

Conference program

Conference of the Research Section „Comparative Politics“ of the German Political Science Association
(Deutsche Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft – DVPW)

"Governance of Big Transformations"

**21.-23. March 2019 at the Hochschule für Politik (HFP) TUM School of Governance,
Technical University of Munich**

In cooperation with: Standing Group “Demokratieforschung”, Standing Group “Vergleichende Diktatur- und Extremismusforschung”, Thematic Network “Energietransformation”, Thematic Network “Internet and Politics”.

Local Organizers: Stefan Wurster & Miranda Schreurs (Technical University Munich)

The main objective of this conference is to examine the emergence, development, implications and political consequences of big transformative processes. In many regards we live today in an age of big transformations. These include fundamental technological changes, such as big data, autonomous vehicles, robotics, internet of things, social media, artificial intelligence, and genetically modified organisms. They also involve major threats to ecological systems, including climate change, biodiversity loss, plastic in the oceans, and chemical pollution. We observe challenges to democratic structures and signs of a resurgence of authoritarianism. There are clashes between those supporting and those opposing globalization and the structures which underpin it. Ethical concerns are being raised by these developments. Some of the transformations are gradual, requiring long-term political commitments. Others are disruptive and require rapid responses. Some are region-specific while others will have a global reach. Often the changes involve great uncertainty and high levels of complexity. With the emergence of new technologies we see decline, decay or even retreat of traditional political and technological structures. They are reaching deeply down into cultures and ways of life of different social groups and individuals.

Big transformations raise important governance challenges. While they hold promise for contributing and even solving some long-standing problems, they may also have unintended social, environmental, and health consequences. They may lead to new discoveries but can also invite public protest or even threaten the survival of political systems. In order to keep pace with these fast-moving and highly complex changes, policymakers are being pushed to develop new, more reflective forms of governance that promote policy learning and adaptation. New forms of more participatory governance strategies (e.g. citizen initiatives, multi-stakeholder commissions), innovative policy instruments (e.g. sunset legislation, auctioning), and approaches to political participation (e.g. term limits, online petitions, ombudsperson for future generations) are being tried out. At the same, these trends have pushed some governments towards greater nationalism, protectionism, and a retreat from global institutions and norms. There may also be unexpected and unintended consequences of policy responses.

From the perspective of Comparative Politics this raises important questions of high theoretical as well as practical relevance. How can comparative politics best contribute to the study of big transformations in meaningful ways? Even though many of these transformations will affect all countries, it is already evident

that effects and reactions differ tremendously by issue, level of government, or political system. Comparative analysis across national borders is therefore a necessary and timely task.

The conference aims to bring together scholars with an interest in examining these fundamental questions of big transformative changes and their political consequences from a comparative and international perspective. Conference participants may wish to examine how different political systems are adapting politically, economically and socially to these changes or are themselves working to promote or trigger (deep) change. They may also address the impacts observed in relation to specific sectors, policy areas, or societal or policy processes from a national, comparative or international perspective. The Comparative Politics Research Section encourages theoretical and methodological pluralism and welcomes the growing body of methods and approaches used in the field.

List of panels:

- 1) **Sustainable Bio-Governance**
- 2) **Die Rückkehr der Religionen und die Transformation der politischen Kultur?** (Double Panel)
- 3) **Comparative Governance of Cybersecurity**
- 4) **Digitalisierung und die Gestaltung von Infrastrukturen: Online-(Öffentlichkeits)Beteiligung und Virtual Cooperation and Planning**
- 5) **Potentials and Challenges - The Impact of ICTs on Democracy**
- 6) **Populist Politics and Big Transformations** (Double Panel)
- 7) **New Perspectives on Solidarity in Europe in Times of Crisis** (Double Panel)
- 8) **Big transformation or old wine in new bottles? The (proclaimed) emergence of the bioeconomy and its governance challenges** (Double Panel)
- 9) **Populistische Transformationen und ihre Gegenbewegungen – Demokratien und Autokratien im Vergleich**
- 10) **European Welfare States after Crisis: Actor Centred Approaches to the Politics of Exclusive Solidarity** (Double Panel)
- 11) **Der große Strukturwandel: Einstieg in die Verkehrswende**
- 12) **Future Advances in Regime Type Analysis**
- 13) **Health IT: A Radical Transformation of Health Policy and Medical Paradigms?**
- 14) **Die Energiewende als „klassische“ Transformationspolitik? Herausforderungen für die Policy- und Governanceforschung** (Double Panel)
- 15) **Technikregulierung im digitalen Zeitalter aus vergleichender Perspektive**
- 16) **Novel Methodological Approaches in Comparative Politics: Digital Trace Data and Computational Social Science**
- 17) **Diversity and Political Participation: A Comparative Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities**
- 18) **Participatory Governance of Transformations at the City Level**
- 19) **Climate Change Politics and the Transformation of Energy and Transport Systems**

TIMETABLE

Thursday, 21.03.2019				Venue
13.30-14.00	Welcome Address Miranda Schreurs , Local organizer, Hochschule für Politik (HFP) TUM School of Governance Stefan Wurster , Local organizer, Hochschule für Politik (HFP) TUM School of Governance			Hochschule für Politik Room H.001/H.002
14.15-15.45	(1) Sustainable Bio-Governance Room H.001/H.002	(2.1) Rückkehr der Religionen und Transformation der politischen Kultur Session 1: Konzepte Room H.003	(3) Comparative Governance of Cybersecurity Room H.004	Hochschule für Politik
16.00-17.30	(4) Digitalisierung und die Gestaltung von Infrastrukturen: Online-(Öffentlichkeits-) Beteiligung und Virtual Cooperation and Planning Room H.001/H.002	(2.2) Rückkehr der Religionen und Transformation der politischen Kultur Session 2: Entwicklung Room H.003	(5) Potentials and Challenges - The Impact of ICTs on Democracy Room H.004	Hochschule für Politik Room H.001/H.002
18.00	Welcome Address Eugénia da Conceição-Heldt , Reform Rector and Dean Hochschule für Politik (HFP) TUM School of Governance Keynote Lecture “Governance of Big Transformation in the Anthropocene?” Klaus Töpfer , former Executive Director of the IASS and Council Chair at Agora Energiewende, former Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, former Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and former Federal Minister for Regional Planning, Housing and Urban Development			Hochschule für Politik Room H.001/H.002
19.30	Reception			Hochschule für Politik Room H.001/H.002

Friday, 22.03.2019				
09.00-10.30	(6.1) Populist Politics and Big Transformations Part 1: Politics of Populism Room H.001/H.002	(7.1) New Perspectives on Solidarity in Europe in Times of Crisis Part 1: Public Debates and Policy Practices Room H.003	(8.1) Big transformation or old wine in new bottles? The (proclaimed) emergence of the bioeconomy and its governance challenges Panel 1 Room H.004	Hochschule für Politik
10.45-12.15	(6.2) Populist Politics and Big Transformations Part 2: Populism and Policy Room H.001/H.002	(7.2) New Perspectives on Solidarity in Europe in Times of Crisis Part 2: Individual Attitudes Room H.003	(8.2) Big transformation or old wine in new bottles? The (proclaimed) emergence of the bioeconomy and its governance challenges Panel 2 Room H.004	
12.45-13.45	Key note ("Big Transformation and Societal Chance") Prof. Dr. Uwe Schneidewind , President of the Wuppertal Institut für Klima, Umwelt, Energie Room H.001/H.002			
14.00-15.30	(9) Populistische Transformationen und ihre Gegenbewegungen Demokratien und Autokratien im Vergleich Room H.001/H.002	(10.1) European Welfare States after Crisis: Actor Centred Approaches to the Politics of Exclusive Solidarity Part 1 Immigration and the Welfare State: Populist Domination, or Mainstream Debate? Room H.003	(11) Der große Strukturwandel: Einstieg in die Verkehrswende Room H.004	
15.45-17.15	(12) Future Advances in Regime Type Analysis Room H.001/H.002	(10.2) European Welfare States after Crisis: Actor Centred Approaches to the Politics of Exclusive Solidarity Part 2 Social Policy Under Pressure: Perspectives on Partisan Politics Room H.003	(13) Health IT: A Radical Transformation of Health Policy and Medical Paradigms? Room H.004	

18.00	General Assembly of the Section of the Research Section „Comparative Politics“			Hochschule für Politik Room H.001/H.002
19.00	<p align="center">Public Panel Discussion “Governance of Big Transformation”</p> <p align="center">Keynote Lecture: Prof. Dirk Messner, Director United Nations University, Institute for Human and Environmental Security, Bonn and Co-Director of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research at the University of Duisburg-Essen</p> <p align="center">Discussants</p> <p align="center">Prof. Miranda Schreurs, Hochschule für Politik, Technical University Munich Prof. Stefan Wurster, Hochschule für Politik, Technical University Munich</p>			
Saturday, 23.03.2019				
09.00-10.30	(14.1) Die Energiewende als „klassische“ Transformationspolitik? Herausforderungen für die Policy- und Governanceforschung Teil 1 Room H.001/H.002	(15) Technikregulierung im digitalen Zeitalter aus vergleichender Perspektive Room H.003	(16) Novel Methodological Approaches in Comparative Politics: Digital Trace Data and Computational Social Science Room H.004	Hochschule für Politik
10.45-12.15	(14.2) Die Energiewende als „klassische“ Transformationspolitik? Herausforderungen für die Policy- und Governanceforschung Teil 2 Room H.001/H.002	(17) Diversity and Political Participation: A Comparative Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities Room H.003	(18) Participatory Governance of Transformations at the City Level Room H.004	
14.00-15.30	(19) Climate Change Politics and the Transformation of Energy and Transport Systems Room H.001/H.002	---	---	
15.45	Closing Address			
				Hochschule für Politik Room H.001/H.002

PANELS AND PAPERS

PANEL 1: Sustainable Bio-Governance

Venue: Room H.001/002

Date Thu, 21.03.19; 13:30–14.00

The open panel seeks to address current questions in the field of Bio-Governance. What are the main drivers of the rapid development of Biotechnology and Bioeconomy in different fields (Green Genetic Engineering, Genetically Modified Organisms, Renewable Biological Resources)? Who are the main actors when it comes to the regulations in this fields? And against the background of known gaps and inadequacies in existing regulatory approaches for Biotechnologies and Bioeconomy what forms of sustainable governance and transformations can be seen? The panel address these questions from a theoretical as well as from an empirical perspective, using different approaches to analyze the big transformations in this fields. Concretely, Jens Newig and Nicolas Jager will focus more generally on the role of institutions for sustainable transformations while the other contributions will look at different areas of Bio-Governance. Amy L. Fletcher focuses on the food sector comparing governance and transformation in New Zealand and Australia. Ulrich Hartung and Felix Hörisch will analyze communalities and differences in the regulation of Genetically Modified Organisms in the German States while Maria Proestou and Wibke Crewett will look at the role of populist agricultural policy for the German energy transition. Inaiê Takaes Santos looks at the nexus of biofuels and Bioeconomy.

Chair: **Stefan Wurster** (Technical University Munich)

Discussant: **Michael Hein** (Universität Göttingen)

- **Jens Newig & Nicolas Jager** (Leuphana Universität Lüneburg): Institutions and governance as leverage points for transformations to sustainability
- **Amy L. Fletcher** (University of Canterbury): Navigating the Future of Food: Insights for Bio-Governance and Transformation from New Zealand and Australia
- **Ulrich Hartung & Felix Hörisch** (University Heidelberg): Regulation vs Symbolic Policy-Making: Genetically Modified Organisms in the German States
- **Maria Proestou & Wibke Crewett** (Humboldt-Universität Berlin): Does populist agricultural policy drives the German energy transition?
- **Inaiê Takaes Santos** (IASS): Resource nexus governance challenges: lessons from biofuels to the development of the bioeconomy

PANEL 2: Rückkehr der Religionen und Transformation der politischen Kultur

In Kooperation mit dem Arbeitskreis "Politik und Religion"

Venue: Room H.003

Date Session 1: Thu, 21.03.19; 13:30–14.00

Date Session 2: Thu, 21.03.19; 16:00–17.30

Das Schlagwort von der Rückkehr der Religionen hatte sich zwar schon länger als Bestandteil emotional geführter Kontroversen etabliert, das Ausmaß des Bedeutungsgewinns der Religion/des Religiösen wurde indes erst transparent, seitdem sich die stark aufgeladenen Themen rund um Flucht, Asyl und Zuwanderung stabil an die Spitze der zu behandelnden Politikfelder gesetzt haben. Nicht der Zustrom von Migranten an sich, sondern von muslimischen Migranten führt in den europäischen Bevölkerungen zu Ängsten, einer Veränderung der Parteienlandschaft, neuen Machtverhältnissen in den politischen Systemen, die Frage nach dem Scheitern der Europäischen Union und einer veränderten Governance. Und nicht allein zu diesem Thema, wenn es auch das bedeutsamste darstellt, finden sich Auseinandersetzungen, in denen religiöse Identitäten und Zugehörigkeiten eine gravierende Rolle spielen. Debatten über Sterbehilfe, Beschneidung und das Aufstellen (oder Nichtaufstellen) von religiösen Symbolen in öffentlichen Räumen erhitzen die Gemüter in erheblicher Weise und spalten die Politik und ihre Policy-Empfehlungen entlang der Parteilinien oder auch quer dazu. Mithin kann die (neuerliche) Transformation des Verhältnisses von Religion und Politik in den europäischen (aber auch anderen) Gesellschaften als eine der wirkmächtigen Veränderungen in den heutigen modernen Gesellschaften angesehen werden. Das Panel diskutiert die transformierte Beziehung zwischen Religion und Politik in verschiedenen Regionen der Welt hinsichtlich ihrer Auswirkungen auf die Religionspolitik und die Governance des Umgangs mit religiöser Zugehörigkeit und religiösen Identitäten.

Chair: **Gert Pickel** (Universität Leipzig), **Oliver Hidalgo** (Universität Regensburg)

Discussent: **Dirk Berg-Schloßer** (Universität Marburg)

Session 1: Rückkehr der Religionen und Transformation der politischen Kultur – Konzepte

- **Oliver Hidalgo** (Universität Regensburg): Das Narrativ von der ‚Wiederkehr der Religionen‘ als Indikator, Reaktion oder Movers politischer Transformationsprozesse?
- **Thomas J. Altmeyden** (Universität Münster): Die „Twin Tolerations“ in der Kritik. Die kuriose Karriere eines „I Know It When I See It“-Konzeptes in der Forschung zu Religion und Demokratie
- **Eva-Maria Euchner** (LMU München): A new culture of parliamentary politics in post-secular times? Religion as strategic resource of the opposition-government game

Session 2: Rückkehr der Religionen und Transformation der politischen Kultur – Entwicklung

- **Gert Pickel/Alexander Yendell** (Universität Leipzig): Von Problemen der religiösen Pluralisierung über eine Transformation der politischen Kultur zu einer Transformation des Migrationsgovernance?
- **Tobias Köllner** (Universität Witten-Herdecke): Über verflochtene Autoritäten: Orthodoxe Religion und Politik im zeitgenössischen Russland
- **Can Zeyrek** (Universität Marburg): Das Schwinden säkularer Eliten und der Einzug einer „religiös gearteten“ politischen Unkultur“. Die Reorganisation der peripheren Machtquellen gegen Comtesche Denkkategorien im türkischen Autokratisierungsdiskurs

PANEL 3: Comparative Governance of Cybersecurity

In cooperation with Thematic Network "Internet and Politics"

Venue: Room H.004
Date: Thu, 21.03.19; 13:30–14.00

The functioning of modern societies increasingly depends on digital infrastructures and data flows. Users need to trust information and communication technologies. Their availability, integrity, confidentiality and resilience need to be efficiently and effectively protected. In turn, cybersecurity has become a major challenge in the era of big transformations through digitization. State or national governments have not played central roles in the multistakeholder settings of global internet governance so far but cybersecurity concerns clearly address their fundamental security function and thus puts them back into a leading position. However, since telecommunication infrastructures are primarily owned by private companies and unilateral measures by state actors would put transnational connectivity and data flows at risk, innovative ways of governance, including multiple stakeholders and partners at the domestic or inter-/supranational level, have been discussed and developed over the past decade. The papers of this panel focus on different aspects in the field of cybersecurity: technical and organizational measures for network and information security protection, reform debates and implementation in law enforcement, signal intelligence or cyber defence. The panel also includes a comparative perspective, focussing on different approaches and performances by democracies and autocracies.

Chair: **Wolf J. Schünemann** (Hildesheim University), **Sebastian Harnisch** (Heidelberg University)

- **Verena Diersch** (Universität Köln): Culture, Cooperation, Capabilities – international intelligence cooperation and European police cooperation between legitimacy and efficacy?
- **Eda Keremöglü, Nils B. Weidmann** (Universität Konstanz): Interference at Different Layers: How Dictators Control the Internet
- **Stefan Steiger** (Universität Hildesheim), **Kerstin Zettl** (Universität Heidelberg): Behind the scenes: State-driven cyber conflict in historical perspective
- **Lena Ulbricht** (Weizenbaum Institut für die Vernetzte Gesellschaft, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung): Cybersecurity in organizations. Evidence from higher education and research institutions

PANEL 4: Digitalisierung und die Gestaltung von Infrastrukturen: Online-(Öffentlichkeits-) Beteiligung und Virtual Cooperation and Planning

In Kooperation mit der Themengruppe "Energietransformation"

Venue: Room H.001/002
Date: Thu, 21.03.19; 16:00–17.30

Die Transformation der Infrastrukturen und die Digitalisierung fallen zeitlich und thematisch zusammen: In nie bekanntem Ausmaß ist es möglich geworden, große Transformationsprozesse wie die Energiewende, Regional- und Stadtentwicklungsmaßnahmen sowie den Bau großer Infrastrukturprojekte digital zu begleiten. In vielen Fällen bedeutet dies Online-Partizipation wie beim Netzausbau oder bei Windenergieanlagen, aber auch Meta-Diskurse im Internet sowie virtuelle die Organisation von Akteuren aus Politik, Wirtschaft und Zivilgesellschaft. Aus der Perspektive der Politikwissenschaft fallen hierbei

diverse Politikfelder, politische Ebenen und Steuerungsformen zusammen und werden im Besonderen Beteiligungsforschung, Organisationsforschung und Stadt- bzw. Regionalforschung berührt. Spannend sind hierbei neue Formen kollektiver Problemlösung und Zusammenarbeit sowie das Ineinandergreifen diverser Handlungsformen verschiedener Akteure. Was bedeutet dies für die klassische Öffentlichkeitsbeteiligung? Was bedeutet es für Institutionalismus- und Korporatismusforschung? Was für Soziale Bewegungen und politische Kommunikationsforschung? Gefragt sind sowohl qualitative als auch quantitative empirische-analytische Fallstudien, theoretisch-konzeptionelle Arbeiten als auch die methodische Diskussion.

Chair: **Jörg Radtke** (Universität Siegen)

Discussants: **Orwin Renn** (IASS), **Christian Bauer** (HS Bund Brühl)

- **Simon Fink** (Uni Göttingen) & **Eva Ruffing** (Uni Hannover): Die Institutionalisierung von Öffentlichkeitsbeteiligung am Beispiel der deutschen Netzentwicklungspläne
- **Patricia Graf** (BSP Business School Berlin): Yet another transition – the digitalization of the energy sector
- **Norbert Kersting** (Universität Münster): Online-Partizipation und Monitoring in Smart Cities im Vergleich
- **Pia Laborgne, Monika Heyder & Joanna Skok** (Europäisches Institut für Energieforschung): Wandel in der lokalen Planung und Beteiligung durch Digitalisierung? Das Beispiel Öffentliches partizipatives GIS in der lokalen Infrastrukturplanung

PANEL 5: Potentials and Challenges - The Impact of ICTs on Democracy

In cooperation with Standing Group "Demokratieforschung"

Venue: Room H.004

Date: Thu, 21.03.19; 16:00–17.30

This panel wants to discuss the impact of ICTs (information and communication technologies) on democracy. As mentioned by Philippe Schmitter (2017) in a recent essay in *Comparative Governance and Politics (ZfVP)*, these ICTs may play a major role for the future of real existing democracies. Therefore, we want to discuss varying aspects on both our independent variable (ICTs) and our dependent variable (democracy). Concerning our independent variable, we can discuss how ICTs can (or do already) produce chances or challenges for democracy. Two aspects are important: First, the ways of communicating through differing channels (TV, radio, varying social media, blogs, video platforms,...) by different agents (parties, politicians, governments, IOs, NGOs, media, civil society, people, bots,...). Second, the ability of government institutions to process information from society to improve decision-making processes. This includes the debates concerning different ways of political participation in the democratic systems by using new technologies (e.g. e-voting, e-campaigning) to develop new approaches for feedback-mechanisms and inclusive decision-making. Concerning the dependent variable, we like to look at three different aspects of democracy. First, we discuss the impact of ICTs on the quality of democracy, i.e. how the formal institutions of democratic regimes are functioning concerning the principles of freedom, equality and

control. Second, we look if ICTs have an effect on the performance of democracy. Third, we reflect on the impact of ICTs on the stability of democracy, i.e. public support for democracy.

Chairs: **Norma Osterberg-Kaufmann** (HU Berlin), **Christoph Mohamad-Klotzbach** (University of Würzburg)

- **Marine Trichet** (University of Zurich): Public accountability against the backdrop of the digital revolution: the case of smart cities
- **Tobias Escher & Bastian Rottinghaus** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf): The impact of ICTs on public support for democracy: Evidence from a comparative case study of online consultations in three German municipalities
- **Susanne Pickel & Toralf Stark** (University of Duisburg-Essen): The Darkside of the Online World – the Relationship between the Media Use and the Understanding of democracy

PANEL 6: Populist Politics and Big Transformations

Venue: Room H.001/002

Date Session 1: Fri, 22.03.19; 09:00–10.30

Date Session 2: Fri, 22.03.19; 10:45–12.15

Democracies worldwide have witnessed the rise of populist political forces during the last two decades. This development is often regarded a result of the impact of globalization on democratic political systems through increased economic insecurity and migration. Still, populist's relationship with and effect on other big transformations has been so far rather neglected. On the one hand, populist political forces may mobilize resistance towards policy changes in areas such as climate change mitigation or renewable energies, criticizing their effect on national budgets and rejecting a participation in international burden-sharing. On the other hand, fundamental technological changes have made it much easier and cheaper for populist challengers to communicate with specific audiences and to make their positions seem more accepted and widespread. After catch-all parties thrived as a result of the spread of TV, Twitter gives populist parties a mighty instrument to build-up a substantial following. The panel seeks contributions addressing both the impact of big transformations on populists as well as their policy positions towards these transformations. Do populist parties impact policies beyond their main areas of interest? And how do big transformations offer the topics and the technology for populist politics to thrive?

Chairs: **Christian Hagemann**, **Stefan Četković** (Technical University Munich)

Part 1: Politics of Populism

- **Alexander Bürgin** (Izmir University of Economics): May accommodative strategies curb the electoral success of right-wing populist parties? Germany and Austria in comparison
- **David M. Winerither** (Hungarian Academy of Sciences): Pathological normalcy: The evolution of right-wing populist winning formulas in Austria from Haider to Kurz
- **Sebastian Stier** (University of Duisburg-Essen & GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences) & **Ralph Schroeder** (University of Oxford): Populism as a campaign strategy: Individual, political and structural determinants of populist party communication on social media

- **Daniela Braun** (University of Munich), **Sebastian Popa** (Newcastle University) & **Hermann Schmitt** (University of Mannheim): Changing party positions towards the European Union in times of the EU multiple crises

Part 2: Populism and Policy

- **Eva Eichenauer** (Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space / Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact): Transformation without conflict? On the importance of trust in local energy conflicts
- **Jens Marquardt** (Stockholm University): Situated climate governance: A response to populism and depoliticization
- **Tomas Maltby** (King's College London), **Kacper Szulecki** (University of Oslo) & **Aleksandra Wagner** (Jagiellonian University Krakow): Anatomy of Disbelief: Poland's climate scepticism meets right wing populism
- **Christian Hagemann** & **Stefan Četković** (Hochschule für Politik, München): Far-Right Populism, Party-System Fragmentation and Energy and Climate Policy: Will Far-Right Parties Kill or Save the Climate

PANEL 7: New Perspectives on Solidarity in Europe in Times of Crisis

Venue: Room H.003

Date Session 1: Fri, 22.03.19; 09:00–10.30

Date Session 2: Fri, 22.03.19; 10:45–12.15

Solidarity is a pressing issue in contemporary Europe. With the Euro crisis and the migration crisis, the European Union (EU) has faced severe risks and threats which have questioned the European integration process fundamentally. Crisis management and the debate about the introduction of redistributive policies have led to new conflict lines between Northern and Southern as well as between Western and Eastern member states. To study solidarity in Europe in times of multiple crises, this panel brings together two approaches to solidarity. Firstly, we discuss meso approaches that analyse specific organizations, social movements as well as discursive changes with regard to solidarity practices and ideas. Secondly, we examine solidarity from the micro perspective in order to study behaviour and attitudes of individuals with respect to solidarity in times of crisis.

Panel 1: Solidarity in Europe in Times of Crisis: Public Debates and Policy Practices

Chair: **Ann-Kathrin Reinl** (GESIS)

Discussant: **Irina Ciornei** (University of Berne)

- **Andreas Grimm** (University of Hamburg): “Le Grand Absent Européen”? Solidarity and the EU's Practices of Crisis Management
- **Michael Koß** & **Astrid Séville** (LMU Munich): Ambiguous Solidarity in the Migration Crisis. The case of the Visegrad Group
- **Raphaella Hobbach** (LMU Munich): Redistributive policies in the EU and the role of European

solidarity. Public debates in the euro crisis and the migration crisis in Germany and France

- **Stefan Wallaschek** (BIGSSS/University of Bremen): Contested Solidarity in the Euro Crisis and Europe's Migration Crisis: Analysing Discourse Networks in Germany

Panel 2: Solidarity in Europe in Times of Crisis: Individual Attitudes

Chairs: **Raphaella Hobbach** (LMU Munich) & **Stefan Wallaschek** (BIGSSS/University of Bremen)

Discussant: **Ann-Kathrin Reinl** (GESIS)

- **Kathrin Busch** (GESIS): Solidarity in Crisis. Economic or cultural threat perceptions in Europe over time
- **Jennifer McCoy** (Georgia State University), **Bruno Castanho Silva** (University of Cologne) & **Levente Littvay** (CEU): Relative Deprivation vs. Solidarity: Emotions and Support for Democracy-Eroding Populists
- **Alessandro Pellegata & Francesco Visconti** (University of Milan): Assessing mass-elite congruence on European integration and solidarity
- **Christopher Starke** (University of Düsseldorf): United in Diversity? The Effects of Media Identity Framing on Individual European Solidarity

PANEL 8: Big transformation or old wine in new bottles? The (proclaimed) emergence of the bioeconomy and its governance challenges

Venue: Room H.004

Date Session 1: Fri, 22.03.19; 09:00–10.30

Date Session 2: Fri, 22.03.19; 10:45–12.15

The notion of 'bioeconomy' is nowadays widely proclaimed by governments and corporations around the world as a new paradigm for a sustainable economy. Conceptually, it basically denotes the replacement of fossil resources with biogenic ones in all industrial production processes and products. Objectives in this context range from ensuring resource supply and spurring technological innovation to ensuring food security and protecting the climate and biodiversity. To this effect, the realization of a bioeconomy could be considered a big transformation towards sustainability, both socially and environmentally. However, the bioeconomy is still far from being a reality and – beyond the basic conception mentioned above – it is highly contentious what the bioeconomy actually is or should be. This conceptual ambiguity can lead to a certain vagueness and arbitrariness when it comes to bioeconomy strategies, which often lack focus and merely compile a bouquet of measures from the various policy areas of the bioeconomy, thereby also inheriting their path-dependencies and institutional incoherences as well as their socio-ecological issues and conflicts of biomass production on different geographical scales. Thus, the (proclaimed) transformation towards a bioeconomy poses a formidable governance challenge on various political levels, which this panel aims at taking a comparative look at. In the light of the multifaceted nature of the concept and its political implementation, we therefore selected papers, both conceptual and empirical, that approach the bioeconomy from (at least) one of the abovementioned perspectives, that is, from

- a conceptual perspective (focusing on different visions and concepts of the bioeconomy),

- a strategic perspective (focusing on political strategies and the governance of the bioeconomy),
- a policy process perspective (focusing on the concrete interplay of actors, institutions and instruments of bioeconomy policy),
- a socio-ecological perspective (focusing on the socio-ecological implications and effects of the bioeconomy), and/or
- an inter-/transnational perspective (focusing on the inter-/transnational disparities and dynamics of the bioeconomy).

Chairs: **Annette Elisabeth Töller, Alexander Bollmann, Daniela Perbandt & Thomas Vogelpohl** (all FernUniversität Hagen), **Michael Böcher & Katrin Beer** (both OVGU Magdeburg)

Panel 1:

- **Annette Elisabeth Töller, Alexander Bollmann, Daniela Perbandt, Thomas Vogelpohl** (all FernUniversität Hagen), **Michael Böcher & Katrin Beer** (both OVGU Magdeburg): Analyzing bioeconomy policy as a patchwork. A process-inherent dynamics perspective
- **Benjamin Ewert, Kathrin Loer** (both FernUniversität Hagen) & **Holger Straßheim** (Universität Bielefeld): Towards transnational bioconstituencies? Varieties of the political constitution and coordination of bioeconomies
- **Sina Leipold** (Universität Freiburg) & **Tim Griebel** (FAU Nürnberg-Erlangen): Transformation pathways for a circular (bio)economy in Europe – Understanding positive interventions and adverse effects
- **Sandra Eckert** (Universität Frankfurt): The bioeconomy as a building block in the transition towards a circular economy? An emerging policy agenda in the EU and the UK

Panel 2:

- **Anne Tittor** (FSU Jena): The framing of the emerging bioeconomy in Argentina. Goals, mechanisms and possible effects on agricultural policies and environmental problems
- **Laura Devaney & Alastair Iles** (both UC Berkeley): Towards a regional governance approach for the US bioeconomy: scales of progress, power and potential
- **Tobias Schulz** (WSL Birmensdorf), **Eva Lieberherr** (ETH Zürich) & **Astrid Zabel** (HAFL Zollikofen): “Sustainable Economy Trade-Offs” as a governance challenge for a transformation towards a bioeconomy: conceptual foundation and a first glimpse at the level of national policy strategies
- **Stefanie Baasch** (Universität Bremen) & **Sybille Bauriedl** (Europa-Universität Flensburg): Energy transition by biomass and biogenic waste use: resource potentials and governance innovations

PANEL 9: Populistische Transformationen und ihre Gegenbewegungen – Demokratien und Autokratien im Vergleich

In Kooperation mit dem Arbeitskreis “Diktatur- und Extremismusforschung”

Venue: Room H.001/002

Date Fri, 22.03.19; 14:00–15.30

Zunehmend wird sowohl in der Demokratie- als auch in der Autokratieforschung die Frage diskutiert, ob das Phänomen des „Populismus“ – so schwierig die Begriffsbestimmung hinsichtlich dieses Phänomens auch ausfällt – eine systemtransformative Kraft besitzt: Gibt es Typen wie „populistische Demokratien“ oder „populistischen Autokratien“ und wie wären diese zu bestimmen? Zweitens ist nach der transformativen Potenz des Populismus auf der Demokratie-Autokratie-Achse und deren Ursachen. Unter welchen Voraussetzungen findet eine Autokratisierung von (liberal-)demokratischen Systemen statt und welche politischen Dynamiken resultieren aus dem Aufschwung des Populismus? Welche Rolle wiederum spielen antipopulistische Gegenbewegungen und Strategien der „etablierten“ bzw. „herkömmlichen“ Parteien, Autoritäten und Institutionen? Zahlreiche Fälle bieten hier Anschauungs- wie Untersuchungsmaterial: z.B. der „Trumpismus“ in den USA, die wiederholte Regierungsbeteiligung der FPÖ in Österreich, die „populistischen Regierungen“ unter verschiedenartigen Vorzeichen in Italien und Griechenland oder der „Populismus der Mitte“ in Frankreich unter Macron, die Identitätspolitik der dänischen DVP oder die populistische Regierungsrhetorik im Rahmen einer gewaltsamen Drogenbekämpfungspolitik in den Philippinen und ähnliche Entwicklungen in Teilen Indiens und in Malaysia. Im Lichte dieser Entwicklungen werden die Verhältnisbestimmungen zwischen „Populismus“ und „Extremismus“ wieder „virulent“. Aus Sicht der Autokratieforschung sind Aspekte der Übertragbarkeit relevant. Lässt sich „Populismus“ in autokratischen Systemen logisch und plausibel bestimmen und, falls ja, wie? Welchen Stellenwert besitzt er? Welchen Hetero- bzw. Autonomiegrad weist er im Vergleich zu demokratischen Systemen auf? Wer sind die handelnden Akteure? Und welche systemtypischen Funktionen übernimmt er? Sind „Autokratien“ gegenwärtig gar auf einen bestimmten Typus von „Populismus“ angewiesen? Diese Fragen gewinnen z.B. mit Blick auf Entwicklungen in Russland, China, Venezuela, der Türkei und Zimbabwe an politischer Bedeutung. Diesen und damit verwandten Aspekten nimmt sich das Panel aus theoretischer und empirischer Sicht und aus verschiedenen theoretischen Blickwinkeln an.

Chairs: **Lazaros Miliopoulos** (Universität Bonn) & **Rolf Frankenberg** (Universität Tübingen)

- **Marlene Jugl** (Hertie School of Governance): Verwaltung und die illiberale Transformation
- **Tom Mannewitz** (TU Chemnitz) & **Isabelle-Christine Panreck** (WWU Münster): Die Alternative für Deutschland – eine antidemokratische Partei? Eine Auseinandersetzung mit den Kriterien und Forderungen von Levitsky und Ziblatt
- **Rolf Frankenberg** (Universität Tübingen): Gegenbewegungen - (Rechts)Populistische Weltenentwürfe wider die offene Gesellschaft
- **Ana María Isidoro Losada & Rita Bitar Deeb** (Freie Universität Berlin): Der Zusammenbruch der Demokratie: Auswirkungen einer populistischen Transformation in Venezuela

PANEL 10: European Welfare States after Crisis: Actor Centred Approaches to the Politics of Exclusive Solidarity

Venue: Room H.003

Date Session 1: Fri, 22.03.19; 14:00–15.30

Date Session 2: Fri, 22.03.19; 15:45–17.15

The European landscape of welfare states is changing and is contested by new collective actors. While the welfare states are influenced by long-term (i.e. post-industrialisation) and short-term (i.e. Euro crisis) processes that challenge the boundaries as well as the scope of social policies, new actors emerged in European democracies and triggered contentious welfare politics. The panel focuses on actor-centred models of political conflict and thus is interested in studies on voters, parties and social movements in the context of Post-Crisis European Welfare States. To what extent do voter preferences for welfare restrictions converge with policy positions of the radical right parties? Does the increasing vote-share of the radical right, and the "middle-class shift" of voter support for the centre-Left, influence the welfare politics of political parties in the centre? Which parties deploy welfare chauvinist and populist frames at election time in order to 'realign' to the voters, and how? Lastly, how are social movements and political parties with regard to policy positions and the framing of welfare issues interlinked in the politics of exclusive solidarity? We welcome qualitative and quantitative approaches and seek in-depth case studies as well as cross-country comparisons.

Panel 1: Immigration and the Welfare State: Populist Domination, or Mainstream Debate?

Chair: **Stefan Wallaschek** (BIGSSS University of Bremen)

- **Matthias Enggist** (University of Zürich): Who Prioritizes Welfare Entitlements for Immigrants?
- **Eloisa Harris** (BIGSSS, University of Bremen): Beyond Welfare Chauvinism: The Party Politics of Deservingness and Desirability in Western Europe
- **Mikko Kuisma** (University of Tübingen) & **Mikael Nygard** (Abo Akademi University): The Nordic Model of Welfare Chauvinism? Populist Welfare Discourses in Finland and Sweden"

Panel 2: Social Policy Under Pressure: Perspectives on Partisan Politics

Chair: **Eloisa Harris** (BIGSSS University of Bremen)

Discussant: **Mikko Kuisma** (University of Tübingen)

- **Micheal Pinggera** (University of Zürich): Which Policies to Emphasise? Partisan Welfare Politics in Advanced Capitalism
- **Philip Rathgeb** (Harvard University): A New Pro-Welfare Party? Growing Working-Class Support and the Freedom Party of Austria
- **Alexander Horn** (University of Aarhus and WZB, Berlin), **Anthony Kevins** (Utrecht) & **Kees van Kersbergen** (Aarhus): The Politics of Conditional Solidarity: Political Determinants and Electoral Consequences of Workfare

PANEL 11: Der große Strukturwandel: Einstieg in die Verkehrswende

In Kooperation mit der Themengruppe "Energietransformation"

Venue: Room H.004

Date: Fri, 22.03.19; 14:00–15.30

Im Klimaschutzplan der Bundesregierung ist für den Verkehr eine Reduktion der CO₂-Emissionen von mindestens 40 Prozent bis 2030 gegenüber 1990 vorgesehen. Allerdings ist der CO₂-Ausstoß zwischen 1990 und 2016 praktisch gleich geblieben, die „Handlungslücke“ ist riesig. Eine Dekarbonisierung des Verkehrs erfordert den Ausstieg aus der Verbrennungsmotortechnik, doch kann die Lösung nicht allein in der Elektrifizierung der Automobile liegen. Ebenso wichtig ist es, den ÖV zu verbessern und die Bedingungen für die aktive Mobilität, also für das Zufußgehen und das Radfahren, zu verbessern. Eine so verstandene umfassende Verkehrswende ist derzeit nicht zu erkennen – im Gegenteil. Die Zahl der zugelassenen Fahrzeuge steigt hierzulande kontinuierlich an. Nach wie vor wird das Auto gegenüber seinen Alternativen bevorzugt – angefangen beim Dienstwagenprivileg über einen üppigen Infrastrukturausbau bis zum beinahe kostenlosen Parken im öffentlichen Raum. Die Autodominanz ist zwar überwältigend. Gleichzeitig kann vor allem in den Städten beobachtet werden, dass sich das Verkehrsverhalten weg von einer monomodalen Autonutzung hin zu einer multimodalen Präferenz, bei der ganz unterschiedliche Verkehrsmittel für die täglichen Wege verwendet werden, verschiebt. Die Chancen für eine Verkehrswende sind trotz aller Pfadabhängigkeiten durchaus vorhanden. Mit der Digitalisierung verschieben sich zudem Wahrnehmungs- und Einstellungspräferenzen in dramatischer Weise, Sharingangebote im Verkehr boomen. Das Auto hat seine Stellung als Statussymbol in weiten Kreisen der Bevölkerung eingebüßt. Mit der Elektrifizierung wird im Übrigen der Strukturwandel der Branche verstärkt, denn Elektroantriebe sind eine im Vergleich zum überzüchteten Verbrennungsmotor einfache Technik und mit weniger Wertschöpfung verbunden. Der Einstieg in die Verkehrswende ist überfällig, doch gibt es eine Fülle offener Fragen, die auf eine Agenda der Veränderung zielen. Darin geht beispielsweise um die Rahmenbedingungen und die Innovationsanreize wie die Rolle von Deadlines für die einzelnen Antriebstechniken in verschiedenen Verkehrsbereichen oder auch darum, wie der Abschied von einer autozentrierten Infrastrukturplanung gelingen kann.

Chair: **Weert Canzler** (WZB)

- **Tobias Haas & Achim Brunnengräber** (FfU Berlin): Risse im Getriebe der automobilen Hegemonie
- **Michele Knodt & Jörg Kemmerzell** (TU Darmstadt): Die Governance der Sektorkopplung. Herausforderungen für die zweite Phase der Energietransformation
- **Jenny Rademann** (Universität Göttingen): Die Landesministerien als Akteure der infrastrukturellen Verkehrswende
- **Nils Stockmann** (Universität Münster): „Verkehrswenden“ als Schlüssel zur Einhaltung von EU-Umweltrichtlinien? Übersetzungen der EU-Luftqualitätsnorm 2008/50 im Vergleich

PANEL 12: Future Advances in Regime Type Analysis

Venue: Room H.001/002

Date Fri, 22.03.19; 15:45–17.15

In this open panel, we unite different perspectives on (comparative) regime type analysis. The panel addresses important questions for the future of democratic and autocratic governance. It zooms into the ways how major challenges to routine governance are tackled, taking an empirically rich historical perspective and presenting a theoretically informed diagnosis of current and future challenges. More concretely, Laura Seelkopf et al, will present an innovative and comprehensive dataset on taxation and

will inquire into the fundamental question of the effects of taxation on state building in general and democratization patterns in particular. Tanja Eschenauer-Engler will concentrate in her contribution on the autocratic side and pose the question to what extent autocratic regimes can control information. She focuses in her work on the critical junctures of (attempted) military coups. Future challenges to democratic governance will be in the focus of the next two contributions. Shoaib Khan will present a novel perspective on how democracies regulatory practices work in the era of big data artificial intelligence. Lastly, Chiara Valsangiacomo adopts a political theory perspective. She discusses the conceptual roots of fluid democracy and ends with a forward-looking assessment to what extent fluid democracy represents a valid alternative to traditional forms of democratic governance.

Chair: **Johannes Gerschewski** (Technical University Munich), **Christoph Mohamad-Klotzbach** (University Würzburg)

- **Laura Seelkopf** (LMU München): The rise of modern taxation: A new comprehensive dataset of tax introductions worldwide
- **Tanja Eschenauer-Engler** (University Heidelberg): Military coups and the media
- **Shoaib Khan** (Indian Institute of Management, Kashipur): Rethinking Democracy and Sovereignty in the age of AI
- **Chiara Valsangiacomo** (University of Zurich): Fluid democracy – outlining the formal functioning and procedural principles of a nascent model of democracy

PANEL 13: Health IT: A Radical Transformation of Health Policy and Medical Paradigms?

Venue: Room H.004

Date Fri, 22.03.19; 15:45–17.15

The introduction of new "digital" information and communications technologies means transformative changes for health care systems everywhere. Some of the changes are gradual and well underway; for instance, patients in many countries by now regularly consult the internet for a "second opinion" to supplement their doctors' diagnoses. Other changes are more sudden and radical – and have already gone far in some countries while barely having started in others. For example, electronic medical or health records (a.k.a. "elektronische Patientenakten" or the "elektronische Gesundheitsakten" in German) – in conjunction with "big data" methods to analyze the vast amount of data made available by health-IT systems – open up an array of transformative possibilities, including safeguards against medical errors and incompatible prescription medications, early detection of contagious diseases, collaborative research on rare medical conditions, decision support for medical practitioners, patient empowerment, and substantial savings, e.g., by avoiding duplicate diagnostic tests including x-rays. Introducing such new technologies thus may save lives and result in substantially improved health outcomes for many. At the same time, these new technologies, most of which are still under development, raise important ethical questions, and legitimate – as well as arguably unfounded – concerns about privacy and the possible abuse of personal health information. They also might disrupt and reshape the entire health care sector (which accounts for 8-15% of GDP in most countries), transforming the doctor-patient relationship, introducing new forms of health governance, and changing how different types of expertise are valued. The papers on this panel examine the IT-induced transformative changes in health and medicine from a variety of

theoretical starting points, using empirical methods ranging from experiments and statistical analyses to qualitative case studies.

Chairs: **Cindy Cheng, Matthias Uhl & Tim Bütke** (all Technical University Munich)

Discussants: **Martin Fischer** (LMU) and TBD

- **Stefan Handke & Sofia Treskova** (ACQUIN): Skills Matter: The Impact of Professionalization on Policy Change in Health Policy
- **Kathrin Loer** (FernUniversität Hagen): The Long and Winding Road? Policies on Digital Technologies in the German Health (Care) System
- **Cindy Cheng & Tim Bütke** (Technical University of Munich): Turning on EHRs in Germany: Why Do Patients and Citizens Tune In or Drop Out?
- **A. Jay Holmgren & Robert S. Huckman** (Harvard Business School): Beyond Digitizing Health Records: How Market Competition Impacts Hospital Investment in Advanced Electronic Health Record Use
- **Tim Bütke & Matthias Uhl** (Technical University of Munich): Transformation and Turbulence in Health Care: Health-IT and Its Implications for Health Policy

PANEL 14: Die Energiewende als „klassische“ Transformationspolitik? Herausforderungen für die Policy- und Governanceforschung

In Kooperation mit der Themengruppe "Energietransformation"

Venue: Room H.001/002

Date Session 1: Sat, 23.03.19; 09:00–10.30

Date Session 2: Sat, 23.03.19; 10:45–12.15

Ziel des Panels ist eine Bestandsaufnahme und Diskussion politikwissenschaftlich relevanter Ansätze der Governance- und Policy-Forschung sowohl theoretischer als auch methodischer und empirischer Natur zur Beantwortung der Frage, welche Form einer Transformationspolitik charakterisiert werden kann. Von besonderem Interesse sind hierbei Rückgriffe auf bereits bekannte Konzepte der Forschung, welche die Ausformung neuer Politikfelder beschreiben. Aus verschiedensten Perspektiven können in spezifischen Architekturen, in welchen die Energiewende eingebettet ist (z.B. Föderalismus und Mehrebenenstrukturen, institutionelle Akteurskonstellationen, Multi-Sektoren-Netzwerke usw.), die Eigenheiten einer Energiewendepolitik hinsichtlich ihrer transformativen Eigenschaften herausgearbeitet werden. Sowohl die Fassung dieser empirischen Gegebenheiten als auch die Rückbindung als Forschungskonzepte (Was bedeutet das für bestehende Ansätze der Policy- und Governanceforschung?) sind von erheblicher Bedeutung für die Fassung der Energiewende als klassischer oder neuartiger Transformationspolitik.

Chair: **Jörg Radtke** (Universität Siegen)

Discussants (Part 1): **Barbara Praetorius** (HTW Berlin), **Roland Czada** (University Osnabrück).

Discussants (Part 2): **Weert Canzler** (WZB Berlin), **Miranda Schreurs** (HfP München)

Panel 1

- **Christian Flachslund & Anna Leipprand** (Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change): Sequencing in multi-level governance: Tracing EU climate and energy policy evolution
- **Dennis Abel** (Universität Köln): Government stability and climate policy abandonment in European cities
- **Boris Gotchev** (IASS Potsdam / Lehrstuhl für Umwelt- und Klimapolitik, Hochschule für Politik, Technische Universität München): What can political science theory add to sustainability transitions theory? Analyzing the politics of governing “Big Transformations” and Community Energy
- **Franziska Müller** (Universität Kassel): Is Green a Pan-African Color? Analyzing African Renewable Energy Transitions
- **Nicolas Schmid, Leonore Hälg, Irina Simmen, Sebastian Sewerin & Tobias S Schmidt** (ETH Zürich): Sequencing voluntary and mandatory governance: The case of energy efficiency in buildings in Switzerland
- **Basil Bornemann & Annika Sohre** (Universität Basel): The Meta-Governance of Energy Transitions – Comparing Germany and Switzerland

Panel 2

- **Leon A. Lieblang** (Universität Duisburg-Essen): Klassische Transformationspolitik oder Sonderweg? Steuerungsmuster der Energiewende
- **Christine Chemnitz** (Ruhr-Universität Bochum): Koordination und Steuerung der Umsetzung der Energiewende im Mehrebenensystem
- **Franziska Müller & Simone Claar** (Universität Kassel): Auctioning energy justice? South Africa’s path towards a just energy transition
- **Dörte Themann & Achim Brunnengräber** (FU Berlin): Soziotechnische Analogien als Erfahrungshintergrund für die Große Transformation. Windkraft, Fracking, Carbon, Capture and Storage (CCS) und ein Endlager für hoch radioaktive Abfälle im Vergleich
- **Filip Cernoch** (Masaryk University Brno), **Jörg Kemmerzell** (Technische Universität Darmstadt) **Michèle Knodt** (Technische Universität Darmstadt), **Jan Osicka** (Masaryk University Brno) & **Maksymilian Zoll** (Technische Universität Darmstadt): The future of coal in Europe’s coal heartland. A comparative frame analysis

PANEL 15: Technikregulierung im digitalen Zeitalter aus vergleichender Perspektive

In Kooperation mit der Themengruppe “Internet and Politics”

Venue: Room H.003

Date Sat, 23.03.19; 09:00–10.30

Das Panel widmet sich dem Umgang von Gesellschaften mit der Digitalisierung aus vergleichender Perspektive mit einem Fokus auf Technikregulierung. Gesellschaften sehen sich durch die Digitalisierung mit zahlreichen Herausforderungen konfrontiert: Sie wollen die Chancen der Digitalisierung nutzen für wirtschaftliche und gesellschaftliche Ziele. Zugleich entstehen durch die Digitalisierung gesellschaftlich

unterwünschte Effekte, etwa neue soziale Ungleichheiten Diskriminierung und Manipulation. Das Panel widmet sich in vergleichender Perspektive der Anpassung und Neuausrichtung von Technikregulierung im digitalen Zeitalter. Der besondere analytische Beitrag entsteht durch den Vergleich von Regulierungsansätzen (Wettbewerbsregulierung versus Datenschutz, Risikotechnologien im Vergleich), von Ländern und Regionen (EU-Mitgliedstaaten im Vergleich, EU und USA im Vergleich), von Politikfeldern (Digitalisierung versus Energie) sowie von historischen Vergleichen (Energiewende versus Digitalisierung, Datenschutzregulierung im zeitlichen Verlauf). Ziel des Panels ist es aufzuzeigen, welche Herausforderungen sich im digitalen Zeitalter für staatliche Regulierung ergeben, welche Regulierungsmöglichkeiten erarbeitet worden sind und wie unterschiedlich Gesellschaften regulierend tätig werden. Entsprechende Erkenntnisse können die Grundlage für weitergehende wissenschaftliche Analysen bieten, die Determinanten für die Regulierung der Digitalisierung ermitteln. Das Panel soll zudem neue Impulse für die Gestaltung der Digitalisierung in westlichen Gesellschaften und deren Interpretation liefern.

Chair: **Lena Ulbricht** (WZB und Weizenbaum Institut für die Vernetzte Gesellschaft) & **Wolf Schünemann** (Universität Hildesheim)

Discussent: **Toralf Stark** (Universität Duisburg-Essen)

- **Wolf J. Schünemann** (Universität Hildesheim) & **Jana Windwehr** (Universität Halle-Wittenberg): Zwischen supranationaler Normunternehmenschaft und nationalen Standards: Gestalt und Genese der EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung
- **Andreas Baur & Anna Tilling** (Universität Tübingen): Aktive und emergente Governance digitaler Technik-Innovation im Vergleich
- **Ingrid Schneider** (Universität Hamburg): EU versus Google. Technikregulierung zwischen Datenschutz und Wettbewerbsregulierung
- **Nicholas Martin** (Fraunhofer ISI Karlsruhe): Regulierung komplexer Risikotechnologien. Lehren aus der Energiewende für die Digitalisierung

PANEL 16: Novel Methodological Approaches in Comparative Politics: Digital Trace Data and Computational Social Science

In cooperation with Thematic Network "Internet and Politics"

Venue: Room H.004

Date Sat, 23.03.19; 09:00–10.30

Digital media and in particular platforms like Facebook and Twitter affect democratic processes considerably. Disruptions like Brexit, the election of Donald Trump or the emergence of Pegida and AfD have all been related to mobilization, information and political communication via digital media. Even though there is an abundance of research on digital media, it remains unclear what effects their political use has on political systems. One reason for the lack of robust findings is that online systems are opaque sociotechnical environments which are difficult to study empirically. But academics have started to analyze digital trace data, i.e., passive data revealing the activities of people. This requires methods from

computational social science like network or quantitative text analysis. However, there are almost no generalizable country-comparative results, which is a considerable limitation of research on digital media. At the same time, the sparse engagement of comparative politics scholars with digital media is also a problem for the field itself, as it risks losing insights into people's behavior in a time when political activities are increasingly moving online. This panel features several papers that integrate substantive ideas from comparative politics with digital trace data and computational methods. We critically discuss the potential and limitations of these novel approaches for comparative politics.

Chairs: **Sebastian Stier** (University of Duisburg-Essen & GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Cologne) & **Andreas Jungherr** (University of Konstanz)

- **Yannis Theocharis** (University of Bremen), **Maarja Luhiste** (Newcastle University), **Zoltan Fazekas** (Copenhagen Business School), **Sebastian Adrian Popa** (Newcastle University) & **Pablo Barberá** (London School of Economics): When Does Abuse and Harassment Marginalize Female Political Voices on Social Media?
- **Andreas Jungherr** (University of Konstanz), **Oliver Posegga** (University of Bamberg) & **Jisun An** (Qatar Computing Research Institute): Communicative Power: A Comparative Framework for Identifying the Relationship between Legacy and Digital Media across Media Systems
- **Emily D. Bello-Pardo** (American University), **Carly Knight** (Harvard University), **Stan Oklobdzija** (UC San Diego), **Iacopo Pozzana** (Birkbeck University of London), **Martijn Schoonvelde** (VU Amsterdam) & **Carsten Schwemmer** (University of Konstanz & University of Bamberg): The Politics of Social Media Images: Potentials and Biases of Image Recognition Algorithms for Studying Political Behavior
- **Sina Blassnig** (University of Zurich), **Nicole Ernst** (University of Zurich), **Sven Engesser** (TU Dresden) & **Frank Esser** (University of Zurich): Populism and Social Media Popularity: How Populist Communication Benefits Political Actors on Facebook and Twitter in Six Countries

PANEL 17: Diversity and Political Participation: A Comparative Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities

Venue: Room H.003

Date Sat, 23.03.19; 10:45–12.15

The proposed panel examines two big transformations, namely the increasing societal diversity of European nation-states and the demand for and rise of new possibilities for political participation. It focuses on other forms of diversity often neglected in the migration-centered discourse, e.g. persons with disabilities and persons belonging to national minorities. The EU and its member-states have ratified the UN-CRPD, which outlines the right to political participation in Article 29; as a result of the Convention's implementation, diversity has further made its way into political processes (e.g. through the participation of civil society and self-representation organizations in drafting legislation and public policies). The broadening spectrum of political participation grants a larger forum to diverse voices; social media and online platforms offer fast, easy and accessible possibilities for exchange and collaboration. Both traditional and new forms of political participation are impacted by the need to include and to respond to societal diversity; our panel aims to analyze these developments from a comparative and interdisciplinary (political science, law) perspective.

Chair: **Katharina Crepaz** (Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy and Technical University of Munich)

- **Katharina Crepaz** (Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy and Technical University of Munich): Diversity and (new?) Forms of Participation in Regions
- **Eva Nachtschatt** (Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy & Technical University of Munich): Diversity in Legislative Processes
- **Isabella Bertmann** (Technical University of Munich): Disability and Equality in Political Participation
- **Elisabeth Alber** (Eurac Research): Perils and Pitfalls of Participatory Democracy in Divided Societies: the case of South Tyrol

PANEL 18: Participatory Governance of Transformations at the City Level

In cooperation with Standing Group "Lokale Politikforschung"

Venue: Room H.004

Date Sat, 23.03.19; 10.45-12.15

Cities are key sites and actors of transformations like digitalization, decarbonization, and climate adaptation. With the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda, the contribution of cities to the governance of big transformations has been increasingly acknowledged and requested in recent years. As 'governance' refers to the impossibility to govern, only adequate governance modes and functioning relationships between governance actors enable cities to govern transformations (Andonova et al. 2009). Cities strive to adopt cross-sectoral approaches, prioritize bottom-up approaches, open political processes for different actors and particularly to enable citizen participation (Béal/Pinson 2013). Participatory governance combines the observation of new governance modes with the claim for democratization by means of participation (Fischer 2012); the concept thus serves normative, descriptive and analytical purposes (Walk 2008). Various challenges are inherent. Tensions can arise between classic administrative task fulfillment and new urban projects. Many participatory processes are not open-ended, but subject to pre-defined political targets. Design choices determine who can eventually participate how, and with what power. Different participatory processes may have quite opposing impacts on the problemsolving capacities of urban democracy, i.e. its ability to empower inclusions, form collective agendas and wills, and make (and implement) collective decisions (Warren 2017).

Chairs: **Lena Bendlin & Jens Libbe** (German Institute for Urban Affairs)

- **Klaus Jacob & Nicole Mahlkow** (FU Berlin): Governance of Transformations by Visions?
- **Jana Baldy** (University of Freiburg): "You'll Never Make It without Actors" – Food System Transformation in Middle Centers of Southern Germany
- **Christiane Gebhardt** (Malik Institute Switzerland), **Christian Höfeler** (dchp-consulting Düsseldorf) & **Jörg Knieling** (HafenCity Universität Hamburg): The Role of Public Administration for Smart City Governance: Comparative Study of Policy Implementation in Cities Employing New Methods
- **Elena Kaip, Marco Schmitt** (RWTH Aachen University) & **Martin Stark** (Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development): Participatory Governance in Urban Climate Protection

PANEL 19: Climate Change Politics and the Transformation of Energy and Transport Systems

Venue: Room H.001/002

Date Sat, 23.03.19; 14:00–15.30

This panel explores the big transformations underway in the fields of energy and transport systems. It also examines how climate change is being linked to security debates in the form of climate security. The panel will delve into energy transitions in the European Energy Community with a focus on Southeastern Europe and the Eastern Neighborhood, sustainability transitions in the transport system in Ireland, and transformation of the German electricity system (with case studies on citizen wind parks, power-to-heat coupling, energy contracting and intelligent infrastructures).

Chair: **Miranda Schreurs** (Technical University Munich)

- **Judith Nora Hardt** (University of Hamburg): Governing climate security and socio-ecological transformation
- **Gerhard Fuchs** (Universität Stuttgart): Dissecting a Big Transformation – The German System of Electricity Production and Distribution
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