SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN A CHANGING INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM
Dear PhD Students, Colleagues, and Friends,

It is our great pleasure to welcome you to Italy for the 7th Standing Group of International Relations Conference (SGRI 2014), which is organized for the third time in Trento by the Bruno Kessler Foundation – Research Center on International Politics and Conflict Resolution (FBK-CERPIC). The SGRI 2013 conference will be held at FBK (Humanistic Hub), located at Via Santa Croce 77, from the 27th to the 28th of June, 2014.

The SGRI was created in 2004, following a 2003 proposal by SISP, aimed at creating thematic groups inside the Association to provide a means of collaboration between scholars specializing in the same research area. Since its foundation, SGRI has played a key role in fostering scientific research on international politics issues in Italy.

The annual SGRI Conference represents a unique opportunity for scholars seeking to build research networks and to exchange views on their own research projects. SGRI 2014 brings together researchers, professors, and international scholars working in the field of International Politics, to provide useful feedback on research presented by academics and PhD students. This year’s topic will be: «Security and Cooperation in a Changing International System». The selected papers are organized into 5 Panels of 4 to 6 papers grouped around the following topics: International Political Economy, East Asia Politics, the World in 2035, Civil Wars and Italian Defense Politics. As is evident in the following Program, this year’s conference minimizes simultaneity between the different panels, in order to encourage members’ participation in all sessions. The conference will also feature five plenary sessions (three plenary lectures and two book presentations).

Conference attendees will have a beautiful and pleasant place for networking, interacting, and engaging in discussions with peers from around the world. In addition to the variety of panels that will be featured at this year’s conference, there will be ample time for the discussion of research activities with other attendees during social sessions (lunches, dinners and coffee breaks). We would like to thank all the authors for their contributions, to acknowledge the chairs and discussants for their highly competent work in timely reviewing all the submitted papers and ensuring a high technical quality standard, and to express our warmest thanks to the Organizing Committee for the fantastic job they have done to make this event so successful. We would also like to give a special thank you to Bruno Kessler Foundation for its generous financial contribution.

We look forward to meeting each of you at SGRI 2014.

Yours Sincerely,

Fulvio Attinà and Vittorio Emanuele Parsi
Conference Reception at MUSE
Corso del Lavoro e della Scienza 3
Thursday, 25th June, 2014
18.00 - 21.00

Meeting Point Social Dinner
Piazza Dante lato Via Alfieri
Thursday, 25th June, 2014
18.00 - 21.00

Conference Venue
FBK - Humanities Hub
Via S. Croce 77

Train Station

Piazza Duomo

Meeting Point Social Dinner
Piazza Dante lato Via Alfieri
Thursday, 25th June, 2014
18.00 - 21.00

Train Station

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Train Station

Piazza Duomo
SGRI 2014 will take place at **Fondazione Bruno Kessler - Humanities Hub.**

**By foot**

It takes less than 15 minutes to walk from the train station. Ask for via Santa Croce. Or ask for Centro Santa Chiara, a well known structure hosting an auditorium for cultural events.

**By car**

You can’t park at our offices without special permission. Consider parking in the underground car park at Piazza Fiera. From the motorway, exit at TRENTO SUD or TRENTO NORD and head toward the center.

**By bus**

Trento has a very good transport system, with 17 city routes. All routes pass close to the train station, leaving every 15 to 30 minutes from about 5 a.m. to about 10 p.m. There are lots of buses that go to our head offices (President’s office, Religious Sciences, ItaloGermanic Studies, Cerpic and FBK’s humanities libraries). The most frequent are the 3 and 8, but any bus that stops at Piazza Fiera works. When you get off, walk in the opposite direction of the old city wall. All routes pass close to the train station, leaving every 15 to 30 minutes from about 5 a.m. to about 10 p.m.
# Program at a Glance

## Thursday, 26th June

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<td>MUSE C.so del Lavoro e della Scienza 3</td>
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<td>19.30 - 21.00</td>
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## Friday, 27th June

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<td>Panel 4 - SOLFAIL</td>
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<td>11.00 - 11.30</td>
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<td>14.15 - 15.30</td>
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<td>Panel 4 - SOLFAIL</td>
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<td>Aula Grande</td>
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<td>15.30 - 16.00</td>
<td>Hall FBK</td>
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<td>16.00 - 17.00</td>
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<td>Castel Toblino</td>
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<td>Panel 1 - IPE</td>
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<td>Aula ISR</td>
<td>Panel 3 - PREDICT</td>
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Opening and Welcome

Friday, 27th June, 2014
Aula Grande

9.00

Opening and Welcome
Filippo Andreatta, Director of FBK-CERPIC
Fulvio Attinà, Chair of the Standing Group - University of Catania
Vittorio Emanuele Parsi, Chair of the Standing Group - Catholic University, Milan

SOLFAIL | Solutions and Failures in Identity-based Conflicts: the Case for Bargaining

Friday, 27th June, 2014
Aula Piccola

9.30

Solution of an Identity-based Conflict: the case of South Tyrol
Emanuele Castelli, FBK-CERPIC

Does liberalization make peace? Political opening and the Karen insurgency in Myanmar
Matteo Dian, Ca’ Foscari University, Venice

Seeking neo-patrimonial hegemony: Saudi power politics after the Arab spring. Evidence from Lebanon and Egypt
Marina Calcutti, University of Oxford

Chair John Tyson Chatagnier, FBK-CERPIC
Discussant Marco Clementi, University of Pavia
STRATGROUP | The winter of our consent? Italian foreign and defense policy and the contemporary security challenges
Friday, 27th June, 2014
Aula Grande

9.30  
Normative power at work. Assessing EU crisis management operations
*Eugenio Cusumano*, Baltic Defense College  
*Francesco Giumelli*, University of Groningen  

Commercialization of security in Italy
*Stefano Ruzza*, University of Turin

The Italian Defence Policy after the Cold War. Europeanisation, American Influence, or Strategic Adjustment?
*Andrea Locatelli*, Catholic University, Milan

Chair *Fabrizio Coticchia*, Scuola Sup. Sant’Anna  
Discussant *Francesco N. Moro*, University of Milan-Bicocca and FBK-CERPIC

The Primacy of Ancient History
Friday, 27th June, 2014
Aula Grande

11.30  
Speaker
*Jakub Grygiel*, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, USA
China’s extraordinary economic growth and military build-up are transforming the Asia Pacific region. Will China overthrow the existing order or become a part of it? What are the implications for regional and global security? Will China’s rise underpin a more prosperous and stable East Asia and nascent regionalism, or usher in greater uncertainty, contentious territorial disputes with its neighbours, and big power competition and conflict? Will Beijing become a responsible power socialized to international norms and institutions? Or will it seek to unilaterally restore a Sino-centric system in East Asia?

Author Antonio Fiori, University of Bologna
Discussant Jakub Grygiel, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, USA

14.15 The European Parliament’s Response to the Crimean Crisis
Donatella Viola, University of Calabria

Negotiating with Spoilers? Bargaining in the Ongoing Conflict in Mali
Lorenzo Zambernardi, University of Bologna

Chair John Tyson Chatagnier, FBK-CERPIC
Discussant Marco Clementi, University of Pavia
STRATGROUP | The winter of our consent? Italian foreign and defense policy and the contemporary security challenges
Friday, 27th June, 2014
Aula Grande

14.15  A two-level game? The determinants of the Italian military intervention in Libya: strategic culture, international norms and domestic dynamics
Michela Ceccorulli, Scuola Sup. Sant’Anna and University of Bologna at Forlì
Fabrizio Coticchia, Scuola Sup. Sant’Anna

The Strategy of a Middle-Power in the Post-Bipolar World
Marco Valigi, Università Roma Tre

Transitions in European Security Structures and Doctrine. Towards the Adoption of Cultural Awareness Training for European Battle Group Soldiers
Blaise Nkfunkoh Ndamnsah, University of Ljubljana

Chair Francesco N. Moro, University of Milan-Bicocca and FBK-CERPIC
Discussant Andrea Locatelli, Catholic University, Milan

Soldiers, Civilians, and Multilateral Humanitarian Intervention
Friday, 27th June, 2014
Aula Grande

16.00  Speaker
Stefano Recchia, Cambridge University, UK
PANEL 1

IPE | The political economy of systemic shocks and beyond: where are we?
Saturday, 28th June, 2014
Aula Piccola

9.00

Trading with the East: Import-Dependent Firms and EU’s Preferential Trade Agreements with Asian Partners
Arlo Poletti, Luiss Guido Carli, Rome and FBK-CERPIC
Jappe Eckhardt, University of Bern

Wealth, Power and Crisis in the Middle East and North Africa: Patterns of economic development from 9/11 to the Arab revolts
Massimiliano Trentin, University of Bologna

Chair Eugenia Baroncelli, University of Bologna

PANEL 2

ASIA | Getting Asia right. Theorizing International Relations of East Asia
Saturday, 28th June, 2014
Aula Grande

9.00

Regional Integration in East Asia. Towards an ‘informal connectivity model’
Silvia Menegazzi, Luiss Guido Carli, Rome

Tokyo Turns West? Japan’s “Pivot” to Southeast Asia
Antonio Fiori, University of Bologna
Andrea Passeri, University of Cagliari

Chairs Antonio Fiori, University of Bologna
Matteo Dian, University Ca’ Foscarì, Venice
Discussant Giampiero Giacomello, University of Bologna
PREDICT | The World in 2035: Exploring Demographic Trends, their Determinants and their Implications

Saturday, 28th June, 2014
Aula ISR

9.00 Demographic trends 2035: mainstream and original projections
Michela Ceccorulli, Scuola Superiore Sant’Anna and University of Bologna at Forlì

Feeling the Heat? Climate Change and the Environment by 2035
Enrico Fassi, Catholic University, Milan

Chair Sonia Lucarelli, University of Bologna
Discussant John Tyson Chatagnier, FBK-CERPIC

IPE | The political economy of systemic shocks and beyond: where are we?

Saturday, 28th June, 2014
Aula Piccola

11.30 Alliances, Entrapment and Financial Power. The Political Determinants of Monetary Followership in a dollar-dominated Monetary System
Nicolò Raico, University of Milan

Chair Eugenia Baroncelli, University of Bologna
PANEL 2

ASIA | Getting Asia right.
Theorizing International Relations of East Asia

Saturday, 28th June, 2014
Aula Grande

11.30

Does China have a Structural Power? Rethinking the Chinese power and its consequences for the international order
Matteo Dian, Ca’ Foscari University Venice

Japan and China disputing territories in the East China Sea-Do the Realists Have a Point?
Axel Berfkosky, University of Pavia

Chairs Antonio Fiori, University of Bologna
Matteo Dian, University Ca’ Foscari, Venice
Discussant Giampiero Giacomello, University of Bologna

PANEL 3

PREDICT | The World in 2035: Exploring Demographic Trends, their Determinants and their Implications

Saturday, 28th June, 2014
Aula ISR

11.30

Diffusion or concentration? The geography of technological innovation
Francesco N. Moro, University of Milan-Bicocca and FBK-CERPIC

Shifting East: Changes in Global Economy by 2035
Veronica Lenzi, MEDREG

Chair Sonia Lucarelli, University of Bologna
Discussant Stefano Costalli, Catholic University, Milan
Meeting of all current SGRI members to discuss organizational and administrative aspects of the organization. In order to further the group’s research goals, members will have an opportunity to share plans for future research and project outlines with others, and to receive feedback on preliminary ideas.
The International Relations-Area Studies Divide: The Middle East and Beyond

Saturday, 28th June, 2014
Aula Grande

15.00
Speaker
Louise Fawcett, University of Oxford, UK

Final Remarks

Saturday, 27th June, 2014
Aula Grande

16.00
Filippo Andreatta, Director of FBK-CERPIC
Fulvio Attinà, Chair of the Standing Group - University of Catania
Vittorio Emanuele Parsi, Chair of the Standing Group - University Cattolica
Jakub Grygiel is the George H. W. Bush Senior Associate Professor of International Relations at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, and a Senior Fellow at both the Center for European Policy Analysis and the Foreign Policy Research Institute. His research focuses on international security. He is the author of a monograph on great powers and geopolitics, and has published several articles and opinion pieces in outlets such as Security Studies, the Journal of Strategic Studies, Orbis, and the Wall Street Journal.

The Primacy of Ancient History
Ancient history, or to be more precise, pre-modern history has certain aspects – such as the multiplicity of strategic actors, the length of conflicts, or less developed diplomatic relations – that have gone into remission over the past three centuries. These features arose out of a set of underlying conditions such as the wide availability of military technology and the existence of ungoverned spaces. Some of these conditions may be coming back, and with them we may witness a return to international relations more similar to those of pre-modern times.
Stefano Recchia is a University Lecturer in International Relations in the POLIS Department, Cambridge University. He holds a PhD in political science from Columbia University (awarded with distinction) and a Master’s degree in international relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science. Before joining the University of Cambridge, he was a postdoctoral fellow at the European University Institute (EUI). He has also been a research fellow in foreign policy at the Brookings Institution and a Fulbright Fellow at Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government.

**Soldiers, Civilians, and Multilateral Humanitarian Intervention**

The approval of international organizations (IOs) like the United Nations or NATO appears to have become a necessary condition for U.S. humanitarian military intervention. Conventional explanations emphasizing the pull of international legitimacy norms cannot fully account for this, given that U.S. policymakers vary considerably in their attitude toward multilateralism. I argue that America’s military leaders, who are consistently skeptical about humanitarian intervention, play a central role in making IO approval necessary. There is evidence that when the generals express strong reservations about a humanitarian intervention, they can effectively veto the use of American force. In such circumstances, even the most heavyweight “humanitarian hawks” among the civilian leadership, who may at first have been inclined to bypass relevant IOs to maximize U.S. freedom of action, are likely to recognize the need for IO approval—if only as a means of mollifying the generals by reassuring them about the prospect of multilateral burden sharing. In short, I hypothesize that securing IO approval is essential to overcome the generals’ veto. Process tracing of U.S. military intervention decision making on Haiti (1994) and Kosovo (1999) illustrates the argument and probes its plausibility. This presentation is based on an article forthcoming in the journal *Security Studies*, as well as on Dr. Recchia’s forthcoming book, *Limited Liability Intervention: U.S. Civil-Military Relations and the Multilateral Use of Force* (Cornell UP, 2015).
Pascal Vennesson

Saturday, 28th June, 2014
Aula Grande
12.30 - 13.00

Pascal Vennesson is Professor at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University and Associate Fellow at the European Union Centre in Singapore. He previously held posts at Stanford University, Ohio State University, Harvard University and at the European University Institute. He also served in the French Ministry of Defence. He is the author, co-author and editor of five books and several refereed articles published in scientific journals. He is finishing a book entitled War in the Global Village: Transnational Challenges and the Struggle for Freedom of Action.

Strategic Thought and International Relations Theory

Strategic thought, understood as the leading ideas of military and civilian strategists about the threat and uses of force to fulfill the ends of policy, has become increasingly relegated to the margins of International Relations (IR) theorizing. Moreover, since the beginning of the 1990s, “new security” critics have put into question the contribution of strategic thought to the study of international security and, more generally, of IR.

In contrast, the goal of this paper is to demonstrate that strategic thought can help to reinvigorate and improve IR theorizing, quite apart from its ongoing contribution to the study of international security.

I make two central arguments. First, the “new security” critique of strategic thought is wrong and its underlying vision of strategy unwarranted. By conflating strategic thought with realism and rational choice theory, the critics misunderstand and misrepresent its core characteristics and logics, missing its distinctive theoretical and empirical contribution.

Second, I argue that strategic thought makes a central and distinctive contribution to the exploration of parallels and overlaps between realism and constructivism, commonly perceived as separated by sacrosanct boundaries.

Putting strategic thought to the task, I push realist constructivism further in three ways: at the broadest level by showing that it is by combining realism and constructivism that we can fully grasp the specificity of strategic thought and rebut the “new security” reductionism; by arguing that strategic thought provides a set of key insights to theorize agency; and at a more specific level by explaining how strategic thought helps realists argue consistently that anarchy is amenable to transformation by agents and constructivists that power politics cannot be transcended in world politics.
Louise Fawcett is Associate Professor of Politics at the Department of Politics and International Relations (University of Oxford). She previously held posts at Universidad del Norte, Colombia (1987-89) and at the Oxford University, Exeter College (1991-1995). Among her most recent publications are “The International Relations of the Middle East” (OUP 3rd edn 2013) and “Iran and the Cold War” (CUP 2009).

The International Relations-Area Studies Divide: The Middle East and Beyond

There has long been an uneasy relationship between International Relations and Area Studies. International Relations scholars delight in theorising and modelling state behaviour; Area Studies scholars delight in detail and reject political science formulas as restrictive and artificial. Both adopt rather stand-offish positions to each other.

I seek to argue that this divide is both unhealthy and unnecessary: there are many fertile fields to explore in the intersections of the two disciplines as recent scholarship has shown. Drawing on the renaissance in efforts to integrate International Relations and Area Studies, I draw on my work on the International Relations of the Middle East and the Developing World generally - for example in the areas of security and regional cooperation - to demonstrate that not only is the relationship a highly productive one, but a continuing source of high quality collaboration.
Welcome Reception at MUSE

Thursday, 25th June, 2014
18.00 - 21.00

The Renzo Piano-designed project puts Trento on the international map. The museum sits at the heart of a new urban park, residential and entertainment zone that will reshape the city. The project also reconnects the city with its mountainous landscape. Shifting views of Monte Bondone will tempt visitors to explore the Dolomite peaks.

The Science Museum is deeply rooted in the Dolomites, presenting glaciers and extreme Alpine experiences as part of its remit. With its jagged, futuristic forms, even the design of the building seems like a tribute to the surrounding mountains. But MUSE aspires to be much more than a museum. Expect a major visitor attraction, a multimedia experience and a beacon of scientific excellence. As a bold research centre, MUSE also harbours lofty planetary ambitions, exploring everything from the birth of the solar system to Alpine eco-systems, sustainability and global warming. Its more concrete aim is to reposition Trento as a dynamic cultural and scientific centre on the world stage.

A guided tour will proceed the welcome reception.

MUSE
Corso del Lavoro e della Scienza 3
38123 Trento
Social Dinner at Castel Toblino

Friday, 26th June, 2014
18.30 - 23.30

The fame of this castle is due to its fantastic location and the beautiful landscape it is set in, as well as to the many dark legends that have stemmed from those walls and that park. The rocky ness that up to a few centuries ago was an island - when the level of the water was 2 m higher - 2000 years ago was the "home" of fairies to which a small temple was dedicated in the 3rd century A.D.. This amazing fact is "certified" by a stone plaque set in the wall of the castle's portico which the archeologist Paolo Orsi states is "one of a kind in Roman epigraphy". Soon enough, however, its magic/religious function gave way to its strategic military use and the temple was replaced with a severe fort over which the local squires fought at length. The castle we can admire and visit today is actually fruit of the refurbishment commissioned by Bernardo Clesio in the 16th century. Thus the manor was transformed into a residence much acclaimed by the Prince-Bishops of Trento and especially by the Madruzzos. Indeed, one of the grimmest legends is linked to Carlo Emanuele Madruzzo, the dynasty's last prince-bishop (of a line of four who governed the diocese for 120 years): it says that the bishop had his niece Filiberta and his brother Vittorio poisoned, and that the bishop's lover, allegedly a woman called Claudia Particella, gave him various children. It seems that God's wrath for such sins soon hit the Bishop without fail: one night, Claudia and her brother drowned miserably as they were crossing the lake towards the castle in their boat. In the long nights under a full moon, the restless spirits of the two shipwrecks still haunt the waters of this small lake.

There will be buses from and to Trento
They depart from Piazza Dante, which is 10 minutes walking distance from the conference venue.

18.30 buses pick up delegates from Piazza Dante (side Via Alfieri) to Castel Toblino
23.30 buses pick up delegates from Castel Toblino to Piazza Dante (side Via Alfieri)

Castel Toblino
Via Caffaro, 1
38072 Sarche Trento
**Fondazione Bruno Kessler**

Over 350 researchers (220 of which include students working on their theses, PhD students, and visiting professors); 8 research centers; 7 laboratories, including the MT-LAB, which has been outfitted for the design and production of silicon devices; 30 combined spin-offs and start-ups; and a library specialized in historical and philosophical-theological sciences with over 250,000 volumes.

These numbers represent the Fondazione Bruno Kessler (FBK), which conducts research activities in the fields of Information, Materials and Microsystems Technologies, Theoretical Physics, Historical Italian-German Studies, Religious Sciences and International Politics. Additionally, through its network, FBK deals with research in the communications and public policies sector.

**Research Center on International Politics and Conflict Resolution**

The Research Center on International Politics and Conflict Resolution was established in February 2012 as a new research center within the Bruno Kessler Foundation. Globalization has increased the importance of the study of international politics and conflict resolution as well as the need to investigate phenomena in their international dimension.

CERPIC’s activities can be divided in two main areas:

**Research:** with the help of its national and international partners, the Center seeks to become a pivot point for institutions, both in Italy and around the world, that deal with the topics of war and peace, fostering the creation of academic networks and the sharing of ideas and projects.

**Education:** CERPIC strives to promote public debate on international issues at both the local and national levels by organizing events and meetings and by providing expert opinion that can serve as opportunities to deepen the knowledge of interested individuals and to diffuse information to the public at large.