack of information, but rather with an endless sea of information and data. This development will continue because of new developments in the IT-sector: nanocomputers, the Internet of things and artificial intelligence. Many of these developments are discussed with the term Big Data Revolution. As a result, the notion of limited rationality is debatable nowadays. If this central assumption is no longer correct because of the Big Data Revolution, this must have consequences for different theories that have been dominant in political science and public administration for a long period. The central question of our panel is: What are the consequences of the Data and Sensor Revolution for decision and policymaking, both theoretically and empirically? This general question leads to different partial questions: What are the consequences of the Big Data Revolution for theories on decision and policymaking?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Jouke de Vries - RUG/Campus Fryslân - Netherlands

Panel Second Chair

Sarah Giest - Leiden University, Institute of Public Administration - Netherlands

Panel Third Chair

Reuben Ng - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

SESSION I

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 4 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Sarah Giest - Leiden University, Institute of Public Administration - Netherlands

Data-Driven Innovation as a Strategy : Towards Responsible Innovation and Adaptation for Humanitarian Response and Sustainable Development

Thomas Baar - Centre for Innovation (Leiden University) - Netherlands

Jos Berens - Leiden University, Centre for Innovation - Netherlands

To What Extent the Grand Lyon Metropole can harness the Smart Meter Project towards the Governance of Territorial Climate Energy Plan (PCET) Study case: Smart Electric Lyon project initiated by EDF [French Electric Utility Company]

Wahyuddin Yasser - EVS-RIVES, ENTPE - France

Institutions and temporal dynamic of policy change: empirical evidence from the Structural Topic Model (STM) analysis of development policies in Asia.

Maria Stella Righettini - University of Padova - Italy

Stefano Sbalchiero - University of Padova - Italy

Harnessing the Deluge and Drought of Text Data for Policy Analysis: An Ontological Approach

Chetan Singai - National Law School of India University - India

Thant Syn - United States

T. R Kumara Swamy - National Institute of Advanced Studies - India

Ajay Chandra - National Institute of Advanced Studied - India

From Dots to Distributions: Why a Statistician's Approach to Big Data Matters

Jason Kok - Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam - Brunei Darussalam

T15 DEMOCRACY, POLITICAL REGIME AND POLICY PROCESS

T15PO1

How Do Governance Arrangements Change?

✓ All definitions of governance refer, directly or indirectly, to formal and informal rules that determine the exercise of authority in the taking of collective decisions. Any given governance arrangement stipulates, more or less precisely, how various voices are heard, how decisions are made and how accounts are rendered; in short, who has the power to determine what. The working hypothesis of governance research is that some governance arrangements are better than others at solving the problems facing a society.

This panel will explore theoretically and empirically the mechanisms by which governance arrangements change. Papers will explore four themes. First, can governance be changed by design to improve the quality of decision-making? Democracy has been defended on the grounds that it provides epistemic advantages, but the governance literature has yet to confront the question of why policy intelligence is lacking and in what ways, and whether improving intelligence should be as important a concern as say avoiding corruption. Second, governance changes when the winners and losers of public policy unite to defend and attack the rules of competition and the distribution of decision-making authority. The relationships between governance and policy outcomes, which are often assumed, need to be explored to understand if and how policy has a lasting effect on governance. Are policy changes sufficient to bring about governance changes, or is something else needed? Third, the stress given to rules and formal constitutional arrangements has deprived governance research of a full appreciation of how informal norms develop to support or undermine the prevailing structure. A case in point is the recent popularity of the concept of social licence, which its defenders argue is as important a requirement to meet as the satisfaction of legal rules and regulations. Another important area is that of identity, whether it is based on religion, class, or socio-economic status, which is increasingly being seen as a critical factor in determining who in society has the legitimacy to set the rules and to make change. Fourth, no governance arrangement is entirely secure from the effects of exogenous change. Technologies, in particular, have disrupted not only industries but also the political interests that support them. Vested interests may be able to sustain counterclaims and critiques but yield to new technical solutions to persistent public policy problems. What is required for technological shocks to result in governance changes? Why are some shocks successful in this regard, while others are not?

What is the mechanism by which technology changes result in governance changes?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Murray Fulton - Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Saskatchewan - Canada

Panel Second Chair

Jeremy Rayner - University of Saskatchewan - Canada

SESSION 1 Governance, Institutions and Change

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Jeremy Rayner - University of Saskatchewan - Canada

All good things must come to an end: Understanding deinstitutionalisation in public policy

Richard Reid - Australia

Adrian Kay - The Australian National University - Australia

The Political Economy of Good Governance

Murray Fulton - Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Saskatchewan - Canada

Governance change: innovation as a risky task and the need of safely breaking the chain of routine

Miguel Mattos - University of Brasília - Brazil

Losing Faith in the System: Changing Governance in the Case of Religion

Peggy Schmeiser - Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Saskatchewan - Canada

SESSION 2 Governance, Institutions and Change in Practice

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Murray Fulton - Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Saskatchewan - Canada

Did the Asian Financial Crisis 1997-98 make East Asia's growth more Reliant on Rule-based Institution? Evidence from Country Panel Data Analysis

Kee Hoon Chung - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)

Multiple accountabilities, institutional legacies and policy disruption: territorial governance controversies

Ania (Anna) Ankowska - Northumbria University, Newcastle Business School - United Kingdom

Pugalis Lee - Institute for Public Policy and Governance, University of Technology Sydney (UTS) - Australia

Innovating the governance of drought and flood to transform the governance of climate change

Margot Hurlbert - Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy - Canada

Evaluating Social Development Policies: an institutional interpretation of the Bolsa Familia Program in Brazil

Aline Hellmann - Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS - Brazil

T15PO3

Europe after Brexit

✓ The momentous decision by a small majority of the UK population on June 23, 2016 to say yes to Brexit will likely give the UK the status as the EU's first 'ex-member state'. The process of dissolution has not started yet; it will likely be triggered in early 2017. It is really a matter of two closely related and hard to disentangle processes: on the one hand to organise the UK's exit from the EU, and on the other hand to sort out the UK's future relationship to the EU. The fact that well over 1/7 of all UK law has EU-origins after 40 years' of UK membership in the dynamically integrating EU ensures that this will be a very complex and comprehensive undertaking. For the EU it is also a significant matter. On the one hand is the question of EU complicity in the Brexit decision: is it as some Brexiters have argued a testimony to the EU's failure and therefore only a matter of time until other states will follow Britain's lead? Or is it a domestic matter, a reflection of the fact that the UK has never sorted out its relationship to the EU that has been ambiguous from the very start. It is fair to say that when the UK was in it was never completely in (consider non-membership in Schengen and various opt-outs). Now that it is on its way out it may not be completely out, especially if it wants to have full access to the EU's internal market. For the EU as a constitutional construct when a member state leaves the EU will have to reconstitute itself. This process may be complicated insofar as demands for further popular referenda win through, or if significant divisions emerge inside the EU on the terms of the UK's secession and future relationship. The Brexit saga is very interesting from a social science perspective in the sense that it raises a number of fundamental questions pertaining to political organising, political community and political belonging in a highly interdependent world. The EU has long been seen as a political experiment whose further development and entrenchment has often come as a result of crises. Will Brexit – in a situation when the EU is facing a particularly toxic mixture of other crises – be the straw that breaks the camel's back? Is Brexit a sign of EU dissolution and a return to a Europe of nation-states? Or is there no returning back – neither for the UK, nor for Europe's other nation-states? It could be said that if the EU is divisible, so is the UK. Scotland may yet seek a new referendum to separate from the rest of the UK and (re)enter the EU. If the EU starts to unravel there is no assurance that there will be a return to a Europe of nation-states.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

John Erik Fossum - ARENA, University of Oslo - Norway

Panel Second Chair

Russell Solomon - RMIT University - Australia

Panel Third Chair

Graham Wilson - Boston University - United States

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 3 - 2]

Brexit and the EU: Constitutive impetus; re-constitutive challenge; or de-constitutive threat?

John Erik Fossum - ARENA, University of Oslo - Norway

Human rights under stress: Brexit and the implications for UK and EU human rights policy

Russell Solomon - RMIT University - Australia

From 'Yuexit' to 'Brexit' and after it: Did the return to Europe of nation-states begin in Yugoslavia in 1991?

Bosko Picula - University College of International Relations and Diplomacy Dag Hammarskjöld, Zagreb - Croatia

British Foreign Policy after 'Brexit': Implications for Britain's Special Relationship to the US

Kai Oppermann - University of Sussex - United Kingdom

Democracy in Eastern Europe after Brexit

Theodor Tudoroiu - The University of the West Indies - Trinidad & Tobago

T15PO4

New Political Regimes, Old Public Policy and Governing Patterns?

During the past three decades, Latin American countries have gone through significant processes of democratisation, economic liberalisation, and internationalisation. These processes have brought with them several political, economic, and administrative changes, and have opened up new policy and regulatory fields of intervention for national public sector institutions. However, while the transformations in terms of constitutional principles, legal norms, and even organisational structures are generally clear, we still know very little about: a) whether and how these formal transformations have actually changed traditional policymaking processes, old governing arrangements, executive-legislative relationships, federal/decentralization arrangements, state-society exchanges, corruption levels and perceptions, policy analytical and regulatory capacities, or media-government relationships; b) whether we can find similar policy and governing patterns across the Latin American region, including forms of political/bureaucratic resistance or new regulatory developments, leading to some kind of regional policy convergence; or c) the extent to which recent theoretical debates in the international public policy and administration literature help describe and/or explain whether, how, and why democratisation, economic liberalisation, and internationalisation have contributed to new policy and governing patterns in each Latin American country. This panel represents an excellent opportunity to contribute to our empirical knowledge about the policy and governing transformations that have occurred in the region; to assess the usefulness of international theories, approaches, and debates to describe, understand, and/or explain ongoing political changes in the region and its various countries; and to build new policy theories and concepts grounded on the Latin American experience.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Mauricio Dussauge - CIDE - Mexico

Panel Second Chair

Joseluis Mendez - El Colegio de Mexico - Mexico

SESSION 1

New developments in subnational governments

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Block B 1 - 1]

Metropolitan policy-making in Mexico. Governance and capacities

Ana Diaz-Aldret - CIDE - Mexico

Federalism and institutional capacity to foster metropolitan policy cooperation: a comparative appraisal between Brazil and Mexico.

Oliver David Meza Canales - CIDE - Mexico

Eduardo Grin - Fundação Getulio Vargas - Brazil

Antonio Sergio Fernandes - Federal University of Bahia, Brazil - Brazil

Abrucio Fernando Luiz - Fundação Getulio Vargas - Brazil

Subnational state capacity and citizen engagement in Mexico

Fernando Nieto Morales - El Colegio de Mexico - Mexico

Fernanda Somuano - El Colegio de México - Mexico

SESSION 2

New transformations in the Latin American Region

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 1 - 1]

A farewell to arms: The Long Run Developmental effects of Costa Rica's army abolishment

Abarca Alejandro - Observatory of Development, University of Costa Rica - Costa Rica

Suráyabi Ramírez - Observatory of Development, University of Costa Rica - Costa Rica

Policy integration in Latin America

Guillermo Cejudo - Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas CIDE - Mexico

Cynthia Michel - Center for Research and Teaching in Economics (CIDE) - Mexico

The Democratic Transitions in Central America: Institutionalism and Development in Nicaragua and Costa Rica

Johnathan Ordonez - University of Milan - Italy

SESSION 3

The new architecture of the Mexican State

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30

[Block B 1 - 1]

Constitutional autonomous agencies in Mexico: efficiency vs. autonomy

Maria del Carmen Pardo - CIDE - Mexico

Democratization and the emergence of different policy approaches towards poverty alleviation in Mexico. ¿Has it made any difference? ¿Is poverty a wicked problem?

Joseluis Mendez - El Colegio de Mexico - Mexico

The quest for total congruence: the Mexican fashion of general systems as instruments of public administration. Towards order or the just the illusion of order?

Eduardo Villarreal - CIDE - Mexico

David Arellano-Gault - CIDE - Mexico

Is there a Regulatory State in Mexico?

Mauricio Dussauge - CIDE - Mexico

Maria del Carmen Pardo - CIDE - Mexico

T16 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

T16PO1

Audit, Control and Environmental Evaluation of Public Policies

✓ Sustainable development is one of the structuring matrix of political action in contemporary societies. It is a repository whose adoption at national and international levels is the result of ecological issues of the moment, which are articulated in a process of emergence of an "idea of the environment" that guides international representations to the conservation of natural resources of the planet to be preserved for the benefit of present and future generations. It justifies the idea of an eco-development which, since 1972, bears the fruits of modelling a relationship between man and his environment. The constraint of development and industrialization is now structured by the imperative of the protection and conservation of the environment that places all states in the world in an equilibrium postulate. Therefore, the achievement of environmental and social impact assessments before, during and after became an essential and consubstantial condition for the implementation of public policies.

The aim of this panel is to focus on this new paradigm that represents the environmental evaluation and environmental audit in the implementation of public policies. Without spatio-temporal boundaries and regardless of the subject of analysis (marine and coastal areas, forest policies, public works, sports facilities, private foreign direct investments), proposals of articles or communications shall record the environmental triptych of "Control, Audit and Evaluation" in the agenda setting, decision-making processes, and implementation of national and international public policies and development projects, through the actors that conduct and intervene, their harmonious or conflictual relationships.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Yombo Sembe Eugène Arnaud - *The University of Yaoundé II - Cameroon*

Panel Second Chair

Iftikhar Lodhi - *Nazarbayev University - Kazakhstan*

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 4 - 5]**Evaluation of Environmental and Social Development Programs in the Conservation Soil of Mexico City**Lucia Almeida - *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico - Mexico***Monitoring energy transformations at the regional level - Enhancing the information basis for regional strategies**Ralf Schuele - *Wuppertal Institute - Germany***Political Economic Determinants of Petroleum Subsidies**Iftikhar Lodhi - *Nazarbayev University - Kazakhstan***Evolution of the ASEAN Way: Approach to Regional Environmental Governance and its Effectiveness**Maggie Ka Ka Lee - *University of Wisconsin - Singapore*

T16PO2

The Future of Environmental Policy in a Time of Global Crisis

From 1970 to 1995, global and national environmental policies spread throughout the OECD countries and beyond. However, the global agenda, which seemed ripe and ready to devote political resources on this issue, has faced substantial political and economic crises. These realities have led countries held to be pioneers, such as the United States and the EU and the EU member states to be more equivocal in their efforts. Both policy-makers and students of environmental policy need to take stock of the trajectories of environmental policy and how best to study it. One set of issues involves the question of other global priorities, particularly in light of the global economic recession but also issues of political failings that have pushed the environment down the policy agenda. The second set of issues is the nature of the contemporary environmental problems – much of the ‘lower hanging fruit’ has been plucked in terms of environmental policy in the United States and Europe. It is the more intractable and ‘wicked’ policy problems such as climate change and diffuse sources of pollution that remain. These are increasingly being tackled by the rise of new economic concepts such as the bio-based and the circular economy.

Third, in the context of greater challenges to the Western democratic political system, trust in the political system focused on certain liberal characteristics ameliorated by government intervention has been increasingly contested.

There is a strong comparative dimension to this proposal as there is a real question of how these trajectories are seen outside Western Europe and North America where strong industrialising logics create their own dynamics. Are the BRIC and other industrialising states merely on the same wave of environmental policy development and governance trajectory or does it differ? And do Western countries react to these trajectories with new economy-oriented than environmental policies?

This proposal asks a series of questions. If we accept that there is a change in approach of environmental policy in the last 10 years, what are the drivers behind this change? What new concepts of policy are developing and how? Are there multiple trajectories that global and national environmental regimes may take? How reversible is environmental policy and what are the potential forces that might lead to future progress? In terms of studying these questions, what insights do various methodological offers, such as large N empirical analyses versus post-empirical assessments of individual cases? Is there a misfit between our current theoretical tools and the key developments and patterns in environmental policy? How much weight should be given to new approaches? Is a greater understanding of other disciplines (e.g. law, biosciences) required?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Anthony Zito - Newcastle University - United Kingdom

Panel Second Chair

Sina Leipold - Albert-Ludwigs University Freiburg - Germany

SESSION 1

European Perspectives on Environmental Policy

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Block B 5 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Sina Leipold - Albert-Ludwigs University Freiburg - Germany

Between Europeanization and Renationalisation: The Conflicted Governance of EU Energy Policy

Alexander Bürgin - Izmir University of Economics - Turkey
Kai Oppermann - University of Sussex - United Kingdom

Governing through enabling? Global environmental change and EU voluntary networks

Ekaterina Domorenok - University of Padua - Italy

The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Renewable Energy Policy Mixes: A Comparative Analysis of Macro-, Meso- and Micro- Policy Dynamics

Sebastian Sewerin - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH Zurich), Energy Politics Group - Switzerland
Tobias Schmidt - ETH Zurich - Switzerland

What does Brexit mean for EU Environmental Policy?

Anthony Zito - Newcastle University - United Kingdom
Andy Jordan - Tyndall centre - United Kingdom

SESSION 1

Global Dynamics and Voices from the South

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 5 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Anthony Zito - Newcastle University - United Kingdom

Moving towards a circular economy state: The case of automotive industry in India

Nitish Arora - The Energy and Resources Institute - India
Shilpi Kapur Bakshi - THE ENERGY AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE - India
Souvik Bhattacharjya - The Energy and Resources Institute - India

Dynamics of climate powers: political institutions and economic countries key in carbon cycle

Oscar Borja - University of Brasilia - Brazil
Izabel Borja - Unit - Brazil
Tiago Luedy - Federal University of Amapá - Brazil

How does an environmental policy mean? Some dilemmas, conundrums and paradoxes in public policy making in Australia and globally.

Jim Donaldson - Australian National University - Australia

Life cycle analysis in comparative perspective

Maya Jegen - Université du Québec à Montréal - Canada

Central Asian legal and policy responses to climate change

Parviz Odilov - Yonsei University - Tajikistan

T16PO4

Responding to Water Scarcity and Quality in the Nexus: Effects on the Water, Energy and Food Sectors

✓ Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore
The Australian National University, UNESCO Chair in Water Economics and Transboundary Water Governance

In an increasingly globalized and interconnected world, societies are becoming less resilient with respect to shocks to water, food and energy resources. Long term developments such as population growth, urbanization and industrialization in emerging markets, as well as the impending threat of climate change, are increasing the impacts on these critically important resources. Private, public and civic institutions must respond to these challenges.

The complexities of water, food and energy sectors must be understood in relation to each other as well as within their own social, economic, natural, political and cultural environments, and not in isolation. Water is a critical resource for global sustainability and has a fundamental role in every sector. The effective governance of water can offer very large benefits to people and ecosystems, but typically water is not used or allocated to reflect its scarcity value. Water is also essential for crop production, be this for food, feed, fibre or fuels.

Food sustainability depends on the resilience of related agro-ecosystems, of which water is a fundamental component. Water, and its proper management, are indispensable for energy production and power generation. Water is used extensively in energy extraction, refining, processing and transportation; and energy is essential for transporting water over long distances, for treating water, and distributing it to end users, and for collecting and treating wastewater. Policies that take into account trade-offs, complementarities and resource constraints between water, food and energy are not yet effectively developed despite the urgent need.

In this session the speakers will discuss the effects of water scarcity (both in terms of quantity and quality) on food and energy needs today and tomorrow. Particular attention will be given to the policy framework and institutional underpinnings required to respond to the needs of the water, energy and food sectors. Case studies of projects, cities and regions will be discussed along with a framework to understand the complex interdependencies across the sectors and pathways to sustainable governance of water.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Cecilia Tortajada - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Quentin Grafton - The Australian National University & National University of Singapore

✓SESSION 1 Responding to the Water Nexus

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 1 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | **Jamie Pittock** - The Australian National University - Australia
Stuti Rawat - National University of Singapore - Singapore

Singapore: No ordinary nexus

Cecilia Tortajada - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Impacts of hydropower dams, dikes and rice intensification on the water and food nexus in the Mekong Region

Jamie Pittock - The Australian National University - Australia

Irrigation policy in Africa: Lessons on the water-food nexus for sustainable development

Jamie Pittock - The Australian National University - Australia

Bjornlund Henning - University of South Australia - Australia

Opportunities for Nexus-Oriented Policy Design: The Case of Singapore's Transboundary Haze Pollution Act (THPA)

Mukherjee Ishani - Institute of Water Policy - Singapore

The global struggle for water - for food, feed, fibres, fuels or flowers - for the rich or the poor

Arjen Hoekstra - University of Twente / National University of Singapore - Netherlands

Food-Energy-Water-Environment-Development Nexus in China and India: Opportunities and Challenges

Asit K. Biswas - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

✓SESSION 2 Water Allocation and Governance

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Block B 4 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS | **Edoardo Borgomeo** - University of Oxford - United States
Cecilia Tortajada - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Pathways to Improved Water Allocation

Quentin Grafton - The Australian National University & National University of Singapore - Australia

Sustainable water governance in agriculture: The case of Gangetic plains of South Asia

Stuti Rawat - National University of Singapore - Singapore

Diversity within unity: State, market and community approaches to water allocation in China

Jesper Svensson - School of Geography and the Environment, Oxford University - United Kingdom

Considering a whole of resource approach: Underground resources policy in Australia

Sara Bice - The University of Melbourne - Australia

Water scarcity and variability in the Awash basin, Ethiopia: economic effects and policy options for water and food security

Edoardo Borgomeo - University of Oxford - United States

Bringing multiple perspectives to water, energy and food systems in Pakistan

Grigg Nicky - Australia

Toni Darbas - Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation (Australia) - Australia

Tira Foran - CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) - Australia

T16PO5

Policies to Enhance Sustainable Development in Africa

According to the Global Policy Forum (2016), Africa, is a continent that is endowed with immense natural and human resources. It is a continent with great cultural, ecological and economic diversity that however, remains underdeveloped. The Forum posits that most African nations suffer from military dictatorships, corruption, civil unrest and war, underdevelopment and deep poverty. They then point out that the majority of countries that are classified by the UN as least developed are found in Africa. It can also be pointed out that accelerated growth of urbanization in many African countries has amplified the demand for key services that include the provision of shelter and basic services such as water and sanitation, education, public health, employment and transport. This has not kept pace with this increasing demand and in any case, numerous development strategies have failed to yield the expected results. While there are many who believe that the continent is doomed to perpetual poverty and economic slavery, there are also some who believe that Africa has immense potential for sustainable development if proper policies are crafted, adopted and implemented. The United Nations accepted Sustainable Development as an accepted approach to sustaining economic growth and prosperity without harming our planet and without exhausting our resources while at the same time improving the quality of life for all our current and future citizens. Sustainability in this case includes social, environmental and economic considerations. It helps global societies to sustain finite resources that are necessary to provide for the needs of future generations of life on the planet. In this case, human development thrust should ensure that they take care of the natural systems so that they continue to preserve the natural resources and the ecosystems upon which the economy and society depends on their sustainability. Ban Ki-moon once said:

"Together, by stepping up efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals throughout the continent, we can and must make the 21st century the African century."

Hence, it is prudent that Africa must ensure that it starts to implement policies that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Geoffrey Nwaka - Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria - Nigeria

SESSION 1 Pathways to sustainable development in Africa

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 5 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Joseph Obosi - University of Nairobi - Kenya

Indigenous Knowledge as Local Response to Globalization and Climate Change in Africa

Geoffrey Nwaka - Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria - Nigeria

African Traditional Approach: Sustainable Option in Curbing Corruption

Adewale Kupoluyi - Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria - Nigeria

Impact of public-private partnership on water service delivery in Kenya

Joseph Obosi - University of Nairobi - Kenya

Uniting to Develop: Assessing Regional Integration Efforts to foster Sustainable Development in North-East Africa

Natalia Piskunova - Moscow State University - Russia (Russian Federation)

SESSION 1 Pathways to sustainable development in Africa

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 5 - 3]

Multi-Equilibria Model of Human Capital Accumulation for Sustainable Development in Africa.

Christel Arnaud Ngadima Meboun - University of the Philippines, Diliman, National College of Public Administration and Governance - Philippines

Land access to women: the role of policy in promoting gender equality and sustainable development in South Africa

Eyerusalem Amare Wolde - University of KwaZulu-Natal - South Africa

Participatory decision making, poverty reduction, gender equality and sustainable development in Ghana and Nigeria

Ngozi Nwogwugwu - Babcock University - Nigeria

Adebusola Odedina - Babcock University - Nigeria

Note: This Panel is eligible for the GCPSE (UNDP) Grant.

T16PO9

Sustainable Development and Policy

With the adoption of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), development policy has once again taken centre stage in the public policy agenda. Development policies are now reoriented towards engaging multiple sectors and actors to achieve the 17 interconnected and integrated SDGs. Infrastructure development, for instance, is not only about promoting economic growth but also about ensuring environmental protection, alleviating poverty, and attaining gender equity. This panel weaves together several related research themes:

1. Which public policies have been effective in bringing about sustainable development and how?
2. How can public policies provide the necessary regulatory and institutional frameworks to promote sustainable development?
3. How have multiple actors – government, civil society, private sector – come together in achieving sustainable development?

Policy topics of interest are human capital (health, education, training and skills development), infrastructure (water, energy, railroads, and sanitation), gender, poverty and inequality, food security, community-led development, private sector engagement, and institutions. Of particular interest are empirical papers that employ rigorous econometric and evaluation techniques while being grounded in sound economic and development theory. However, papers using innovative mixed methods approaches may be submitted. Themes listed above are not exhaustive.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair
Namrata Chindarkar - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore
Panel Second Chair
Sonia Akter - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore
Panel Third Chair
Yvonne Chen - National University of Singapore - Singapore
Panel Forth Chair
Tan Soo Jie Sheng - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
 [Block B 5 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Yvonne Chen - National University of Singapore - Singapore
 Sonia Akter - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Classifying the Cities by Examining the Environmental Kuznets Curve for Low-carbon Development in China

Chao Zhang - Tsinghua University - China
 Xufeng Zhu - Tsinghua University - China

Government administrative rank and industrial pollution in China

Hualiu Yang - China

Using self-reported well-being assessment to value air quality in China

Jie-Sheng Tan-Soo - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

SESSION 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
 [Block B 5 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Jie-Sheng Tan-Soo
 Yvonne Chen - National University of Singapore - Singapore

The role of private schooling on children learning outcomes and prevalence of female mathematical anxiety in India?

Karan Singhal - Indian Institute of Management - India
 Upasak Das - University of Pennsylvania - India

Social cohesion and community-shared adaptation financing in the coast of Bangladesh

Sonia Akter - Singapore

Effect of Rural Electrification on Farm Investments in India

Yvonne Chen - National University of Singapore - Singapore
 Namrata Chindarkar - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Note: This Panel is eligible for the GCPSE (UNDP) Grant.

T16P11

Sustainable Development, Public Policy and the Local

✓ Garrett Hardin's tragedy of the commons has been intensively critiqued since the 1980s. It has now been established that conservation policies cannot be sustainable without the involvement of local communities. Most developing countries, multi-lateral development organisations and donor agencies have since advocated participatory and joint programs of conservation, protection and restoration of natural resources. While there has been considerable success in many of these community and local projects, it has been observed that central authorities have been hesitant to scale up decentralization at the national scale and grant greater power and authority to the local level. This is understandable as such a move undermines the role of the central agencies. Further, by granting these same agencies the authority to design institutions for greater decentralization policy makers may have ensured that decentralization does not take off as effectively as desired. Often these central agencies do not have the capacity in this area, or deliberately design reform programs that extend their control over the management of natural resources, rather than restrict such control. Hence, many of the institutional and administrative reforms for sustainable development have been designed for failure or non-optimal outcomes. It needs to be accepted that just like there are many models of centralization, there are many models of decentralization as well – each leading to different outcomes – some good and others, not too bad. As the sustainability of our resources is critically dependant on the institutions for their management and the involvement of the local communities, an analysis of the different types of local institutions would help us design better institutions of local governance and better policies for sustainable development.

This panel looks at the varieties of institutions in the management of natural resources by local communities. It focuses on how they interface with local politics and different institutional designs lead to diverse outcomes. It will also show how the same policy and institutional design lead to diverse outcomes. It will enhance our understanding of institutional reforms for local governance for sustainable development. This panel will bring together theoretical approaches to studying policy at the local level as well as specific cases that highlight the role of local institutions and local politics in policy making for sustainable development.

We hope to bring together papers that critically analyse the administrative architecture of the existing decentralized institutions and deal with innovative ways in which local politics and informal institutions are working towards greater devolution in the face of serious opposition. It is expected that these papers will throw light on how another generation of reforms of public administration could harness social power with political power at the local level through the institutions of local governments to achieve some of the sustainable development goals.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Satyajit Singh - University of Delhi - India

Panel Second Chair

Ajit Menon - Madras Institute of Development Studies - India

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 3 - 3]

The 'Political' in the Local

Satyajit Singh - University of Delhi - India

Tribal representation & local land governance in India (a case study from the khasi hills of Meghalaya.)

Kavita Navlani Soereide - Norway

Empowering the local: NGOs to promote sustainable local development in Sri Lanka

Indi Akurugoda - University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka - Sri Lanka (ex-Ceylan)

The Impact of Collaborative Governance on Local Sustainability Policy Implementation

Angela YS Park - The University of Kansas - United States

Rachel Krause - University of Kansas - United States

Green building Technologies for smart cities: Examining the legal mechanisms for successful transfer and diffusion

Chandrika Mehta - Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur - India

SESSION 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Block B 3 - 3]

Stretching the truth: Where is the community in co-management?

Lain Dare - Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra - Australia

Leonie Pearson - University of Canberra - Australia

The Forest Rights Act and the Politics of the Local in a South Indian Hill Region

Ajit Menon - Madras Institute of Development Studies - India

Manasi Karthik - School of Oriental and African Studies - United Kingdom

Challenges to Local Government and Sustainable Development Goals

BeBe Dr. Kalsoom - Centre for Polic Studies, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology - Pakistan

Searching for an Alternative Decentralized Flood Policy in India: Hydrological Flood Policy and Local People

Jha Pankaj Kumar - University of Delhi - India

Redressing food security policy in India - from the state to the 'local'.

Devarati Roy Chowdhury - University of Delhi - India

Note: This Panel is eligible for the GCPSE (UNDP) Grant.

T16P13

Policy to Sustain Drinking Water

✓ This panel is concerned with identifying policies that sustain drinking water. Only 2.5 percent of Earth's water is fresh rather than salty, and only 1 percent of that is available to us in rivers, lakes and underground aquifers. And all of those sources are under grave stress worldwide (Spayde, 2011). Water scarcity already affects every continent. Around 1.2 billion people, or almost one-fifth of the world's population, live in areas of physical scarcity, and 500 million people are approaching this situation. Another 1.6 billion people, or almost one quarter of the world's population, face economic water shortage (where countries lack the necessary infrastructure to take water from rivers and aquifers (United Nations, 2015))

The panel should address the idea that drinking water is a limited resource. With the existing climate change scenario, almost half the world's population will be living in areas of high water stress by 2030, including between 75 million and 250 million people in Africa (United Nations, 2015). Policies that promote the management of drinking water and practice conservation of drinking water should be identified. In addition the impact of climate change should be included as a factor in the development of ongoing drinking water policies. Case studies of specific water emergencies should be included for consideration. Just as important are case studies of successful water management experiences. Papers should identify what constitutes acceptable water testing procedures and what should be included in the water quality index used by a community to certify water quality.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Zigmond Kozicki - *University of Detroit Mercy - United States*

Panel Second Chair

Stephanie Baiyasi-Kozicki - *Central Michigan University - United States*

SESSION 1

This panel is concerned with identifying policies that sustain drinking water

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS

Zigmond Kozicki - *University of Detroit Mercy - United States*

Stephanie Baiyasi-Kozicki - *Central Michigan University - United States*

Survival of mankind requires Water Applied Testing and Environmental Research (WATER) Centers in each country

Zigmond Kozicki - *University of Detroit Mercy*

Stephanie Baiyasi-Kozicki - *Central Michigan University - United States*

Social technologies to guarantee access to water for the rural population living in poverty: the Brazilian experience

Vitor Santana - *Ministry of Social Development of Brazil - Brazil*

Watershed Based Policy Tools for Fostering Safe Drinking Water: Addressing Nutrient Enrichment and Harmful Algal Blooms in the United States

John Hoornbeek - *Kent State University - United States*

Water Quality Index (WQI) is a realistic public policy to monitor and prevent drinking water related illness in North America

Stephanie Baiyasi-Kozicki - *Central Michigan University - United States*

Zigmond Kozicki - *University of Detroit Mercy - United States*

T16P14

Citizens and businesses: approaches to engagement in sustainability governance and outcomes

Public engagement (PE) is a key principle of governance for sustainability, enshrined in many governmentally endorsed documents at international, regional and national level. The concept of the public generally includes both citizens and stakeholders, which are driven by commercial or non-commercial interests. Numerous academics and international organisations include PE in normative conceptual models of governance for sustainability.

Usually, the underlying hypothesis is that PE can facilitate governance outcomes that are consistent with sustainability objectives ('sustainability outcomes'). Nevertheless, it was noted in the literature that the empirical evidence to back this up is still very limited. One reason is that methodologically it may be hard or impossible to credibly show connections between PE and sustainability outcomes, because engagement often regards individual policy/organisational decisions, while any governance structure consists of numerous decisions at various scales, actor structures, opportunities for policy and actor coordination, and the qualities of such arrangements. In addition, governance outcomes will also depend on the extent and quality of implementation, compliance and enforcement – policy activities where the citizens and stakeholders may be involved in various forms, or not.

When discussing relationships between PE, governance (as analytical unit) and sustainability, a more realistic dependent variable is whether the PE features observed empirically offer citizens and policy stakeholders sufficient opportunities to defend sustainability objectives and the adequate implementation of the sustainability agenda. The first scientific contribution of this panel is that it presents theoretical and empirical research analysing how various features of citizen and stakeholder engagement in policy processes may create opportunities or obstacles towards safeguarding sustainability values and outcomes in policy-making and post-decision activities (policy operationalization/implementation, monitoring, compliance, enforcement and evaluation).

In addition to their role of policy stakeholders and target groups of regulatory and economic policy instruments, businesses can also implement the sustainability agenda by means of voluntary initiatives, including partnerships with social and other economic actors. This panel will also pay attention to these types of roles and responsibilities of businesses, by presenting contributions that examine the engagement of commercial actors towards human development that is safe within the Planetary Boundaries. Theoretical contributions and case-studies will reflect on the ecological effectiveness of initiatives under the Corporate Sustainability Responsibility umbrella and on the interplays between these and various regulatory and enabling policy approaches pursuing sustainability outcomes.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Dr. Valentina Dinica - School of Government, Victoria Business School (Faculty), Victoria University of Wellington - New Zealand

SESSION 1 Behavioural a policy perspectives to citizen and stakeholder engagement in governance for sustainability

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 3 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Dr. Valentina Dinica - School of Government, Victoria Business School (Faculty), Victoria University of Wellington - New Zealand

Public engagement in governance for sustainability: a two-tier assessment approach and illustrations from New Zealand

Dr. Valentina Dinica - School of Government, Victoria Business School (Faculty), Victoria University of Wellington - New Zealand

The culture of public engagement: Harnessing diverse perspectives on sustainability for robust climate policy governance in NZ

Priya Kurian - University of Waikato - New Zealand

Debashish Munshi - University of Waikato - New Zealand

Sandra Morrison - University of Waikato - New Zealand

Building trust in participative groups accompanying river restoration projects: a pre-/post observation analysis

Tobias Schulz - Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL - Switzerland

Susanne Menzel - Switzerland

Institutionalizing Corporate Environmental Responsibility for Protected Area businesses: behavioural perspectives on policy settings and implementation

Dr. Valentina Dinica - School of Government, Victoria Business School (Faculty), Victoria University of Wellington - New Zealand

Note: This Panel is eligible for the GCPSE (UNDP) Grant.

T16P15

Conditions of Sustainable Development Policy

Development issues had finally reached the highest political level and, for the first time, developing countries were challenged to translate their development vision into nationally-owned plans. In globalization process, there are increasingly complex challenges from shifting economic power and social inequalities to aging societies and depleting resources, poverty reduction and social issues and social cultural conflict— are placing governments under intensifying pressure. All governments must rapidly adapt and deploy public policies to meet these challenges. Tackling the challenges, governments continue to struggle with implementing sustainable policies to solve multi-dimensional problems (Hai Do 2015). The future generations cannot be sure they can have what they deserve to have. The lack of equal opportunities in labor markets, weak education and poor health care put the future viability of entire societies at risk as well as developing countries may not achieve the efficient use of natural resources for long-term sustainability and their environment protection and climate change responses. Ensuring quality of life for present and future generations, stakeholders throughout society must pursue and demand more long-term thinking. Doing so requires more innovation in governance - in making public policies work for us all, now and in the future. The good governance and sustainable development must go hand-in-hand. We also believe in mutual learning as if the goal of public policy is to promote sustainable development as well as citizens' social and economic inclusion, then governments must establish the social, economic and environmental conditions that generate well-being and empowerment. The overall research question must be explored is that what are conditions of sustainable development policy design and implementation in a globalizing complex? The sustainable development policy deal with multi-dimensional problems and multi-objectives, the attributes of the policy are complex, so environmental and economic and social policy decision makings are often under the complicated configuration conditions. It also depends on the governance with some variables located in executive capacity and accountability. Therefore, we would like to open this panel to explore deeply on the policy performance, policy conditions, governance for sustainable development in globalization context.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Hai Phu Do - Faculty of Public Policy, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (GASS/VASS) - Viet Nam

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15

[Block B 5 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS

Le Ngoc Hung - Institute of Sociology, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics - Viet Nam
Suráyabi Ramírez - Observatory of Development, University of Costa Rica - Costa Rica

The sustainability of social policy processes: a cross-country qualitative comparative analysis (QCA)

Hai Phu Do - Faculty of Public Policy, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (GASS/VASS) - Viet Nam

Assessing the Financial Conditions of Sustainable Development Policies for Forest and Biodiversity Conservation in Brazil

Carlos Eduardo Frickmann Young - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

Biancca Scarpeline de Castro - Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

Inclusive, sustainable development and the social policy: the vietnam case study of education and growth

Bui Thi Phuong - Institution of Sociology, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics - Viet Nam

Reconciling the environmental and climate-related laws and policies with international investment law towards sustainable development-case of Tajikistan

Parviz Odilov - Yonsei University - Tajikistan

SESSION 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Block B 5 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS

Parviz Odilov - Yonsei University - Tajikistan
Carlos Eduardo Frickmann Young - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

Strengthening skills for a knowledge-intensive economy: The Case of Costa Rica

Suráyabi Ramírez - Observatory of Development, University of Costa Rica - Costa Rica

Abarca Alejandro - Observatory of Development, University of Costa Rica - Costa Rica

Social security within new rural development program in vietnam from policy science perspective

Le Ngoc Hung - Institute of Sociology, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics - Viet Nam

Bui Thi Phuong - Institution of Sociology, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics - Viet Nam

Veto Players, Party Tenure and its Influences for Economic Growth

Jose Ferreira Filho - Catholic University of Pernambuco - Brazil

State capacities for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Brazil

Natalia Koga - Enap - National School of Public Administration - Brazil

Marizaura Camões - National School of Public Administration - Brazil

T16P17

Sustainable Development and Policy Intervention in Asia

✓ Sustainable development has emerged as a viable development strategy across the world. It has moved from the narrow groves of environmental concerns in 1980s to encompass the entire range of the sustainability of development process. The UN General Assembly has articulated a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015 to be achieved by the year 2030. Officially known as 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', these goals underline the concerns and consensus of global community for realizing a vision of global community, which is free from poverty, hunger, illiteracy, malnutrition and diseases, gender inequality and other similar ills afflicting human society. Persistent global efforts and suitable and innovative policy interventions at national level are required to meet the goals of sustainable development.

The continent of Asia and Pacific is the largest land mass in the world. The region accounts for 55 percent of the total world population of 7.3 billion. Six of the world's 10 most populous countries are located in Asia, in which China and India holds the rank of the two most populous countries of the globe. The development experience of Asian countries is mixed one so far. In 2015, out of 48 countries of Asia and Pacific, 50 percent countries are listed under the category of 'medium human development' in the Human Development Index of United Nations Development Programme. Eighteen countries are listed under the category of either 'very high' or 'high' human development and rest of the countries are listed under the category of 'low human development'. There are significant variations in target achievement both across countries as well as within the countries with respect to different goals. The sub-region of East Asia has fared better in comparison to South Asia and 13 Least Developed Countries of the region. The region is still home to two-third of world's poor and faces daunting development challenges of unemployment, gender inequality, climate change, poverty, management and utilization of human and natural resources and so on.

The innovative policy formulation and the effective implementation constitute one of the important inputs in the sustainable development process. There is a need to understand analyze and compare various elements of policy cycles with respect to sustainable development across the region. The sharing of policy process experience among nations may help in formulating participatory and innovative public policies for realizing the goal of sustainable development. With this background in mind this panel aims to:

Understand the nature of policy formulation and implementation with Asian perspectives to achieve the goal of sustainable development;
Analyze the constraints as well as innovative elements in public policy cycle across the region of Asia in the domain of sustainable development; and
Suggest improvements and innovations in the public policy cycle in Asia with respect to the goal of sustainable development.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Renu Kapila - Punjabi University, Patiala - Punjab - India

Panel Second Chair

Arunoday Bajpai - Agra College Agra, Dr BRA University - India

Panel Third Chair

Giancarlo Vecchi - Politecnico di Milano - Italy

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
 [Block B 4 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Giancarlo Vecchi - Politecnico di Milano - Italy

Unsustainable Policies for Sustainable Development: A Case of Food Security in South Asia

Arunoday Bajpai - Agra College Agra, Dr BRA University, Agra (India) - India

Why do sustainable development policies fail? Evidence from energy efficiency policies in Iran

Ali Maleki - The Research Institute for Science, Technology and Industry Policy (RISTIP) - Islamic Republic of Iran

Erfan Mosleh - Islamic Republic of Iran

Towards Improved Public Distribution System for Sustainable Livelihood of Poor people in India through Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme: An Empirical study of Chandigarh

Nemi Chand Goliaya - Post Graduate Government College for Girls Sector-42 Chandigarh, Panjab University Chandigarh - India

Facilitating Sustainable Development of Rural Women through Financial Inclusion with special reference to National Rural Livelihood Mission in State of Haryana (India): An Assessment

Navreet Kaur - Panjab University Chandigarh - India

Manju Dalal - Panjab University Chandigarh - India

SESSION 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
 [Block B 4 - 4]

DISCUSSANTS | Arunoday Bajpai - Agra College Agra, Dr BRA University, Agra - India

What makes a government spend more on the environment? The case of Hong Kong

Jingyuan Xu - City University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

A review of water pollution abatement strategies in India: The case of Gujarat

Sanchita Talukdar - Singapore

Cecilia Tortajada - Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

The cultural and material dimensions of waste practices of the emerging middle classes in Bangalore

Sunayana Ganguly - Azim Premji University - India

Note: This Panel is eligible for the GCPSE (UNDP) Grant.

T16P20

The Use of ICTs to Improve Governance and Accountability Outcomes

Enhancing the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs), citizen participation, transparency and accountability explicitly appear as key components of seven goals (4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15 and 16) of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, promoting ICTs that empower citizens and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are treated simultaneously as ends and means to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This panel will address the question on whether the promotion and use of ICTs may improve governmental outcomes (particularly, regarding the delivery of the SDGs). Moreover, the panel will explore both bottom-up and top-down initiatives in different regions of the world.

In recent years, we have witnessed a global trend towards the promotion of citizen participation, transparency and accountability. A significant number of these initiatives promote the use of ICTs to reach their goals (Callen, Gibson, Jung, Long, 2016). For instance, some initiatives from civil society seek to foster citizens' accountability efforts by reducing some of the obstacles related to participating in policy-making processes and reporting and monitoring corruption and fraud. Likewise, governments have also used ICTs to improve development outcomes. In many developing countries, e-governance promises to broaden access and enhance delivery of public goods and services, making it less contingent to citizen-bureaucrat relationships.

Additionally, these initiatives have been led by a diverse array of supranational organisations, national and subnational governments, NGOs, academic institutions and social organisations. The basic assumption behind these endeavors is that citizen participation and transparency of information may have a positive impact in governance and, ultimately, in the improved capacity to deliver developmental goals. However, the empirical evidence on the effectiveness of these initiatives over the conduct and incentives of incumbent governments, politicians and civil servants is still inconclusive (Khagram, S., de Renzio, P., & Fung, A., 2013; Mejia 2013; Molina, 2014; Paler, 2013). Up to date, most of the literature has focused on evaluating the intermediate outcomes of these initiatives (e.g. whether citizen participation or transparency increased), while the academic efforts to collect and process evidence on whether governance or delivery of outcomes is improved is an emerging strand of the literature (Mejia 2013).

The main objective of this panel is to contribute to fill this gap in the literature by exploring qualitative and/or quantitative evidence on the effects of the use of ICTs to foster citizen participation, transparency and accountability in the delivery of public goods and, ultimately, in the governments' capacity to achieve developmental goals.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Shahjahan Bhuiyan - *The American University in Cairo, Department of Public Policy & Administration - Egypt*

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 3 - 4]

Can E-Governance Reduce Corruption? Views from Three Countries of Asia and North Africa

Shahjahan Bhuiyan - *The American University in Cairo, Department of Public Policy & Administration - Egypt*

Effect of Electronic Public Procurement: Evidence from Bangladesh

Wahid Abdallah - *BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD) - Bangladesh*

Examining the Impact of Citizen Participation and e-Government: Collaborative Policy Design and Service Delivery in Cases from Five Countries

Khasan Redjaboev - *Centre on Asia and Globalisation, LKYSPP, NUS - Singapore*

Azizbek Marakhimov - *Dongguk University - Republic of Korea (South)*

Does Organisational Structure Moderate the Effect of ICTs on Governance and Accountability Outcomes?: Empirical Evidence From the Case of Korean governments

Jungin Choe - *Yonsei University - Republic of Korea (South)*

M. Jae Moon - *Yonsei University - Republic of Korea (South)*

SESSION 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Block B 3 - 4]

ICT and Zero Hunger: A Comparative Study of Food Security Policies of Two Indian States

Gowd Kiran Kumar - *University of Hyderabad - India*

The 'Whistle-Blower', ICTs and Good Governance in Nigeria

Adewale Kupoluyi - *Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria - Nigeria*

Does Internet Usage Reduce Corruption?

Abarca Alejandro - *Observatory of Development, University of Costa Rica - Costa Rica*

Note: This Panel is eligible for the GCPSE (UNDP) Grant.

T16P22

Industrial Development as Pathway for Achieving SDG 9: Retention and Deployment of 'Policy Space' in the Industrial Aspirant Countries (IACs) of Global South

✓ The UN Secretary General's recent progress report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) discusses about the first year's progress. While discussing about SDG 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation – the report rightly points out that “industrialization drives economic growth, creates job opportunities and thereby reduce income poverty” (UN 2016: 13). In the next High Level Political Forum on SDGs to be held on 10-19 July 2017, the Goal 9 is one of the SDGs to be reviewed. It is therefore both important and timely to critically engage with policy dynamics of achieving SDG 9. In order to meet the targets of SDG 9 within the stipulated 2030, the industrially less advanced countries of the global south will have to go through a 'big push' somewhat akin to the 'East Asian Miracle' economies. That calls for a huge public policy undertaking – industrial policy coupled with other relevant policies like trade, investment, fiscal, monetary, labour, education and technology – led by respective states' governments in partnership with businesses, labour, civil society and donors. There has been continuous debate in the development thinking about respective roles of 'state' and 'market' with respect to economic policies and strategies. The orthodox neoliberal thinking advocates hands off approach by government and omnipotence of market in resource allocation. On the contrary, the heterodox structuralist thinking stipulates that markets are powerful forces but not perfect and government interventions are necessary to improve market outcomes (Lal 2004). The industrial policy tools that were successfully deployed by Korea, Taiwan and NICs cannot be replicated by today's Industrial Aspirant Countries (IACs). This is largely due to the general erosion of 'policy space' that disproportionately affected the IACs of global south. Despite such policy constraints, the scope of policy space is not totally out of question for the IACs. As successively documented by DiCaprio and Amsden (2004), UNIDO and UNCTAD (2011) and Lee et al (2014), at least under WTO rules, there is still considerable scope to retain and deploy policy space for industrial development. However, realization and political commitment are lacking among many IACs to adjust or reconfigure their industrial policies (DiCaprio and Amsden 2004, Lee 2015). The targets of SDG 9 provide important rallying points for the IACs to shore up political commitment and mobilize adequate resources behind industrial policies and strategies. Retention and deployment of policy space is crucial for the IACs. Because, in order to kick start their industrial development process, the IACs will have to be able to effectively use industrial policies, something not tenable if these countries cannot retain and deploy their policy spaces. Therefore, the guiding research question of the proposed panel is – whether and how IACs of the global south (especially Africa and Asia) are retaining and deploying industrial policies and strategies which are selective, proactive and strategic?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Nazneen Ahmed - Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) - Bangladesh

Panel Second Chair

Kazi Haque - Asia Research Centre (ARC), Murdoch University - Australia

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Block B 4 - 2]

Creative industry development and inclusion of regional economy

Motohiro Kurokawa - Takasaki City University of Economics - Japan

Industrial policy formulation and implementation: A global south perspective

Kazi Haque - Asia Research Centre (ARC), Murdoch University - Australia

A Firm-Centred Approach to Inclusive Industrial Growth

Nahee Kang - King's College London - United Kingdom

Lila Caballero Sosa - ActionAid UK - United Kingdom

Greening industrialization: Understanding how a technology's product architecture and use environment affect local low-carbon industry development

Tyeler Matsuo - Switzerland

Tobias Schmidt - ETH Zurich - Switzerland

Abhishek Malhotra - ETH Zurich - Switzerland

Overcoming Path Dependency for Sustainable Development:

Sung Gul Hong - Kookmin University - Republic of Korea (South)

T16P25

Participatory Community-based Development Approaches, Local Institutions and Indigenous and Traditional Societies

Participatory community-based development initiatives that target indigenous and traditional groups have gained attention and interest among policy makers in the last decades. Several reports and research literature show that promoting community participation at the local level boosts the impacts of public policies aiming to fight poverty, loss of environmental assets, dispossession of land and migration from rural areas. It is widely acknowledged that policies with a top-down design are likely to achieve poor results in terms of human development. Similarly, evidence shows that public policies elaborated by large institutions, such as national governments, may not translate in concrete benefits at the local level as desired. To ensure that public policies and development initiatives become more effective, agencies should further tailor their actions in line with the multidimensional features of specific local realities.

Indeed, the aim of integrating multidimensional development initiatives would be to boost and strengthen local development plans and support the establishment of resilient institutions, operated and managed by local people. Participatory community-based planning and other initiatives as community protocols are being implemented all around the world with the poor, the rural and most vulnerable social groups. In this sense, those initiatives become an instrument of community empowerment, management and control of their territory and natural resources. They may prepare communities to be proactive rather than only reactive to outside challenges. It is appropriate to point out that indigenous and communities with traditional characteristics have, to different degrees, life styles that distinguish them from the average national society. The challenge of overcoming the gap between a national policy's intended objectives and its actual outcomes is especially significant for those social segments. Estimations reveal that around 5% of the world's population are indigenous, which corresponds to approximately 358 million people. Their territories occupy approximately 20% of the world's land and the majority of them live in Least Developed Countries (LDC). In a scenario of limited resources, participatory local initiatives and in particular those using CPR approaches, as community protocols, could improve the well-being of those social segments. Thus, this panel aims to bring a discussion on how to design effective public policies through participatory community-based initiatives and the strengthening of local institutions.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Carlos Potiara Castro - University of Brasilia - Centre for Advanced Multidisciplinary Studies - Brazil

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 4 - 1]

DISCUSSANTS | Juan C. Herrera - Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), Barcelona - Spain/Colombia - Spain

How judicial dialogue is transforming the right to binding consent of indigenous and afrodescendants in Latin America

Juan C. Herrera - Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), Barcelona - Spain/Colombia - Spain

Special Autonomy, Ethnicity, and Regional Development in Papua and West Papua, Indonesia

Tri Efriandi - University of Groningen - Netherlands

Institutions for Governance: the role of formal rules for control of deforestation within extractive reserves in the Brazilian Amazon

Mauro Capelari - University of Brasilia - Brazil

Ricardo Gomes - Universidade de Brasilia - Brazil - Brazil

Suely Araújo - Universidade de Brasilia - Brazil - Brazil

Calmon Paulo - Universidade de Brasilia - Brazil

Community Based Urban Development: Alternate Patterns of Spatial Transformation

Ansari Salamah - Indian Institute of Management - Calcutta - India

SESSION 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 4 - 1]

Adaptation Turning Points and Co-evolution of Community Engagement in Water-Centric Delta Development Pathway of Bangladesh

Umme Kulsum - Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands and Institute of Water and Flood Management, Bangladesh - Bangladesh

Jos Timmermans - Delft University of Technology - Netherlands

Principles and Practices for Effective Community-Based Participation in the Restoration of a Marine Ecosystem: The Maketu Estuary Case in New Zealand

Patrick Barrett - The University of Waikato - New Zealand

Priya Kurian - University of Waikato - New Zealand

Naomi Simmonds - University of Waikato - New Zealand

Communities of power - Factors influencing community renewable energy projects in Indonesia

Susana Guerreiro - Portugal

Community protocols, dam building and the Muduruku indigenous people

Carlos Potiara Castro - University of Brasilia - Centre for Advanced Multidisciplinary Studies - Brazil

T17 SECTORIAL POLICY TOPICS

T17PO3

Youth Inclusion in Public Policy

✓ The global growth of a younger population, albeit at varying rates in different regions, brings with it an ever evolving set of needs and required resources. The youth segment is now more globalized and inter-connected than ever. The high penetration of social media & the growing 'international identity' of youth has contributed to the shift in their expectations from their country and government.

The growing size of the segment and the shifts in needs brings with it a new set of challenges and opportunities for policy makers. The risk of government not being attuned to the new needs of the youth segment is evident most recently in the events of the Arab Spring; which was driven by the growth of frustrated, unemployed and disengaged youth in the affected countries.

Research portrays the risk disengaged youth pose to the stability of a country; hence activating and engaging youth has found its way into national priorities with some governments. It is critical that schemas and attitudes are shifted from youth being seen as a risk, to being an opportunity that can be capitalized on to develop a new national competitive advantage.

This panel will seek to determine the main trends and shifts in youth needs and expectations from government and policy. The discussion and material ultimately aims to look into a framework for developing innovative and efficient measuring youth needs, and mechanisms for youth engagement policies. An objective of this panel is to also bring forward narrative that widens the scope of youth engagement and public policy; whereby youth are no longer only on the receiving end of policy developed with the aim of 'engaging' them, but rather explore new channels for involving youth in the process of policy formation, assessment and identification of priorities.

The channels would require an understanding of motivation drivers of youth in order to provide the appropriate and effective opportunities and platforms that would be accepted by youth.

The literature on the importance of youth engagement exists, but a research gap lies in the practical options for addressing the role youth can play in national public policy. The papers and concepts presented in this panel would be used to develop a volume on youth involvement in public policy, with an international approach to 'global need' for youth participation in setting national priorities.

The volume could be presented at other international platforms to present the suggested framework, or at least instigate the need for further research on developing national frameworks for youth engagement strategies in public policy formation.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Rama Al Jayyousi - Dubai Public Policy Research Centre - United Arab Emirates

Panel Second Chair

Lana Abdelhameed - Dubai Public Policy Research Centre - United Arab Emirates

Panel Third Chair

Mohammed Baharoon - Dubai Public Policy Research Centre - United Arab Emirates

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Block B 3 - 7]

Youth engagement and public policy impact: a case study

Fatima Alowais - Dubai Public Policy Research Center (B'huth) - United Arab Emirates

Lana Abdelhameed - Dubai Public Policy Research Centre (B'huth) - United Arab Emirates

Rama Al Jayyousi - Dubai Public Policy Research Centre (Bhuth) - United Arab Emirates

Filmmaking as a tool for youth engagement in politics and society: From problems to a happy ending?

Bosko Picula - University College of International Relations and Diplomacy Dag Hammarskjöld, Zagreb - Croatia

All that glitters is (not) gold: A critical approach to the CLLD methodology in the context of local youth policy

Marko Kovacic - Institute for Social Research, Centre for Youth and Gender Studies - Croatia

Youth participation in youth policy development - theory & reality: A cross-country comparison

Maria Cristina Bacalso - Youth Policy Labs - Germany

Karsten Andreas - Youth Policy Labs - Germany

Youth inclusion in European cultural institutions: social interplays and political challenges

Jaffre Maxime - CNRS - Centre Norbert Elias, Marseille - France

Elena Raevskikh - Centre Norbert Elias - France

Emmanuel Pedler - EHESS - France

Monitoring of Emiratis Youth: Socio-Economic Characteristics and Values

Tatiana Karabchuk - UAE University - United Arab Emirates

T17PO5

Educational Policies, its Tensions, Agendas and Developments: What Can We Learn from the International Experience?

✓ In the field of educational policies, some key questions are: financing; quality of supply; access and equity; adequacy of the curriculum; performance of students and teachers and qualification of teachers. In recent decades educational policies have experienced several changes, many of them influenced by the action of international organisations, the third sector and the private sector that somehow have motivated national governments to review their plans and programs in the area. Although national realities are not the same, it is known that large-scale assessments (national and international) and their performance indicators have forced countries to review their policies in order to make their results better compared to previous editions. If the performance issue becomes central, articulating the various actions in the field of educational policy becomes the main challenge, as countries, each in their own way, have a set of policies, educational programs and actions oriented to specific questions. All these together aim to ensure that the quality of education increases. Considering the New Public Management perspective, the concern for cost efficiency associated with the obtained results has encouraged countries to undertake national assessments in order to determine whether and how their strategies to improve educational indicators have been effective.

It is hoped that through the presented papers, participants have the opportunity to meet different experiences at the national level with consistent data, and theoretical discussions that may indicate how the field of educational policies is orbiting and what discourses have shaped the international agenda within the rationality that has been stimulated by the New Public Management premises.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Fred Lazin - Ben Gurion University - Israel

Panel Second Chair

Renu Kapila - Punjabi University - India

SESSION 1

Educational Policies, its Tensions, Agendas and Developments (I)

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 3 - Lecture]

The performance policy on faculty development in the public universities in Vietnam

Pham Diem - National Academy of Public Administration - Viet Nam

Educational Policy making in African Union : Between internationalization and regionalization

Antoine Thierry MVONDO OLONGO - Pan African University - Cameroon

The role of transnational education on intergenerational social mobility of youth in post-soviet Uzbekistan

Dilmira Matyakubova - Westminster International University in Tashkent - Uzbekistan

International Universities in China and Uzbekistan: the Quest for Legitimacy and the Impact on National Educational Policy

Alan P France - Westminster International University in Tashkent - Uzbekistan

Provision of Functional Model of National Skill System: Case of Iran

Mostafa Zamanyan - Technology Studies Institute - Islamic Republic of Iran

Zahra Vazifeh - Islamic Republic of Iran

Mitra Karami-Zarandi - Governance and Policy Think Tank (GPTT) - Islamic Republic of Iran

SESSION 2

Educational Policies, its Tensions, Agendas and Developments (II)

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45

[Block B 3 - Lecture]

The creation of technological sectors as a response to the crisis of socio-professional integration of graduates of higher education in Cameroon.

Albert Richard Makon Ma Mbebe - University of Yaounde II - Cameroon

Regulating and Promoting Quality Research in India: Assessing the Role of the University Grants Commission

B.S. Ghuman - Department of Public Administration, Panjab University - India

Mohammad Sohail - Department of Public Administration, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India - India

Reforms to Improve Education Accountability: Recent Experience from Beijing

Yifei Yan - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Access of Students with Disabilities to Higher Education in India: A Case Study of Panjab University, Chandigarh

B.S. Ghuman - Department of Public Administration, Panjab University - India

Rimpi Arora - Panjab University, Chandigarh, India - India

Education Policy Evaluation by Governance Perspective: The Case of Creativity Education Policy in South Korea

Nan-Young Kim - Audit and Inspection Research Institute - Republic of Korea, (South)

T17A **SECTORIAL POLICY - HEALTH**

T17APO6

Conference in a Conference: Comparative Health Policy & Health Politics

✓ This Conference in a Conference will host several sessions sponsored by RC 25 on comparative health policy and health politics. It will start with a session especially for young scholars and participants who present a paper for the first time. This will allow for a discussion of both the substance of the papers as well as the presentation itself. Next, it includes a session to discuss issues of methodology regarding comparison in the field. Other sessions focus on expanding health care access and health care insurance in Asia and elsewhere. While the very term universal coverage has become widespread, it is not always well defined. It includes both the coverage of health care financing through general taxation or health insurance, both public and private, and universal access to actual health care services. Discussing both policy intentions and the outcomes of policies across countries will improve the understanding of this point.

Finally, one or more sessions, depending on the interest, will discuss current policy topics in the field, including, for example, the development of regional health networks, health care manpower, aging and health care, medical ethical issues, gender issues and other.

The new format of the Conference in a Conference sponsored by RC 25 thus links the general issues of methodology with the application in the field. It supports young scholars and first time presenters as well as experienced ones, and encourages collaboration between scholars. The format allows for more flexibility in allocating time to certain sessions and topics, depending on the number of participants and their interest. We hope that it will draw many participants!!

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Kieke Okma - Catholic University Leuven - United States

Panel Second Chair

Amardeep Thind - University of Western Ontario - Canada✓ **SESSION 1****FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15**
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 5]**Compensated Kidney Donation: a 30 years policy in Iran, its lessons for Asia and reservations for the United States**

Mehdi Nayeypour - George Mason University - United States

Integrating health and social care: could England learn from the Japanese experience? A comparative health policy analysis

William Yuill - United Kingdom

Michele Castelli - Durham University - United Kingdom

Mapping the introduction of health technology assessment in Romania

Alin Preda - University of Medicine and Pharmacy „Carol Davila” - Romania

Alexandru Rusu - Utrecht University, WHO Collaborating Centre for Pharmaceutical Policy and Regulation - Romania

Health systems organisation and the production of trust in medicinal transactions in sub-Saharan Africa: a comparative analysis of the health systems in Ghana and Tanzania

Michele Castelli - Durham University - United Kingdom

✓ **SESSION 2****FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30**
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 5]**Continuity of care and its effect on readmissions and mortality for COPD patients: A comparative study of Norway and Germany**

Jayson O. Swanson - University of Oslo - Norway

Comparative political analysis of HIV policy variation in sub-Saharan Africa: Ethnicity and inequality as alternate explanations for attitudes to HIV stigma and policy

Ashley Fox - University at Albany, State University of New York - United States

Does it matter if you Opt in or Out: Organ Donation Policy in the UK, US, and Canada

Marlene Sokolon - Concordia University - Canada

✓ **SESSION 3****FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45**
[Manasseh Meyer MM 3 - 5]**Divergence of Healthcare Policies - By Comparing Medical Professional Groups' Different Influences in UK, USA, and Korea**

HeaKyeong Kim - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)

The Impact of Cost Sharing Change on Health Outcomes in Low and Middle Income Countries: a Systematic Review

Mengqi Qin - Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, NUS - Singapore

Reviewing Japan's Unfinished Healthcare Reform---Its Problems and Future Directions

Toshiyuki Nishikawa - Surugadai University - Japan

Prevalence and Generosity of Health Insurance Coverage in European Union Member Countries

Federico Toth - University of Bologna - Italy

T17APO7

Going Universal? Universal Health Coverage on Paper and in Practice

✓ The literature on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) comes from several disciplinary perspectives. It addresses various themes: access to essential health care, population coverage, the package of entitlements or benefits to which the covered population is entitled, and protection from the economic and social consequences of illness [Stuckler et al. 2010]. UHC is obviously a multi-dimensional concept [Abihiro and De Allegri 2015]. It can be pursued by a variety of pathways and health financing arrangements [Savedoff et al. 2012]. There is no single way to achieve universal coverage, and fully achieving UHC is all but impossible for any country [Kutzin 2013]. All national governments face trade-offs and must make choices regarding the coverage [WHO 2010]: the proportion of the population; the range of services to be made available; the share of total costs the individual patients have to pay (user charges). The proposed panel will provide an opportunity to discuss the various facets and dimensions of UHC, both as empirical studies about its experience in different countries as well as theoretical studies. The panel especially welcomes papers with a comparative perspective.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Federico Toth - University of Bologna - Italy

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[CJK 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Kieke Okma - Catholic University Leuven - United States
Ryozo Matsuda - Ritsumeikan University - Japan

Insider-Outsider Politics and Support for Universal Health Coverage in Low and Middle Income Countries: Evidence from Afrobarometer Surveys

Ashley Fox - University at Albany, State University of New York - United States

Measuring Financial Protection through public funding of insurance programmes in Indian Context: Evidence from 71st Round of India's National Sample Surveys

Alok Ranjan - Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai - India

Priyanka Dixit - Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai - India

Sundararaman Thiagarajan - Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai - India

Implementing Policy Under A Decentralized and Democratic Polity: Lesson Learned from Indonesian Policy Towards UHC (Universal Health Coverage)

Wahyudi Kumorotomo - Gadjah Mada University - Indonesia

SESSION 2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[CJK 1 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Ryozo Matsuda - Ritsumeikan University - Japan
Kieke Okma - Catholic University Leuven - United States

Inequalities in Health Care in China 1991-2011: Evidence from the China Health and Nutrition Survey

Xun Wu - Hong Kong University of Science and Technology - Hong Kong, (China)

Yifei Yan - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Qian Jiwei - East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore - Singapore

Universal Access to Health Care in Russia: Right or Reality?

Tatiana Chubarova - Institute of Economy, Russian Academy of Sciences - Russia (Russian Federation)

Natalia Grigorieva - Lomonosov Moscow State University - Russia (Russian Federation)

The Effectiveness of Health Expenditure on Health related Developmental Goals and Targets in South-East Asia

Deepak Kumar Behera - Indian Institute of Technology Madras - India

Umakant Dash - Indian Institute of Technology Madras - India

India is Moving Towards Universal Health Coverage

Roy Devi - Jawaharlal Nehru University, CCUS&LASSCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES - India

T17APO8

Comparative Perspectives on Tobacco Control

✓ Tobacco control policies provide many examples of successful agenda setting, policy learning and, above all, substantial policy change. Driven by a cross-national epistemic network of public health researchers and advocates, governments across the world have acted collectively and individually to protect public health by limiting the availability of tobacco products. This emerging international political consensus in favor of tobacco control is represented by the World Health Organisation's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which places binding policy commitments upon its signatories and is one of the most widely applied treaties of all time. Despite these achievements, there remain many substantial obstacles to passing, implementing and enforcing tobacco control policies. Tobacco control advocates face strong opposition and lobbying from the well-resourced and highly-globalized tobacco industry. Some governments pass tobacco control regulations, yet struggle to fully implement them. Even when tobacco control measures are implemented, they are frequently beset by legal challenges. In short, the international consensus in support of tobacco control is fragile, and subject to national and subnational politics. In many ways, therefore, understanding both the success of tobacco control policies and the significant challenges to passing and implementing tobacco regulation requires researchers to take a comparative perspective. Yet truly comparative studies of tobacco control policy are few, and far between. This panel aims to expand the network of scholars who study tobacco control in order to further understanding of comparative public policy.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Holly Jarman - University of Michigan - United States

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 1]

Top-down, Bottom-up and Back and Forth Policy Processes in Unitary and Federal States: The Adoption of the Smoking Ban in France, Switzerland and Germany

Céline Mavrot - University of Bern - Switzerland

Comparing the debates and processes of e-cigarette regulation in Germany and England – an institutional comparative lens

Ettelt Stefanie - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine - United Kingdom

Benjamin Hawkins - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine - United Kingdom

Who changes who? The Regulatory Regimes of E-cigarettes in a Comparative Perspective

Alex Liber - University of Michigan - United States

Beyond diffusion and activism: the politics of tobacco health warning labels

Holly Jarman - University of Michigan - United States

T17APO9

Implications of behavioural policy making in health promotion

Since the declaration of the Ottawa-Charter (1986), policy-makers are commissioned to promote health through public policy by 'making healthier choices easier'. Challenged by a steep increase of non-communicable diseases (e.g. cardiovascular diseases, diabetes or obesity), the charter's crucial dictum attracts new attention. Policy-makers are eager to develop, test and implement behavioural policy approaches emanating from the theory of libertarian paternalism. The most prominent example for in this regard are 'nudges' (Sunstein/Thaler 2009) which intend to guide people towards healthier lifestyles and are broadly promoted across policy fields. For instance, so-called 'nudge units', working at arm's length of governments, explore strategies on how to influence people's behaviour without diminishing their overall set of lifestyle choices. Criticized as 'governance by stealth' nudge-based policies differ much from former health promotion strategies based on individuals' empowerment and participation.

This panel aims to investigate theoretical and political implications of behavioural policy-making in the field of disease prevention and health promotion. In this respect, three research-guiding questions are from particular interest:

1. What are the underlying assumptions when it comes to behavioural policy-making with regard to 'healthy lifestyles' and risk avoidance?
2. Are there cross-sectorial overlappings and intersections between approaches of behavioural health promotion and adjacent policy fields?
3. Who are the policy-makers of behavioural health promotion and what are their interests?

Ideally, the panel will bring together 'behavioural insights' from political scientists and public health experts from Asia, Australia, Europe and the US. Selected contributions to the panel shall be published within an edited volume or a special issue of an international journal of public policy.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Benjamin Ewert - Heidelberg School of Education - Germany

Panel Second Chair

Kathrin Loer - Fernuniversität Hagen - Germany

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS

Benjamin Ewert - Heidelberg School of Education - Germany

Kathrin Loer - Fernuniversität Hagen - Germany

Evaluating the (in)Efficacy of Behavioural Levers on Field Agents' Performance under Rural Sanitation Policy in India

Shuchi Srinivasan - Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad - India

Personal and social responsibility for health: A cross-sectional study of attitudes in a Norwegian population

Gloria Traina - University of Oslo - Norway

Eli Feiring - Norway

Nudging and population-based cancer screening

Eli Feiring - Norway

Approaches and instruments in health promotion and disease prevention

Kathrin Loer - Fernuniversität Hagen - Germany

From protected citizens to nudged consumers? Re-examining rationales of public health policies in the light of the behavioural turn

Benjamin Ewert - Heidelberg School of Education - Germany

The Politics of Behavioural Policy-Making in Health Promotion: Exploring Recent Developments in Australia

Anne-Maree Farrell - La Trobe University - Australia

T17AP10

Democratising Health and Social Policy Making

✓ The four pillars of deliberation – legitimacy, representation, communication and consensus – serve to build trust, create social capital and create greater civic engagement which increase public confidence in government and governance processes (Dryzek 2012, Weymouth 2015). Since the 1990s, the so-called “deliberative turn” has not only altered democratic theory (Habermas and Rawls), but significantly changed the way people think about and conduct public policy. Underpinning ideas of deliberation is that ultimately a democratic consensus will prevail, through reasoned and informed processes of informed debate. Deliberation is thus thought to provide the most justifiable conception for dealing with moral disagreement in politics and policy, thus serving four main goals:

1. To promote the legitimacy of collective decisions;
2. To encourage public-spirited perspectives on public issues;
3. To promote mutually respectful processes of decision-making; and
4. To provide an opportunity for advancing both individual and collective understanding and mitigate information asymmetries and disagreement (Gutmann 2004).

As such, deliberative methods are of increasing interest to both researchers and policymakers. The aim of this panel is understand how an increased focus on democratisation is impacting on the processes, outcomes and quality of health and social policy making. It will further explore how this impacts on the study of health and social policy.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Margaret kelaher - University of Melbourne - Australia

Panel Second Chair

Daniel Weinstock - McGill University - Canada

Panel Third Chair

Volker Amelung - Medical University Hannover - Germany

SESSION 1 Promoting participation in health services and evaluation

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Margaret kelaher - University of Melbourne - Australia

Volker Amelung - Medical University Hannover - Germany

Reframing evaluation in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health towards a health equity perspective

Angeline Ferdinand - University of Melbourne - Australia

Margaret kelaher - University of Melbourne - Australia

Creating consensus: an exploration of consensus statement generation in health, an international comparison

Camille La Brooy - The University of Melbourne - Australia

Margaret kelaher - University of Melbourne - Australia

How do local participatory governance reforms influence equitable access to health services?

The role of Panchayat Raj Institutions(PRI) in Kerala, India

Shinjini Mondal - McGill University - India

Prasanna Saligram - India

Varghese Joe - India

Jith Jagajeevan Ramadevi - India

The impact of public performance reporting on quality of care: A multiple stakeholders' perspectives

Khic-Houy Prang - The University of Melbourne - Australia

SESSION 2 Democratising health governance

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Margaret kelaher - University of Melbourne - Australia

Daniel Weinstock - McGill University - Canada

Independence and control in Indigenous community participation in health

Angeline Ferdinand - University of Melbourne - Australia

Margaret kelaher - University of Melbourne - Australia

National Councils as hybrid forums: instruments of transversal public action in Brazilian participatory institutions for health, environment and human rights

Bravo Cruz Fernanda Natasha - University of Brasília (UnB). Graduate Program in Development, Society and International Cooperation (PPGDSCI) and Department of Public Policy Management (DGPP). - Brazil

Doriana Daroit - Universidade de Brasília - Brazil

International Panel on Social Progress: Understanding institutions and collective actions in shaping social transformations

Vivian Lin - World Health Organisation - Philippines

T17AP11

Public Hospital Reforms in India, China and South East Asia: Consequences for Accountability and Governance

Over the last four decades most low and middle income countries in Asia have introduced a range of reforms in public health institutions, especially hospitals at the secondary and tertiary levels of care. The motivations for reforms in diverse socio-political contexts share some common features with the objective of rationalizing cost and improving efficiency and effectiveness of public hospitals. Some of these shared features include the introduction of user fees; contracting out and in of clinical and non-clinical services; casualization of workers to include medical, paramedical and support staff; introduction of paying clinics; autonomisation of public hospitals leading to the redefinition of the 'public' in public hospitals. The main objective of this panel is to invite papers that address the a) the motivation for reforms: fiscal and budgetary pressures prompting governments everywhere to search for ways to improve efficiency and rein in healthcare costs; b) the different ways of pursuing those goals by a mix of strategies and instruments (not just market principles); and c) the consequences of those reforms on hospital workers, patients, management and others. A number of interesting questions that the papers could address are: (a) whether these reforms have given rise to multiple structures of authority within public hospitals? (b) What are the consequences of fragmentation of authority for the functioning of the hospital? (c) What does contracting in and out of services imply for governance and quality of services? (d) What are the implications of casualization of health workers for governance? (e) Who is responsible and accountable for these workers- the contracting agents or hospital administrators? (d) Is there a potential role conflict between permanent and casualised workers? (e) How do the differential working conditions and wages affect motivation and morale of workers? (f) How does this affect the organisational culture and behavior of health workers towards patients? (g) What are the challenges for governance in the context of fragmented roles, authority and power within a hospital? (h) What are the consequences of these reforms for patient care?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Rama Baru - Jawaharlal Nehru University - India

Panel Second Chair

YINGYAO CHEN - School of Public Health, Fudan University - China

Panel Third Chair

Madhurima Nundy - Institute of Chinese Studies - India

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 3 - Auditorium]

DISCUSSANTS | Rama Baru - Jawaharlal Nehru University - India

An Overview of Public Hospital Reform in China

Shanlian Hu - School of Public Health, Fudan University; Shanghai Health Development Research Center - China

Evolving organisational structures in public hospitals in China: Implications for governance and equity in access

Madhurima Nundy - Institute of Chinese Studies - India

Private Sector Solutions to Public Sector Problems: Critical Appraisal of Public Hospital Reforms in India

Virani Altaf - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore
M Ramesh - LKY School of Public Policy - Singapore

Power of data in the governance of public hospitals in China: case of antibiotics control in Shanghai Municipality

Hai Lin - Shanghai Health Development Research Center - China

SESSION 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - Auditorium]

DISCUSSANTS | Yingyao Chen - School of Public Health, Fudan University - China

How Reforms are Reorienting Public Sector Hospitals in India

Bijoya Roy - Centre for Women's Development Studies - India

The Bonus Scheme, Motivation Crowding-Out and Quality of the Doctor-Patient Encounters in Chinese Public Hospitals

Alex Jingwei HE - The Education University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

How patient welfare committees contribute to the governance of district hospitals in Odisha State, India

Bhuputra Panda - Public Health Foundation of India - India
Kabir Sheikh - Public Health Foundation of India - India
Harshad Thakur - Tata Institute of Social Sciences - India

SESSION 3

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 3 - Auditorium]

DISCUSSANTS | Madhurima Nundy - Institute of Chinese Studies - India

Policy Pilots and Public Hospital Reform in China

Xun Wu - Hong Kong University of Science and Technology - Hong Kong, (China)
Qian Jiwei - East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore - Singapore
Yifei Yan - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy - Singapore

Casualisation of Health workers and the erosion of trust in public hospitals in India

Rama Baru - Jawaharlal Nehru University - India

'On-Contract' Healthcare Personnel in Government Services - Issues and Implications for patient care in India

Zafar Seemi - Jawaharlal Nehru University - India

Free Medicines in Tam I Nadu: sustainable reforms and effective financial protection

Indranil Mukhopadhyay - Public Health Foundation of India - India

T17AP13

Financing Long-Term Care for the Elderly in Asia

Ageing populations pose serious challenges for the long-term care (LTC) systems in Asia. Financing and provision of LTC is an increasingly important concern for many Asian countries experiencing rapid population ageing. Generally, LTC systems adopt one of the broad financing models of tax-based systems, social insurance, means-tested method, although hybrid or mixed financing models are also common. In the face of a potential rise in LTC expenditure representing an increasing share in health budgets, some countries with an existing social health insurance system have considered LTC as a new risk and established a stand-alone LTC insurance system. Japan and South Korea introduced their respective LTC insurance systems in the 2000s, Taiwan is also moving towards this direction. Other models, such as means-tested method and taxation, are being adopted in other countries to finance the LTC system, such as China.

The objectives of the panel are listed as follows:

1. Improve the understanding of different options for designing a financing system for LTC in Asia
2. Foster thinking in innovative methods in LTC financing
3. Promote the sharing of evidence on LTC financing policy
4. Promote international comparative policy analysis to encourage evidence-based policy making

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Xun Wu - Hong Kong University of Science and Technology - Hong Kong, (China)

Panel Second Chair

Wei Yang - King's College London - United Kingdom

SESSION 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 5]

DISCUSSANTS

Wei Yang - King's College London - United Kingdom

Xun Wu - Hong Kong University of Science and Technology - Hong Kong, (China)

Facing the Ageing Crisis: A Comparison of Financing Systems for Long-term Care Provision in East Asia

Christina Maags - Goethe University Frankfurt and Oxford University - United Kingdom

The Development of Long-term care policy in Korea: path-breaking or path-dependent?

Nanjoo Yang - Daegu University - Republic of Korea (South)

Impacts of the type of social health insurance on health services utilization and expenditures: implications for a unified system in China

Si Ying Tan - National University of Singapore - Singapore

SESSION 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 3 - 5]

Skill shortages in the Australian aged care sector: the role of low wages

Kostas Mavromaras - National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University - Australia

Long-term Care Financing: 3 Citi's Experiences in China

Lijie Fang - Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences - China

Financing long-term care in an ageing society: evidence from China's Long-term Care Nursing Insurance

Wei Yang - King's College London - United Kingdom

T17AP14

Understanding Population Health Policies and their Impacts: Comparative Perspectives

Across the globe, nations and the sub-national jurisdictions are facing growing challenges in fostering the health and well-being of their populations. Medical advances yield both improved health care opportunities and upward pressures on health costs. The transformation of an increasing number of human conditions into treatable diseases (Conrad, 2008) has also contributed to these rising costs. Resource limitations and several decades of decentralizing new public management reforms yield challenges for government efforts to address population health problems and concerns. There have been multiple efforts to study health policies and outcomes from cross-national perspectives, and they have often focused on healthcare policies and efforts to reform them (Miaoni and Marmor, 2015; Schoen et al, 2010; Reid, 2009). While these studies contribute to our understanding of how nations manage illness, they are arguably focused disproportionately on treating illnesses that have already developed, rather than preventing disease and enhancing the long term health and well-being of populations. This is notable, for example, in social services and in interventions with older adults where biomedical interventions are frequently encouraged and privileged over social ones. This panel seeks to instigate additional comparative research and analysis on the long term health and well-being of populations and the policies that affect it. The focus is on ways in which governments seek to improve the health and well-being of their populations, as well as on the policy impacts and outcomes that flow from these efforts. While healthcare policy reform efforts are included in this focus, the hope and intent is that the papers contributed to this panel will focus as much or more on preventively-oriented health and social policies as on healthcare. In this context, we draw attention to policies relating to the “public health system” (Institute of Medicine, 2003), a phrase which generally refers to multi-organisational efforts that seek to enhance the health status and well-being of broad groups of people and populations.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

John Hoornbeek - Kent State University - United States

Panel Second Chair

Patrik Marier - Concordia University - Canada

SESSION 1

Understanding Population Characteristics and their Impacts on Health and Health Policy

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS | John Hoornbeek - Kent State University - United States

Autonomy and Public Policy: Moving Beyond Assessing Decline in Health

Patrik Marier - Concordia University - Canada
Daniel Dickson - Concordia University - Canada
Anne-Sophie Dube - Université de Montréal - Canada
Norma Gilbert - CREGES/CIUSSS Centre de ouest de l - Canada

Understanding disparities in avoidable mortality to improve health care systems: A cohort study of one million individuals

Jung Min Park - Seoul National University - Republic of Korea (South)

Mediating and moderating effects of assets between health problems and livelihood outcomes of low-income population in Singapore

Irene Y.H. Ng - National University of Singapore - Singapore
Angeline Lim - National University of Singapore - Singapore

The Sustainability of Public Health Policy Reform in the United States: A Comparative Analysis

John Hoornbeek - Kent State University - United States

SESSION 2

Understanding Health Policies, their Origins, and their Impacts

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 3 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS | Patrik Marier - Concordia University - Canada

The Trajectory of Family Planning Programme: A Comparative Study of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu States of India in the Post-Colonial Period.

Daksha Parmar - Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai - India

Variations in state welfare generosity and birth outcomes in the US: Can it explain our low international infant mortality rankings?

Ashley Fox - University at Albany, State University of New York - United States
Wenhui Feng - University at Albany, SUNY - United States

Understanding obesity prevention policy decision-making: a case study of Victoria, Australia using political science and complex systems theories

Brydie Clarke - Deakin University - Australia
Gary Sacks - Australia
Boyd Swinburn - University of Auckland - New Zealand

Does prospective payment systems lead to desired health providers' incentives and patients' outcomes? A systematic review of evidence from developing countries

Si Ying Tan - National University of Singapore - Singapore

T17AP23

Unintended Consequences of Policies

✓ The objective of this panel is to promote the importance of policy evaluation, monitoring and research that explores unintended consequences of policies, both positive and negative, and the causal mechanisms that underpin their development and effects. Unintended consequences of health policies can come in many forms, and like the title of Sergio Leone's *Spaghetti Western* – can consist of 'the good, the bad and the ugly'. The 'good' unintended consequences can be a bonus to any desirable policy outcome, while the 'bad' consequences could, depending on their seriousness, override any potential or existing policy benefits. Knowing to what extent policies contribute to unintended consequences and the context and mechanism supporting these events, can inform the development of related and unrelated policies for which similar behavioral or system drivers are at play. Merton, in his 1936 publication on the unanticipated consequences of purposive social action argued the need for greater systematic analysis of the process of unintended consequences (Merton 1936). Sherrill (1984) argued for more to be done by evaluators in uncovering the unintended outcomes of government actions. Research by Ringold (2002) highlighted the need to increase attention to the study of unintended consequences of policies. Not much has changed despite these calls. Most of evaluative efforts of policies and programs still focus on intended policy outcomes. This panel hopes to encourage a greater focus on unintended outcomes - types, mechanisms and methods used to identify and explore them. In addition, the panel aims to examine how and under what conditions, the lessons learned from these evaluations feedback into policies, transforming the policy cycle into a recursive learning cycle and thereby contributing to our collective problem-solving capacities.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Helen Jordan - Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, The University of Melbourne - Australia

✓SESSION 1 Unintended Consequences of Health Policies

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30

[Block B 3 - 6]

DISCUSSANTS | Helen Jordan - Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, The University of Melbourne - Australia

Menu Labels, for Better, AND Worse? Exploring Socio-Economic and Racial-Ethnic Disparities in Menu Label Use in a National Sample

Wenhui Feng - University at Albany, SUNY - United States

Ashley Fox - University at Albany, State University of New York - United States

Exploring unintended consequences of policy initiatives in mental health: the example of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) in England

David Foreman - King - United Kingdom

Health and Mental Health Effects of Local Immigration Enforcement Policies on Latino Immigrants in the US

Julia Shu-Huah Wang - University of Hong Kong - Hong Kong, (China)

Neeraj Kaushal - Columbia University - United States

The effect of cost sharing on health utilization and financial risk protection

Haoran Peng - Sun Yat-sen University - China

Minhui Xiao - College of Public Management, Guangdong University of Finance and Economics - China

Unintended higher local suicide rate after suicide prevention law enactment in Korea

Iljoo Park - Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)

Consequences of Population Control Policies in Maharashtra (India), 1960-2010

Daksha Parmar - Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai - India

T17B **SECTORIAL POLICY - ECONOMICS**

T17BP15

Public Policy and Entrepreneurship

Public policy continues to be an important determinant of economic growth so long as institutions and policy-makers interfere to shape the market economy. During the last few decades all levels of government at the federal, regional and municipal level have become key players in the promotion of the entrepreneurial economy. This panel intends to examine different aspects of entrepreneurship and its relation to public policy to help us reach a better understanding of the economic role of entrepreneurs. The panel lists are expected to provide a national or cross-national perspective about what policies effectively encourage entrepreneurship, while discussing a possible role for government.

Public policy and entrepreneurship nexus is a vital realm in both developed and developing world. The re-emergence of entrepreneurship and the shift from a market economy to an entrepreneurial economy accelerated due to an increased globalization and has led to the development of new entrepreneurship policies at all levels of government. Policy-makers in developed countries face the challenge of having to develop new entrepreneurship policies to ensure economic growth within their regions and nations. Policy-makers in developing/underdeveloped countries meanwhile acknowledge the importance of entrepreneurship for sustainable, bottom-up development. In the literature, there have been attempts offering a rigorous economic examination of entrepreneurship, to foster better public policies that encourage and support entrepreneurial activity. In particular, this panel brings together studies concerning the links between entrepreneurship, innovation, and economic growth that shed light on implications for public policy (Acz et al, 2013). These implications are crucial as they illustrate public policy decisions involving entrepreneurship that can be guided and utilized.

Entrepreneurship is a primary catalyst for economic growth and regional development (Hall and Sobel, 2006). Policymakers at various scales devote significant resources to foster entrepreneurship, however the frameworks for thinking about government's role in the entrepreneurial process are still understudied. What role public policy plays in encouraging the development and growth of entrepreneurial enterprises remains a crucial one (RAND, 2009).

Therefore, understanding entrepreneurial motivation is important for researchers and policy-makers. The panel, overall, attempts to provide answers on types of policies that could national, state and local governments enact in order to generate more entrepreneurial opportunities?

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Tok M. Evren - HBKU - Qatar

Panel Second Chair

Jason McSparren - University of Massachusetts, Boston - United States**SESSION 1****WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00**
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 1]**DISCUSSANTS**

Tok M. Evren - HBKU - Qatar

Jason McSparren - University of Massachusetts, Boston - United States

The role of government at each stage of business growth

Jennifer Auer - Optimal Solutions Group LLC - United States

Mark Turner - United States

India's National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (2015): An Ontological Assessment

Priyansha Rawat - National Law School of India University, Bangalore, India - India

Arkalgud Ramaprasad - University of Illinois at Chicago - United States

Chetan J Dixit - National Law School of India University - India

Governance and barriers to entrepreneurship development in ASEAN+3: Empirical Evidence from World Bank Data

Ha Thai Thanh - National Academy of Public Administration, Central Region Campus - Viet Nam

SESSION 2**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15**
[Manasseh Meyer MM 2 - 1]**DISCUSSANTS**

Jason McSparren - University of Massachusetts, Boston - United States

Tok M. Evren - HBKU - Qatar

Innovation politics and economics of innovation: Tax policies to support technology commercialization

Jarunee Wonglimpiyarat - College of Innovation, Thammasat University, Thailand - Thailand

Is there a tourism-employment nexus in the philippine economy?**An empirical analysis**

Annabelle Ramos - University of Santo Tomas - Philippines

Virgilio Tatlonghari - University of Santo Tomas - Philippines

Culture, Locality and Entrepreneurship Education: A Comparative Perspective from Qatar

Tok M. Evren - HBKU - Qatar

T17BP16

Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Urban Policy: International Experiences

✓ The promoting of entrepreneurship has become a wide-used economic development tool in urban policy around the world. Innovation is considered a fundamental component of entrepreneurship and a key element of business success, and also is a means to create and maintain sustainable competitive advantages. Innovative entrepreneurship has made significant contribution to the employment opportunities and the creation of new products, business models and markets. According to the World Bank, formal SMEs account for 45% of total employment and 33% of GDP in emerging economies. It has become a central theme in government policy in many countries to stimulate technology driven economic development via the application of innovation and entrepreneurship. But how government should act to best support innovation and entrepreneurial ecosystem still remains debatable.

This panel calls for the discussion of the overarching innovation policies and entrepreneurship policies from around the world, including but not limited to public spending on technology and innovation, the development and training of human resource, other policy programs for innovation such as incubators and science parks, and the institutional framework for innovation and entrepreneurship. We invite both promising scholars and established researchers to share their ideas, reflections, and cutting-edge research related to innovation and entrepreneurship policy. We welcome submissions from different disciplinary frameworks, analytical methods, and world regions.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Joe Wang - *Nanyang Technological University - Singapore*

Panel Second Chair

Cathy Liu - *Georgia State University - United States*

SESSION 1 Innovation policy

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 3 - 7]

Clustering of High-Tech Firms in China: The Role of State-Owned Enterprises

Xiong Min - *Florida International University - United States*Shaoming Cheng - *Florida International University - United States*

Can public procurement aid the implementation of smart specialization strategies?

Jon Mikel Zabala-Iturriagoitia - *University of Deusto - Spain*Eduarne Magro - *Spain*Flanagan Kieron - *United Kingdom*Uyarra Elvira - *United Kingdom*

The role of government in innovation: Insights from the comparative study of Singapore and Hong Kong

Joe Wang - *Nanyang Technological University - Singapore*

Government-led Technological Innovation: The Case of Water Production in Singapore

Yu Meng - *Singapore*

Strengthening Prosperity in Binational Corridors: Public Policy Lessons on Generating Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Charles Conteh - *Brock University - Canada*

SESSION 2 Entrepreneurship policy

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 13:45 TO 15:45
[Block B 3 - 7]

Immigrant Entrepreneurship and Economic Development: A Local Policy Perspective in the U.S.

Cathy Liu - *Georgia State University - United States*

Asian cities and innovation policy in the global knowledge economy

Kris Hartley - *Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University - United States*Jun Jie Woo - *Nanyang Technological University - Singapore*

Sectoral variations in entrepreneurial activity

Haifeng Qian - *University of Iowa - United States*

Can the government be a good friend for entrepreneurs?: A Study of Korean entrepreneurs in a public rental house

Iljoo Park - *Korea University - Republic of Korea (South)*

The role of urban policy in coordinating entrepreneur ecosystems

Jennifer Auer - *Optimal Solutions Group LLC - United States*Mark Turner - *United States*

T17BP17

Understanding Growth Slowdown in Asia and the Way Forward

There are growing concerns that the world economy is heading towards another protracted economic slowdown. On the one hand, the advanced economies are grappling with concerns of secular stagnation. On the other hand, several emerging market economies, especially those in Asia, are facing challenging growth circumstances in the aftermath of a sharp deceleration in global commodity prices and further compounded by domestic structural factors. In light of the growing uncertainties yet again, there is renewed academic and policy interest in understanding the various dimensions of the recent bout of growth slowdown episodes and the way forward. Factoring in the heterogeneous composition of Asia, what should policy makers do to reignite growth in the region? How can the region successfully overcome their structural bottlenecks? Is there sufficient dynamism left in the Asian region to decouple themselves from the advanced world and be an independent growth engine? How will China's ongoing rebalancing efforts affect the growth prospects in Asia?

This panel invites papers that explore causes of economic growth slowdowns, policies that were adopted to address them, outcomes of such policies, and the interplay between causes and responses. Priority shall be given to papers that utilize quantitative approaches on the topic of growth slowdown in Asia. The panel is open to a variety of approaches and topics, including the use of a wide range of units of analysis (countries, provinces, states, cities, sectors, etc.), and the application of measures to increase Foreign Direct Investment, expand infrastructure and financing options, and improvements to the ease of doing business, among others, as policy responses.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Sasidaran Gopalan - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS - Singapore

Panel Second Chair

Mulya Amri - Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore - Singapore

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 3 - 7]

A Cross-Country Analysis of the Impact of Predictability and Accountability Transparency practices and FTA on trade Growth in selected countries of Asia-Pacific Region: Trade Policy

Rosalyn Perkins - University of Santo Tomas, Manila - Philippines

Mary Caroline Castaño - University of Santo Tomas - Philippines

Conrad Montemayor - University of Santo Tomas Graduate School - Philippines

Prioritising Foreign Investment in APEC

Anthony Makin - Griffith Asia Institute - Australia

Retirement, work and aging in Korea: understanding the labor pool in an aging economy

Jimin Ha - National University of Singapore - Singapore

T17BP18

Rethinking and Designing Macroeconomic Policy

Central banks and unconventional monetary policy measures have been hailed for avoiding another depression in the world economy in the immediate aftermath of Global Financial Crisis (GFC). However, eight years after the onset of GFC policy-makers around the world are now being challenged with over-reliance on monetary policy measures in different contexts. Moreover, unintended consequences of over-reliance on monetary policy have started to emerge. Relatedly, recently there have been calls for more fiscal stimulus but these calls yet to materialize. The debates on appropriate policy responses to the crisis have stirred rethinking of macroeconomic policy in terms of goals, means, instruments to be utilized and how to use these instruments in different contexts (Blanchard et al. 2010).

This panel aims to contribute to the debates on rethinking macroeconomic policy with a specific focus on policy design principles and how to achieve a coherent set of policy goals and means in different contexts (Howlett, 2009). In this respect, the panel puts particular emphasis on the design of and relationship between fiscal and monetary policy measures and their interaction with other policy domains. In line with the advances in the policy design literature, it is critical to acknowledge the policy mixes, policy advisory systems, political interests and ideas involved in the design of macroeconomic policies and how design evolves through time (Howlett, 2014). Moreover, with a focus on the policy stages (i.e., agenda setting, policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation), single or comparative case studies would be more informing due to their in-depth treatment of the case(s) under investigation, which are considered to examine context-specific particularities.

Therefore, the panel aims to contribute to policy design studies with a focus on macroeconomic policy design with multiple theoretical, methodological considerations; while emphasising policy implications. This panel calls for papers examining different dimensions of fiscal and monetary policy design, their interaction with each other and other policy domains in various jurisdictions. Single or comparative case studies covering both advanced and emerging economies are invited. Interdisciplinary approaches including but not limited to institutional, organisational, social, political, economic and financial dimensions of macroeconomic policy design are encouraged.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Yağcı Mustafa - Istanbul Bilgi University - Turkey

Panel Second Chair

Mehmet Kerem Coban - LKYSPP, NUS - Singapore

SESSION 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30

[Block B 3 - 7]

DISCUSSANTS

Yağcı Mustafa - Istanbul Bilgi University - Turkey

Colin Thain - University of Birmingham - United Kingdom

Radical Change hidden inside incrementalism: the case of UK macroeconomic policy-making 1997-2017

Colin Thain - University of Birmingham - United Kingdom

Impacts of Public Debt on Economic Growth: Evidence from ASEAN countries

Phuong Tran Thi - Yokohama National University - Japan

Evaluating Central Bank Policies with Qualitative Data Analysis

Yağcı Mustafa - Istanbul Bilgi University - Turkey

T17BP19

Public Financial Management Policies: Issues of Governance, Accountability, and Reform

Public financial management policies play an important role in nowadays economies and operation of governments. They include the definition of objectives and of procedural requirements for the use of financial resources that may orient the design and implementation of public policies more generally. Public financial management policies, for example, set the modalities for raising public revenues through taxation, intergovernmental transfers, exploitation of natural resources, and so on. They also, for instance, define the ways in which public sector entities are to hold accountable to the public for the use of monetary and financial resources. Yet, despite the centrality of the 'treasure' tool in the design and implementation of public policies, the study of public financial management policies has been relatively circumscribed within a specialised circle of accounting and finance-oriented scholars.

The aim of this panel is to draw broader attention to the public policies that are specifically intended to orient the management of financial resources in the public sector. Contributions to this panel may focus on the making, implementation and evaluation of public policies that are specifically focused on the management of public monies. Alternatively, they may focus on how public financial management policies relate to the design and execution of public policies in any particular policy domain. Other works may place a specific attention to issues of public financial management policies in developing countries. Other works may also be attentive to issues of public financial management policies at the international and transnational level.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Alberto Asquer - SOAS, University of London - United Kingdom

Panel Second Chair

Inna Krachkovskaya - University of Cagliari - Italy

SESSION 1 Decentralisation and local public finance

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Block B 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Shubhashansa Bakshi - Tata Institute of Social Studies - United Kingdom
Glendal Wright - Bankworld, Inc - United States

China's Local Public Finance at the County-Level over 1993-2006: Patterns and Causes

Hui Li - LKYSPPeNUS - Singapore | Ying Jiang - Dalian University of Technology - China

New Rules for Implementation of Fiscal Decentralization

Glendal Wright - Bankworld, Inc - United States

Centre-State Negotiations for federal financing in India: Review of approaches of negotiations by state governments for greater horizontal devolutions

Shubhashansa Bakshi - Tata Institute of Social Studies - United Kingdom

Demonetization: Innovation In Currency Management Policy

shounak kotheekar - Nirma University, Institute of Law - India

Alakananda Devi Duggirala - Institute of Law Nirma University - India

SESSION 2 Public debt and revenue at the local level

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Block B 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Izquierdo Alain - Universidad de Guadalajara - Mexico
Ishida Kazuyuki - Tokushima University - Japan

Control instruments in public debt: viability of the new law financial discipline of the federal entities and municipalities: the case of Mexico

Izquierdo Alain - Universidad de Guadalajara - Mexico | Juan Diego Omar Martínez Delgado - Universidad de Guadalajara-Universidad Panamericana - Mexico

Relationships between Diversity and Changes in Municipal Tax Revenue: Empirical Results from Japan's municipalities

Ishida Kazuyuki - Tokushima University - Japan

An initial overview of how education and previous political career shapes local managerial strategies for intergovernmental versus own local revenues: A case of rural local governments in Mexico

Flor Gerardou - Leeds Trinity University - United Kingdom

The Implementation of Accrual Accounting: A Lesson Learned of Basic Requirement Model at Local Government in Indonesia

Deddi Nordiawan - Universitas Indonesia - Indonesia | Hertianti Ayuningtyas - Universitas Indonesia - Indonesia | Vidiya Arinanda - Universitas Indonesia - Indonesia | Siva Fadillah - Universitas Indonesia - Indonesia

SESSION 3 Public financial governance and accountability

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 13:30 TO 15:30
[Block B 2 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS | Kylie Coulson - Curtin University - Australia
Yu-Ying Kuo - Shih Hsin University - Taiwan

Public Financial Management and Governance among ASEAN Member States: Reform Priorities toward Excellent Financial Performance and Competitiveness

Jephte Munez - University of the Philippines - National College of Public Administration and Governance - Philippines

Sovereign wealth funds: Spending now and in the future

Kylie Coulson - Curtin University - Australia

Accountability of Public Pension Management in Taiwan

Yu-Ying Kuo - Shih Hsin University - Taiwan

NPM's utopic ideas on accountability and control of outsourced activities

Henk ter Bogt - University of Groningen, Faculty of Economics and Business - Netherlands

T17C **SECTORIAL POLICY - ENVIRONMENT**

T17CP20

Energy Decentralization

✓ The energy issue is a transversal topic which crosscuts several public policy fields and addresses several challenges (e.g. climate change, energy security, economic development, social inequalities). Taking action in this sector is therefore a priority for central governments for domestic reasons but also to tackle global challenges and build sustainable futures. In particular, the energy sector entails opportunities for climate co-benefits through the development of renewable energies, improvement of energy efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse-gases emissions.

Yet, policy-makers and the scientific community have early recognised the role of local governments, and in particular cities, in the development of sustainable environmental policies and climate governance.

Traditional centralised energy systems seem outdated and a decentralized, new model of governance seems, for many actors, more adequate. In fact, scholars have shown that energy transition cannot be based only on a technical shift. Therefore a redistribution of powers and competencies across scales, as well as new patterns of intergovernmental relations, are keys to the efficiency of low-carbon policies.

Depending on the domestic institutional context, local governments may have important competencies in energy production and/or supply, planning and energy demand management. The aim of this panel is to examine experiences of decentralization in the energy sector or any reforms introduced to foster the phasing out of fossil (or fissile) energy based systems. Potential topics for the panel might include the following (indicative):

Process and institutional steps which led to the decentralization of an energy "activity" (motivations, legislative steps, territorial levels to strengthen)

National debates about the new balance of powers to promote between central States and local authorities (is decentralization a common consensual solution?)

Powers, tools and financial support provided by central governments to local governments to foster low-carbon policies

Impacts on local governance and environmental outcomes

Barriers and drivers for local action

Institutional and legal innovation

Local autonomy in energy activities

This list is indicative and other pertinent paper proposals may be selected.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Magali Dreyfus - CNRS - Université Lille 2 - France✓ **SESSION 1****Energy multi-level governance: from central governments to local governments**FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
[Oei Tiong Ham OTH 1 - 1]**Social and institutional innovations for enhancing energy decentralisation and climate change mitigation in developing countries**

Dumisani Chirambo - Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus- Senftenberg - Germany

Local autonomy in energy decision-making and management in Ghana

Akosua Baah Kwarteng Amaka-Otchere - Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology - Ghana

Daniel Inkoom - Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology - Ghana

Collaboration and Reflexivity in Local Energy Governance: Lesson Learned from Seoul City's Case

Youhyun Lee - Incheon Climate & Environment Research Center - Republic of Korea (South)

Two ways to success - Expansion of renewable energies in the federal states of Germany

Stefan Wurster - Technical University Munich - Germany

Christian Hagemann - Bavarian School of Public Policy - Germany

California's Experience with Decentralized Clean Energy Systems: An Overview of State and Local Policies

Rosmarin, J.D. Heather - InterAmerican Clean Energy Institute - United States

✓ **SESSION 2****Discourses and policy networks, communities and assessment of energy decentralization**FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
[Oei Tiong Ham OTH 1 - 1]**Centralised or decentralised electricity infrastructure? An analysis of discourses and technological infrastructure dimensions in Germany**

Simon Funcke - Germany

Chantal Ruppert-Winkel - Germany

The Implementation of the German Energy Transition at the Local Level - Challenges, Beliefs and the Emergence of Collaboration Networks

Heike Brugger - University of Konstanz - Germany

Local forms and eco-social functions: community energy models in Canada and New Zealand

Julie MacArthur - University of Auckland - New Zealand

Christina Hoicka - York University - Canada

Decentralized energy production and community sustainability: How hydro electricity shall contribute to local development

Aki Suwa - Kyoto Women's Univ - Japan

Assessing decentralised electricity systems

Simon Funcke - Germany

Dierk Bauknecht - Germany

Moritz Vogel - Germany

How effective is the HEI-DOE Partnership in Contributing to Climate Change Mitigation and Achievement of SDG #13 Climate Action: Assessment of Affiliated Renewable Energy Center Partnerships

Jocelyn Cuaresma - University of the Philippines-National College of Public Administration and Governance - Philippines

T18 OTHERS

T18PO1

Show me the evidence on Sustainable Development! How much do we know about what works and doesn't work in public service?

OBJECTIVES AND SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE OF THE PANEL

Since the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was signed in 2015, the international community has been busy working out how to measure progress and impact against the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a complex set of 169 targets. Governments, the donor community, NGOs, private sector players and the UN agencies have launched awareness campaigns, assessed their statistical systems, localised the specifics of the SDGs by aligning them with National Planning documents, etc.. Generally speaking, Governments are still at the beginning of adjusting to this new global framework and in most places a targeted pursuit of the SDGs is yet to materialise. While the statistics community is trying to sort out the international framework to monitor progress, countries are looking at their means of implementation, including measurement, but also institutional capacity, financing and partnerships.

The 2030 Agenda provides a large platform on which researchers can generate evidence and produce insights which could have a direct impact on policy decisions. Decision-makers are looking for actionable insights on how to transform institutions, how to find process accelerators that have multiplying effects, how they can hit several targets simultaneously with a public investment, and how to form effective coalitions for change with non-Government partners. These are just some of the possible entry points for the academic community to join forces in realising the 2030 Agenda.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Max Everest-Phillips - UNDP Global Centre for Public Service Excellence, Singapore

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 16:15 TO 18:15
[Block B 3 - 2]

Adewale Kupoluyi - Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria - Nigeria
 Ajit Menon - Madras Institute of Development Studies - India
 Erickson Calata - Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Philippines
 Geoffrey Nwaka - Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria - Nigeria
 Olga Matveieva - Dnipropetrovsk Regional Institute of Public Administration - Ukraine
 Kiran Kumar Gowd - University of Hyderabad - India
 Pankaj Kumar - University of Delhi - India
 Wahid Abdallah - BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD) - Bangladesh
 Satyajit Singh

T18PO2

Innovation and Experimentation in the Public Sector: The Experience in Federations

✓ Innovation is a frequent catch-cry of governments (Obama 2016, Lee Hsien Loong 2016, Turnbull 2015). Encouraging entrepreneurship has even been viewed as a solution to counter extremism, (Obama, 2016) yet when raised political attention is most often directed to private firms where it is assumed most innovation occurs. This panel proposes to shift the focus from the private sector to exploring public policy innovation in federal settings.

There is an extensive scholarship predicated on the idea that subnational units within federations can act as policy laboratories. This panel provides an opportunity to discuss and examine whether this is so and if there are areas of public policy where this is more likely to occur. While there is some scepticism that states can be truly innovative and overcome their predisposition to rational conservatism (Rose-Ackerman, 1980) public policy scholars know empirically that experimentation occurs. The fact that subnational, national and supranational governments do experiment and do copy from each other raises important questions: including when do they engage in policy experimentation and further under what circumstances and in what ways do they seek to benefit from the experiments of others? Galle and Leahy (2009) attempt to answer these questions from a theoretical perspective. They suggest that advantages can accrue to first movers and point to several factors which contribute to the spread of policy ideas including similarities in context, the availability of policy information and the costs and incentives of copying. The question of interstate learning has an extensive public policy literature which spans a host of policy areas including health (Weissert and Scheller 2008), gaming (Boehmke and Witmer 2004), business regulation (Kerber and Eckard 2007, welfare (Volden 2006) and the environment (Rabe 2007).

Despite considerable differences in methodology, object of study and conceptual framing, this work identifies a range of circumstances and conditions which stimulate federations to act as policy laboratories. The role of local government should not be overlooked. While the literature on the role of local government is less extensive, the study of how local conditions shape policy further supports the value that federalism can provide in developing public policy which suits local circumstances.

This panel provides an opportunity for scholars to discuss the policy innovation success stories, to learn from what was done well (or less well) across different federations and jurisdictions and to contribute to the discussion on how innovation and public policy experimentation can be further developed.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Tracey Arklay - Griffith University - Australia

Panel Second Chair

Robyn Hollander - Griffith University - Australia

Panel Third Chair

Liz van Acker - Griffith University - Australia

SESSION 1

Innovation and policy experimentation in federations

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15

[Block B 5 - 3]

DISCUSSANTS

Tracey Arklay - Griffith University - Australia

Liz van Acker - Griffith University - Australia

Innovation in a federal system: the role of States

Tracey Arklay - Griffith University - Australia

Robyn Hollander - Griffith University - Australia

Liz van Acker - Griffith University - Australia

The politics of the emerge of social policy laboratories in Mexico

Anahely Medrano - CONACyT-CentroGeo - Mexico

From piloting to policy: lessons from agricultural pilots in India

Sreeja Nair - Singapore

Innovation in Policy-making in India: A Multi Case Study Analysis

Devasheesh Mathur - MDI Gurgaon - India

Smart contracts - a threat or an opportunity for the global economies?

Aleksandra Lisicka - University of Oxford; Wardynski & Partners law firm - Poland

T18PO3

Trust, Transparency and Public Policy

Trust lies at the heart of contemporary debates regarding governance and democracy (Rothstein, 2005; van Deth et al., 2007; Cook, 2001). Key debates focus on whether the level of trust in democracy is rising or falling over time, the extent to which citizen trust is a prerequisite for good democratic government and more fundamentally how trust can be conceptualised (Fisher et al., 2010; van Deth et al., 1991). Problems of democratic deficit, of the misfit between politics and policy, of political corruption apparently undermine trust in politicians and underpin the emergence in most EU polities of forms of national Populist Party responses (Schmidt, 2006). A recent study by the Herbert Quandt Stiftung foundation (2013) indicates that, while the public has confidence in democracy as a concept, many do not trust government and the way democracy is currently being implemented. Transparency, defined by Grimmelikhuisen & Welch in terms of 'the availability of information about an organisation or actor that allows external actors to monitor the internal workings of performance of that organisation', is sometimes offered as a remedy to tackle the problems that ostensibly produce such distrust, but understandings of transparency are deeply ambivalent (Cole, 1999).

The panel is intended both to further reflection on a major new project funded by the UK (ESRC) and French (ANR) funding agencies, and to invite general communications on theoretical, empirical and methodological dimensions of trust, transparency, trust profiles and trust-transparency matrices. The trust profile is conceptualised as a mainly heuristic tool to capture macro- and meso level receptions of trust and mistrust, mainly via quantitative survey evidence at the national and European levels (ESS, EVA, Eurobarometer, Transparency international). The trust-transparency matrix is intended to capture the trade-off within policy communities between trusting relationships and formal mechanisms of transparency. Is trust a prerequisite for enhanced transparency? Does transparency produce (mis) trust? Is transparency simply a policy instrument designed to disrupt the operation of the 'private governments' that, following regime theory, govern cities and regions? As a starting point, our case selection rests in part upon a most different logic, based on distinctive positions on the trust-transparency matrix. The UK is presented as being high on transparency, low on trust; France is traditionally lower on transparency, but higher on trust (within policy communities, if not public opinion); Germany occupies a median position in relation to territory, transparency and trust.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair
Alistair Cole - Sciences Po, Lyon - France

SESSION 1 Trust and transparency

DISCUSSANTS | Alistair Cole - Sciences Po, Lyon - France

Beyond openness and financial integrity: the need for a democratic assessment of local government

Christine Cheyne - Massey University - New Zealand

Fairness or Political Trust: Public Acceptance towards Congestion Charge Policy in China

Lingyi Zhou - School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University - China

Trust, Transparency & Multi-level Governance in the UK, Germany & France: Exploring a mixed methods approach

Alistair Cole - Sciences Po, Lyon - France

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 08:15 TO 10:15
 [Block B 5 - 5]

SESSION 2 Trust and transparency

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH - 10:30 TO 12:30
 [Block B 5 - 5]

Investigation of informal accountability mechanisms within the institutional landscape of collaborative governance on a case study of Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership

Ania (Anna) Ankowska - Northumbria University, Newcastle Business School - United Kingdom

The quest for integrity in the European Union's financial management: Effectiveness of conflicts of interest regulation in the context of EU structural funds

Thomas Henökl - University of Agder - Norway

Does Good Governance Matter for Institutional Trust? Case From Nepal

Narendra Raj Paudel - Central Department of Public Administration - Nepal

T18PO4

Media and Health Policy

Mass media can influence health policy in myriad ways, through influencing the political agenda (e.g. McCombs and Shaw 1972; Sato 2003), framing particular health issues for public and policy consumption (e.g. Entman, 1993; Feeley & Vincent 2009; Hawkins & Linvill 2010) and shaping public preferences for particular policy options (e.g. Dixon et al. 2014; Son and Weaver 2000). Therefore, we cannot fully understand the policy-making process, or the policy implementation environment, without understanding the role of mass media in it.

The purpose of this panel is to contribute to our understanding of how mass media (including social media) can impact public health policy communication, creation and successful implementation.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Shona Hilton - University of Glasgow - United Kingdom

Panel Second Chair

Daniel Weinstock - Institute for Health & Social Policy - Canada

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Block B 2 - 2]

DISCUSSANTS | Shona Hilton - University of Glasgow - United Kingdom

The importance of media in framing public and political debates about NCDs

Shona Hilton - University of Glasgow - United Kingdom

Using media content analysis to understand and influence health policy

Christina Buckton - University of Glasgow - United Kingdom

Shona Hilton - University of Glasgow - United Kingdom

Employee Leave Policies in the United States: Thirty years of discourse

Mark Daku - Montreal Health Equity Research Consortium - Canada

T18PO5

From Voice to Influence: How Social Media Help Shape Public Policy?

✓ The accelerated universalization process of new information and communication technologies and, more recently, of social media has altered, definitely, social and political relations in all of their moments -- from the public debate to the private sphere. Several studies are trying to measure the impact of this phenomenon in politics and in social collectives; or the capacity of organisation of social groups from many kinds. Researches enlighten, by this reflection, the influence of social media on a "macro" level (politics, network societies, social mobilization) and on a "micro" level as well (intersubjective relations). However, there is not a wide exploration of the transformations provoked by social media in processes of an "intermediary" level, such as public policies conceived to intervene, swiftly, on the distribution of resources in a society. If the proliferation of "voices" and platforms to the public speech is a consolidated reality, even in developing countries, the same cannot be said about the "influence" exerted by social media over all the public policies cycle, since the initial sketch of the action, its application analysis and posterior evaluation. But, more than exerting influence, social media open an entirely new field of possibilities to officials in charge of public policies, who can acquire means to optimize the process from the beginning through the conclusion, reducing drastically the length of policy feedback and allowing an improvement of government actions and the accurate measurement of its impact on society's perception.

The panel "From voice to influence: how social media help shape public policy?" has, therefore, the purpose of discussing the impact and the possibilities opened by social media on public policies over all stages of its cycle -- encompassing the development of the policy, based on data and information collected on social networks, until the evaluation about the perception of the sectors affected by the policy on near-real time, contemplating, as well, the improvement methods that could be embraced by public officials. This panel intends to contribute for the consolidation of the debate about the place of internet and social media on the academic field related to public policies, giving the necessary emphasis to the transformations whose impacts tend to grow, very fast, in a nearby future, changing in a decisive way the public administration and the modern State's governance.

CHAIRS

Panel Chair

Dewulf Art - Wageningen University - Netherlands

SESSION 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH - 14:00 TO 16:00
[Li Ka Shing LKS 1 - 1]

The publicization of social media in Cameroon: authoritarian drift and regulation of a public problem

Mbangue Nkomba Yves Patrick - Université de Yaoundé II soa - Cameroon

Albert Richard Makon Ma Mbeb - University of Yaounde II - Cameroon

Does Social Media Help Address Citizens' Problem? The Case of Bangladesh

Haque Ariful - Nanyang Technological University - Singapore

Xu Chengwei - Public Policy & Global Affairs, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore - Singapore

The Evolution of Master-Frames in Agro-Food Governance: Social Media and Stakeholders Strategies

Tim Stevens - Wageningen University & Researchwur - Netherlands

Dewulf Art - Wageningen University - Netherlands

noelle aarts - Wageningen University & Research - Netherlands

Using media analysis to rank public interest issues

Yasir Al Muqbel - Dubai Public Policy Research Center (b'huth) - United Arab Emirates

Rama Al Jayyousi - Dubai Public Policy Research Centre (b'huth) - United Arab Emirates

Fatima Alowais - Dubai Public Policy Research Center (B'huth) - United Arab Emirates

The image features a teal background with a white diamond shape in the center. Inside the diamond, the text "LIST OF PARTICIPANTS" is written in white, uppercase letters, centered horizontally and vertically.

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The image features a teal background with a pattern of overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes that create a sense of depth and movement. A white diamond shape is centered on the right side of the image, containing the text 'PRACTICAL INFORMATION' in white, uppercase, sans-serif font.

PRACTICAL
INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

ICPP SINGAPORE 2017 APP

To Download ICPP3 Singapore please go to:

- Play Store (Android Smartphone);
 - Windows Store (Windows Phone);
 - App Store (Apple)
- and search «ICPP3»

The application will give you access to your panel, your schedule, the conference's general schedule, the list of panels and general information.

WIFI

Wi-fi will be available within the Lee Kuan Yew School to all conference participants.

Network name: ICPP2017

Password: ICPP2017

CONFERENCE LOCATION LEE KUAN YEW SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY

1 To reach Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS Bukit Timah Campus

Full Address

Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore
469C Bukit Timah Road, Singapore 259772

By Taxi, Uber or Grab

The most common taxi booking apps in Singapore are Comfort, Grab and Uber.
→ Enter Destination «259772» or «Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy»
Alternatively you can also hail a taxi and inform the driver to go «Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS Bukit Timah Campus, 469C Bukit Timah Road»

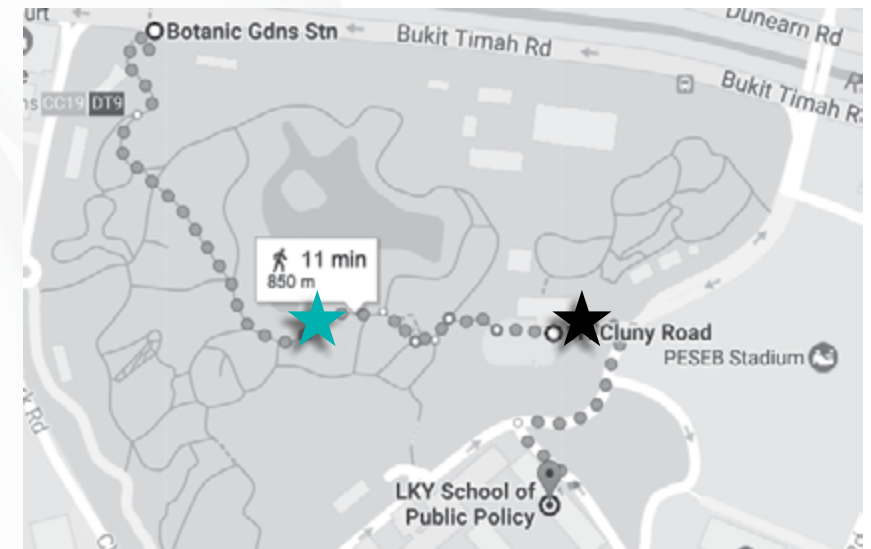
By Metro (MRT)

The nearest metro station to Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy is **Botanic Gardens Station (CC19/DT9)**, located on the Downtown line in Blue and on the Circle line in Orange.
From the Botanic Gardens Station you may choose to walk through the Botanic Gardens or take the ICPP shuttle bus from the bus stop.

By walking through the Botanic Gardens (11 minute walk)

When you arrive at the «Botanic Gardens» station, take «Exit A». You will see the Botanic Gardens Gate on your right. Follow the route on the map below and you will reach LKY School in 11mins.

Key Check point: ★ Swan pond / ★ Jacob Ballas Children's Garden



CONFERENCE LOCATION LEE KUAN YEW SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY

By taking the ICPP Shuttle Bus (Approximately 4 minutes)

The ICPP3 bus station is located next to Exit A of the MRT. Get off at the next station «Oei Tiong Ham Building» which is the main entry of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy where the ICPP3 Conference is being held.

	Wednesday, 28 th June		Thursday, 29 th June		Friday, 30 th June	
	1st Bus	Last Bus	1st Bus	Last Bus	1st Bus	Last Bus
Time of the day	7:30	20:30	7:30	20:30	7:20	19:30
07:30 - 10:30	Every 5-7 minutes					
10:31 - 16:29	Every 10-15 minutes					
16:30 - 19:30	Every 5-7 minutes					
19:31 - 20:30	Every 10-15 minutes					

The 1st and last bus refer to buses departing from the «Oei Tiong Ham Building» station.

2 Leaving Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy

By Taxi, Uber or Grab

You can call for a taxi using the taxi booking apps or seek assistance from our information desk (Campus Overview Map at the back of the booklet).

By Shuttle Bus

You can take the ICPP3 shuttle bus and the NUS shuttle bus to the nearest metro station: «Botanic Gardens Station».

Please refer to the map for the ICPP3 bus station in the campus.



	Daily	
	1st Bus	Last Bus
Time of the day	7:30	20:30
07:30 - 19:00	Every 30 minutes	

The 1st and last bus refer to buses departing from the «Oei Tiong Ham Building» station.

SINGAPORE TRANSPORTATION

EZ-Link cards for Metro and Bus:

In Singapore, the fare depends on the distance travelled. To buy a ticket, proceed to the vending machine and select from the map the name of the station you want to travel to. There are two main options:

- **Standard Ticket:** each time you want to travel, you have to buy a ticket at the General Ticketing Machine and indicate your itinerary to determine the price
- **Stored value card:** it costs SGD 12. SGD 5 are non-refundable and SGD 7 are the travel value. Travelling using this card is cheaper than with a standard ticket and you need to use the General Ticketing Machine only when you've exhausted the funds on the card.

There are also cards that offer tourists unlimited travel:

- 1-DAY PASS : SGD 10 / → 2-DAY PASS : SGD 16 / → 3-DAY PASS : SGD 20

Metro:

Travelling in the city is easy and comfortable with the underground train (known as "MRT"). This transport is clean, safe and cheap.

At <http://smrt.com.sg/>, you can enter the address you need or your journey details and this site will give you a personal printable guide. It's helpful to determine which exit you may have to use because underground stations are very large and have several exits. Five main lines serve Singapore. These lines can be identified with a colour name:

- The Red Line (North South Line) / → The Green Line (East West Line)
- The Purple Line (North East Line) / → The Orange Line (Circle Line)
- The Blue Line (Downtown Line)



SINGAPORE TRANSPORTATION

Bus:

Bus forms a significant part of public transportation in Singapore and there are around 4,600 buses currently in operation.

At <https://www.mytransport.sg>, you can enter the address you want to reach and the site will direct you on which bus you should take and its schedules. You can pay your bus fare either by cash or using a stored value card.

Taxicabs:

Taxicabs are a popular form of public transportation in Singapore, with fares considered relatively low compared to those in most cities in developed countries. Most taxis accept credit card (Master Card and Visa) but please confirm credit card payment with your taxi driver before taking a taxi (some taxis only accept cash payments!)

The total taxi fleet in Singapore is about 27,500, operated by six taxi companies. That's why catching a cab in Singapore is easy. You can flag an available cab along the road or make a phone booking with one of the six companies using the phone numbers below:

- Common Hotline – 6342 5222 (6-DIAL-CAB)
- Comfort & CityCab – 6552 1111
- Premier Taxis – 6363 6888
- Prime Taxi – 6778 0808
- SMRT Taxis – 6555 8888
- Trans-Cab Services – 6555 3333
- Yellow-Top Taxi – 6293 5545

You can download the most popular Apps such as Uber, Comfort or Grabtaxi on your Smartphone.

GALA DINNER AT GARDENS BY THE BAY (FLOWER DOME) THURSDAY 29TH JUNE 2017, AT 20:30

18 Marina Gardens Drive, Singapore 018953

(see map page 485)

Bus

3 buses going to the Gardens by the Bay have been scheduled to leave from LKY School at **19:30, 19:40** and **19:50**.

Please note that seats are limited and will be on a first come, first served basis.

By Metro (MRT) – Recommended to avoid evening heavy traffic

The nearest metro station to Gardens by the Bay is **Bayfront Station (CE1/DT16)**, located on the Downtown line in Blue and on the Circle line in Orange.

If you are taking the metro from the Botanic Gardens Station, we recommend you to take the Downtown line in Blue which makes 7 stops and has an estimated travel time of 17 minutes.

→ Alight at the Bayfront Station (ICPP Volunteers will be at the metro station to provide guidance)

→ Take Exit B and follow the underground link way.

→ Exit and cross the Dragonfly Bridge into Gardens by the Bay. Head towards the Flower Dome

By Taxi, Uber or Grab

→ The most common taxi booking apps in Singapore are Comfort, Grab and Uber. Enter Destination 018953 or «Gardens by the Bay».

→ Alternatively, you can also hail a taxi and ask the driver to go to Gardens by the Bay.

Gardens by the Bay offers breath-taking waterfront views and spans 101 hectares of reclaimed land. It is a huge, colourful, futuristic park in the bay area of Singapore. The famous Supertree structures offer an impressive skywalk over the gardens and twice an evening they are the centrepiece of the gardens' light and music show (at 19:45 and 20:45), casting a glow over the park and making you feel like you're in a modern fairy tale.



VISITS IN SINGAPORE

Highlighted spots

→ **China Town:** From the small mom-and-pop stores and authentic Chinese food to the bright red lanterns, there's an excitement and hustle in this district. You can visit the Chinese Heritage Centre and see the impressive beautiful Sri Mariamman Hindu temple. Another temple worth seeing is the Buddha Tooth Relic temple.

MRT Station: "Chinatown" on the Blue/Purple Lines

→ **Little India and Arab Street:** The Indian community has a rich story in Singapore and this enclave dates back more than 200 years. The neighbourhood is a thriving, colourful place where traditional holidays are celebrated. Visitors can observe worship and activity at the Sri Veeramakaliamman Temple or discover the Sultan Mosque in the Arab Quarter.

MRT Station: "Little India" on the Blue Line

→ **Clarke Quay:** The "centre of commerce during the 19th century," Clarke Quay lives up to its legacy as a busy hub. Today it has a more polished sheen, so after a long day of shopping on Orchard Road visitors can happily head to Clarke Quay for an evening of waterfront dining and entertainment. River taxis and cruises also depart from here.

MRT Station: "Clarke Quay" on the Purple Line

→ **Orchard Road:** The Orchard Road area is a great place to start a shopping spree, as there are high-end stores at every turn. You'd expect nothing less from a neighborhood that boasts 22 malls and six department stores. There are also four movie theaters, including an IMAX, and a KTV karaoke. If you get hungry while burning through all that cash, there are plenty of eateries in the neighborhood serving international cuisines.

MRT Station: "Somerset" on the Red Line

→ **Raffles Hotel:** This colonial building is one of the world's last grand 19th century hotels, and was once visited by literary luminaries such as Rudyard Kipling and Joseph Conrad, as well as movie star Charlie Chaplin. Built in 1887, the Raffles Hotel has served as a Singapore landmark for well over a century and continues to live up to its tony reputation with excellent food and service. The classical architecture and tropical gardens provide a refined setting, and represent another facet of Singapore's varied and rich history.

MRT Station: "Raffles" on the Green and Red Lines

→ **Marina Bay Sands:** a resort complex includes a hotel, high-end luxury brands, a mall with a canal running through it, the ArtScience Museum and the Marina Bay Sands Skypark – a vantage point for taking in the entire city. The Skypark's viewing deck and infinity pool are found in the ship that tops the hotel.

MRT Station: "Promenade" on the Blue Line

VISITS IN SINGAPORE

→ **Singapore Flyer:** The Singapore Flyer is the world's largest observation wheel. A one-of-a-kind experience and built over a three-story terminal building, the Flyer is 150 metres in diameter, 165 metres high, and travels at 0.21m per second (it is some 30 metres taller than the famous London Eye!) With breathtaking panorama views that are so radically different during the day and at night, it's hard to choose the best time to take a ride. Passengers will get to see such city sights as the Singapore River, Raffles Place, Marina Bay, Empress Place and the Padang.

MRT Station: "Promenade" on the Blue and Orange Lines

→ **Sentosa Island:** A must-see on Sentosa Island is the Merlion, Singapore's famous statue that has the head of a lion and the body of a fish. You can take an escalator to the top of the statue, and enjoy panoramic views of the surrounding area. Fort Siloso, the country's only preserved fort, is also located on Sentosa Island. Siloso Beach is a good spot for getting in beach time, and visitors can play volleyball on free courts or go kayaking and skim-boarding. There are several other beach attractions as well, plus an Underwater World aquarium where you can swim with dolphins.

MRT Station: "Harbour Front" on the Purple and Orange Lines



VISITS IN SINGAPORE

✓ Nature, Parks and Animals

→ **Gardens by the Bay** : Wander through the Bay East Garden is perfect for enjoying the vibrant plant life and escaping the city bustle for a moment. You won't want to miss Supertree Grove, where you'll find a cluster of the iconic, futuristic structures designed to perform environmentally sustainable functions. Then, head to the Cloud Forest Dome to see the world's tallest indoor waterfall and learn a bit about biodiversity.

MRT Station: "Bayfront" on the Blue Line

→ **Botanic Gardens**: Singapore received its first UNESCO World Heritage nomination for the botanic gardens, and with good reason. The botanic gardens preserve pieces of Singapore's wilder heritage. Indeed, you can visit the gardens' heritage trees via walking trail, which are conserved as part of an effort to protect the city's mature tree species. Make sure to visit the impressive National Orchid Garden. Other attractions include an eco-garden, eco-lake, bonsai garden, sculptures, and several other gardens and unique sites.

MRT Station: "Botanic Gardens" on the Blue Line

→ **Fort Canning Park**: As military strongholds go, Fort Canning has had a long and varied life. Built in 1859, the fort was an essential site for Singapore's defence. Now in peacetime, the original building is home to modern performing arts troupes, and the park regularly sees picnics, concerts, theater performances, and festivals. Other attractions at the park include relics from Singapore's early history, from as far back as the 14th century, and Sir Stamford Raffles' personal bungalow. Guests can also see a replica of the spice market Raffles established in 1822, as well as the ASEAN sculptures that were erected in the 1980s.

MRT Station: "Harbour Front" on the Purple Line

→ **Singapore Zoo**: From the beginning, Singapore Zoo followed the modern trend of displaying animals in naturalistic, 'open' exhibits with hidden barriers, moats, and glass between the animals and visitors. It houses the largest captive colony of orangutans in the world but a lot of other species too : polar bear, white rhinoceros, African lion, hippopotamus, leopard...

→ **River Safari**: River Safari is the newest addition to Wildlife Reserves Singapore's portfolio of award-winning parks. Housing one of the world's largest collections of freshwater fauna, the park features over 6,000 animals including 40 threatened species. And that includes Singapore's resident giant pandas, Kai Kai and Jia Jia.

Night Safari: Embark on a fascinating journey through the world's first wildlife night park with an exciting tram ride, spectacular shows & up close animal encounters! Explore the walking trails to see even more animals not visible from the tram journey. Stroll into the realm of the animals at our two giant aviaries where the Malayan flying foxes and giant flying squirrels can come right next to you.

VISITS IN SINGAPORE



✓ Museum

→ **Changi Chapel and Museum** ("Tanah Merah" on the Green Line Singapore): Letters, photographs, drawings, and personal effects of more than 50,000 civilians and soldiers imprisoned in Changi Prison.

→ **Asian Civilisations Museum** ("Raffles Place" on the Red Line): Many Asian cultures that helped form Singapore.

→ **Battle Box** ("Harbour Front" on the Purple Line): Where the British army had underground bunkers during World War II.

→ **National Museum of Singapore** ("China Town" on the Red/Blue Lines): To learn more about the interesting history and development of Singapore into an impressive city state.

→ **Buddha Tooth Relic Temple and Museum** ("Harbour Front" on the Purple/Orange Lines): Based on the Tang dynasty architectural style and built to house the tooth relic of the historical Buddha.

→ **Peranakan Museum** ("Dhoby Ghaut" on the Orange/Purple/Red Lines): An exploration of the Peranakan culture and other former Straits Settlements in Malacca and Penang, and other Peranakan communities in Southeast Asia.

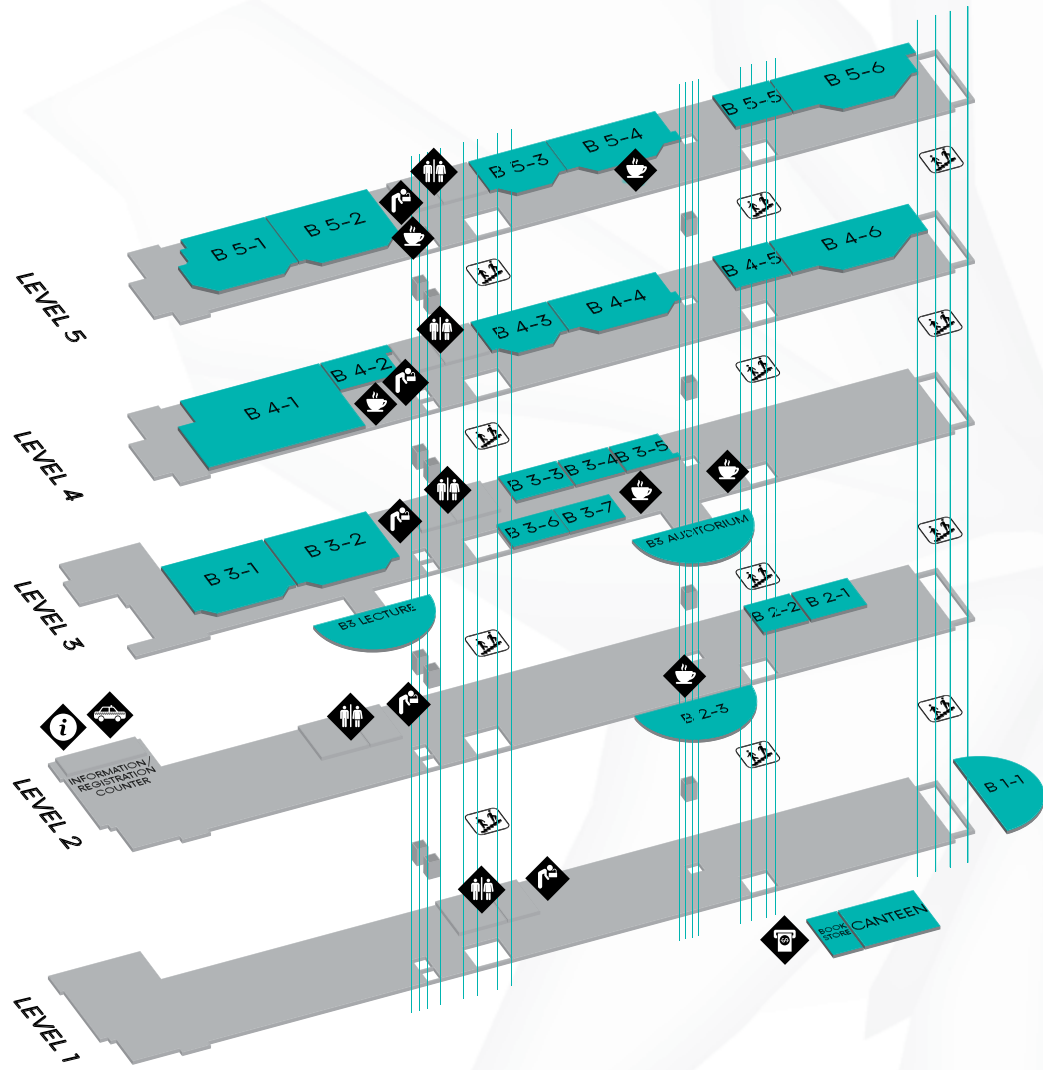
→ **ArtScience Museum** ("Bayfront" on the Orange/Blue Lines): To discover creativity at its best through art, science, design, media, architecture and technology.

Volunteers and staff will be available throughout the conference to assist you if any problems arise!

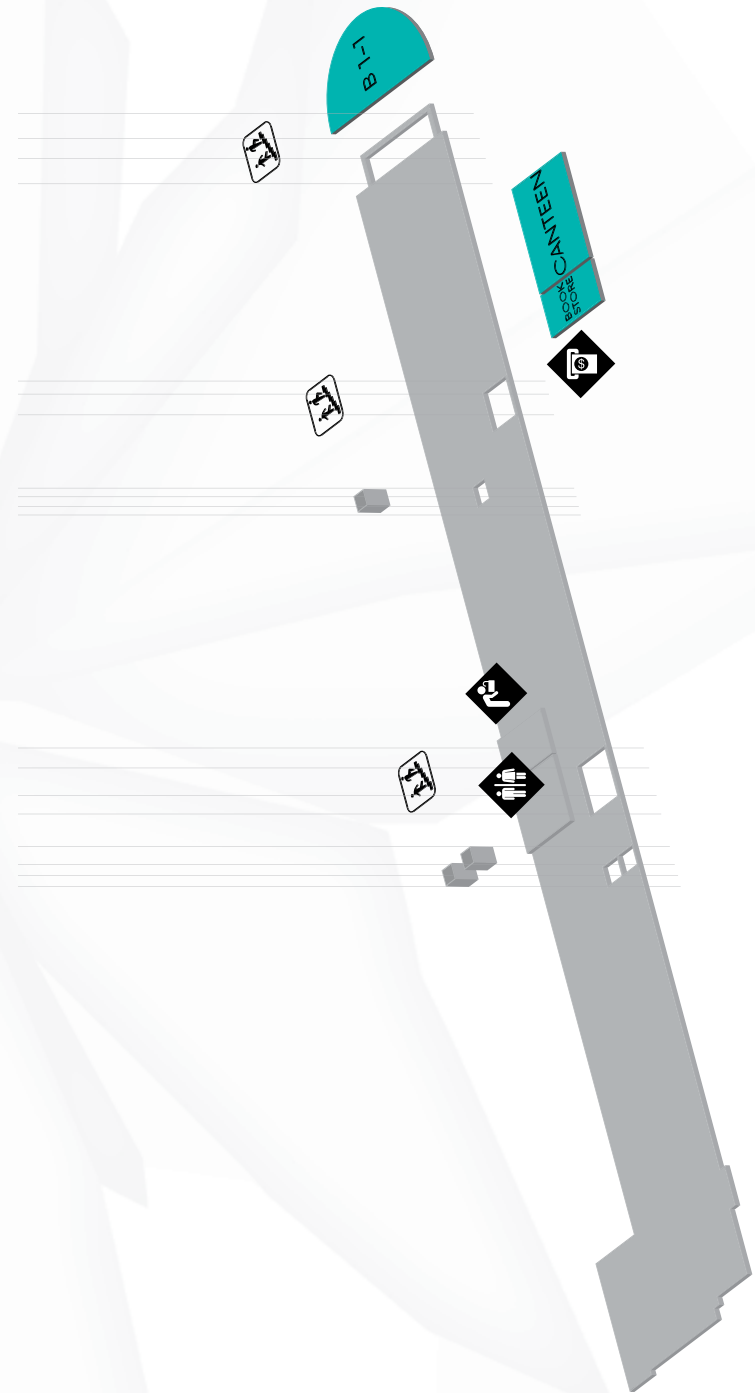
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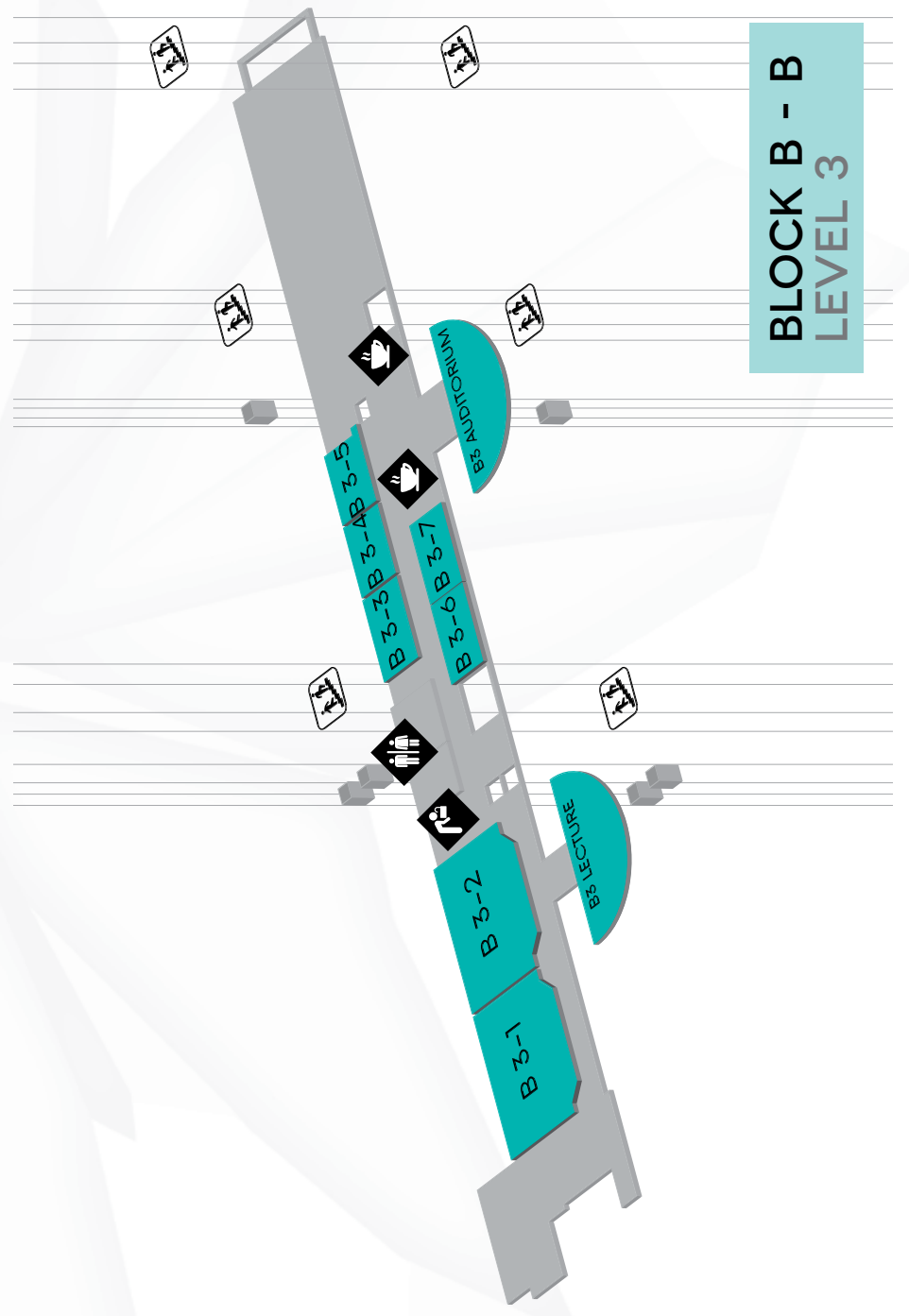
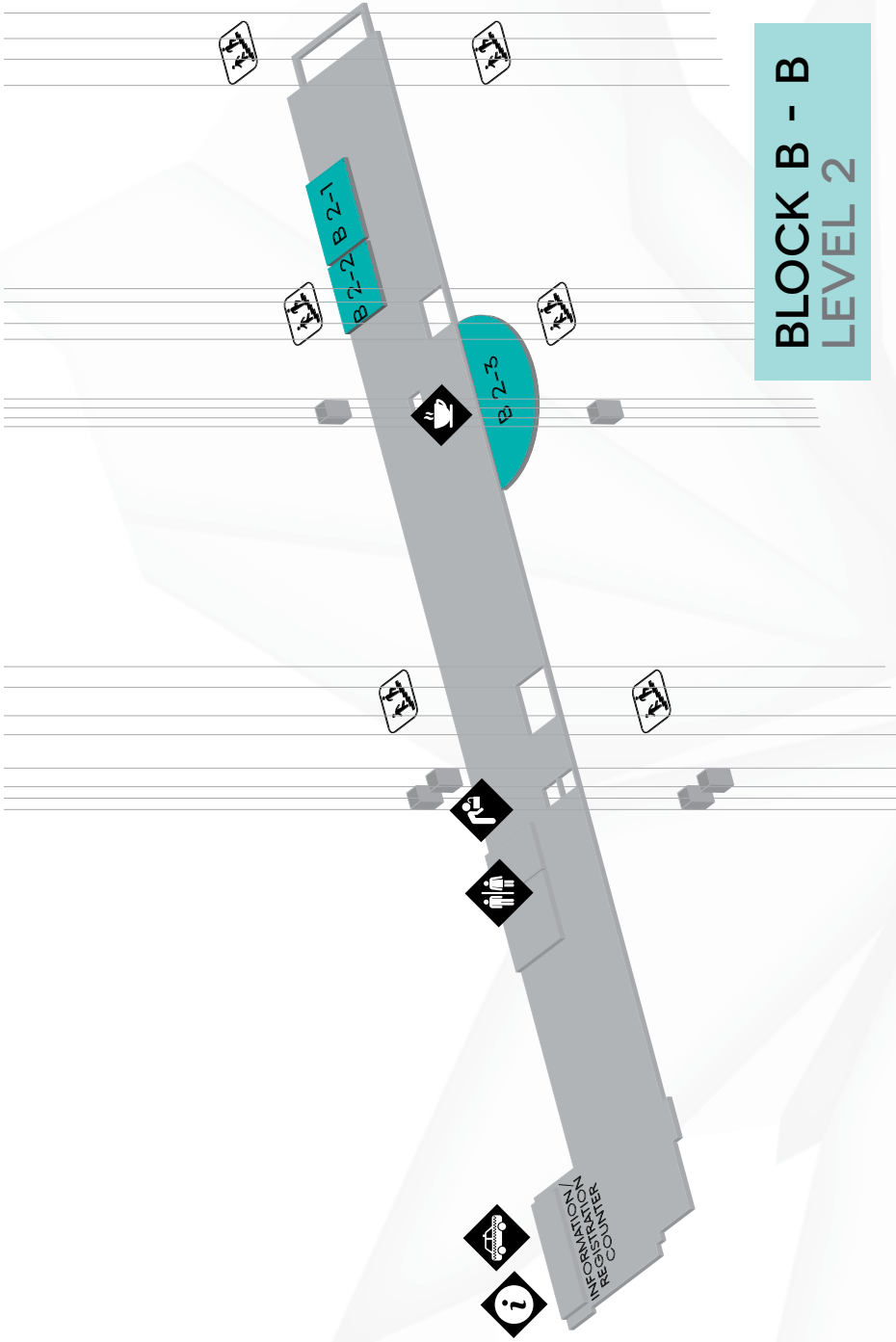
MAPS

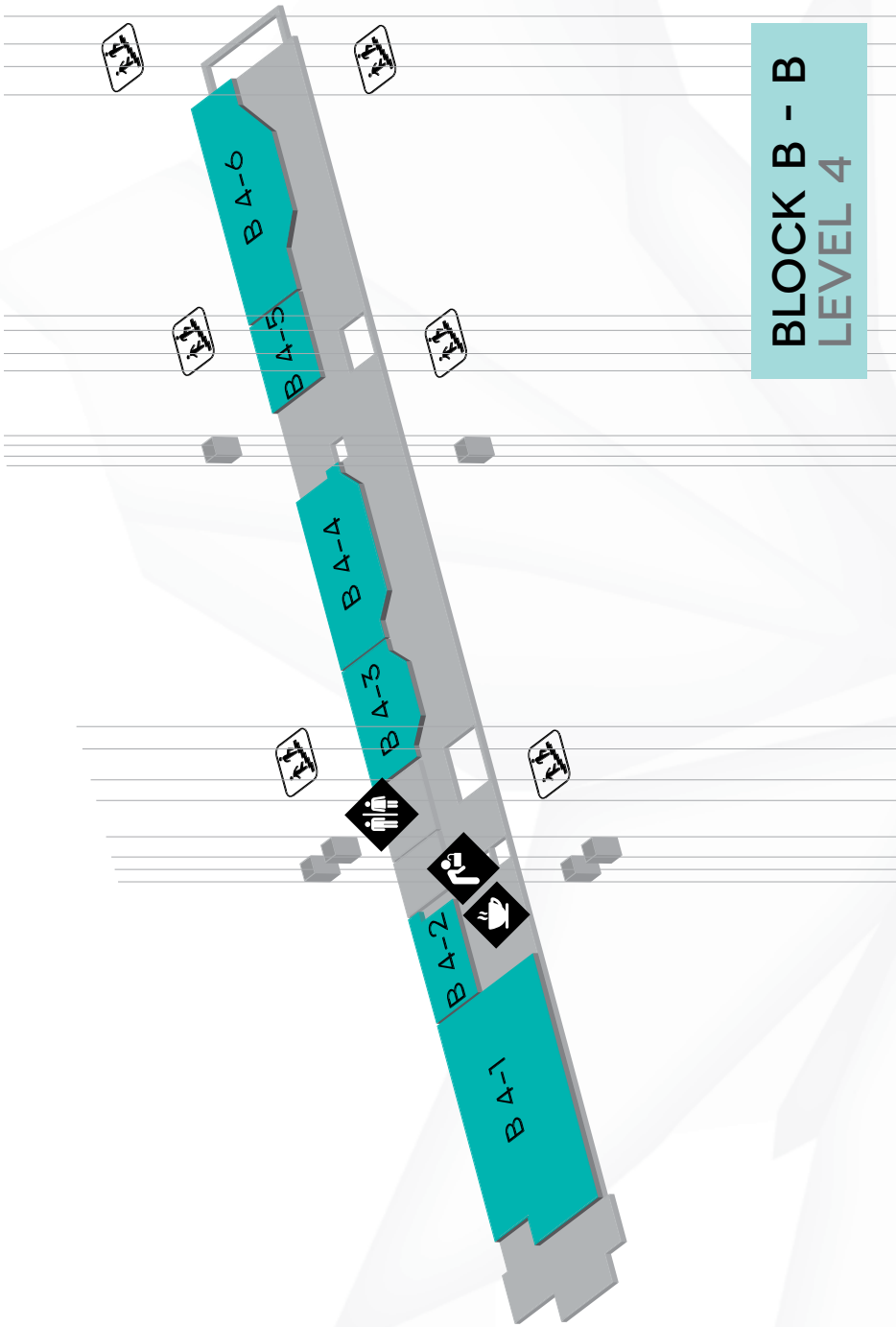
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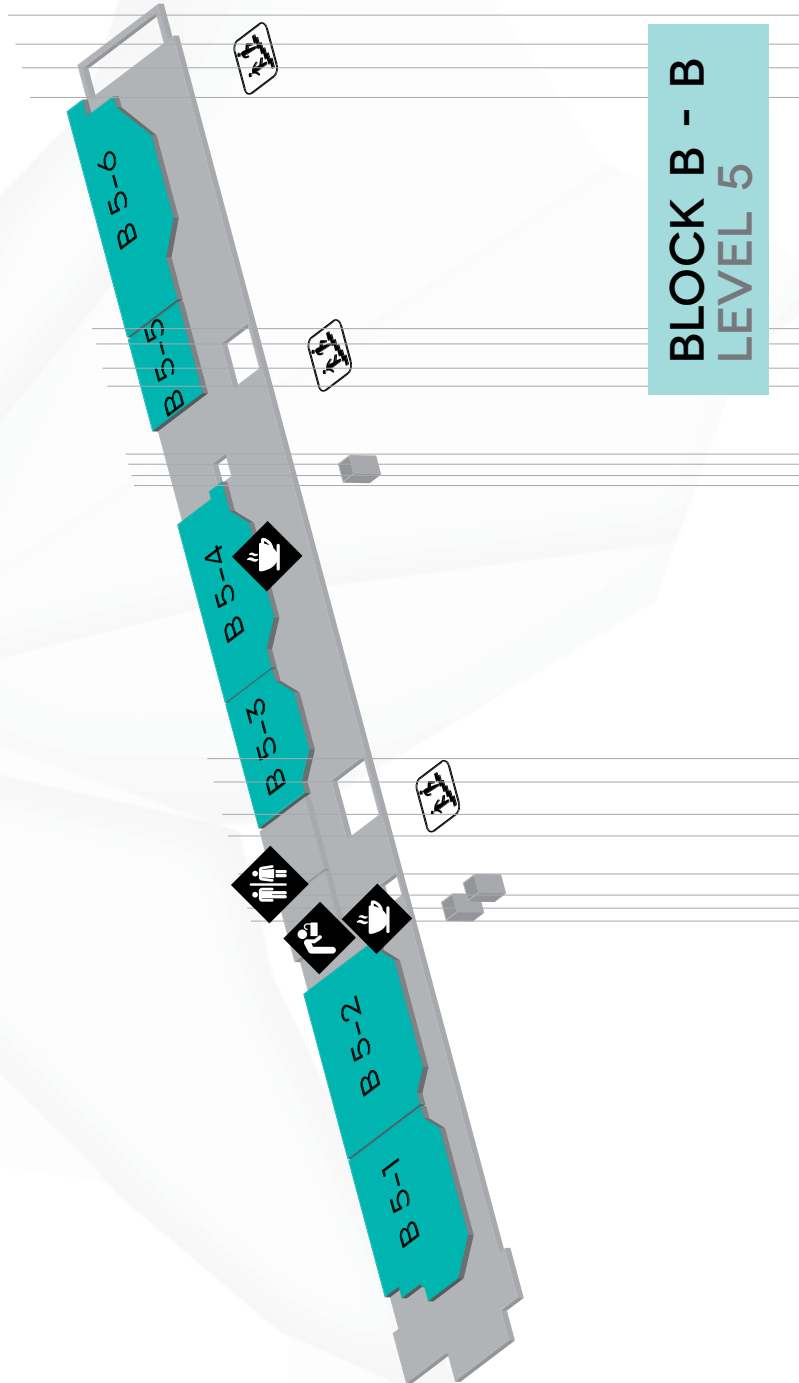
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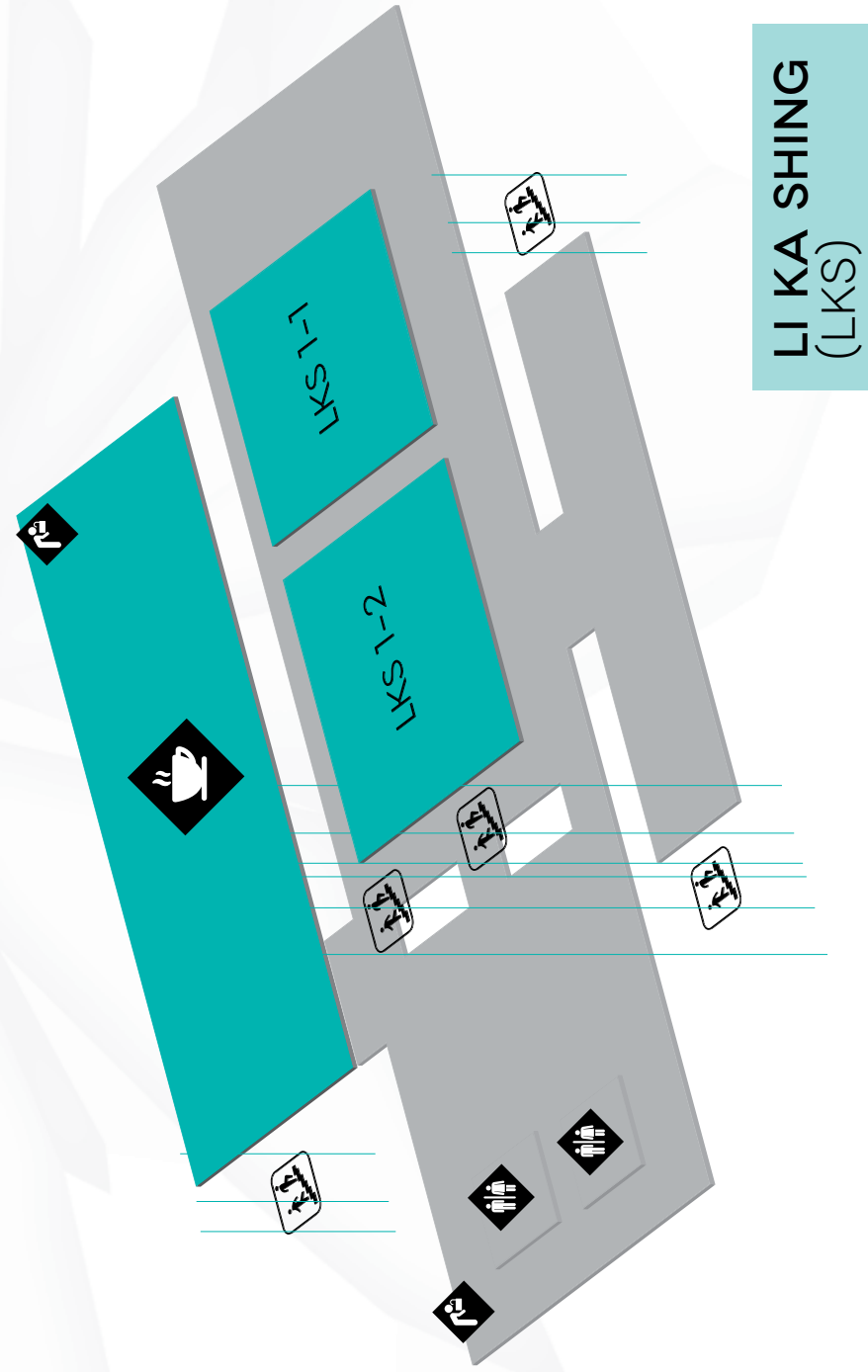
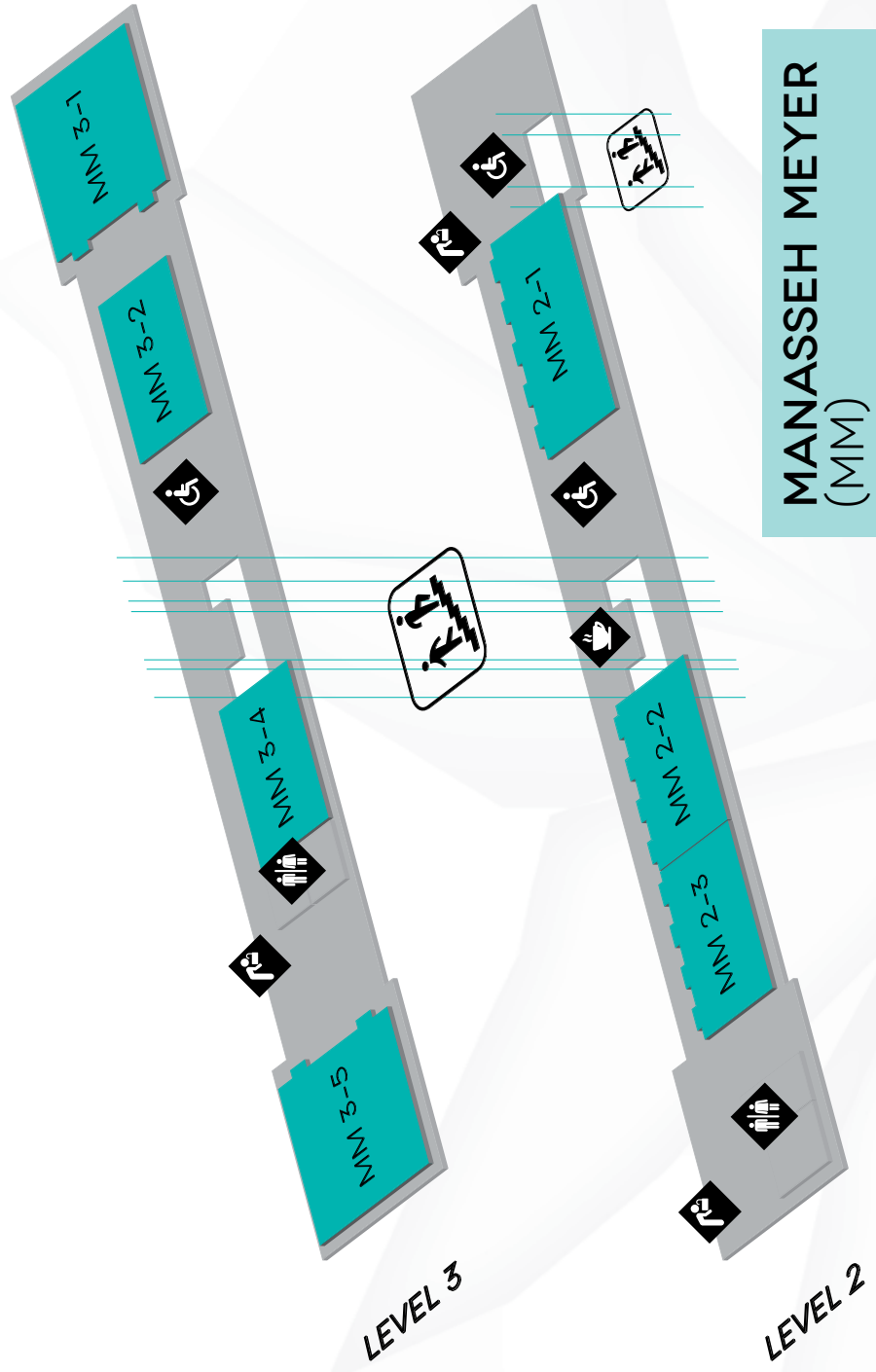


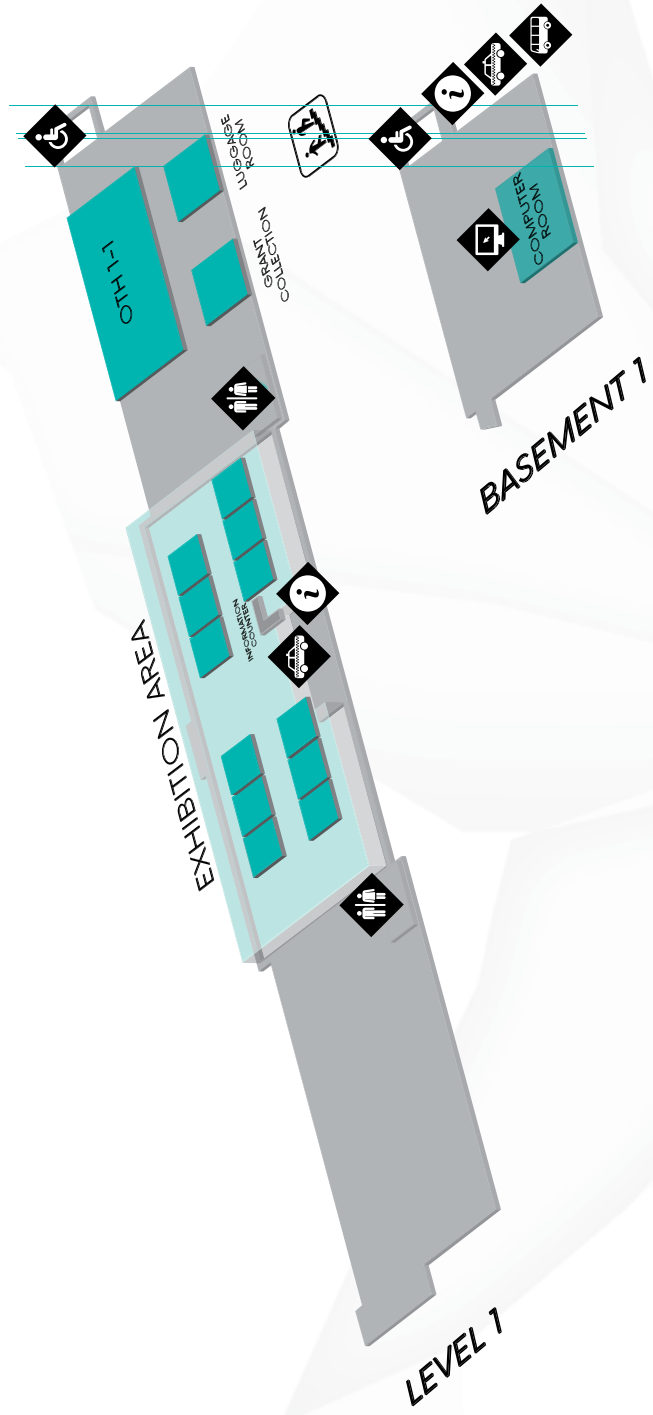


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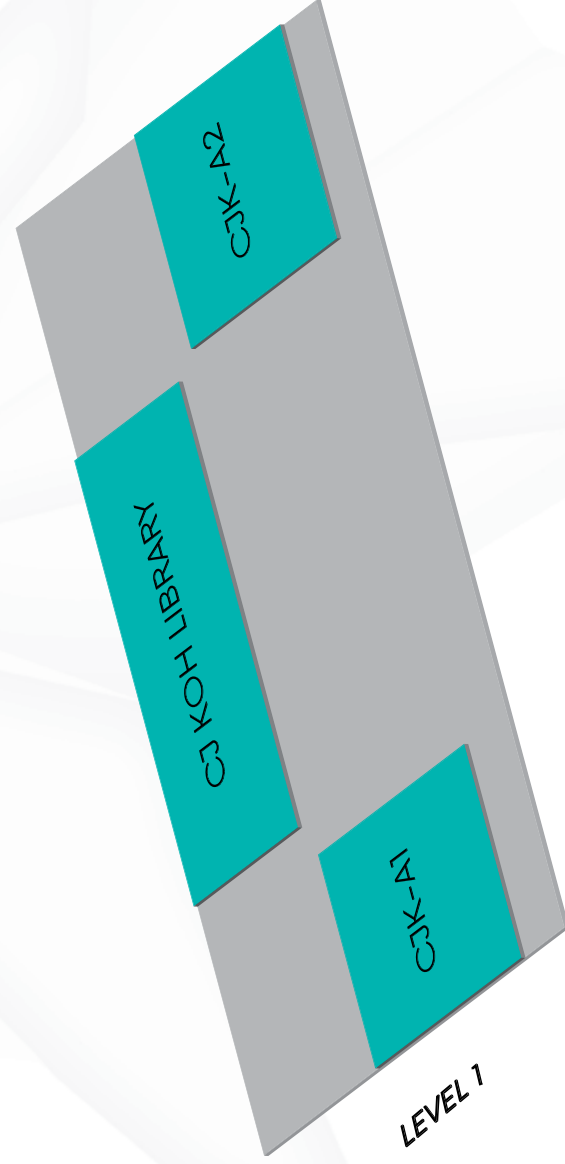
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LEVEL 5



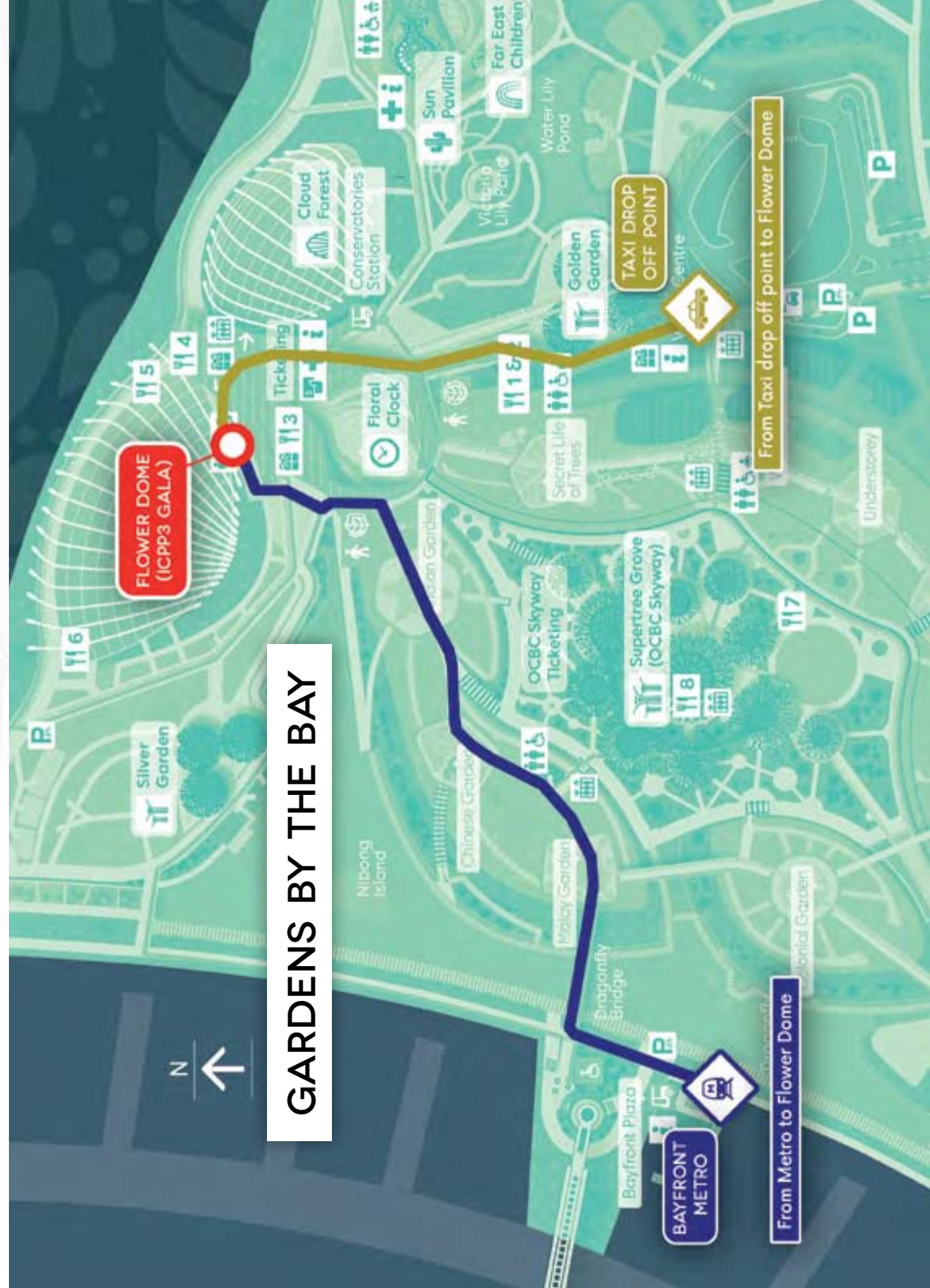
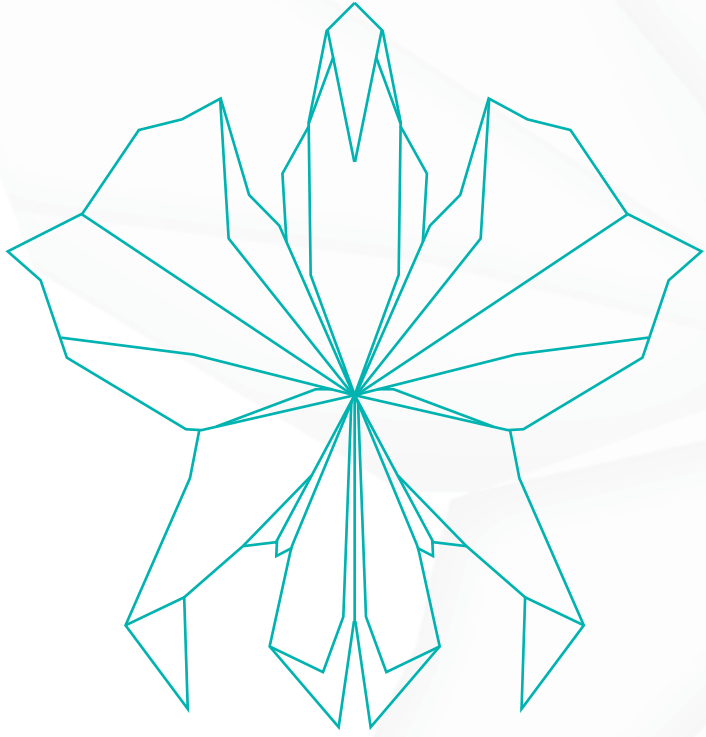


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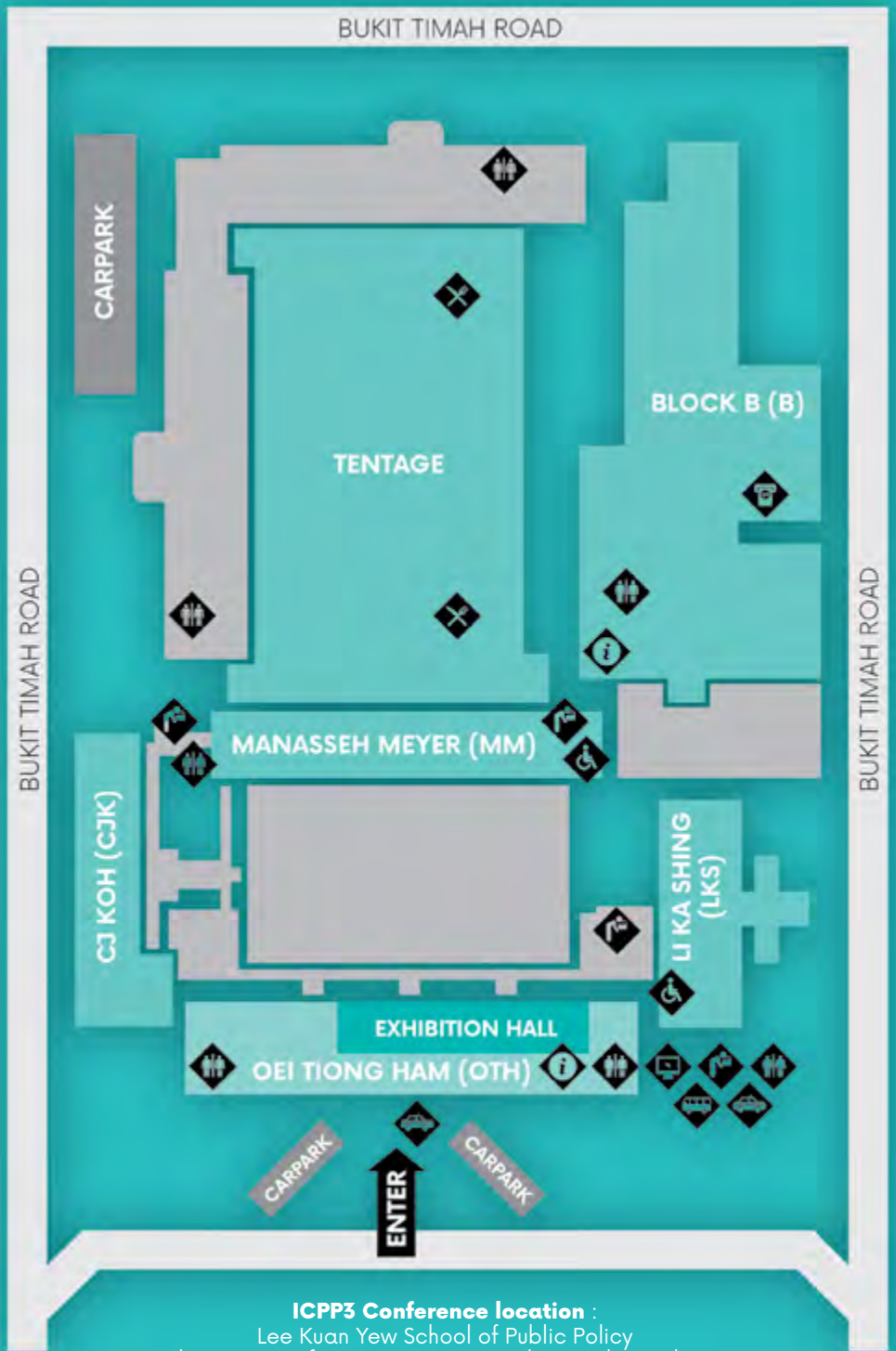
(see Exhibitors map page 56)



CJ KOH (CJK)



OVERVIEW OF CAMPUS



ICPP3 Conference location :
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy
National University of Singapore, 469C Bukit Timah Road, Singapore

Wifi : Network name: ICPP2017 / Password: ICPP2017