We are one of the largest and most dynamic departments of our type in the UK and Europe. We rank highly in all available measures of quality.

The Department’s research is considered ‘world leading’ and ‘internationally excellent’, and is ranked in the top seven departments in the UK by the Research Assessment Exercise 2008. We feature consistently amongst the top ten UK departments in all newspaper and UK government subject league tables for research and teaching. We recently received a maximum 3-star excellence ranking from the Centre for Higher Education Development in Germany (CHE). In addition, we were ranked 23rd best department of Politics and International Studies in the world by the 2011 QS ranking, which places us 5th in the UK and 6th in Europe. We have ESRC recognition in all available categories for our large PhD programme. The department is currently chaired by Professor Christopher W. Hughes.

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BCUK Impact Awards

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

- (2008-11) ‘Science and Security: Research Impact and Co-production of Knowledge’ (AHRC and ESRC, £492,196), Principal Investigator: Professor Stuart Croft, with Dr George Christou, Professor Jon crying, Dr Oz Hassan, and Dr Nick Vaughan-Williams
- (2009-14) ‘Enhancing Openness and Explaining Secrecy: Policy Lessons from the Declassification and Management of US Intelligence and Security Records’ (AHRC, £45,000), Principal Investigator: Professor Richard Aldrich

Our research also informs and enhances national and international media and public debate. Examples of research end-users:

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

Beneficiaries of our research include institutions and individuals from:

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

Since 2008 project researchers in Politics and International Studies have given presentations to and/or involved within policy dialogues representatives from:

- the Foreign Affairs Select Committee; the Ministry of Defence; the Industry-Parliamentary Trust; the All Party Parliamentary China Group; the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; the UK Cabinet Office; the House of Lords European Sub-Committee C; the German Embassy in London; the Milan Chamber of Commerce; and the Europe-China Research Advice Network. As such, Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation is a world-class research hub for encouraging high-level impact activity in Politics and International Studies across our priority areas.

Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation (CSGR)

CSGR is a vehicle for the coordination of impact activity in Politics and International studies. Currently directed by Professor Shaun Breslin, and funded initially with over £4.8M from the ESRC (1997-2017), CCSR was established with the specific remit of creating opportunities for integrating key user groups in Politics and International Studies research. One mechanism for identifying research problems, co-producing findings with user groups, and securing influence beyond academia is via the concept of the Warwick Commission. The aim of Warwick Commissions is to bring together an interdisciplinary and experienced team of scholars and practitioners and, through debate and discussion, produce research-led recommendations designed to influence public policy and debate. Since 2008 there have been two such Commissions, both on transnational regulatory regimes, directed from and embodied within Politics and International Studies.

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

GR:EEN

Global Re-ordering: Global evolution through European Networks

Since 2008 project researchers in Politics and International Studies have given presentations to and/or involved within policy dialogues representatives from:

- the Foreign Affairs Select Committee; the Ministry of Defence; the Industry-Parliamentary Trust; the All Party Parliamentary China Group; the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; the UK Cabinet Office; the House of Lords European Sub-Committee C; the German Embassy in London; the Milan Chamber of Commerce; and the Europe-China Research Advice Network. As such, Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation is a world-class research hub for encouraging high-level impact activity in Politics and International Studies across our priority areas.

Showcasing Politics and International Studies Research Impact

This document showcases six impact case studies that reflect and explore our world-leading research.
Biopesticides can help protect crops and offer a more sustainable means of pest protection to offset the withdrawal of synthetic products, as well as offering the potential of a new hi-tech industry. Before Professor Grant’s project there were insufficient regulatory mechanisms to authorise biopesticide products. He worked closely with government bodies such as the Pesticides Safety Directorate, industry, growers, and retailers to identify and address this problem. The main impact of this research was the design and implementation of principles for a new regulatory framework for biopesticides in the UK and EU. A Biopesticides Scheme was introduced in 2006 that increased the registration rate of biopesticides in the UK. Grant’s research findings demonstrated by the wide range of audiences to which the team was asked to present its findings, including Syngenta PLC, Sainsbury’s, and the European Parliament Agriculture and Rural Development Committee. The research team worked closely with government bodies, the biopesticides industry, growers and retailers, and made recommendations for new regulatory systems. Its primary impact has been the facilitation and implementation of a new regulatory framework for biopesticides in the UK and Europe. Regulation occurs at both a UK and EU level and the two systems are intertwined. The regulators took up the findings and recommendations of Professor Grant’s research and a new regulatory framework at the UK and EU level came into force.

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

“Biopesticides have presented a fantastic challenge to both regulators and those developing alternative control measures. Working with the RELU team has helped people over that hurdle [...] our biopesticides scheme is now a pathfinder in Europe – no other member state has a scheme like this. Professor Grant is refreshing; he helped staff to think about issues in a different way.”

Richard Davis, former Director of Approvals, UK Pesticides Safety Directorate

Plant diseases pose a serious threat to food security, biodiversity and the rural environment. UK farmers and growers face the challenge of using environmentally acceptable methods of crop protection while maintaining food quality, productivity, and profitability. One solution is to reduce chemical inputs using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) based on biological control agents such as naturally occurring fungi, bacteria, viruses or nematodes. Historically, however, there has been a poor uptake of microbial pesticides in the UK. Relatively few products have been registered successfully and made commercially available. The aim of this research was to identify and overcome barriers to the successful registration of biopesticides in the UK. Grant’s research findings highlighted shortcomings in the existing regulatory system. Many of the difficulties that had arisen in registering biopesticides arose from the design of the regulatory process to deal with chemical pesticides. The project identified gaps in the incomplete and under developed biopesticide policy network in terms of stakeholder interaction and a need for a more structured dialogue between retailers and the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD). The research showed that questions asked about chemical products were not necessarily relevant to biological products and therefore the system had an incomplete and inadequate regulatory design.

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

This research has been widely recognised as being of practical importance to the agricultural economy and the crop protection industry. This is demonstrated by the wide range of audiences to which the team was asked to present its findings, including Syngenta PLC, Sainsbury’s, and the European Parliament Agriculture and Rural Development Committee. The project identified gaps in the incomplete and under developed biopesticide policy network in terms of stakeholder interaction and a need for a more structured dialogue between retailers and the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD). The research showed that questions asked about chemical products were not necessarily relevant to biological products and therefore the system had an incomplete and inadequate regulatory design.

“This project was part of the BBSRC’s £26.5M research programme ‘Rural economy and land use’ (RELU), designed to change policies and practices concerning rural economy and land use. A total of £333,676.00 was awarded to Professor Grant’s programme of research entitled ‘Biological alternatives to chemical pesticides in the food chain’.”

Politics and International Studies at the University of Warwick
REGULATING GLOBAL TRADE AND FINANCE

INFLUENCING AUSTRALIAN TRADE POLICY, SHAPING PUBLIC POLICY DEBATES AND INFORMING PRACTITIONER AGENDAS

PROFESSOR RICHARD HIGGOTT
PROFESSOR LEN SEABROOKE
DR BEN RICHARDSON

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

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

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

In September 2008, a review of trade policy by the Australian Government adopted the recommendations of the Report. The Mortimer Report, entitled Winning in World Markets: Review of Export Policies and Programs, acknowledged the salience of the Commission’s analysis and was particularly supportive of the proposal that ‘critical mass’ decision making should be considered in order to speed up negotiations at the WTO. The Mortimer Report also supported the Commission’s recommendation that the WTO’s temporary Transparency Mechanism for Regional Trade Agreements be made permanent. In 2008, Higgott gave briefings to senior Australian trade officials and politicians in Canberra.


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

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

Setting Standards in the Global Sugar Trade

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

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

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

“The Warwick Commission’s report is timely and I applaud the commission’s contribution to the debate. I appreciate the work the Warwick Commission has undertaken in seeking to strengthen the multilateral trading system.”

Hon Simon Crean MP, former minister for trade
One page of a document with text that has been previously extracted for it. The page contains information about the landscapes of secrecy, influencing the public and professional debate about intelligence, secrecy and openness. It includes a case study on the work of Dr Richard Aldrich and Dr Christopher Moran, highlighting their impact on training, cultural and societal impact, and input into institutional design and policy. The text also mentions the creation of the 'Landscapes of Secrecy' programme in 2001, which has been commended in the AHRC's 2011/12 Impact Report. The text further discusses the impact of their research on key Whitehall users and the creation of an exhibition in Washington DC. A quote from Anna Slafer, Director of Exhibitions and Programs at the International Spy Museum, is also included.
The impact of this research has spanned two programmes of activity: 1) informing UK policy debates about EU-China relations via a series of events with Government and Opposition members; and 2) influencing debates among international practitioners through European and East Asian policy networks. Professor Breslin has systematically highlighted the importance of understanding the domestic drivers of Chinese foreign policy in formulating responses to China’s rise. Most notably, he points to the way in which domestic political and economic agendas spill over into international relations. This core insight has benefitted a range of key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in formulating their strategies toward and engagement with China.

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

The key insights of Professor Breslin’s research have been harnessed to inform and shape UK government Chinese policy via repeated expert policy briefings delivered directly to Ministers and officials. For example, in 2010 he provided oral evidence based on his work on the EU and China to the House of Lords Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee. A report entitled ‘Stars and Dragons: The EU and China’ (2010) was published, which features Professor Breslin’s commentary on the decline in Chinese interest in EU governance relative to individual EU Member States. In October 2012 Professor Breslin gave a briefing on ‘Major Policy Challenges for the New China Leadership’ to the Foreign Affairs Select Committee. This fed the findings of his research directly into elite UK thinking about the political and economic challenges facing the new Chinese leadership. It was described by Richard Ottaway MP as “brilliant” and “essential” to the work of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee.

In the same month, Professor Breslin also delivered a presentation on ‘China Engages Africa: Who (or What) is China and What does it Want?’ to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). This shaped FCO thinking around how the UK might find ways of working productively with China on joint development projects in Africa. The event led to subsequent participation in policy discussions leading to a new FCO strategy on responding to China’s influence in South Africa.

Other notable policy briefings include presentations to Cabinet Office special round table meetings on ‘China and the London Crisis’ (2009) and ‘China’s Domestic Political Economy’ (2010); a briefing delivered to the then Shadow Foreign Affairs team entitled ‘China: Responsible great power?’ (2009); another to the Office of Ivan Lewis MP (Minister in charge of China/Foreign Affairs) as part of a roundtable on ‘China and the Global Crisis’ (2009); and finally one to the All-Party Parliamentary ‘China Group’ entitled ‘Development of Democracy in China’ (2009).
Global Research Impact Case Study 5

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY: SHAPING EU POLICIES
PROFESSOR RICHARD YOUNGS

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

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

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

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

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

“PROFESSOR YOUNGS PROVIDED US WITH INNOVATIVE IDEAS ON HOW TO DOVETAIL OUR POLICIES TO LOCALLY-DRIVEN DEMANDS FOR DEMOCRATIC REFORM.”
ROLAND RICH, DIRECTOR, UNITED NATIONS DEMOCRACY FOUNDATION

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

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

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

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Global Research Impact Case Study 6

Global Research with Impact

www.warwick.ac.uk/pais

Politics and International Studies at the University of Warwick

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

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

Professor Scholte’s extensive research has involved copious fieldwork, including personal interviews with over 900 officials and activists in 34 countries on six continents. The main GGI addressed include the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the World Trade Organisation (WTO), with secondary attention to the Commonwealth, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), and several United Nations (UN) agencies. The hundreds of participating CSOs range from well-known bodies such as Oxfam to highly marginalised constituencies such as indigenous peoples associations in Amazonia. In the Independent Evaluation Office of the IMF commissioned Professor Scholte to undertake a comprehensive review of IMF-CSO relations. His resulting report has encouraged IMF initiatives such as a substantial programme to sponsor CSOs from poor countries to attend the institution’s Annual and Spring Meetings, as well as plans to develop staff training on relations with CSOs.

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

Active engagement with GGI and CSO practitioners has helped raise the quantity and quality of their interactions. In 2009, Professor Scholte drafted the IMF’s ‘Staff Guide for Relations with Civil Society Organizations’, described by the Managing Director as ‘a framework for IMF staff to understand and contribute to the expanding dialogue and therefore make it more productive’. Specifically mandated by the IMF Executive Board, the guide was circulated to all staff. The IMF also routinely distributes the guide to its GGO interlocutors. With continuing impact, Professor Scholte is currently advising the IMF on the guide’s revision, including a presentation of suggested amendments at the institution’s annual meeting in Tokyo in 2012.

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

Research based outreach has widely raised awareness of the possibilities of citizen engagement of global governance, in order to promote the benefits identified above. His 94 presentations to practitioner audiences in 23 countries during this REE period reached over 2,000 people. His talk at Occupy London in 2011 attracted 23,000 followers on Twitter. The Building Global Democracy Programme (BGD) quarterly newsletter with regular items on GGI-CSO relations circulated to 6,600 recipients in 60 countries. The BGD website attracted over 60,000 visits since its 2009 launch, from an average of 245 countries per month in 2012. The BGD Facebook page launched in 2010 drew nearly 3000 ‘friends’. A public meeting round the BGD workshop in Delhi drew over 300 participants, and the BGD workshop in Rio was covered in 70 media outlets. Professor Scholte has also given interviews on civil society in global politics to outlets such as the BBC World Service (2010) and Financial Times (2012). In 2009 the Independent Evaluation Office of the IMF commissioned Professor Scholte to undertake a comprehensive review of IMF-CSO relations.
Dr Ben Richardson is now working with Bonsucro, one of the world’s biggest agricultural certification schemes. Bonsucro is composed of companies and civil society actors that collectively agree on a ‘sustainability standard’ against which members are audited. Among others, the standard has been adopted by the Brazilian sugar industry and major downstream buyers like BP and Shell.

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

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

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

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

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

£353,676

Politics and International Studies at the University of Warwick

Warwick Commission pioneered by Politics and International Studies staff to act as a bridge between academics, policy experts and end-user communities

Exquisitely Evil

50 Years of James Bond Villains

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

Dr Gabrielle Lynch’s ‘Early Warning and Election Monitoring’ project in Kenya – funded by the FCO, the Department for International Development, and the Ministry of Defence – has informed the paradigm in which the UK and Dutch governments understand democracy and conflict prevention in Africa.

In Kenya – funded by the FCO, the Department for International Development, and the Ministry of Defence – has informed the paradigm in which the UK and Dutch governments understand democracy and conflict prevention in Africa.

Politics and International Studies Research Highlights

Number of independent think tanks Politics and International Studies academics work with.
Bob is the Member of Parliament for Coventry North East. He has represented Coventry North East since 1992 and has held a number of ministerial positions throughout his time in parliament.

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

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

"I hope and believe that the impact advisory board will be able to assist in ensuring that the expertise and research capability available at the University of Warwick has the maximum relevance and positive impact on policy."

RT. HON ROBERT AINSWORTH MP, CHAIR

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