



# PARTICIPATION

Bulletin of the International Political Science Association

Vol. 44, No. 1 AUGUST 2024



## RESISTING AUTOCRATIZATION IN POLARIZED SOCIETIES



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## IPSA SECRETARIAT

2155 Guy St., Suite ER-731

Montréal, Québec, H3H 2R9

CANADA

T: 514.848.2424 ext: 8717

[info@ipsa.org](mailto:info@ipsa.org)

[www.ipsa.org](http://www.ipsa.org)

## ABOUT US

The International Political Science Association (IPSA) has been a cornerstone of the global political science community since its founding in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO. As an international non-profit organization, IPSA is dedicated to the advancement of political science by promoting international cooperation, supporting academic freedom, and furthering the inclusiveness and diversity of the discipline. With over 4,000 individual members, 80 institutional members, and 59 national and regional association members, IPSA brings together political scientists from around the world.

IPSA holds consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and is a member of the International Science Council (ISC). These affiliations strengthen its mission to be the voice of political science globally, advocating for the importance of the discipline in understanding and addressing the world's pressing challenges.

IPSA's governance structure consists of a Council, an Executive Committee (EC) and a Secretariat. The Council is the highest decision-making body, while the Executive Committee oversees the implementation of policies and strategies. The Secretariat, headed by the Executive Director, manages the day-to-day operations, ensuring the smooth functioning of the Association and the fulfillment of its mission.

IPSA's activities are varied and extensive, including the biennial World Congress of Political Science, regional conferences, Summer Schools and Massive Open Online Courses (IPSAMOOC). IPSA also supports 53 Research Committees, publishes scholarly journals and books, and organizes professional development activities. Through these efforts, IPSA facilitates the dissemination of political science research, encourages international collaboration, and encourages the professional growth of political scientists at all stages of their careers.

This issue of *Participation*, IPSA's biennial publication, is dedicated to presenting the upcoming World Congress and providing updates on IPSA's activities.



**International  
Science Council**



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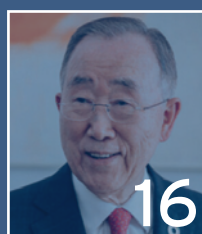
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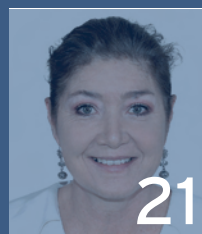
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## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



**Pablo Oñate**  
IPSA President

The International Political Science Association is celebrating its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2024. Created in 1949, under the auspices of UNESCO, IPSA has changed dramatically, as an organization and in the activities it develops, as have our societies and the political systems themselves. IPSA was created to advance and strengthen research in political science and exchanges between scholars from all around the world. The number of participants in IPSA Conferences in the early days came from a limited number of countries. Today, IPSA has become a global organization with participants coming from all five continents, and the voice of political science around the world.

The most important change that IPSA has undergone in these 75 years is visible when comparing pictures of its early conferences with those of today. Nowadays, women colleagues constitute nearly half of the participants in most of its activities, whereas their presence was scarce (nearly exceptional) in the early days of the Association. And this presence has reached all levels and positions in the organization. The current IPSA Executive Committee is gender balanced. The first IPSA woman president, Carole Pateman, took office

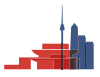
in 1991, after 14 men IPSA presidents. Since then, there have been four women presidents, but eight men ones. At present, IPSA has adopted the unwritten rule of alternating men-women presidents or having two women consecutive presidents before having one man. Women leadership is also present in the rest of the organization: IPSA Executive Director, IPSA Summer Schools Coordinator, World Congress Program Co-Chairs, Research Committees officials, and World Congress participants. The presence and active participation of women has become the rule in all areas, fields and activities of the organization.

Besides this key change, IPSA has experienced other changes related to its activities and outreach. In recent years (and the years to come), IPSA is developing an ambitious program of activities that goes far beyond the organization of the World Congress: A high number of subfield conferences, workshops and symposia (organized by IPSA Executive Committee or by its Research Committees); “how-to sessions” to help early-career scholars in their career development; or new projects such as the online Work in Progress Sessions (WiPS) and the IPSA Blog, which will be launched in the months to come. IPSA is eager to embrace these new initiatives to help in the development of the global political science community and its interactions, promoting and facilitating its research activities and results in different and updated formats, in accordance with the technological changes and new communication opportunities. Artificial Intelligence already represents a challenge (and many opportunities) to our Association in the ways it develops its activities. IPSA will be duly addressing these challenges, benefiting from the opportunities they open to foster the development of the political science discipline.

In 2024, IPSA is holding two 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary academic conferences, in Montréal (Canada) and in Lisbon (Portugal), under relevant themes: *Challenges and New Directions in Multi-Level Governance* and *Democratization and Autocratization*, where colleagues from around the world will meet and discuss their work. At the same time, new online initiatives (WiPS and IPSA Blog) will allow for online participation and dissemination of individual research regardless of distances and economic difficulties in traveling and attending conferences and events in person. Inclusivity and greater attention to Global South colleagues are two of IPSA’s key concerns nowadays. These new online initiatives are in addition to those already in place, such as the Research Committees’ activities, the IPSAMOOCs (now translated into several languages), the IPSA Summer Schools, new initiatives in IPSA journals (such as *Trends in Political Science*), the increasing number of travel grants for the World Congress, and much more.

These activities do not diminish the importance of the World Congress, IPSA’s flagship event. The 2023 World Congress in Buenos Aires was a great success, as will be the one in Seoul in 2025. It will be a great opportunity to meet, present, discuss, and disseminate our work in a global setting and perspective, with the best experts in each field, in a unique context. All political scientists should have the chance to enjoy this outstanding experience: calls for papers and panels are already opened. Join us in Seoul and enjoy this great event with the global political science community in a beautiful cosmopolitan and vibrant city, shaping what political science is to become in the following years and helping IPSA continue being the voice of political science around the world.





## MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



**Kim Fontaine-Skronski**  
IPSA Executive Director

The year 2024 marks IPSA's 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary and five years since I arrived at IPSA as the first woman to head the Secretariat. It is a year, therefore, to reflect on all that has been achieved in the past, to celebrate the current successes of the Association, and to embrace the exciting future ahead. And what an exciting future it is indeed thanks to the hard work and dedication of the wonderful Secretariat team and of the members of the 27th Executive Committee elected in 2023.

Amongst our current successes, IPSA reached its highest individual membership numbers at 4,428 members in 2023. We attribute this milestone to the new fee structure implemented that year which branches out membership fees into four different

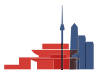
categories according to the country of residence. One of the most significant impacts of this new fee structure is the significant increase in the student one-year memberships, from 250 in 2022 to 1,195 in 2023. We are also proud to have reached the highest number of women members in IPSA's history with 1,954 or 44% of total individual membership.

The COVID-19 pandemic is now behind us and while some meetings and smaller events are still held in virtual format, all IPSA activities have returned to pre-pandemic in-person format, such as the IPSA World Congress of Political Science. This decision, taken by the IPSA Executive Committee, aims to maximize the benefits of in-person interactions which are essential for networking and collaboration. Participants will be able to engage more fully in sessions, workshops and presentations, facilitating dynamic discussions, enhancing the overall learning experience, and ensuring a smooth and consistent conference experience for all attendees. To accommodate those who prefer virtual options, IPSA is working to introduce a fully virtual event in the near future.

I am also pleased to announce that the IPSA Regional Dialogues initiative, a fully virtual meeting with national political science associations and members of the Executive Committee started in 2020 during the pandemic,

will continue in the future and on an annual basis. These regular opportunities to connect allow us to maintain close contact and further strengthen relationships with our collective members.

This publication provides another excellent way to maintain close ties with our members. For years, *Participation* has been a wonderful tool to promote the upcoming World Congress of Political Science. In it, you will discover the people behind the scenes: The Program Co-Chairs, who are proposing a thought-provoking theme on *Resisting Autocratization in Polarized Societies*, particularly relevant in today's world; IPSA Research Committees, who work tirelessly in putting together an insightful program; the Plenary Speakers, invited to present their latest research; and the Secretariat staff, whose professionalism and expertise will ensure that you have a successful and stimulating Congress experience. I would like to thank everyone involved and wish all the attendees a wonderful week of enriching discussions at the 2025 IPSA World Congress in Seoul.



# LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS OF THE LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

## Chairs



**Euiyoung Kim | 김의영**

Seoul National University  
2018 President of KPSA



**Ajin Choi | 임성학**

Yonsei University  
2023 President of KPSA  
2023-2025 IPSA Executive  
Committee member



**Sunghack Lim | 최아진**

Seoul National University  
2022 President of KPSA



**Bumsoo Kim | 김범수**

Seoul National University  
2025 President of KPSA

*“Isn’t it a pleasure to study and practice what you have learned? Isn’t it also a great pleasure when friends visit from far away?” - Analects of Confucius, Part 1*

In July 2025, South Korea will host the IPSA World Congress of Political Science for the second time in its history. The 1997 Seoul World Congress, the first IPSA World Congress to be held in the Asia-Pacific Region, marked a milestone in the development and globalization of political science in South Korea. We are very proud and honored to be the first Asian country to host the World Congress of IPSA twice. We are confident that the 2025 World Congress in Seoul will set a new landmark in the history of political science in South Korea and will offer an opportunity to further contribute to the advancement of the global political science community.

The World Congress will provide an ideal platform to debate the timeliest and pressing issues that the global political science community faces today, especially those related to the Congress theme *Resisting Autocratization in Polarized Societies*. The Local Organizing Committee (LOC) will organize multiple tracks, including “Reversing the Global Trend of Autocratization,” “Asian Politics,” “International Relations in East Asia,” “Emerging Issues in East Asia,” and three tracks by the Korean Political Science Association (KPSA): “Korean Politics and Society,” “Korea and International Relations,” and “Inter-Korean

Relations.” All are welcome to submit papers and panels for these tracks. They will be fully integrated into the World Congress, offering an excellent opportunity for international scholars to connect with local and regional scholars.

The LOC will also feature several special partner tracks sponsored by major public and academic institutions of South Korea. The Japanese Political Science Association (JPSA) and the Chinese Association of Political Science, Taipei (CAPS) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and joined the LOC to collaborate on a special track comprising several panels focusing on the latest research trends and pressing political issues in the region. Last but not least, to demonstrate our dedication and support for the advancement of the global political science community, the LOC will secure and allocate funds for travel grants to be awarded to a select number of our colleagues from the Global South. The allocation of these grants will follow the criteria established by IPSA.

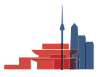
The World Congress will take place at the Coex (**CON**vention & **EX**hibition), Korea’s premier conference venue, located in the vibrant Gangnam area, a prime and bustling district in the southern part of Seoul, yet close to the

city center. Yes! The same Gangnam as in the song *Gangnam Style*. The venue also provides convenient access to public transportation, including the subway, buses, and taxis. Transit will allow you to explore the city’s many attractions, such as the Gyeongbokgung Palace, the Myeongdong shopping district, the Bukchon Hanok (traditional Korean House) village, the Insadong cultural area, and a variety of national, city, and private museums.

We also encourage you to take advantage of this great opportunity to travel further afield, whether north to the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) near the Military Demarcation Line between South and North Korea, or south to the traditional cities of Gyeongju and Jeonju, or Busan, the second most populous maritime city in Korea. Most of these cities are well connected by the KTX, a high-speed train. In about an hour, you can also fly to Jeju Island, another famous tourist destination in Korea.

We will do our best to ensure that you experience Confucian pleasure and Korean hospitality while attending the Seoul World Congress next year.

We will be waiting for you! Welcome to South Korea, welcome to Seoul!



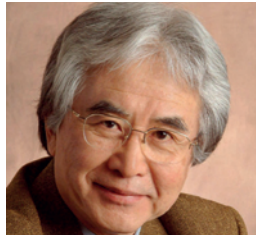
# LOCAL MEMBERS & ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

## Honorary Chairs



**Hong-koo Lee | 이홍구**

Seoul National University  
Former IPSA Executive Committee Member  
Former Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea  
Former South Korean Ambassador to the United Kingdom and United States  
National Assembly member



**Dalchoong Kim | 김달중**

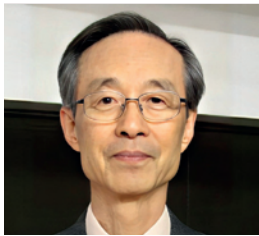
Yonsei University  
2000-2003 President of IPSA  
Co-Chair of the Council for Security Cooperation in Asia-Pacific (CSCAP)  
President of the Sejong Institute



**Jin Park | 박진**

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea  
WC1997 Seoul LOC Member

## Board Advisors



**Sung-Joo Han | 한승주**

Korea University  
Former IPSA Vice President & Executive Committee Member  
Former Foreign Minister and Ambassador to the United States



**Hak-Joon Kim | 김학준**

Seoul National University  
Former IPSA Vice President & Executive Committee Member



**Chung-In Moon | 문정인**

Yonsei University  
WC1997 Seoul LOC Secretary General  
Special Advisor to President Moon Jae-in of South Korea for Foreign Affairs and National Security



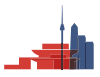
**Hyug Baeg Im | 임혁백**

Korea University  
Former IPSA Executive Committee Member  
Chair-Professor of Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology



**Chan Wook Park | 박찬욱**

Seoul National University  
Former IPSA Executive Committee Member



## Special Members



**Kensuke Takayasu**  
Waseda University  
2025 JPSA President



**Masahisa Endo**  
Waseda University  
Secretary General of JPSA



**Kenneth McElwain**  
University of Tokyo



**Gento Kato**  
Meiji University



**Min-Hua Huang**  
National Taiwan University  
2025 CAPS President



**Chi-Hsien Kuo**  
National Taiwan University  
Executive Secretary of CAPS

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**Hyun Jin Choi | 최현진**  
Kyunghee University

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Ewha Womans University

**JongBub Kim | 김종법**  
Daejeon University

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Korea University, Chair of LOC  
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Daegu Catholic University

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Seoul National University

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문경연  
Jeonbuk National University

**Brandon Beomseob Park**  
박범섭  
Soongsil University

**Hyun-Jin Seo | 서현진**  
Sungshin Women's University

**Byungwon Woo | 우병원**  
Yonsei University

**Seongeun Yun | 윤성은**  
Seoul National University





## Join us for the APSA 2025 Teaching & Learning Conference in Alexandria, VA

TEACHING  
POLITICAL SCIENCE  
MATTERS  
FEBRUARY 7-9, 2025

Attend the **American Political Science Association's Teaching & Learning Conference (TLC), February 7-9, 2025, in Alexandria, Virginia!** The TLC is a unique meeting to promote greater understanding of high-impact practices and innovative methodologies for the political science classroom.

We invite political science teacher-scholars to explore the conference theme, **"Teaching Political Science Matters,"** at the Westin Alexandria Old Town. The conference provides a forum for scholars to participate in the scholarship of teaching and learning, share pedagogical techniques, and discuss trends in political science education.

Visit the 2025 TLC website to learn more at [connect.apsanet.org/tlc2025](https://connect.apsanet.org/tlc2025).



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## LETTER FROM THE PROGRAM CHAIRS



**Azul A. Aguiar-Aguilar**

Program Chair

Jesuit University of Guadalajara



**Irasema Coronado**

Program Chair

Arizona State University

**W**e are delighted to extend an invitation to the global political science community to join us at the forthcoming 28<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Political Science in Seoul. As Program Chairs, we have carefully crafted an academic program that embodies IPSA's commitment to inclusivity, regional representation, diversity across career stages, and gender balance. Our Congress promises to be an enlightening and enriching experience for exchange and networking, focusing on the pressing theme of *Resisting Autocratization in Polarized Societies*.

In an era marked by increasing political polarization and the rise of autocratic tendencies across the globe, the need for scholarly engagement to explain these pressing challenges has never been more critical. Our World Congress will underscore the urgency of understanding the complex dynamics driving the erosion of democratic norms and institutions, the rise of autocratization and the role played by international actors and regional orders in both democracy and autocracy promotion. Through a series of sessions, including

plenary keynotes, panels, roundtable discussions, and café gatherings, we will embark on a comprehensive exploration of the impact of citizens' dissatisfaction with democracy, post-truth politics, fake news, populism and polarization in subverting democratic regimes.

Throughout the World Congress, participants will have the opportunity to engage with cutting-edge research, as well as create, establish and consolidate global academic networks in a wide range of areas of political science. Keynote speakers, internationally recognized scholars, and distinguished leaders from around the world will offer invaluable insights and perspectives, inspiring fresh and innovative approaches to addressing the contemporary crises our world is facing in different areas such as peace, inequality, global warming, digitalization or human mobility.

The World Congress will feature a diverse range of tracks covering various areas related to the Congress theme, including democratic backsliding and authoritarian resilience, civil society and social movements

in resisting autocratization, media manipulation and disinformation in spreading fake news, electoral integrity and global perspectives on autocratization. We have also prepared different General Tracks on relevant subjects of political science, such as comparative politics, political behavior, governance and public policy, international relations or political science teaching and learning.

We invite the political science community from around the world to present individual papers, open and closed panels, or roundtables using diverse methodological approaches on these and other subjects. Additionally, we are thrilled to announce that to advance IPSA's efforts towards inclusivity, the IPSA Executive Committee at its last meeting approved our proposal to allow closed panels to be presented in different languages other than English and French (monolingual panels) for the next 2025 World Congress. This also aligns with the approval of three General Tracks on Latin American Politics, African Politics and Middle East Politics. By embracing linguistic diversity and regional expertise, we aim to enhance the global reach, inclusivity and impact of the IPSA World Congress, facilitating greater participation and collaboration among political scientists from the Global South.

Do not miss this opportunity to be part of the largest global political science community and contribute to the advancement of political science worldwide. We look forward to welcoming you to the IPSA World Congress 2025 in Seoul!





## CONGRESS THEME

# RESISTING AUTOCRATIZATION IN POLARIZED SOCIETIES

**A**utocratic governments are on the rise. Democracies have been eroding from the right and left, from above —leaders— and below —citizens—, but also from outside with the support and guidance of new regional orders. Countries where democracy is well-established or where it is functioning with its minimal foundations, such as elections, are witnessing the expansion of autocratizing politics. Additionally, there is a growing polarization in the understanding of future political, social, and national goals. Societies are becoming increasingly politically and ideologically divided, with each side viewing the other as a problem. Radical polarization among elites but also between society has emerged as a distinctive feature in both Global South and North countries, and it is impacting democracies and international orders.

Some elected leaders are challenging the established rules, undermining the rights of minorities, political and civil rights, and reshaping the political arena to implement their desired policies. At the same time, citizens' preferences and support for democracy indicate that this regime may no longer be the only game in town. Disenchanted citizens believe that democracy has failed to deliver on its promises or meet their economic, political or social expectations. Autocrats and their policies are becoming increasingly popular among voters, amidst claims of voter suppression and misinformation. Citizens are disaffected and, in some countries, living in perpetual fear. Fake news, post truth politics, and manipulation of events such as war, migration, climate change for political gain are increasingly common and bolstered by digitalization.

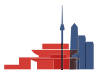
We have also verified how new regional orders help leaders with autocratic tendencies to capitalize on citizens' dissatisfaction with democracy, exploit polarized sentiments, and undermine democracy and rights through policies and

legislation justified by national and public security, austerity measures, participatory mechanisms, secure migration, and flexible regulations for fuel and agro-industrial companies.

Despite these facts, some countries have resisted autocratization and implemented timely measures to halt the slow but steady dismantling of democracies. Responsible opposition political parties, independent courts, and active civil society have struggled to uphold democratic rules and values. Furthermore, as their authoritarian counterparts, certain democracies are in a position to support other democratic regimes in resisting autocratization and promoting and protecting democracy through collaboration in regional organizations. To effectively counter the emergence of autocratizing politics and regimes, countries require the support from domestic democrats but also democratic nations and global and regional organizations. These entities can foster cooperation, promote strategies to safeguard democratic values, and contribute to reversing the damage caused by autocratic governments while helping to rebuild democracies.

For the IPSA 2025 World Congress, we aim to draw the attention of the global political science community to issues related to the resistance against autocratizing politics in the context of polarized societies. We actively encourage engaging proposals and discussions on the intricate connections between these phenomena and critical issues such as human rights, civil liberties, inequality, political institutions, public policies, social actors, migrants, digitalization, climate politics, international agreements, and organizations.

*Azul A. Aguiar-Aguilar (Jesuit University of Guadalajara)  
and Irasema Coronado (Arizona State University)*



# THE 2025 IPSA WORLD CONGRESS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE - PROGRAM STRUCTURE



## Roksolana Bobyk

Program, Registration and Awards Officer

The 2025 IPSA Congress will be a fully in-person event and will feature a diverse program on the theme *Resisting Autocratization in Polarized Societies*. The Congress program will be coordinated by the Program Chairs Azul A. Aguiar-Aguilar (Mexico) and Irasema Coronado (United States). The Congress will provide an excellent opportunity to present your work and network with scholars from around the world and will have a strong regional representation, integrating the biennial congress of the Korean Political Science Association (KPSA). Proposals for panels and papers on any subject within political science are welcome.

The 2025 Congress program is organised as follows:



## PROGRAM TRACKS - Open to Submissions

### Research Committee Tracks:

IPSA's Research Committees organize panels related to their field of interest.

Panel/paper submissions are open to all.

### General Tracks:

Tracks encompassing general areas of the discipline, organized by track chairs.

Panel/paper submissions are open to all.

### Local Organizing Committee Tracks:

Tracks organized by the Korean Political Science Association (KPSA) in collaboration with the Japanese Political Science Association (JPSA) and the Chinese Association of Political Science - Taipei (CAPS).

Panel/paper submissions are open to all.

## PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Plenaries: Keynote speaker lectures.

### Congress Theme:

Panels and events on the theme of *Resisting Autocratization in Polarized Societies*.

### Special Events:

These will include innovative events such as professional development cafés and special roundtables.

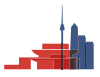
### Awards:

Lectures presented by recipients of IPSA awards, followed by award ceremonies.

### Social Events:

Social and cultural events with a local theme, including opening and closing ceremonies.





All presentations are held in person in either of IPSA’s official languages: English and French. Presentations in Local Organizing Committee (LOC) tracks may be held in Korean. Paper presentations within closed panels may be given in another language, provided that all panel members agree.

We invite you to share your research on issues to which political science can offer valuable perspectives. The website for the 28<sup>th</sup> IPSA World Congress of Political Science is accepting proposals for panels and papers until **5 November 2024**. Visit [wc2025.ipsa.org](http://wc2025.ipsa.org) for details on the Congress, as well as important deadlines and submission guidelines.

## IPSA WORLD CONGRESS PROGRAM - SEOUL 2025

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC01 Concepts and Methods</li> <li>RC02 Political Elites</li> <li>RC03 European Unification</li> <li>RC04 Visual Politics</li> <li>RC05 Comparative Studies on Local Government and Politics</li> <li>RC06 Political Sociology</li> <li>RC07 Women and Politics in the Global South</li> <li>RC08 Legislative Specialists</li> <li>RC09 Comparative Judicial Studies</li> <li>RC10 Electronic Democracy</li> <li>RC11 Science and Politics</li> <li>RC12 Biology and Politics</li> <li>RC13 Democratization in Comparative Perspective</li> <li>RC14 Politics and Ethnicity</li> <li>RC15 Political and Cultural Geography</li> <li>RC16 Socio-Political Pluralism</li> <li>RC17 Comparative Public Opinion</li> <li>RC18 Asian and Pacific Studies</li> <li>RC19 Gender Politics and Policy</li> <li>RC20 Political Finance and Political Corruption</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC21 Political Socialization and Education</li> <li>RC22 Political Communication</li> <li>RC23 Elections, Citizens and Parties</li> <li>RC24 Armed Forces and Society</li> <li>RC25 Comparative Health Policy</li> <li>RC26 Human Rights</li> <li>RC27 Structure and Organization of Government</li> <li>RC28 Comparative Federalism and Multilevel Governance</li> <li>RC29 Political Psychology</li> <li>RC30 Comparative Public Policy</li> <li>RC31 Political Philosophy</li> <li>RC32 Public Policy and Administration</li> <li>RC33 The Study of Political Science as a Discipline</li> <li>RC34 Quality of Democracy</li> <li>RC35 Technology and Development</li> <li>RC36 Political Power</li> <li>RC37 Rethinking Political Development</li> <li>RC38 Politics and Business</li> <li>RC39 Welfare States and Developing Societies</li> <li>RC40 New World Orders?</li> <li>RC41 Geopolitics</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC42 Security, Integration and Unification</li> <li>RC43 Religion and Politics</li> <li>RC44 Security, Conflict and Democratization</li> <li>RC45 Quantitative International Politics</li> <li>RC46 Migration and Citizenship</li> <li>RC47 Local-Global Relations</li> <li>RC48 Administrative Culture</li> <li>RC49 Socialism, Capitalism and Democracy</li> <li>RC50 The Politics of Language</li> <li>RC51 International Political Economy</li> <li>RC52 Climate Security and Planetary Politics</li> <li>RC53 Indigenous Politics</li> </ul> |
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- GL02 Peace and Conflict Studies
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- GL05 Social Movements and Interest Groups
- GL06 Political Behavior
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- GL09 African Politics
- GL10 Middle East Politics
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- GL14 Populism and Polarization

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- LOC02 International Relations in East Asia
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- LOC04 Reversing the Global Trend of Autocratization
- LOC05 Politics, Economy, and Society in South Korea
- LOC06 Korea and International Relations
- LOC07 Inter-Korean Relations



# THE 2025 IPSA WORLD CONGRESS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE - GENERAL TRACKS

## GLO1 HUMAN MOBILITY

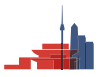
**Chairs:** Tony Payan and Stefania Panebianco

**T**he track welcomes individual paper and panel proposals related to human mobility from any of the subfields of political science. Proposals may come from any methodological tradition and cover any level of analysis (sub-national, national, regional, or supranational). In keeping with the IPSA World Congress' theme, we invite presentations on the effects of bordering processes on human mobility and the ways in which these can produce polarized societies. We invite proposals at the intersection of human mobility and human insecurity—including various forms of exploitation, violence, and human rights violations, on the growing political efforts to criminalize human mobility and how this approach interacts with the emergence of autocratic parties and leaders. We welcome proposals on the way in which mismanagement of irregular migration and the lack of effective migration governance generate political crises in well-established democracies, feeding societal polarization and political opportunism, and how uneven distribution of wealth, challenges to security, lack of adequate health guarantees can increase individual dissatisfaction, favour and aggregate into radical political movements around human mobility. Papers on the failure to integrate migrants and their consequences among those who manage to reach their destination are also welcome. Works can address contexts of polycrises and the ways in which political actors struggle to manage simultaneous crises, including irregular and human mobility. Finally, we encourage presentations on research addressing the management of human mobility in South to North flows and South to South flows and the ways in which phenomena such as climate change, ungovernability, violence and crime, deep poverty, human rights violations, and lack of freedoms create intraregional human mobility.

## GLO2 PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

**Chairs:** Anja Jetschke and Rosalie Hall

**T**his track invites proposals on new issues around peace and conflict and their impact on democratic and non-democratic outcomes. We aim to integrate approaches to domestic politics with peace and conflict literature. Peacekeeping literature establishes that interventions promote political stability and reduce battle deaths. However, the transition from peacekeeping to a stable, democratic system is unclear. Conflict and peace agreements can lead to autocratic politics. Territorial conflicts, violent extremism, and resource competition fuel military operations, often leading governments to pursue autocratic paths or undermine democratic processes. Negotiated peace agreements frequently fail to promote democratic gains, as former armed groups struggle to become political parties. Democracies typically do not fight each other, but the past decade has seen a democratic reversal, exemplified by the Ukraine war between an autocracy and a democracy. Geopolitical dynamics support power transition theories linking rising powers with conflict. Increased military spending due to geopolitics competes with humanitarian crisis response needs. External wars create unity in directly involved countries, but internal wars polarize societies and can support autocratic projects. The impact of neighboring wars on public opinion in non-involved countries remains underexplored. This track aims to understand the relationship between domestic politics, polarized societies, conflict, and peace. We welcome proposals on themes including conflict dynamics, power transitions, humanitarian crises, military operations, migration, media framing, civil-military relations, women in security, peacebuilding, peace negotiations, and transitional justice.



## GLO3 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**Chairs:** Serge Granger, Saori N. Katada and Francesca Longo

Over the past two decades, democratic backsliding and the rise of autocratic governments have continued to cast doubt on the sustainability of the international order designed to address global challenges. As these movements become potential trends in global politics, fundamental global values such as the principles of multilateralism, cooperative security, and rules-based international institutions have come under significant pressure. In such context, the field of International Relations faces an important task of reconsidering its classical approaches and identifying new ways to advance research in response to these emerging challenges. The International Relations track invites panel and paper submissions that explore the impact of polarization on international orders, as well as the implications of the rise of autocracies for the international and global system. The track aims to address these critical questions and further our understanding of the evolving dynamics in international relations.

## GLO5 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND INTEREST GROUPS

**Chairs:** Maria Inclán and Carmelo Cattafi

Since the protester became Time's person of the year, we have witnessed how protest movements have regained notoriety to draw attention to racial and social injustices, but also to taunt ethnic and political supremacies all around the world. Both, autocratization threats and democratic resilience efforts, have been accompanied by social mobilization and interest groups' support and resistance —either because calls for suppressing or defending minority rights have come from the citizenry, or because they have been elite-orchestrated. This track welcomes proposals that analyze the role that social movements and interest groups are playing (or have played) in autocratization and democratic resilience processes, and the potential virtuous or detrimental consequences of social mobilization within political polarization.

## GLO4 COMPARATIVE POLITICS

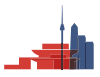
**Chair:** Keiichi Kubo

The Comparative Politics track welcomes proposals for individual papers, open, and closed panels on any topic in the field of comparative politics, including (but not limited to) political regime, political institutions, government formation, political violence, political discourse and media, judicial politics, and identity politics. Proposals may come from any methodological tradition (quantitative methods, qualitative methods, formal models, etc.) and cover any geographical area as well as any level of analysis (national, sub-national, group, individual, etc.). This track particularly welcomes proposals that address key questions regarding the congress theme. To name a few examples, papers or panels may discuss the determinants of autocratization and/or democratization, policy tools and tactics used by a variety of political actors involved in the process of regime change (autocrats, opposition leaders, civil society actors, etc.), determinants of popular support for (or opposition to) autocrats, the impact of external actors on the regime outcome, and so on. Proposals by scholars from the Global South are particularly welcomed. This track also invites proposals for methodological papers and panels that seek to make general contributions to the political science literature.

## GLO6 POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

**Chairs:** Florence Haegel and Daniel Stockemer

The track welcomes individual paper proposals, as well as proposals of coherent panels in any field of political behavior including political participation at large: voting, and party engagement as well as non-voting behaviors such as discussing politics, political consumerism, etc. Proposals may come from any subfield of political science (political psychology, political sociology, etc.) and methodological tradition as well as cover any level of analysis (i.e. national, sub-national or supranational level). In keeping with the conference's theme, the track particularly invites proposals that directly engage with two major questions: How political behaviors fuel the processes of autocratization and political polarization? And how autocratization and polarization influence individuals' political participation? Papers may discuss political behavior in authoritarian regimes as well as in more divided democracies.



## GL07 GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

**Chairs:** Jose-Luis Mendez and Vanessa Elias de Oliveira

This general track invites individual paper and panel proposals in any field of public policy and governance. In alignment with the congress theme, the track particularly encourages proposals that delve into connections between public policy, governance and autocratization or polarization processes. The proposals may explore, for instance, how processes of autocratization or polarization affect the formulation or implementation of public policies, as well as its impact on governance systems. The track also welcomes submissions that explore new trends or approaches in the study of those two topics. Thus, regarding the first one, governance, proposals may address, for example, the role of governance structures in promoting or hindering democratic consolidation and resilience or new ways in which such structures are redistributing political power. In turn, in the topic of public policy, submissions may examine the relation of public policies with emerging challenges in the realms of public health, technology, social inclusion, migration, climate change, social networks and grassroots advocacy, or others. Proposals may employ various methodological approaches and focus on either national or sub-national levels of analysis.

## GL09 AFRICAN POLITICS

**Chairs:** Hamdy Hassan and Lebogang Legodi

This track on African Politics highlights the continent's myriad challenges in a rapidly evolving global context. Africa faces a convergence of crises, including terrorism fueled by regional conflicts and extremist ideologies, exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19, which is straining healthcare and economies. Moreover, Africa's vulnerability to climate change adds another layer of complexity. Global events such as the conflict in Ukraine and the war in Gaza have far-reaching implications for Africa's geopolitics and economic stability. Within Africa, democratic institutions are under threat in some regions, with instances of electoral irregularities and authoritarian resurgence. Military rule in certain countries underscores the fragility of democratic transitions. The African Union (AU) and regional mechanisms like ECOWAS and SADC could be instrumental in addressing these challenges by promoting dialogue, peace, and development. However, Africa is also a battleground for global power rivalry, with nations competing for influence and resources. The track aims to dissect these complexities and foster dialogue on viable solutions, emphasizing the importance of holistic approaches that focus on sustainable development, inclusive governance, and regional cooperation. It endeavors to steer Africa toward resilience, prosperity, and stability amidst adversity by engaging in informed discussions and collaborative efforts to foster progress and strength in the face of challenges, ultimately aiming to empower its nations and uplift its people.

## GL08 LATIN AMERICAN POLITICS

**Chairs:** Jesús Tovar and Sarah Cerna

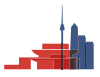
We invite scholars and researchers from around the world to submit paper and panel proposals on the topic of Latin American Politics. This track is an excellent opportunity to explore the complexities and challenges facing politics in Latin America, from the impact of globalization and neoliberalism to the struggles for democracy and social justice. Latin America is a region marked by diversity, contrasts, conflicts, and aspirations. This track seeks papers that address a wide range of theoretical, empirical, and methodological issues, including: What are the main trends and challenges of democratic governance in Latin America today? How do authoritarian tendencies impact the new configuration of politics in Latin America? How have social movements and civil society organizations contributed to the democratization of politics in the region? What is the place of Latin America in the global political economy, including regional integration, trade agreements, and developmental models? How should we understand the cultural, social, and historical dimensions of Latin American politics, including the legacies of colonialism and indigenous resistance? What are the prospects for innovative policies and practices that promote equality, justice, and sustainability in Latin America?

## GL10 MIDDLE EAST POLITICS

**Chair:** Mojtaba Mahdavi-Ardekani

The Middle East Politics track welcomes proposals for panels and individual papers in any subfield of Politics of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)/West Asia and North Africa (WANA). In line with the 2025 World Congress theme, we invite submissions on domestic, regional, and international politics of the MENA/WANA region. Topics include, but are not limited to, decolonial/postcolonial studies, political thought/theory, political economy, political ecology, political sociology, and interdisciplinary studies of social movements, democratization, authoritarianism, and the intersectionality of gender, class, race, and religion in MENA/WANA politics. We particularly welcome proposals that critically analyze, using both qualitative and quantitative approaches, the resurgence of authoritarianism in the post-Arab Spring era, and the various forms of resistance and "quiet encroachments" by MENA/WANA civil societies in the pursuit of social justice and democracy. Additionally, we encourage innovative studies critiquing the discourse of "MENA Exceptionalism," which simplifies the region's crises of gender justice, civil rights, and democratic values into an "autocratic mindset" and cultural/civilizational barriers. We seek submissions that provide contextual analyses of state-society relations, domestic-international dynamics, geopolitics, post-colonial conditions, occupation, war, and the interplay of political economy and identity politics.





## GL11 POLITICAL ECONOMY

**Chairs:** Berk Esen and Erik Kuhonta

The track welcomes individual paper and panel proposals in all areas of political economy, particularly those that engage with the congress theme. The populist surge around the globe has recently turned attention to the economic factors that fuel anti-liberal forces and drive autocratization in a wide array of countries. The field has moved beyond studies on economic growth and development to a new line of research that explicitly addresses the relationship between economic forces and regime type, and those that examine the political economy of democratic erosion, social movements, and civil society. In addition, this track will consider submissions that address the central themes in political economy, including but not limited to globalization, regional integration, global trade and finance, international development, foreign aid, the developmental state, social policy, inequality and poverty, labor, and migration. We are open to submissions from any methodological and interdisciplinary approaches.

## GL13 POLITICAL SCIENCE TEACHING AND LEARNING

**Chairs:** John Ishiyama and Alison Rios Millett McCartney

The rise of autocratic forces and the many political, social, and economic disruptions in recent years have presented a range of challenges to and opportunities for the teaching of political science in universities and colleges around the world. On one level, our curriculum must cover new forms of political activity, the rise of new parties and movements, and new templates of leadership behavior. On another level, we must adapt to political contexts in which expertise and established standards of evidence are devalued as we seek to maintain standards of developing key skills such as critical thinking about fundamental ideas of justice and equality, and conveying well-researched knowledge about political systems, processes, and power structures. The track on Political Science Teaching and Learning aims to provide a forum in which political science educators from different countries and institutions can come together to explore these challenges, share experiences, and present evidence-based teaching practices. We encourage contributions that investigate pedagogical issues and practices in various local, national, international, or comparative contexts. We also welcome different pedagogical approaches to understanding autocracy, economic, political, and social changes, and political disruptions and the challenges that these present to political science educators. Proposals should highlight areas such as innovative pedagogical practices, active-learning pedagogies, evidence-based outcomes, and civic engagement education.

## GL12 POLITICAL THEORY

**Chairs:** Nobutaka Otake and Chikako Endo

We invite proposals for papers and panels from scholars across all ranks working in all areas of our field. Political theory enjoys a plurality of approaches. In addition to historical, analytical, continental, and critical strands, the recent rise of comparative approaches further enriches the depth and scope of research by shedding light on intellectual resources hitherto underappreciated. We welcome proposals from any methodological and theoretical approaches as well as any time periods in any intellectual and regional traditions. Proposals that encourage conversations across these approaches and traditions are also welcome. We are particularly open to, but not limited to, submissions that engage with the congress theme. These may include normative arguments on institutional arrangements and structural processes that sustain or resist autocratization and polarization, theories of democracy and civil society for countering undemocratic politics, theoretical arguments on political representation, the public sphere and pluralism, among others.

## GL14 POPULISM AND POLARIZATION

**Chairs:** Emilia Palonen and Maria Esperanza Casullo

The track on Populism and Polarization will provide a space for an open, pluralistic and lively debate on two of the most salient political phenomena of our era. We invite theoretical and empirical reflections on the topic, ranging from the party families to performance and dynamics. This track welcomes papers from all approaches and regions. Authors doing cross-regional comparisons are encouraged to send their papers. Studies focusing on the political polarization of gender, sexuality and ethnicity are welcome, as are those working on de-polarization. The track also seeks to highlight works presenting methodological innovations in the field. These include measuring and identifying polarization and populism. We particularly invite papers dealing with emotions and social mediated politics in this context. As different approaches and traditions have been geared to or emerged in the study of this phenomenon, we also would like to see papers and panels submitted discussing particular approaches within this subfield.



# Ban Ki-moon

## AS PLENARY SPEAKER AT THE 2025 IPSA WORLD CONGRESS IN SEOUL

IPSA is pleased to announce that His Excellency Ban Ki-moon, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, will be a plenary speaker at the 2025 IPSA World Congress of Political Science in Seoul. Further details regarding his plenary address will be available soon on the Congress website.

## BIOGRAPHY

Ban Ki-moon is a South Korean diplomat who served as the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations (UNSG) from January 2007 to December 2016. Before becoming UNSG, Mr. Ban was a career diplomat in South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in the United Nations. As the eighth UNSG, Ban Ki-moon's priorities were to mobilize world leaders around a set of new global challenges, from climate change and economic upheaval to pandemics and increasing pressures involving food, energy, and water. He led the efforts for the landmark Paris Climate Agreement and, under his leadership, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda were created.

Ban Ki-moon currently serves as the Co-Chair of the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens which seeks to empower youth and women to become active global citizens in creating a sustainable future for all. In addition, he currently holds over 20 positions, including the Presidency and the Chairmanship of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), and Chairmanships of the Global Commission on Adaptation, the Ethics Commission of the International Olympic Committee, and the BOAO Forum in Asia.

# REFLECTIONS ON THE CONGRESS THEME

## RESILIENCE OF AUTHORITARIANISM IN NORTH AFRICA AND GOVERNANCE OF OPPONENTS' LIVES



**Abdelhamid Benkhattab**

Mohammed V University of Rabat

The democratic transition in Southern countries has been widely theorized as an inevitable historical process. Democratic regimes have become the ideal model compared to the autocratic and aristocratic rule, which were preferred in classical political philosophy. Democracy represents the absolute sovereignty of the people in choosing their leaders and the political and legal systems they wish to implement. From this perspective, democracy is seen as the destiny determining the developmental horizon of all non-democratic political systems,

which are considered to be destined to disappear due to their immaturity and opposition to popular sovereignty.

The belief in the inevitable transition towards democracy in the Arab world was bolstered by the signs of change following the Arab Spring of 2011. However, despite strong supporting arguments, this belief quickly reveals its shortcomings and weaknesses in the face of the exhaustion of modern democratic systems. Challenges such as uncertainty in international politics and the spread of populism and jingoistic nationalism have significantly blurred the distinctions between democratic and authoritarian systems (Bonnard, Dakowska, and Gobille 2021). Why is democracy struggling to establish itself in the Maghreb? What factors explain the resilience and steadfastness of Maghreb regimes despite the wave of revolutions in the Arab world?

I want to shed light into the governance strategies that reinforce the resilience of authoritarian regimes, transforming a temporary transitional phase into a sustainable and adaptable state. By perpetuating this transitional

state, regimes can dynamically replicate institutional control mechanisms, fostering a sense of renewal and competitiveness within the political system. This approach aims to facilitate desired political change while maintaining stability, thereby enhancing both international and domestic legitimacy without risking fundamental upheavals.

I employ a comparative approach to understand the politically complex situation in the Maghreb region, particularly focusing on Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. I examine the institutional similarities in their transition experiences since the Arab Spring (DiMaggio and Powell 1983). Adopting the new institutionalism theoretical framework (March and Olsen 2006), I analyze various legal and political counter-majoritarian strategies (Karlan 2021; Friedman 1998) adopted by these regimes to withstand protests and control opponents, aiming to neutralize or polarize them. Furthermore, I explore opportunities for democratic transformation in these countries by investigating the changing windows of opportunity (Tarrow 2011) provided by the constitutional and legal systems.

### AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENTALITY IN NORTH AFRICA

While all political systems in the Maghreb exhibit varying degrees of authoritarianism (Camau 2006), each possesses distinct characteristics. In Morocco, the political regime is marked by its historical monarchical form, wherein political pluralism reflects cultural and territorial diversity. Despite the clear dominance of the royal institution in all aspects of political life, a high degree

of segmentation allows for flexibility. In contrast, the Algerian political system is characterized by the entrenched role of the military in society and political power, stemming from its pivotal role in liberating Algeria from French colonialism. Additionally, this system suffers from weak political competitiveness, largely due to the longstanding dominance of the single party (FLN) on the political scene.

Meanwhile, the Tunisian political system is characterized by a highly personalized presidential system, where the president wields exceptional powers, marginalizing other political institutions. This hegemonic presidency has weakened political parties and syndicate elites' post-revolution, constraining their ability to enact reforms (Sartori 2005).

Despite these differences, these regimes share common characteristics contributing to their continuity and resilience amid internal and external pressures. One such characteristic is the infrequent and discontinuous use of legitimate violence. This strategic restraint is crucial given the significant political legitimacy these regimes maintain. To destabilize protest leaders and drain their energies, authorities in these countries employ persistent psychological pressure, undermining their psychological stability. Additionally, they strategically recruit and commend opposition elites, whether leftist or Islamic, mediating their inclusion in the hierarchical structures of political parties or facilitating their appointment to senior administrative positions in state institutions. These actions serve as rewards for their contributions to maintain the security and stability of the political system.

This approach has proven effective in managing the leaders of movements like the February 20 Movement and the Rif Movement in 2017. Additionally, it attracts repentant jihadist figures, integrating them into society as wage earners, public service employees, contractors, husbands, fathers, and officials who struggle to continue their opposition (McAdam 1989).

The strategic use of time lies at the core of governance techniques employed by these regimes, enabling them to effectively manage social crises and mitigate the demands of protest and opposition political movements. The political use of time is central to governance techniques, enabling regimes to dilute the demands of protests and opposition movements. Maghreb regimes rely on winning the bet of time, either by ignoring demands or engaging in prolonged negotiations, which exhausts and diminishes the movements' ability to

mobilize supporters. This strategic use of time weakens political movements and serves the agendas of existing regimes as the dominant party in power equations (Benkhatab 2015).

Moreover, encouraging personal and ideological contradictions is a key technique for undermining the mobilization abilities of these movements against political regimes. Patronage and clientelism further weaken the opposition by influencing political and professional recruitment processes, effectively neutralizing opponents and reducing their political effectiveness. Consequently, regimes commonly mediate the involvement of activists in political parties, election candidacy, and civil society organizations. This strategy has been observed with activists from the February 20 Movement, converted jihadists, and numerous movement activists in Algeria.

## BETWEEN THE RULE OF LAW AND RULE BY LAW

The Constitution and various legal rules serve as limits to the exercise of political power and provide normative mechanisms for its regulation (Nelken 2009). Therefore, the intensive use of the legal arsenal is often perceived as the most peaceful and legitimate way to silence the voices of opponents and crush their political ambitions (Nelken 2009). This systematic use of the legal system against protest movements and elites can paralyze them and strip away their material, human, and symbolic resources. Successive legal obstacles prevent them from demonstrating, gathering, collecting donations, mobilizing activists, and attracting sympathizers, gradually reducing their effectiveness and organizational capabilities (Benkhatab 2015).

In authoritarian contexts, the legal system creates a dilemma in the relationship between the political

opposition and the regime. When the rule of law is observed, opposition actions are framed as lawful; however, under rule by law, these actions are criminalized (Kryger 2012). This legal environment impedes the transition towards democracy, ostensibly justified by the need to maintain order and public security. Furthermore, in authoritarian regimes, law enforcement officials wield significant discretionary authority in granting permits and deciding whether to accept or reject public protests. These officials view public spaces as state monopolies, exclusively serving as arenas for displaying and asserting political power.

Moreover, procrastination in political action constitutes a peaceful exercise of power aimed at weakening protest movements and limiting their sustained presence in public spaces, thus reducing their ability to mobilize

supporters and resources. This gradual process pushes them toward decay or acceptance of conditions for integration into the political system. Such integration is contingent upon openly accepting the legitimacy of the political system and unequivocally rejecting all forms of political violence.

Alongside these peaceful techniques, legislative drafting is used to undermine legal rules regarding the rights of citizens and opponents vis-à-vis state authorities and institutions in Maghreb countries. Despite constitutional guarantees, many political, economic, and cultural rights remain largely inactive and unenforced, rendering constitutions as mere declarations of intent rather than effective expressions of the nation's sovereign will (Carbonnier 1958). Despite their social legitimacy, the lack of institutional conditions for their implementation



makes them more symbolic than practical in challenging political power and its institutions (Rangeon 1989).

In this context, among the most significant strategies adopted by these countries to ensure the ineffectiveness of laws supporting human rights and political competitiveness are:

(1) undermining the legislative and oversight functions of Maghreb parliaments; (2) complicating laws and their access, leading to legislative inflation and scattered laws with poor drafting quality, which makes it difficult for ordinary citizens to access, interpret, and apply them; (3) weakening recognized rights and freedoms

through exceptions and conditions, observed in all Maghreb countries, where the intensive use of oxymorons and exceptions regarding the enjoyment of constitutionally and legally guaranteed rights and freedoms is prevalent.

## THE USE OF ELECTIONS TO REPRODUCE POLITICAL LEGITIMACY

Elections in Maghreb authoritarian and transitional regimes have evolved beyond mere legitimacy tools to become essential mechanisms for measuring the legitimacy of elites and representative institutions. Not only do they reproduce old elites but also introduce new ones to replace those that have lost acceptability by the electors. As key moments of political competition, elections integrate diverse elites from various social and territorial backgrounds into the political system. They also measure the loyalty of old elites and provide opportunities for regimes to dismantle

and regenerate traditional elites through regional redeployment, promoting new and marginal elites while demoting those who fail to serve the regime (Benkhatab 2016).

In this context, the recruitment of new political elites through electoral competition is not a random process determined solely by the decisions of political authorities and voters, or by the nature of political proposals presented by candidates. Instead, it is a complex political process involving negotiation, conflict, and consensus within political parties, unions, and

various political actors. This process begins with public debate about the state's intervention in elections, continues through legislative and regulatory stages, and includes electoral districting and formation of alliances among different political factions. It also encompasses the election process itself, including vote counting, observation, appeals, and intervention by administrative and constitutional courts.

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# Donatella della Porta

## AS PLENARY SPEAKER AT THE 2025 IPSA WORLD CONGRESS IN SEOUL

IPSA is pleased to announce that Professor Donatella della Porta will be a plenary speaker at the 2025 IPSA World Congress of Political Science in Seoul. Further details regarding her plenary address will be available soon on the Congress website.

## BIOGRAPHY

Donatella della Porta is Professor of Political Science, Dean of the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences and Director of the PhD program in Political Science and Sociology at the Scuola Normale Superiore in Florence, where she also leads the Center on Social Movement Studies (Cosmos).

She is the author or editor of 100 books and author of 171 journal articles and 161 contributions in edited volumes. Among the main topics of her research: social movements, political violence, terrorism, corruption, the police and protest policing. She has directed a major ERC project Mobilizing for Democracy, on civil society participation in democratization processes in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and

Latin America. In 2011, she was the recipient of the Mattei Dogan Prize for distinguished achievements in the field of political sociology. In 2021, she received the Research Award of the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung in recognition of her lifetime's research activities. In 2022, she was nominated International Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and, in 2023, member of the Accademia dei Lincei. In 2024, she was awarded the John D. McCarthy Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Scholarship of Social Movements and Collective Behavior. She holds honorary doctorates from the Universities of Lausanne, Bucharest, Goteborg, Jyvaskyla, Cyprus and the University of Peloponnese.

# REFLECTIONS ON THE CONGRESS THEME

## CAN JUDICIAL BRANCHES RESIST AUTOCRATIZATION? CAN COURTS BE SAVED FROM IT?<sup>1</sup>



**Silvia Inclán**

Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales  
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de  
México

The number of democracies in the world, particularly their quality ratings, has declined since the beginning of the new century. According to major counts and measurements of democracy, the number of systems showing signs of erosion is on the rise (Papada et al. 2023). Autocratization in the last two decades has occurred as a slow and mostly silent process, hence the metaphor of erosion has traveled easily across the wide spectrum of literature identifying, conceptualizing and explaining it, wherever democracy is caving in.

Judicial branches have long been identified as a dam or the last dike of democracy due to their roles as the ultimate arbiters of justice, and as guarantors that the constitution prevails in all acts of government through mechanisms of constitutional review. Their independence and constitutional review power have been diminished, are under attack, or are at risk in an increasing number of political systems worldwide. Following the

metaphor, erosion seems to have reached the last dike.

In the last 50 years, the literature on judicial politics went from identifying the structural, conjunctural, and behavioral factors associated with the emergence, institutionalization, behavior, and operation of independent courts in democratic or democratizing regimes, to highlighting the role that courts, their judicial independence (JI), and constitutional review power (CRP) play in processes of democratic erosion. Within the pursuit of power concentration by autocratizing executive branches, two different roles are played by judicial institutions: target of attacks and instruments for further autocratization. These two roles are often played as part of a consecutive process, where judicial institutions are first targeted for attack and then used to dismantle other democratic institutions.

According to a growing number of case and comparative studies, judicial erosion is the effect of a list of formal and informal mechanisms that autocratizing elites use in various combinations and strategies, creating a slow and sometimes imperceptible process that inhibits immediate and timely reactions from domestic and international political actors in defense of democracy, thereby contributing to maintaining democratic legitimacy for the regime during autocratization processes.

How is erosion occurring in the judicial branch? What factors are facilitating or accompanying the process? Are sudden disruptions entirely ruled out in current slow erosion processes? Could the autocratic plan fail? Can some dikes hold the pressure? Which ones

are more likely to survive? These and other questions underly the rapidly growing literature on judicial politics devoted to autocratization.

To describe the attack under which judicial branches currently find themselves, and to organize the study of their erosion, specialists have come up with various conceptualizations. For Landau (2018), *populist constitutionalism* is using constitutional change, primarily associated with court integration, to deconstruct the old constitutional order and develop a project rooted in criticism of that order and the consolidation of power in the hands of populists. For Scheppele (2018), what we are witnessing is a process of *autocratic legalism*, where electoral mandates and constitutional and legal changes are used in service of an illiberal agenda, involving strategies not only against judicial institutions but also against all institutions that represent checks and balances as seen in cases like Hungary, Turkey, Poland, Egypt, Russia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Varol (2015) calls for looking beyond transparent mechanisms of authoritarian control and proposes studying *stealth authoritarianism*, which combines legal and illegal strategies but employs subtler mechanisms that mask the antidemocratic and repressive intentions of its proponents. Dixon and Landau (2021) discuss *abusive constitutional borrowing*, where designs, doctrines, and concepts closely related to liberal democratic constitutionalism are used to achieve antidemocratic ends. They point out that nascent authoritarian governments increase the chances that courts will engage in abusive forms of constitutional review, supplementing formal and legal

<sup>1</sup> Text based on Inclán and Casildo 2024 (forthcoming).

measures with informal and illegal practices such as bribery, public campaigns to discredit the court and its judges, and coercion through violence, in a strategy of *packing and curbing* to secure favorable judgments. Through capture, but also through legalism (Scheppelle 2018) or abusive power of constitutional review (Dixon and Landau 2021), autocrats erode judicial branches in strategies that seek to blur the distinction between ordinary politics and constitutional politics.

Attacks may lead to instrumentalization and be used to weaken and dismantle other democratic institutions without the need for abrupt disruptions and in ways conveniently imperceptible enough to generate organized reactions from citizens and major domestic and international political actors. Courts fulfill, among other things, the important task of legitimizing the regime as a guarantor of the rule of law and thereby ensuring its survival, particularly in situations of crisis or deterioration of other sources of legitimacy as noted by Ginsburg and Moustafa (2008). The need and search for legitimacy hence acts as a deterrence for sudden disruptions, but we cannot entirely rule them out as a possibility, given the large popular support from which most autocratizing governments derive legitimacy.

Autocrats benefit from attacking courts and dismantling constitutional and legal protections for their independence and power of constitutional review, twisting their actions to instrumentalization. However, there is a trade-off in controlling and bending courts to the point of delegitimizing them to the extent that they undermine the regime's legitimacy. These autocratization strategies make it difficult to identify the exact moment in which a court turns from target to instrument in the process. Dixon and Landau (2021) propose identifying the turning point of instrumentalization when democracy's core (electoral)

institutions are eroded in their composition or scope of constitutional or legal authority. However, when courts are instrumentalized, the whole constitution may be as well.

Conceptualizations and mechanism identifications have allowed for interesting comparisons between cases and have been accompanied by significant progress in measuring judicial independence in *de jure* and *de facto* terms, the degree of transparency and opacity, internal and external corruption, rigidity in constitutional interpretation, and the intensity of attacks and instrumentalization processes of courts (Ríos-Figueroa and Staton 2014).

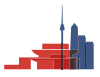
However, not every democracy is undergoing autocratization and judicial branch erosion. Some underlying or accompanying factors have been identified as well. Among the global ones, the fading of the *Zeitgeist* in favor of judicial independence from the 1990s onwards, following the end of the Cold War and particularly after September 11 and the economic processes of deindustrialization and globalization, as well as cultural threats triggered by phenomena of migration and terrorism, have changed to foster visions of "us versus them" that are ripe for political exploitation in autocratization. It in turn generates a good atmosphere for domestic populist and polarizing rhetoric, which accompanies autocratization. Other factors associated with judicial erosion and the erosion of other democratic institutions through judicial instrumentalization are political-contextual, as the condition of majority or divided government, and the consequent calculation of the political lifespan of the group in power, as well as the prestige of the courts, which makes their capture and instrumentalization easier or more difficult. Additionally, the common law versus civil law legal system and the ideology and interpretation of judges regarding their role in

society also influence these processes.

The initiation of a process of democratic erosion and/or judicial erosion does not necessarily or automatically determine the destination regime type it will lead to. Moreover, even once the process has begun, it could be interrupted or halted. Dixon and Landau (2021) and Dixon and Ginsburg (2017) identify six conditions under which autocratizing strategies over courts could fail: 1) when JI and CRP were established by at least two or more political forces or parties, 2) when *de jure* judicial independence has been relatively preserved, 3) when courts have been stripped of decision-making power over politically sensitive spheres, 4) when autocrats try to avoid the judiciary altogether (Dixon and Landau 2021), or 5) when courts adopt a mixed strategy of rulings for and against the autocratic executive instead of a clearly confrontational stance (Dixon and Ginsburg 2017), and 6) even if the court has initially been packed and managed to retain judicial legitimacy, supposed allies of autocrats within the court might turn out to be unreliable and act independently.

Finally, the strategy of abusive constitutionalism carries political costs, as mentioned earlier. That is, if autocrats destroy judicial legitimacy to the point where it can no longer be used to disguise the dismantling of democratic institutions. On the other hand, if autocratization reaches the point where the political forces which established JI and CRP in the constitution are politically diminished to the extent that they no longer can fight and deter institutional erosion, an abrupt and immediate destruction of JI and CRP may still happen after or within the slow autocratization process, as seems to be the current case in México. After six years of attacks on the judicial branch (Inclán 2024), the outgoing president is ready to launch a major judicial reform





to make all federal judges elected by direct citizen vote and subject to a special judicial tribunal for their conduct using, in the last months of his mandate, the large legislative majorities won by his party in the

recent elections in June. Not only has he announced the reform for September 2024, he has pushed the president elect (also from his party) to place it as an urgent project of her administration as well. The

costs associated with legitimacy of the regime, both domestic and international, will certainly be high. Perhaps not so high as to prevent the assault from happening.

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## ABOUT IAPSS

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With well over 10,000 students worldwide, IAPSS is a democratic student government representing political science students at the global level, recognised by the United Nations.

Every year we hold **two international conferences**, **seasonal schools** and **study trips**. We publish **two journals**, *Politikon: The IAPSS Journal of Political Science*, and *Encuentro Latinoamericano: Revista de Ciencia Política*, run **an international politics blog**, *A Different View*, and a **unique student think tank**, the *Crisis Observatory*. We regularly hold **skills workshops** through our project *ARCHive: Academic Research and Communication Hive*.

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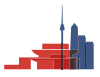
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# A HISTORY OF THE KOREAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION



## Bumsoo Kim

Seoul National University  
President-Elect of the Korean Political Science Association

Political science as a social science discipline appeared in Korea in the late 1940s following the liberation of Korea from Japanese Occupation (1945). According to official records, the first department of political science was established on 17 October 1945 at Kyoungsung University, which was renamed from Kyoungsung Imperial University and later merged into Seoul National University in 1946.

In the midst of the turmoil after the liberation, a number of university professors began to discuss the plan to form the Korean Political Science Association (KPSA). The discussion, however, stopped in 1950 with the outbreak of the Korean War (1950).

About three months after the end of the Korean War (1953), the KPSA was formally established on 18 October 1953. Dr. Sun-guen Lee, a professor of political science at Sungkyunkwan University, was elected as Representative Secretary of the KPSA. With the amendment of the articles, the KPSA reformed its organization in 1956. Then, Dr. Lee was inaugurated as the first President of the KPSA in 1956, and served as President until 1961. Under Dr. Lee's leadership, the KPSA

officially joined the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and became a UNESCO-affiliated academic association in 1957. It also established its journal, *The Politics: Korean Political Science Review*, in 1959.

Meanwhile, the Political Science Research Society (PSRS), a different political science association, was formed in 1960 under the leadership of Dr. Byoung-Tae Min, a professor of political science at Seoul National University. The KPSA and the PSRS agreed to merge in 1962 under the name of the KPSA. After the merge, Dr. Min was inaugurated as the second President of the KPSA in 1962, and served as President until 1970.

Under Dr. Min's leadership, the KPSA retitled its journal to *Korean Political Science Review*, and renewed the publication in 1967. As of 2024, about 2,800 articles have been published in the *Korean Political Science Review*, with 58 volumes and over 185 issues. The KPSA also joined IPSA in 1968, and sent Dr. Young-guk Kim, a professor of political science at Seoul National University, as an official representative of the KPSA, to participate in the IPSA Council meeting of the 1970 IPSA World Congress of Political Science.

About 15 years later, in 1985, Dr. Hong-gu Lee, a professor of political science at Seoul National University, was elected to the IPSA Executive Committee (EC). It was the first time that a Korean representative was elected as an EC member of IPSA. In 1991, IPSA decided to hold the 17<sup>th</sup> World Congress in Seoul, which was the first IPSA World Congress to be held in Asia. Finally, in 2000, Dr. Dal-chung Kim, a professor of political science at Yonsei University, was elected President of IPSA.

As of 2024, the KPSA has over 2,700 members including 26 institutional members. Usually, it organizes four seasonal conferences annually, and hosts a number of special conferences. Since 2007, it has also hosted its biennial international conference under the auspices of The World Congress for Korean Politics and Society. In 2025, the KPSA will host the 10<sup>th</sup> World Congress for Korean Politics and Society together with IPSA's 2025 World Congress of Political Science.

Over the last seven decades, political science has greatly developed in Korea. According to educational statistics and, as of 2023, about 80 universities have operated political science degree programs at the bachelor's, master's or doctoral levels. Annually, about 2,000 college students choose political science (including international relations) as their major. Moreover, in 2023 alone, about 900 students received master's degrees, and about 130 students received Ph.D. degrees in political science.

With the rapid decline of the school-age population, however, political science in Korea is now facing a serious challenge. In fact, the number of political science students has decreased considerably in recent years, by about 30% during the last decade. Accordingly, the numbers of political science departments and political science professor jobs are also decreasing. Political science in Korea needs to find a way toward a renaissance. The KPSA hopes that the 2025 IPSA World Congress will serve as a pivotal moment for the renaissance of political science in Korea.



## SEOUL WELCOMES YOU

### HISTORICAL LEGACY

Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea, is a fascinating and unique destination with a dual character of ancient traditions and ultra-modern technological lifestyles. Throughout its two thousand years of rich history, the city has been known by several different names, such as Wiryeseong, Hansan, Hanseong, Hanyang, Yangju, Namgyeong and Gyeongseong.

As evidenced by the prehistoric dwellings at the Amsa-song site, Seoul was inhabited by humans as early as the Neolithic period. Originally founded as Wiryeseong during the Baekje Kingdom in 18 BCE, Seoul has served as an important political, economic, and cultural center for over two thousand years under various Korean dynasties. During the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910), it became the capital and was renamed Hanyang. Many of the city's historical landmarks were built in this period, including Gyeongbokgung Palace and the city walls which are still in place to this day. The meticulous preservation of these sites has secured their inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

In the 20th century, Seoul underwent dramatic changes, especially during and after the Korean War (1950-1953), which left the city in ruins. Rapid reconstruction and industrialization in the following decades transformed Seoul into a modern, global metropolis. Today, Seoul is a cultural trendsetter, influencing music, fashion, and artistic creativity in Asia and beyond. The city offers a plethora of experiences, as well as a new and uniquely diverse perspective with each visit.

### DYNAMIC CITYSCAPE

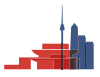
Seoul's rich history and modern dynamism create a vibrant and ever-changing landscape. This is evident in the city's skyline, where you can find striking examples of modern architecture, such as the Dongdaemun Design Plaza, located next to the ancient Dongdaemun (East Gate) and just below the slope of scenic Naksan Park. Whether you visit a royal palace or the 123-story Lotte World Tower, one of the world's tallest buildings, you will have the opportunity to appreciate Seoul's distinctive character.



### TECHNOLOGY LEADER

Seoul is a world leader in technology and a city where high-speed communications enhance every aspect of modern life. Seoul's commitment to innovation is evident in the widespread adoption of smart technologies, ultra-fast internet, and groundbreaking research in fields such as artificial intelligence, robotics, and biotechnology. This dynamic environment makes Seoul a key player in shaping the future of technology on a global scale. The city-wide Wi-Fi coverage means you can always be connected online from anywhere in the city, 24 hours a day. Seoul's major meeting venues, including the Coex Convention and Exhibition Center, also make full use of the latest technology.





## EXPLORE KOREAN CUISINE

Visitors to Seoul often return home with rave reviews about their culinary experiences in Korea. In addition to the country's most popular dishes, like kimchi, galbi (marinated ribs), and bibimbap (rice with sautéed vegetables and other toppings), there is a long list of restaurants specializing in the diverse cuisines of Korea's various regions. The city's diverse international gastronomic scene is equally impressive, offering a range of authentic cross-cultural flavors from Italian, Middle Eastern, and Indian cuisines, among others.



## ATTRACTIONS IN SEOUL



### GYEONGBOKGUNG PALACE

Gyeongbokgung Palace was built as the official palace of the Joseon Dynasty by Yi Seong-gye, who became King Taejo and the founder of the new regime. Commonly referred to as the Northern Palace, Gyeongbokgung is arguably the most beautiful and largest of the five palaces.



### SEOUL BOTANIC PARK

As the first place in Korea that combines a park and a botanical garden, Seoul Botanic Park raises awareness about plant culture and biodiversity. In the middle of downtown Seoul, you can find a variety of plants and ecological spaces.



### DONGDAEMUN DESIGN PLAZA

Dongdaemun Design Plaza is a cultural multiplex that hosts a variety of events, including exhibitions, performances, conventions, and fashion shows. With its innovative design and dynamic atmosphere, Dongdaemun Design Plaza has become an iconic symbol of Seoul's architectural and cultural renaissance. The Plaza is conveniently located near numerous shopping malls and clothing markets, making it an ideal shopping destination.



### MMCA (NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ART) SEOUL

The MMCA is a cultural and arts complex where visitors can experience the essence of contemporary Korean art at a glance. With two venues in Seoul, MMCA Seoul and MMCA Deoksugung, it offers a comprehensive platform for everyone to explore and appreciate modern art. Both locations provide an immersive experience, showcasing a wide range of exhibitions and events that reflect the dynamic and evolving nature of Korean art and culture. The MMCA ensures that art enthusiasts and the public can easily access and enjoy the breadth of cultural offerings.



### SEOUL FOREST PARK

An urban oasis in the heart of Seoul, Seoul Forest is an expansive green space that offers a restful retreat with diverse landscapes, including forests, lakes, and beautifully manicured gardens. Visitors can enjoy a variety of recreational activities, such as walking and biking trails and interactive art installations, making it a perfect escape from the city's hectic pace.



## PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR TRAVELING TO SEOUL

### VISA AND PASSPORT REQUIREMENTS

Visitors entering the Republic of Korea (ROK) are required to hold a valid passport and, in some cases, a visa. Nationals of visa-exempt countries may enter South Korea without a visa for tourism purposes only. Nationals from countries that do require a visa must apply in advance at a South Korean embassy or consulate, submitting the necessary documents and ensuring their passports are valid for at least six months from the date of entry. For more detailed information and to check specific requirements based on nationality, please visit the Korea Visa Portal at [visa.go.kr/main/openMain.do](http://visa.go.kr/main/openMain.do).



### PRACTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT SEOUL



#### CURRENCY

The currency of Korea is the won (₩; KRW). You can easily exchange foreign currencies into Korean Won at exchange booths at the airport, banks in downtown Seoul, and private currency exchange offices. ATM machines are widely available and can be found in each terminal at Incheon and Gimpo airports, most subway stations, and throughout the city. Major credit cards are also accepted almost everywhere.

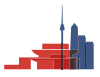
#### WEATHER

Korean summers are characterized by high temperatures and humidity, with July temperatures in Seoul averaging between 22 and 28 degrees Celsius (70 to 82 Fahrenheit). The rainy season starts in mid-June and lasts about a month. While monsoon rains are common, precipitation is relatively low compared to other regions, with July seeing the highest monthly rainfall at 383 millimeters. The abundance of moisture in the Seoul area results in particularly lush and verdant foliage in the city's parks and mountains. We recommend bringing breathable clothing to stay cool in the heat. Additionally, packing a raincoat or umbrella is advisable, as rain may occur during your stay.

#### TRAVEL INSURANCE

The IPSA Secretariat and local organizers cannot accept liability for personal accidents or loss of or damage to private property of participants. Participants are advised to take out their own personal travel and health insurance for their trip.





## VENUE AND TRANSPORTATION



### CONGRESS VENUE

The 28<sup>th</sup> IPSA World Congress of Political Science will be held at the Coex Convention & Exhibition Center in Seoul, South Korea, 12-16 July 2025. Coex Convention & Exhibition Center is in the Gangnam-gu district. Situated next to Bongeunsa Temple and connected directly to the Coex Starfield Mall, Coex offers guests the opportunity to experience both ancient history and modern pop culture.

#### Address

Coex Convention & Exhibition Center, 513 Yeongdong-daero, Gangnam-gu District, Seoul, South Korea



### GETTING AROUND SEOUL

Seoul has an extensive network of public transportation and taxis. Seoul's subway system is one of the most efficient ways to get around the city, with trains running non-stop from 5:30 a.m. until midnight. All subway lines are colour-coded, and station display signs that are in English. To ride the subway, you must use a single or multiple journey pass. Single-journey passes can be purchased at subway stations and require the exact fare to your destination plus a 500-won refundable deposit. Multi-journey passes, referred to as T-money, can be purchased at most convenience stores. Transfers between subway lines as well as buses are free. For information, visit [english.visitseoul.net/transportation](http://english.visitseoul.net/transportation).



### MULTILINGUAL TAXI APP: TABA

You can navigate Seoul with TABA, a taxi app in Korea that seamlessly connects you with local taxi drivers, ensuring low fares and a safe, hassle-free taxi experience. TABA has officially partnered with the Seoul Metropolitan Government and T-Money.

Uber is also available in Seoul.

N.B. We would like to extend our gratitude to [Visit Seoul](http://VisitSeoul) and the [Seoul Metropolitan Government](http://Seoul Metropolitan Government) websites for permitting us to use their content about Seoul.



# IPSA FEATURES

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# IPSA CELEBRATES ITS 75<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY WITH TWO ACADEMIC CONFERENCES

IPSA is proud to celebrate its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2024, marking a momentous journey of scholarly contribution to the global political science community. Since its founding in Paris (France) in 1949, IPSA has played a significant role in advancing the development of political science worldwide, promoting collaboration between scholars in emerging and established democracies, and supporting academic freedom.

To commemorate this important milestone, IPSA is organizing two international academic conferences in 2024. The first was held in Montréal (Canada) on 25-26 April under the theme *Challenges and New Directions in Multi-Level Governance*. The second conference, on *Democratization and Autocratization*, will be held in Lisbon (Portugal), on 11-13 September.

## CHALLENGES AND NEW DIRECTIONS IN MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE: IPSA 75<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE 25-26 April 2024, Montréal, Canada



### Roundtable Discussions

The conference also featured two roundtable discussions that addressed the contemporary challenges of multi-level governance from a practitioner and academic perspective, with the aim of creating synergies that all actors can draw upon. On the practitioner side, the discussion led by IPSA President Pablo Oñate brought together key local stakeholders in multi-level governance, including representatives from the City of Montréal, the Province of Québec, the Canadian federal government, and non-profit organizations such as Future Earth and the Assembly of First Nations Quebec and Labrador. On the academic side, the roundtable chaired by IPSA President-Elect Yuko Kasuya convened high-level international and local experts in the field of multi-level governance.

The first of the two 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary conferences, held at Concordia University in Montréal (Canada), featured 79 paper presentations across 27 panels. The event brought together 119 international and local political and social science experts, researchers, and practitioners to discuss the evolving nature of and challenges to multi-level governance at different levels. Topics ranged from contemporary issues such as the war in Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, technology and the digital world, migration, and governance in autocracies and hybrid regimes, to the role of the European Union as an international actor, federalism, decentralization, climate policy, and international security.



Photo (left to right): Ghislain Picard (Chief of the Assembly of First Nations Québec-Labrador and Expert-in-Residence, Concordia University), Sara Veilleux (Director General, Africa, Francophonie and Multilateral Relations, Quebec Ministry of International Relations and Francophonie), Norbert Eschborn (Director, Konrad Adenauer Foundation of Canada), Michelne Ayoub (Executive Director, Future Earth, Concordia University), Oumar Diallo (Director, Office of International Relations, City of Montreal) and Pablo Oñate (IPSA President).

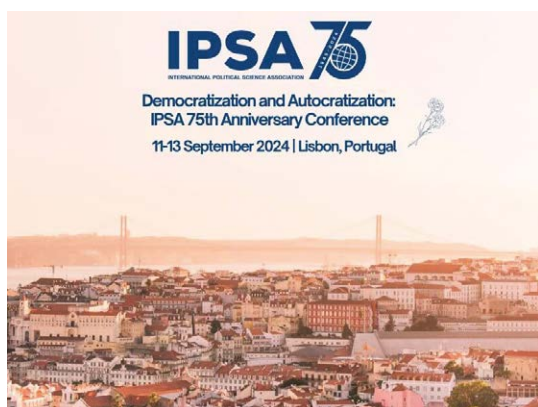
## The 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Ceremony & Reception

The first day concluded with an opening ceremony and reception in honor of IPSA's 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary. This event was attended by many special guests, including representatives from the Québec Ministry of International Relations and La Francophonie, the City of Montréal, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of Canada, Concordia University as well as members of the IPSA Executive Committee and conference participants.



Photo (left to right): Norbert Eschborn (Director, Konrad Adenauer Foundation Canada), Graham Carr (President and Vice-Chancellor of Concordia University), Pablo Oñate (IPSA President) and Kim Fontaine-Skronski (IPSA Executive Director).

## DEMOCRATIZATION AND AUTOCRATIZATION: IPSA 75<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE 11-13 September 2024



IPSA's second 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary conference will be organized in collaboration with the Portuguese Political Science Association (APCP) on the theme of *Democratization and Autocratization*. The event will be hosted at the Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon (Portugal) and is expected to draw over 500 participants. This three-day conference holds a special significance as it coincides with the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Carnation Revolution in Portugal, which Samuel Huntington identified as the starting point of the "third wave" of democratization.

## DISCOVER IPSA'S 75-YEAR HISTORY USING THE DIGITAL TIMELINE

To commemorate its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary, IPSA created a digital timeline providing a comprehensive overview of its rich history and lasting impact on the field of political science. You are invited to visit the timeline to explore IPSA's journey through the decades since its founding in 1949. The timeline offers a wealth of information, including IPSA's most significant achievements, its relationship with national political science associations worldwide, IPSA World Congress events, presidents, publications, educational programs, research activities, and conferences.

[ipsa.org/about-ipsa/timeline](https://ipsa.org/about-ipsa/timeline)



Photo: 1967 World Congress of Political Science in Brussels

# IPSA SUMMER SCHOOLS

The IPSA Summer School Program on Concepts and Methods in Political Science was launched in 2010. It was conceived in a pluralist understanding of the epistemological and methodological foundations of the social sciences. It aims to contribute to the development and strengthening of political science through capacity building from below, especially in regions where, for various reasons, initiatives of this kind have been lacking. Partnering with prestigious local institutions around the world, this program has grown significantly in the past ten years and now includes six active and successful methods Summer Schools (Antalya, Naples, Mexico, São Paulo, Singapore and Santiago de Compostela) offering a wide range of courses in quantitative, qualitative, and formal research methods. Moreover, with the IPSA-Concordia Summer Institute in Applied Diplomacy in Montréal, Canada, IPSA has its first thematic Summer Institute.

## IPSA-FLACSO MEXICO SUMMER SCHOOL ON CONCEPTS, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE



### FLACSO México, México City 17 June-12 July 2024

The 9<sup>th</sup> IPSA-FLACSO Mexico Summer School on Concepts, Methods and Techniques in Political Science was held virtually from 17 June to 12 July 2024. This intensive program offered a wide range of basic and advanced courses in Spanish and English on the most innovative research methods and techniques that define analysis and measurement in political science and social sciences.

For more information: [ipsa.org/summer-school/Mexico](https://ipsa.org/summer-school/Mexico).

## IPSA-NUS SUMMER SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH METHODS



### National University of Singapore 1-12 July 2024

The 13<sup>th</sup> Annual IPSA-NUS Summer School for Social Science Research Methods was held at the National University of Singapore from 1-12 July 2024. The Summer School offered 14 courses covering a variety of qualitative and quantitative research methods. All courses focused on both the theory and practice of social science research. Participants received excellent hands-on training in state-of-the-art methods and techniques from highly experienced international faculty members.

For more information: [ipsa.org/summer-school/Singapore](https://ipsa.org/summer-school/Singapore).



## IPSA-CONCORDIA SUMMER INSTITUTE IN APPLIED DIPLOMACY



### Concordia University, Montréal, Canada 19-29 August 2024

The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the IPSA-Concordia Summer Institute in Applied Diplomacy will be held in Montréal, Canada, 19-29 August 2024. It is being offered in a hybrid format (credit or non-credit options). The ten-day intensive program includes theoretical and policy-oriented seminars, together with a hands-on Diplomacy Lab that allows participants to form teams to work on case studies.

For more information: [ipsa.org/page/ipsa-concordia-summer-institute-applied-diplomacy](https://ipsa.org/page/ipsa-concordia-summer-institute-applied-diplomacy).

## IPSA-FEDERICA SUMMER SCHOOL ON DIGITAL THINKING: CONCEPT AND ANALYSIS IN THE WEB ENVIRONMENT



### Federico II University, Naples, Italy 4-7 September 2024

The 2024 edition of the IPSA-Federica Summer School on Digital Thinking: Concept Analysis in the Web Environment will be jointly organized by IPSA and the University of Naples Federico II in Naples and virtually from 4-7 September 2024. The innovative workshop formula of this year's event has already been successfully experimented in previous residential courses. It is built on the consolidated format of the annual workshop, held from 2008 to 2017 at the PhD program in political science of the Institute of Human Sciences (SUM), then at the Scuola Normale Superiore (SNS) of Pisa.

For more information: [ipsa.org/summer-school/naples](https://ipsa.org/summer-school/naples).

## IPSA-AECPA SUMMER SCHOOL ON METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES



### University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

The first IPSA-AECPA Summer School on Methods and Techniques in Social Sciences will be held in collaboration with the Spanish Association of Political and Administrative Sciences (AECPA) and the University of Santiago de Compostela, in person and virtually. The program will include basic introductory courses on widely used techniques in the social sciences, as well as advanced courses that require prior knowledge. The basic courses will be taught in Spanish, while the advanced courses will be conducted in English.

Additional details will be available on the IPSA website.



## IPSA-ANTALYA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH METHODS

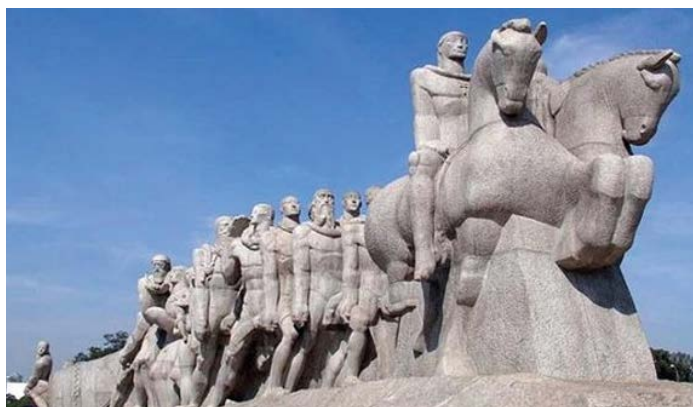


### Antalya Bilim University, Antalya, Türkiye 16-27 September 2024

IPSA and Antalya Bilim University (ABU) will jointly hold the 5th IPSA-ABU Summer School for Social Science Research Methods virtually from 16-27 September 2024. The Summer School offers advanced training for graduate students and academics aiming to strengthen their skills in research methods. It is an excellent opportunity for participants to expand their methodological knowledge, discuss research, and forge new collaborations.

For more information: [ipsa.org/page/ipsa-summer-school-antalya](https://ipsa.org/page/ipsa-summer-school-antalya).

## IPSA-USP SUMMER SCHOOL IN CONCEPTS, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



### University of São Paulo, Brazil Early 2025

The 15th edition of the IPSA-USP Summer School in Concepts, Methods and Techniques in Political Science, Public Policy and International Relations will be held in early 2025 at the University of São Paulo, Brazil. The school will offer intensive, applied courses at the University of São Paulo to help students acquire the skills and knowledge they will need to pass exams, write a strong dissertation, start a research project, or improve their teaching.

For more information: [ipsa.org/summer-school/sao-paulo](https://ipsa.org/summer-school/sao-paulo).

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS NEWS

### AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (APSA)



The 120<sup>th</sup> APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition will take place in Philadelphia (USA) from 5-8 September 2024. The meeting will address the latest scholarship in political

science while exploring the 2024 theme *Democracy: Retrenchment, Renovation, & Reimagination*. APSA and the 2024 program co-chairs Danielle Allen (Harvard University) and Michael Neblo (Ohio State University) look forward to your participation in panels and sessions prepared by APSA's divisions and numerous related groups. The 2025 APSA Annual Meeting will be held in Vancouver (Canada) from 11 to 14 September 2025.

Join us for the 2025 APSA Teaching & Learning Conference! APSA invites attendees to engage in *Teaching Political Science Matters* at this year's conference, at the Westin Alexandria Old Town in Alexandria, VA. Learn more at [connect.apsanet.org/tlc2025/](https://connect.apsanet.org/tlc2025/).

*Political Science Today* is APSA's member-wide magazine, now in volume 4. It is available to all members in print or online. This quarterly publication features association briefs, member happenings, APSA program updates, and general-interest articles that have a significant impact on the field

of political science. It also includes pieces written by our APSA Public Scholars, who provide accessible summaries of cutting-edge research from the *American Political Science Review* ([apsanet.org/today](https://apsanet.org/today)).

APSA's International Programs provide professional development opportunities for early-career scholars from around the world. In 2023, researchers from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) gathered in Doha for APSA's inaugural MENA methods training program on *Quantitative Methods for the Social Sciences: Regression Analysis*. There, they attended a workshop aimed at developing research proposals on "Studying Political Behavior in MENA". Meanwhile, researchers from Central and Southern Africa convened in Pretoria for a three-day workshop on *Political Trust in Africa's Age of Coronavirus and Coups*, while Asia-based scholars attended a Publishing Workshop for Southeast Asian Politics Research in Singapore. APSA also hosted three Research Development Groups at the 2023 Annual Meeting for scholars from these same regions. Each workshop saw fellows develop original research for publication in peer-reviewed journals, led by an international team of senior scholars. These programs extend APSA's engagement with political science communities outside the United States and strengthen research networks, connecting American scholars with colleagues overseas. For more, including information on APSA's 2024 workshops, see [apsanet.org/mena/](https://apsanet.org/mena/) and [connect.apsanet.org/asia](https://connect.apsanet.org/asia).

### AUSTRALIAN POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION (APSA)



We are pleased to announce that the University of Western Australia (Australia) will host the 2024 Australian Political Studies Association

(APSA) Conference from 25-28 November. This year's conference acknowledges that "2024 is not just an election year. It's perhaps *the* election year." An estimated 4 billion people worldwide are due to cast their votes in elections across a diverse array of democratic and less-than-democratic nations. This year might be best viewed as the year of planetary democracy and politics. The outcomes of national, state and local elections internationally and here in Australia, this year and next, point to major transformations

in the state of democratic and political systems, international relations, multi-level governance, policy priorities, with corresponding impacts on citizens and non-citizens.

Big questions abound concerning the condition of the democratic project in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: What does the rise in populism mean for democracy? How can we make sense of and address fraught geo-political relations? What are the political and policy implications of large-scale migration and displacement, pressures on social cohesion, concerns about environmental tipping points, and challenges in containing the cost-of-living crisis? What does the future hold for Indigenous politics in Australia (and elsewhere) in the wake of the Voice Referendum? What are the prospects of a more representative and diverse democracy at the local, state and federal levels?

All these questions, and many more, provide fertile ground for scholars of political science, political theory, comparative politics, international relations and public policy to critically analyse the meaning, character, and condition of democracy and politics on different scales and from a range of philosophical, ideological, methodological and pedagogical perspectives. There is an opportunity here

to offer ideas on how to improve structures, processes and policies that enhance the integrity of democratic and political systems.

Further details are available on the conference website: [uwa.edu.au/institutes/public-policy/apsa-conference-2024](http://uwa.edu.au/institutes/public-policy/apsa-conference-2024).

## CHINESE ASSOCIATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE (TAIPEI) (CAPS)



The Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei) (CAPS) was founded in Nanking in 1932. CAPS organizes an annual conference, rewards outstanding research, and publishes the *Chinese Political Science Review*, one of the most influential political science journals in Taiwan. Professor Min-Hua Huang, Chair of the Department of Political Science at the National Taiwan University (NTU), has served as the 32<sup>nd</sup> President of CAPS since 2024.

Last year, the 31<sup>st</sup> President of CAPS, Professor Chin-peng Chu (National Dong Hwa University), and the 31<sup>st</sup> Secretary of CAPS, Professor Kuo-chun Yeh (NTU), participated in the IPSA World Congress in Buenos Aires (Argentina), where they met with Professor Ajin Choi, President of the Korean Political Science Association (KPSA), Professor Shigeki Uno, President of the Japanese Political Science Association (JPSA), and other international scholars.

On 26-27 October, CAPS will host its 2024 annual congress in conjunction with an international academic conference at NTU. The CAPS congress will be conducted primarily in Chinese, focusing on strategic risk, technological confrontation, crisis management, and political and economic realignment under intensified geopolitics. The

international conference will be held in English and co-hosted by IPSA research committees RC13 Democratization in Comparative Perspective and RC17 Comparative Public Opinion. CAPS is honored to have Professor Peter F. Cowhey, Dean Emeritus and Qualcomm Chair Emeritus of the School of Global Policy and Strategy at the University of California San Diego (UCSD), as keynote speaker.

President Min-Hua Huang, who is also Chair of RC17, is dedicated to strengthening international dialogue between CAPS and the global political science community by expanding academic cooperation. On behalf of CAPS, President Huang has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with KPSA and JPSA. Under this MoU, CAPS will actively develop trilateral visits and organize the East Asian Presidential Roundtable at the IPSA World Congress. Specifically, three goals will be pursued: Participating in the East Asia subcommittee of the local organizing committee at the 2025 Seoul World Congress of IPSA, funding the East Asian Solidarity Fund for the Global South, and co-organizing the Presidential Roundtable and various thematic and sub-disciplinary sessions at the 2025 IPSA World Congress in Seoul.

President Huang also hopes that CAPS will continue to engage with IPSA Regional Dialogues – Asia-Oceania to foster mutual understanding.

For further information on CAPS, visit [capstaipei.org.tw/en](http://capstaipei.org.tw/en) or contact [capstaipei28@gmail.com](mailto:capstaipei28@gmail.com).

## ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE (AECIP)

The Ecuadorian Political Science Association (AECIP) is pleased to announce that it will hold the Ecuadorian Political Science National Conference in the beautiful city of Loja (Ecuador) in November 2024. This event will be hosted by the Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL). International participants are welcome to apply. Details will be posted on the AECIP

website. Additionally, the *Ecuadorian Journal of Political Science* (an academic effort by AECIP) and ALACIP jointly published a special issue on the occasion of its XII Latin American Congress of Political Science under the theme *Latin America as an actor in the global geopolitical reconfiguration*.

## FINNISH POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (FPSA)

VALTIOTIETEELLINEN YHDISTYS

STATSVETENSKAPLIGA FÖRENINGEN  
FINNISH POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The Finnish Political Science Association (FPSA) will mark its 90th anniversary in 2025. It was founded in 1935, making it one of the oldest

associations in the field. The FPSA aims to promote political science and public interest in political science in Finland within the Nordic, European and global frameworks.

The FPSA will celebrate the anniversary with the presentation of events bringing together political scientists across generations. Our main scientific event, the FPSA Annual Conference, will be held in the spring at the University of Lapland, Rovaniemi (Finland). Furthermore, the FPSA has an Early Scholars Network connecting emerging political scientists, from MA students to PhD researchers and postdocs. The network hosts both academic workshops and relaxed discussion events on topics such as publishing, funding, and applying for doctoral studies. The FPSA's successful workshop model was recently introduced to a wider audience at the 2024 Nordic Political Science Congress.

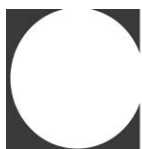
The FPSA is also active in publishing. It publishes the peer-reviewed *Politiikka*, a quarterly open-access scientific journal available in Finnish and Swedish. The *Politiikka* archives (since 1959) were made openly accessible through the Association's digitalization project.

*Pro & Contra* is a peer-reviewed open-access book series that publishes research monographs and edited volumes in English on political topics with global reach. The book series promotes original research and robust debate on politics. The most recent volume, *Reconfiguring EU Peripheries: Political Elites, Contestation, and Geopolitical Shift* (edited by Miruna Butnaru Troncotă, Ali Onur Özçelik and Radu-Alexandru Cucută), was published in June 2024.

*Politiikasta* publishes articles and analyses by researchers concerning current political issues and more timeless political subjects in Finnish, Swedish and English. The website is among the most widely read popular science outlets in Finland.

For further information on the FPSA and our upcoming activities, please visit: [vty.fi/en/etusivu-eng/](https://vty.fi/en/etusivu-eng/).

## GERMAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (DVPW)



**D V**  
**P W**

The German Political Science Association (Deutsche Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, DVPW) will host its 29<sup>th</sup> Academic Convention at the

Georg-August-Universität in Göttingen (Germany) from 24-27 September 2024. They are looking forward to welcoming more than 1,000 participants to discuss *Politics in Times of Polycrisis* as part of 10 roundtables and more than 200 panels. While DVPW conventions traditionally bring together German-speaking scholars from all fields of political science, they are also intended to facilitate exchanges with the international community. This year, half of the events will be presented in English. If you wish to join the discussion, you can still register for the convention at [dvpw.de/dvpw2024](https://dvpw.de/dvpw2024).

DVPW conventions take place at different universities in Germany every three years. Calls for the next convention, in English and German, will open in the summer of 2026.

DVPW also invites submissions for DVPW's flagship journal, the *German Political Science Quarterly (Politische Vierteljahresschrift, PVS)*, on an ongoing basis. PVS publishes the latest double-blind peer-reviewed research results from all sub-disciplines of political science with relevance to German political science in English or German. Contributions from international political scientists may include German-speaking countries in their cases or refer to German-language debates or political theorists. PVS is listed in the *Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*.

In addition, regular calls for proposals are published for special issues, though potential guest editors can also submit offers for special issues at any time. Special issues include at least six contributions recruited by the guest editors, supplemented by an introduction. All contributions must successfully pass the double-blind peer-review process prior to publication.



## POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF THE UK (PSA)



**Political Studies  
Association**

the breadth of political studies in the UK, though its outlook and reach, including the work of our 58 Specialist Groups, is truly international. You don't need to be based in the UK to become a PSA member, and PSA looks forward to welcoming you into its scholarly community. You can learn more about PSA at [psa.ac.uk](http://psa.ac.uk) and on X [@PolStudiesAssoc](https://twitter.com/PolStudiesAssoc).

The Political Studies Association of the UK (PSA) is the leading learned society dedicated to supporting

Planning is already underway for the next International Annual Conference, which will be held in the UK's second largest city, the vibrantly diverse Birmingham, from 14-16 April 2025. PSA conferences are known for their warm welcome and scholarly excellence, and complete details are available on the PSA website. Its theme – *What Next?* – will encourage participants to reflect on the outcomes of the current “year of elections” and on the political and ideological response to the challenges we face.

## POLISH POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (PPSA)



**POLSKIE TOWARZYSTWO  
NAUK POLITYCZNYCH**  
POLISH POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

bring together all Polish scientific societies dealing with political science and the dissemination of knowledge on politics. Today, the PPSA has 19 branches and 13 scientific sections.

The PPSA supports the integration of Polish political science into the global political science community. The rapid

The Polish Political Science Association (PPSA) was founded in November 1957.

The organization was established to

development of PPSA led to joint initiatives being adopted with the Political Science Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences, starting with the 1st National Political Science Congress held in Warsaw in 2009.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Polish Political Science Congress, under the theme *Future Politics. Trends-Perspectives-Challenges* will be held in Łódź (Poland) on 18-20 September 2024. IPSA President Pablo Oñate will open the event. Also participating in the Congress will be some IPSA Executive Committee members.

## PORTUGUESE POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (APCP)



experts in the fields of political science and international relations.

During the three-day congress, specialists are given the opportunity to present and debate their research. This event provides an excellent platform for networking and knowledge-sharing. The Association's first congress was held at the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon in 1999. Over the past few years, a progressive increase in participation by researchers, specialists and students has been observed.

The Portuguese Political Science Association's (APCP) biennial congress, perhaps the biggest event in the Portuguese scientific community, brings together national and international

The last edition drew an estimated 368 participants, who presented papers in the following thematic areas: “Portuguese Society and Politics,” “European Studies,” “Comparative Politics,” “Governance and Local Politics,” “Administration and Public Policies,” “International Relations” and “Political Theory”. The largest increase in the number of papers was observed in the area of international relations. The program for this latest congress, which included two roundtables, was enriching for all those in attendance.

The next APCP biennial congress, the XII Congress, will be held at Iscte - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (Portugal) from 6-8 March 2025. This edition will feature seven thematic sections: “Portuguese Society and Politics,” “European Studies,” “Comparative Politics,” “Governance and Local Politics,” “Administration and Public Policies,” “International Relations” and “Political Theory”. Abstracts for this new edition should be submitted before 21 October 2024.

## SWISS POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (SPSA)

**SVPW** Schweizerische Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft  
**ASSP** Association Suisse de Science Politique  
 Swiss Political Science Association

Join the Swiss Political Science Association (SPSA) for its 2025 Annual Congress, which will be held in beautiful Geneva (Switzerland) from 9-10 January 2025. Participants will review the latest in political science scholarship, while exploring the 2025 conference theme *Exploring and Enhancing Trust in Politics*. Public trust in politics and political institutions has waned in liberal democracies. However, trust in government and governance is a cornerstone of legitimacy for any functioning political system and a fundamental prerequisite of democracy. There has been mounting concern across the subfields of political science about the conditions under which trust

emerges, the practices and institutions that consolidate trust and protect it against various transient and structural challenges, and the ways in which trust nourishes and enables governance and government. These concerns have emerged in the analysis of domestic politics in liberal democracies and beyond in the study of international relations and European integration. The topic cuts across debates in social science methodology and, of course, takes center stage in the field of political theory.

This event runs from 9-10 January 2025, at the University of Geneva and will feature a plenary session with Prof. Mark E. Warren (University of British Columbia) as well as numerous parallel sessions on the various subdisciplines of political science. For complete details, visit [svpw-assp.ch](http://svpw-assp.ch).

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7<sup>TH</sup>

INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON  
**PUBLIC  
POLICY**

2<sup>TH</sup> → 4<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2025  
**CHIANG  
MAI**

**TIMELINE OF THE  
CONFERENCE**  
CALL FOR PANELS  
5<sup>th</sup> September 2024 →  
28<sup>th</sup> October 2024  
CALL FOR PAPERS  
15<sup>th</sup> November 2024 →  
31<sup>st</sup> January 2025  
PRECONFERENCE  
1<sup>st</sup> July 2025

INTERNATIONAL  
PUBLIC  
POLICY  
ASSOCIATION

SCHOOL OF  
PUBLIC POLICY  
CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY

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# RESEARCH COMMITTEE NEWS

## RC06 POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY - A NEW TERM FOR RC06, WITH NEW MEMBERS AND ACTIVITIES

IPSA RC06 on Political Sociology (also RC18 at the International Sociological Association) began a new term in November 2023.

The current board is made up of Lucía Miranda Leibe (Interim Chair and Treasurer), Maricel Rodríguez Blanco (Co-Chair), Isil Turkan (Secretary), Pedro Magalhaes, Robin Archer, Kasi Eswarappa, Chun-Chih Chang and María Esperanza Casullo.

Upcoming activities:

- A welcome reception for board members in conjunction with the IPSA 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference in Lisbon (Portugal), scheduled for 11-13 September, 2024;
- A hybrid workshop in Paris/Santiago de Chile on discourse polarization with IPSA funding, scheduled for 4 October.
- Dissemination of activities carried out in collaboration with ISA in Bologna on 10 October, where Dr. Turkan will present a reflection on the importance of political sociology and its contribution to the current context through innovative theoretical and methodological approaches;

During this period, RC06 will invite new members to join its network. Its website and social media channels feature updated information concerning RC06 activities and its research agenda.

Here are some references to recent publications by RC06 board members:

- Bayındır Goularas, G., Turkan İpek, I.Z., Erözer, E. et al. (2024). "Political News Monitoring and Questioning the Trustworthiness of News among Turkish University Students in the Infodemic COVID-19 Environment". *Journal of Applied Youth Studies*, 7, 83-96. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43151-024-00117-2>.
- Casullo, M. E. (2023). "The Democratic Productivity of Populist Bodily Representation". In *Performing Left Populism*. Petrovic-Lotina, G. and Aiolfi, T. (editors). London: Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Casullo, M. E. (2023). "Left and Right Populism: Comparisons and Typologies". In *Elgar Research Handbook on Populism*. Stavrakakis, Y. and Markou, G. (editors). London: Elgar.
- Chang, Chun-Chih, Yang Zeng and Xuyi Guo. Forthcoming (2024). "Pathways to Authoritarian Adaptation: How State-Society Interactions Push the Window of Policy Change in China?" in *Political Studies Review*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/14789299241229404>.
- Magalhães, P. C., and Pereira, M. M. (2024). "Women Running for Office Are Less Risk Averse than Men: Evidence from Portugal". *The Journal of Politics*, 86 (3).
- Magalhães, P. C., and Costa-Lopes, R. (2024). "Populist radical right rhetoric increases discrimination towards minorities: Welfare ethnocentrism and anti-Roma attitudes". *European Journal of Political Research*, 63(2), 787-797.
- Miranda Leibe, L. (2023) "Chile's Feminist Spring: Impasse and Continuity of Women's Demands for a Life Free of Sexism" in *Women's Rights in Movement. Dynamics of Feminist Change in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Pousadela, I. and John, S. (editors), Toronto: Springer.
- Rodríguez Blanco, M. (2023). "Le champ interstitiel des dirigeants piqueteros : sociologie d'un groupe d'intermédiaires de l'aide sociale". *Politique et Sociétés*, 42(2), 3-31, <https://doi.org/10.7202/1092577ar>.
- Riquelme Parra, S. and Lucía Miranda Leibe. (2024). "Academic trajectories in the Southern Cone: marked by the stigmatization of being a woman, migrant, or non-Caucasian", *Sociologia Del Lavoro*, 168, 112-130.
- Sariga, P.K., Mini Sekharan, N., and Eswarappa, K. (2023). "Mapping women's role in small scale fisheries value chain in India for fisheries sustainability", *Sustainability, Agri, Food and Environmental Research*, 12(X).
- Turkan İpek and Isil Zeynep (2024), *La jeunesse universitaire en Turquie. Enquête sur une jeunesse politiquement socialisée*. L'Harmattan, Paris, 172 p. ISBN: 978-2-336-44780-3.



## RC07 WOMEN AND POLITICS IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

RC07 launched a monthly webinar series in January 2024 with an open call to researchers working on topics related to gender and development, women in politics, women, peace and security, as well as gender, law and human rights. Since its launch, the webinar has featured the following researchers:

- Niharika Pandit, “Rethinking militarization as co-constituting coloniality under military occupation” (January 2024);
- Marion Stevens, “The construction of sexual and reproductive justice in South Africa post-apartheid” (February 2024);
- Anjuman Ara Begum, “Women and statelessness in Assam” (March 2024);
- Fatima Nasser, “Women leadership in disaster management: the case of the Beirut blast” (April 2024);
- Rosa Rahimi, “Deviant women: citizenship, political participation and incarceration of the secular left in post-revolutionary Iran (1979-1990)” (May 2024);
- Khadija Allali, “Gender and development in Leila Abouzeid’s novel ‘Year of the Elephant’” (June 2024);
- Anu Dhull, “Uniformed female peacekeepers and critique of the instrumental approach of UNSCR 1325” (July 2024).

Presentations are recorded and archived as a public domain resource at [youtube.com/@rc07ipsa](https://youtube.com/@rc07ipsa).

Interested researchers may pitch to present via our Call for Pitches at [cutt.ly/rc07webinar](https://cutt.ly/rc07webinar).

RC07 is laying the groundwork for the 2025 Congress through a series of special initiatives intended to get us all thinking about presenting next year. The RC07 invitation to submit paper and panel proposals is available at [rc07.ipsa.org/](https://rc07.ipsa.org/).

RC07 is also planning a series of online mentoring sessions for graduate students and early-career scholars working in and on topics related to the Global South. Please write to [rc07.ipsa@gmail.com](mailto:rc07.ipsa@gmail.com) to share ideas for topics you think are relevant but frequently overlooked.

For more on upcoming RC07 activities, look for the link to the membership form at [rc07.ipsa.org/](https://rc07.ipsa.org/). All IPSA and national political science association members are welcome to join. We look forward to hearing from you.

## RC09 COMPARATIVE JUDICIAL STUDIES



RC09 will hold an interim in-person meeting at the University of Texas at Austin (USA) in October 2024. Aligning with the meeting’s theme *Courts and their Interactions with Politics*, papers will address interactions between courts and politics broadly conceived, including interactions between courts and other political actors and branches of government, and the manner in which courts address divisive political issues, such as the rise of populism, democratic backsliding, climate change, and technological developments in social media and artificial intelligence. Additional papers will reflect on the current state of comparative law, along with court literature and its ability to address contemporary developments and employ innovative methodological approaches. Roughly 30 participants will gather for a welcome reception on 24 October, followed by two full days of panels and a conference dinner on 25 October.



## RC14 POLITICS AND ETHNICITY



RC14 Politics and Ethnicity, together with RC23 Elections, Citizens and Parties, RC28 Comparative Federalism and Multilevel Governance, RC50 The Politics of Language, RC53 Indigenous Politics and the ECPR Standing Group on Identity, presented the latest edition of its colloquium on the theme of *Challenges of Plural Societies*. The event was hosted by the Faculty of International Relations, Political and Administrative Sciences at Moldova State University, Chisinau (Moldova) on 28-31 May 2024.

Building on the experience gained at previous events in Sarajevo (2019) and Belfast (2023), a number of IPSA research committees convened to discuss the challenges faced by ethnically plural societies in the context of challenging regional environments and increased polarization associated with “culture wars” at the domestic and international levels. The colloquium was held in Chisinau shortly after Moldova began negotiations on its EU accession, but also against a background of hybrid threats to local and regional political dynamics and heightened political and social tensions across Moldova in the lead-up to presidential (October 2024) and parliamentary (2025) elections.

Initial feedback from participants has been overwhelmingly positive, and organizers are extremely pleased with the smooth conduct of the event. RC14 board members are grateful to Elena Cuijuclu and her team at Moldova State University for being such excellent and competent hosts, and to all the participants for their engagement.

Panels focused on a diverse range of topics, including pluralist societies in a populist world, challenges to statehood in the Western Balkans, populism, polarization and culture wars in Brazil-world relations, indigeneity and political participation in Latin America, and Eastern Europe’s fragility during the war in Ukraine.

The event’s focal points included an inspiring keynote lecture on “Resilient Minorities: Democratic Agency under Structural Disadvantage” given by Prof. Zsuzsa Csergo from Queen’s University (Canada), and a closing roundtable on the theme of *Challenges of Moldova’s European Integration*, featuring the Head of the EU Delegation to Moldova, Ambassador Jānis Mažeiks, Advisor on EU Affairs to the Moldovan President, Igor Zaharov, and Prof. Stefan Wolff from the University of Birmingham. Colloquium participants questioned the roundtable panel on issues such as the upcoming EU membership referendum, the situation of national minorities, and the lessons for Transnistria drawn from the EU’s experience with the accession of Cyprus.

While most participants attended in person, several panels took place online, and the keynote and roundtables were also streamed, thereby helping lower barriers to participation. Thanks in part to generous funding from IPSA, participants from Moldova, Ukraine and Global South countries benefitted from significantly reduced registration fees and travel support.

On top of two days of stimulating lectures, panels and roundtables, participants learned more about Moldova through excursions to Transnistria and Gagauzia, where there were ample opportunities to engage with local voices and enjoy local hospitality.



## RC15 POLITICAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

Our 27<sup>th</sup> World Congress in Buenos Aires was a wonderful opportunity to reconnect in person with colleagues and friends from all over the world. Held during the Argentinian winter, this event, second only in turnout to Madrid 2012, was a great opportunity to catch up with one another and renew our post-pandemic hopes. RC15 presented five sessions, together with another joint session with RC41 Geopolitics, and helped organize three Local Committee Sessions panels. A more detailed report on the Congress and RC15's performance has been published in the journal *Geopolítica(s)* ([revistas.ucm.es/index.php/GEOP/issue/view/4325](https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/GEOP/issue/view/4325)).

After the Congress, RC15 continued its efforts to organize and sponsor academic activities. With RC41, it held a joint international workshop with support from IPSA, and celebrated in the Faculty of Security Studies at the University of Belgrade (Serbia) in October 2023. Participants were then invited to visit the Serbian Parliament. A book featuring all the contributions is slated to be released soon.

RC15 supported the 2<sup>nd</sup> Iberian Borders Congress, jointly organized with the Research Group Space and Power at

the University Complutense of Madrid, the BORES Research project, and the Université de Montréal (Canada). This event was held in Madrid (Spain) in January 2024.

In October 2024, RC15 will hold its joint workshop at the Corvinus University of Budapest (Hungary), also with support from IPSA, on the topic of *Political Geography and Geopolitics as Scientific Approaches*.

Also in 2024, RC15 is editing a special issue of the *Journal of Maps* ([tandfonline.com/journals/tjom20](https://tandfonline.com/journals/tjom20)) on "Mapping Political Geography," at the initiative of co-chair Ryan Weichert. This issue is slated for publication in the near future.

Please check the RC15 website for complete details: [rc15.ipsa.org/](https://rc15.ipsa.org/).

## RC17 COMPARATIVE PUBLIC OPINION AND RC13 DEMOCRATIZATION IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE - JOINT CONFERENCE

RC17 Comparative Public Opinion and RC13 Democratization in Comparative Perspective are collaborating with the Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei) (CAPS) on the presentation of an international conference titled *New Trends in the Study of Democracy and Autocracy: A Joint International Conference of IPSA RC13 and RC17* on 17 October 2024, at the National Taiwan University in Taipei (Taiwan).

This event aims to promote international academic exchanges among social science (most notably political science) researchers studying democracy and autocracy. Papers will explore the latest global trends in theoretical and empirical research on democratization and autocratization, with single-case and comparative studies.

The main themes of the conference are as follows:

- Artificial Intelligence: Transforming the Landscape of Global Democracy and Public Opinion Research;
- US-China Power Dynamics: Assessing the Impact on Global Democratization;

- Navigating Measurement Challenges in Democratic Backsliding.

The conference will adopt a hybrid format, combining in-person panels with optional online participation. Organizers expect to feature up to 12 panels (with panels running concurrently), including both closed and open panels as well as a roundtable. Conference registration is free of charge.

RC17 and RC13 Chair and Vice-Chairs will serve as panel moderators. In addition, RC17 Chair Min-Hua Huang and RC13 Chair Adam Szymański will participate in a roundtable discussion organized by CAPS, the Department of Political Science at National Taiwan University, and the Hu Fu Center for East Asia Democratic Studies.

The latest information on the conference is available on the CAPS website at [capstaipei.org.tw/2024/05/20/rc17-comparative-public-opinion-and-rc13-democratization-in-comparative-perspective-joint-conference/](https://capstaipei.org.tw/2024/05/20/rc17-comparative-public-opinion-and-rc13-democratization-in-comparative-perspective-joint-conference/).

## RC18 ASIAN AND PACIFIC STUDIES - CALL FOR PAPERS, MILESTONES AND ACHIEVEMENTS



In its preparations for the 28<sup>th</sup> IPSA World Congress in Seoul (South Korea), RC18 is excited to announce upcoming celebrations, including the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of RC18 in 2026.

### Introducing the Dr. Teh-Kuang Chang Award in Asian and Pacific Studies

In honour of Dr. Teh-Kuang Chang, the esteemed founder of RC18, RC18 proudly established the Award for Outstanding Scholar in Asian and Pacific Studies, known as the Dr. Teh-Kuang Chang Award. This prestigious accolade recognizes exceptional scholarly contributions and exemplary papers presented at the Seoul 2025 IPSA World Congress and subsequent congresses, celebrating both established scholars and emerging researchers who contribute significantly to Asian and Pacific studies.

The Dr. Teh-Kuang Chang Award goes to the most outstanding paper on Asian and Pacific studies, selected from among those presented at the RC18 panels or joint panels, beginning with the Seoul 2025 IPSA World Congress. The author of the winning paper may receive recognition at the following IPSA World Congress, a cash prize, and publication opportunities.

### RC18's 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Book Publication

To mark its 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, RC18 is planning a special book publication. Details on how to contribute will be announced shortly, allowing you to help commemorate this milestone in Asian and Pacific studies.

### Congratulations to IPSA President-Elect Yuko Kasuya

RC18 proudly congratulates Prof. Yuko Kasuya on her recent election as IPSA President-Elect. Prof. Kasuya, who has served on the RC18 Board, demonstrates unwavering dedication and significant contributions to political science, bringing immense honour to our organization.

For further information about these announcements and upcoming projects, please contact current RC18 Chair, Dr. Angelin Chang, at [angelinchang@gmail.com](mailto:angelinchang@gmail.com).

## RC21 POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION AND EDUCATION & RC29 POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY - CALL FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

RC29 Political Psychology and RC21 Political Socialization and Education will hold a one-day symposium titled *Support for Democracy: Measurement, Explanation, and Effects* at Leiden University (Netherlands) in the spring of 2025. This event will see experts focus on three main topics concerning support for democracy: how we measure it, why support varies, and what its effects are. First, the event aims to evaluate current methods for measuring public support for democracy. This evaluation is required, as we know that individuals who express support for democratic principles in existing research also back non-democratic leaders in times of elections. This discrepancy calls for a reconsideration of existing measurements. Participants will discuss other potential means to measure democratic support, accounting for all its complexities, along with the most effective approach for future research. The symposium seeks to understand why levels of support for democracy vary between individuals. By examining existing studies, the symposium will attempt to pinpoint the variables that most significantly explain differences in support for democracy and that should therefore be further explored empirically. Lastly, the symposium will discuss insights from previous research in a bid to identify the effects of weak or strong

public support for democracy and determine whether these effects call for specific interventions. To sum up, the symposium marks an effort to better measure and understand democratic support and its causes and effects, and foster the development of an international community of experts on democracy. All researchers interested in support for democracy are hereby invited to express their interest in participating in the symposium. Empirical research papers in particular are welcome.

Symposium registration will be free of charge, but there is currently no budget for the reimbursement of travel and accommodation expenses. Organizers Mark Dechesne (Leiden University), Henk Dekker (Leiden University), Paul Dekker (Tilburg University), and Cornelia Sindermann (University of Stuttgart) plan to host about 30 participants. The contact person is Mark Dechesne.

If you are interested in joining, please send an e-mail to Mark ([m.dechesne@fgga.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:m.dechesne@fgga.leidenuniv.nl)) by 30 September 2024, including details on your topic(s) of interest and potential contributions, if possible.

## RC22 POLITICAL COMMUNICATION - CALL FOR PAPERS

### CALL FOR PAPERS

European Parliamentary Elections  
in Comparative Perspective



On behalf of the organizers, notably the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and the Faculty of Political Science and Sociology at the University of Granada, you are invited to participate in the session entitled “European Parliamentary Elections in Comparative Perspective,” which will take place at the Collegium Polonicum in Słubice (Poland) in conjunction with the annual conference *Europe of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, held on 6 February 2025. The session is a joint event presented by IPSA RC22 Political Communication, RC10 Electronic Democracy, and RC26 Human Rights.

Organizers welcome contributions from scholars, researchers, and practitioners to engage in meaningful discussions and enhance our collective understanding of

European parliamentary elections from the perspectives of political science and political communication. We invite scholars and researchers to submit abstracts for presentation at the conference or detailed proposals for publication. This event aims to facilitate discussions and exchanges on various dimensions of European Parliamentary Elections, with a special emphasis on comparative approaches.

Organizers invite submissions of original papers, not published or considered for publication elsewhere, that contribute to the theme of the session. All accepted papers will be published in the Conference Proceedings. Abstracts should be submitted electronically no later than 30 September 2024 to [ogluengo@ugr.es](mailto:ogluengo@ugr.es) and [magdalena.musial-karg@amu.edu.pl](mailto:magdalenamusial-karg@amu.edu.pl). Please include a brief biography and contact information with the abstract.

For further information: [magdalena.musial-karg@amu.edu.pl](mailto:magdalenamusial-karg@amu.edu.pl).

For more on the conference agenda, travel to Słubice and accommodations: [europa21.edu.pl/](http://europa21.edu.pl/).



## RC24 ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY



IPSA's Research Committee on Armed Forces and Society, RC24, was present with six panels at the 27<sup>th</sup> World Congress in Buenos Aires on 15-19 July 2023. Alongside the panels, a new board was elected for the RC, now presided by Prof. Marybeth Peterson Ulrich of the United States Naval War College. Profs. José Manuel Ugarte of the University of Buenos Aires and Kai Michael Kenkel of the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro were elected Vice-Chairs. Dr. Liliana Filip of the Romanian National Defence University is the RC's new Executive Secretary. Other Board members and representatives can be found at: [ipsa.org/page/rc24-armed-forces-and-society](https://ipsa.org/page/rc24-armed-forces-and-society).

Additionally, the call for papers and panels, organized through RC24 for presentation at the next IPSA World Congress, has been finalized. The Congress theme, *Resisting Autocratization in Polarized Societies*, appears tailor-made for RC24's central themes. It will be held in Seoul (South Korea), from 12-16 July 2025.

RC24 invites paper proposals for its closed panels. Papers exploring a range of topics within the scope of national and

international security, specifically on issues related to armed forces and society, are welcomed. Papers that review and analyze the current state of the literature are strongly encouraged. Also welcome are new empirical and/or theoretical studies analyzing significant issues of civil-military relations, national and international security, or similar research. RC24 members and non-members are encouraged to submit paper proposals. Participants in RC24 panels are granted membership in RC24, but must become members of IPSA.

The deadline for RC24 to submit closed panels is 5 November 2024. To ensure timely decision-making, please submit your paper proposal (abstract up to 350 words) to the RC Chair, Marybeth Ulrich, by 15 October 2024 at [marybeth.ulrich@usnwc.edu](mailto:marybeth.ulrich@usnwc.edu). The RC24 organizing committee will create the RC's closed-panel topics based on the submitted paper proposals. You will receive an invitation to submit your paper proposal to a specific RC24 closed panel between 15 and 30 October. At that time, you will need to go to the World Congress website to attach your paper to the designated panel. Please consult the IPSA website for further information concerning the 2025 World Congress, and encourage your colleagues to participate in what promises to be an outstanding set of RC24 panels in Seoul.

In the meantime, RC24 will offer two panels at the IPSA IPSA 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference on *Democratization and Autocratization*, which will be held in Lisbon (Portugal) from 11-13 September 2024. We look forward to seeing our IPSA colleagues in Lisbon and Seoul.

## RC26 HUMAN RIGHTS - TWO CALLS FOR PAPERS



Faculty  
of Political Science  
and Journalism

### RC26 Midterm Conference 2024 "Evolution of the Position and Role of Human Rights in Political Systems"

Conference participants are expected to assess the position and role of human rights in contemporary political systems. The conference will feature four panels under the following themes: "The Position of Human Rights in Global and Regional Political Systems"; "The Role of Human Rights in

National Political Systems. A Cross-Continental Perspective"; "Human Rights in Concepts of De-Globalisation and Re-Globalisation"; and "The Next Generations of Human Rights - Attempts at Diagnosis and Prediction."

This conference will be hosted in hybrid format by Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Campus in Słubice (Poland) in mid-October 2024. Abstracts (up to 400 words) and other queries should be sent to [jedrzej.skrzypczak@gmail.com](mailto:jedrzej.skrzypczak@gmail.com) and [oscar@der-pu.uc3m.es](mailto:oscar@der-pu.uc3m.es). The submission deadline for abstracts is 25 September 2024. Confirmation of abstract acceptance will be provided by the end of September 2024. Further details and information are available at [rc26.ipsa.org](https://rc26.ipsa.org).

### **Beyond Europe Conference – RC26 Call for Papers *Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights***

The Beyond Europe Conference, held annually in December at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań (Poland), will feature panels organized by RC26. The next edition of this regular international academic conference will be on artificial intelligence systems from a political science perspective. Under the auspices of RC26, participants will strive to identify the opportunities, threats, and challenges to human rights as they relate to the development of artificial intelligence systems.

The conference will be held in hybrid format. Abstracts (up to 400 words) and other queries should be sent to [jedrzej.skrzypczak@gmail.com](mailto:jedrzej.skrzypczak@gmail.com) and [oscar@der-pu.uc3m.es](mailto:oscar@der-pu.uc3m.es). The submission deadline for abstracts is 25 October 2024. Confirmation of abstract acceptance will be provided by the end of October 2024.

Further details are available at [rc26.ipsa.org](http://rc26.ipsa.org).

## **RC30 COMPARATIVE PUBLIC POLICY**

These are exciting times for anyone interested in the comparative study of public policy. Aside from the array of substantive policy issues calling for incisive analysis, the growing ease of access to relevant information is opening new opportunities for deploying traditional and creative research methods in our field.

As we look ahead to the IPSA World Congress in Seoul (South Korea), RC30 encourages all its members to propose panels and papers. This is a terrific opportunity to explore emerging and long-standing issues in public policy, recognizing the challenges of the present age. It is interesting to reflect on how different countries are responding to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, the diverse approaches being taken to harnessing AI and Information Technology to advance governance, and how enhancements in citizen voice and democracy are being enabled through co-design processes.

The objectives of RC30 are to encourage theoretically-informed comparative studies of policies and policy processes with the explicit aim of testing and refining existing models and frameworks and, where possible, developing new additions to the policy studies literature. Traditionally, our research has focused on four areas of work: (1) The explanation of policy evolution over time; (2) The examination of existing general theories, models and frameworks of policy processes and outcomes from a comparative perspective; (3) The comparative examination of more specific models and frameworks dealing, for example, with the role(s) of key actors, discourses and structures in the policy process or the operation of specific stages or phases of policy-making activities; and (4) The methodological, epistemological and other conceptual aspects pertaining to investigations and theorization of numbers 1-3 above.

RC Officers since July 2023:

- Chair: Prof. Michael Mintrom (Australia);
- Co-Chairs: Dr. Araz Taeihagh (Singapore) and Prof. Eva Heidbreder (Germany);
- Committee Members: Prof. Linda Botterill (Australia), Prof. Gillberto Capano (Italy), Prof. Claire Dunlop (UK), Prof. Iris Geva-May (USA), Prof. Brian Head (Australia), Prof. Michael Howlett (Canada), Prof. Christoph Knill (Germany), Prof. Raul Perez Lejano (USA), Prof. M. Ramesh (Singapore), Prof. Christine Rothmayr-Allison (Canada), Prof. Kent Weaver (USA), and Prof. Xiaoming Wu (China).

We are especially indebted to Prof. Michael Howlett for his energetic dissemination of information for RC30.

As you plan your research projects and conference attendance activities for the next 12 to 18 months, and give consideration to attending the IPSA World Congress in Seoul in July 2025, please keep in mind the following regional events:

- International Political Science Association 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference, 11-13 September 2024, Lisbon (Portugal);
- Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, Fall Conference, 21-23 November 2024, National Harbor, Maryland (USA);
- The 5<sup>th</sup> India Public Policy Network Conference, 6-8 December 2024, Bombay (India);
- International Public Policy Association Conference, 2-4 July 2025, Chiang Mai, (Thailand);
- The Asia Pacific Public Policy Network conference in 2025.

## RC42 SECURITY, INTEGRATION AND UNIFICATION - EVENT SUMMARY AND PUBLICATIONS



On 18 April 2024, RC42 on Security, Integration and Unification held a hybrid event entitled “The Korean Peninsula and the European Union - Bilateral Relations in the Era of Geopolitics and Geoeconomics” as part of the Jean Monnet Seminar Series presented at the LUISS University Rome, with support from the European Parliament’s Former Members Association.

On the occasion of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of formal relations between the EU and South Korea and the historic establishment of Italy-Korea bilateral ties in 1884, this hybrid event brought together academics from RC42, universities in Italy and former and current policy-makers and diplomats, serving as a platform to analyze EU ties with the Korean peninsula in the era of global power competition.

On behalf of the host institution, LUISS University Rome, Prof. Thomas Christiansen got things started, while Jong-ho Choi, Minister and Consul-General of the Republic of Korea in Italy, gave welcome remarks on forging closer relations between Korea and Italy. Glyn Ford, former member of the European

Parliament and one of the founders of the EP’s Delegation for the Korean Peninsula, delivered a keynote speech on the current state of play in North East Asia following Kim Jong Un’s 2024 New Year’s Address, during which the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK)’s leader rejected any further interest in reunification with the South, advocating instead for stronger ties with Moscow.

The Q&A with Mr. Ford was moderated by Dr. Tereza Novotna, Chair of RC42, who then joined a roundtable discussion with Prof. Marcell Burdelski from Vistula University Warsaw and Asia Pacific Society Poland, a long-term member of RC42. Joining the debate were Prof. John Delury from Yonsei University and fellow at the American Academy in Rome, and Prof. Matteo Dian from the University of Bologna. The discussion was chaired by Dr. Youngah Guahk from LUISS University Rome.

Aside from a fruitful academic exchange on EU-Korea(s) relations, the event and the ensuing informal discussions served as an opportunity for RC42 members and management to view options on how to participate in the 2025 IPSA World Congress in Seoul. RC42 will organize a series of panels, including those focused on EU-North East Asia and EU-Korea(s) relations. If you are interested in these topics, please send us your proposals in due course.

In addition, several participants in the event and RC42 members published their contributions in a special issue on EU-Korea relations in the *Asia Europe Journal* (Vol. 21, Issue 4, December 2023, [link.springer.com/journal/10308/volumes-and-issues/21-4](https://link.springer.com/journal/10308/volumes-and-issues/21-4)). An article on “Emotions and Sanctions in EU-China and EU-North Korea Policies” by RC42 Chair, Dr. Tereza Novotna, is forthcoming in the *Journal of European Integration*.

## RC48 ADMINISTRATIVE CULTURE - KEY INSIGHTS FROM BUENOS AIRES TO LISBON

From IPSA’s World Congress in 2023 to its 75th Anniversary Conference 2024 in Lisbon, RC48 is present again, this time with a new Board. The newly elected Board is made up of scholars, policy professionals, and political scientists from all over the world, from India to Trinidad and Tobago, Russia and the Netherlands. With this diversity of perspectives, the new Board is proud to continue the work of generating key insights into administrative culture:

- Chair: Dr. Ashok Basu (India);
- Vice-Chairs: Dr. Saraswathi Unni (India) and Ms. Kinga Feenstra (Netherlands);
- Secretary: Dr. Jayanta Sarmah (India);
- Board Members: Dr. Alexander Sokolov (Russia), Dr. Shane Mohammed (Trinidad and Tobago) and Dr. A. Ranjith Kumar (India).



Since its inception in 1999, RC48 has been a vibrant research committee. From Prof. R.D. Sharma to Prof. Rosamund Thomas and Prof. Jeremy Lewis, RC48 has an interesting history. The Chair of the new Board hopes that RC48 will uphold the high benchmarks of previous Boards. Dr. Basu would appreciate and encourage active participation from all members of RC48.

### Transformation – Democratization – Autocratization

The initial efforts deployed by the newly elected Board are manifest in the presentation of two closed panels at the upcoming conference in Lisbon. The first concerns digital transformation, AI governance, transformational leadership, social rating systems and Big Data, digital literacy, e-districts, and it seeks to underscore the concerns that must be addressed to maximize the positive impact of digital transformation as it relates to respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Fewer than 30 years after Fukuyama and others declared liberal democracy's eternal dominance, a third wave of autocratization has unfurled across the world. The second panel concerns the third wave of autocratization and its impact on democracy, with discussions on democratic backsliding and democratic degeneration.

### Insights from Last Year's World Congress

During the 2023 World Congress in Buenos Aires, RC48 had panelists from Ecuador, Russia, France and South Africa in the panel on "Administrative Transformation Reform in Developing Societies," which covered a range of issues from educational reform to digital ecosystems, whistleblowing culture, and gender quotas. The panel on "Administrative Reforms & Administrative Culture in Developing Countries" had panellists from Brazil, Japan, Argentina and Peru present their findings on labour rights, the rise of an efficient bureaucracy, gender parity and inclusive participation. The panels stood out both in terms of the diversity of nationalities and the range of issues covered.

RC48 looks forward to such diversity and a variety of scholarly viewpoints in the two RC48 panels presented at the IPSA 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference in Lisbon.

### Open call for new members

If you are interested in becoming a member of RC48, please send an email to RC48 Chair, Dr. Ashok Basu, at [drarbasu@gmail.com](mailto:drarbasu@gmail.com), making sure to include in CC Vice-Chairs, Dr. Saraswathi Unni ([saraunni228@gmail.com](mailto:saraunni228@gmail.com)) and MSc. Kinga Feenstra ([kingafeenstra@gmail.com](mailto:kingafeenstra@gmail.com)).

## RC52 CLIMATE SECURITY AND PLANETARY POLITICS

RC52 board members helped organize a major regional conference as part of the Pacific Ocean and Climate Crisis Assessment (POCCA) project. The conference was presented at the University of Canterbury, Ōtautahi Christchurch, Aotearoa (New Zealand) on 8-10 May 2024. The conference saw more than 60 Pacific experts from the Pacific region gather to reflect upon the nexus between

Indigenous knowledge and the climate crisis in the Pacific region. The event on the theme of *Re-imagining Climate Crisis Resilience and Indigenous Knowledge* was organized by the University of Canterbury (UC) and the University of the South Pacific (USP), with support from the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT).

## RC53 INDIGENOUS POLITICS - SIGN UP TO RC53 MAILING LIST

RC53 Indigenous Politics is the newest IPSA Research Committee. RC53's goals are to facilitate the study of Indigenous politics in political science and provide a base from which to expand Indigenous worldviews and philosophies as alternative venues within modern political science.

RC53 is also seeking to create a permanent hub for communication, collaboration, and deliberation for a sustainable international community of scholars of Indigenous politics. Its website was recently launched at [rc53.ipasa.org/](http://rc53.ipasa.org/).

RC53's initial actions were to create a listserv, but a newsletter was also launched. To sign up for either/both please go to [tinyurl.com/IPSArc53](http://tinyurl.com/IPSArc53).

In May 2024, RC53 members attended a colloquium led by RC14 Politics and Ethnicity in Moldova. RC53 is also organizing panel proposals for the IPSA World Congress and other international events. Please sign up to the mailing list to keep up to date with the emerging research committee.



## CALL FOR IPSA AWARDS FOR 2024-2025

### THE CALL FOR IPSA AWARDS IS NOW OPEN!

Most awards will be presented at the 2025 IPSA World Congress in Seoul (South Korea) from 12-16 July 2025.

For more information: [ipsa.org/resources/ipsa-awards](https://ipsa.org/resources/ipsa-awards)



#### **The Karl Deutsch Award**

The award honors a prominent scholar engaged in the cross disciplinary research Karl Deutsch mastered, with a particular focus on recognizing outstanding scholarship in global politics. To receive the monetary prize, the award recipient must attend the upcoming 2025 IPSA World Congress and give the Karl Deutsch lecture. Karl Deutsch lectures are published in the *International Political Science Review*.

**Prize: \$1,000 USD, economy airfare and registration fee**

**Nomination deadline:** 1 November 2024

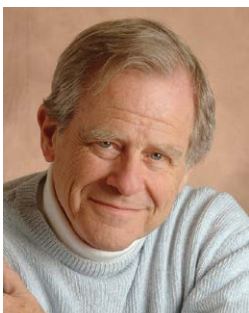


#### **Prize of the Foundation Mattei Dogan awarded by the International Political Science Association for High Achievement in Political Science**

The prize is awarded to a scholar of high international reputation. It recognizes their contribution to the advancement of political science, with a particular focus on outstanding scholarship in the comparative studies of political elites. To receive the monetary prize, the award recipient must attend the IPSA World Congress and give a lecture.

**Prize: \$3,000 USD, travel expenses up to \$2,000 USD and registration fee**

**Nomination deadline:** 1 November 2024



#### **2025 APSA-IPSA Theodore J. Lowi First Book Award**

The award recognizes a first-time author in political science who exemplifies the qualities of broad ambition, great originality, and intellectual daring, and shows promise in having a major impact on the overall discipline, regardless of method, specific focus of inquiry, or approach to their subject matter. To be eligible for this award cycle, the book must have been published in the previous year (i.e. books for the 2025 award must have been published in 2024). It must be the author's first published book as a single author.

**Prize: \$750 USD**

**Nomination deadline:** 15 December 2024



### [The IPSA Guillermo O'Donnell Award for Latin American Scholars](#)

The award is meant to reward a Latin American scholar living in the region who is working on pioneering and innovative political science research. To receive the monetary prize, the award recipient must attend the upcoming IPSA World Congress and give a lecture. The award was launched at the 2023 World Congress in Buenos Aires.

**Prize: \$3,000 USD**

**Application deadline: 1 March 2025**

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### [Global South Award](#)

Established to recognize the work of a scholar from the global south whose scholarly contribution is focused on relevant countries or regions and themes. To receive the monetary award, the recipient must attend the upcoming 2025 IPSA World Congress and give a lecture.

**Prize: \$1,000 USD**

**Application deadline: 1 March 2025**

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### [Stein Rokkan Travel Grant Award](#)

The grant facilitates the attendance of graduate students at the IPSA World Congress by covering their basic travel and accommodations costs.

**Prize: \$1,000 USD**

**Application deadline: 1 March 2025**

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### [Wilma Rule Award](#)

The award encourages research in gender and politics. It will be awarded to the author of the best paper presented at the IPSA World Congress on this topic. Subject matter should include issues relating to women's participation and representation in politics and society, especially the identification of entry barriers to decision-making arenas. To be nominated, the accepted full paper needs to be uploaded on the Congress website before 20 June 2025.

**Prize: \$1,000 USD**

**Nomination deadline: 20 June 2025**

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### [Francesco Kjellberg Award](#)

The award encourages young scholars to write and present papers at the IPSA World Congress. The recipient will receive a two-year IPSA membership and \$1,000 USD to cover travel costs to the 2027 IPSA World Congress. To receive the monetary prize, the award recipient must attend the 2027 World Congress in person.

**Prize: \$1,000 USD and a complimentary two-year IPSA membership**

**Nomination deadline: 30 September 2025**





IPSA looks forward to seeing you in Seoul, South Korea, for the  
28th World Congress of Political Science  
from 12-16 July 2025.

Congress Theme  
*Resisting Autocratization in Polarized Societies*

## CALL FOR PROPOSALS 2024

	START	END
<b>Open Panels</b>	10 July 2024	28 August 2024
<b>Closed Panels</b>	10 July 2024	5 November 2024
<b>Papers</b>	10 September 2024	5 November 2024

For more information, please scan the QR code  
or visit our website: [wc2025.ipsa.org](http://wc2025.ipsa.org)

