HUMAN PROGRESS IN THE 21ST CENTURY – BRIGHT AND DARK SIDES OF DEMOCRATIZATION

A SYMPOSIUM TO CELEBRATE THE KNUT AND ALICE WALLENBERG FOUNDATION’S 100-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

September 21, 2017, Sal X, Universitetshuset, Biskopsgatan 3, Uppsala
The Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation primarily grants funding in the natural sciences, technology and medicine, in the form of grants for basic research of the highest international standard. During the Foundation’s 100 years, SEK 24 billion has been awarded in grants for excellent Swedish research and education. Recent annual grants of SEK 1.7 billion make the Foundation one of the largest private funders of scientific research in Europe.

Over their lifetimes, Knut and Alice Wallenberg built up a sizable fortune, and, even before the establishment of the Foundation, they financed various construction and public development projects. They wanted to organize their support through the establishment of the Foundation. The endowment consisted mainly of shares in Stockholms Enskilda Bank and Investor worth SEK 20 million, SEK 593 million in today’s currency value. Even though the Foundation has granted SEK 24 billion, the assets have, after 100 years and successful capital management, grown to SEK 90 billion.

Knut and Alice Wallenberg were determined to promote scientific research and education beneficial to Sweden, things that contributed to Swedish progress in research and education. In the beginning, the Foundation mainly financed buildings to house research and education. Gradually the support shifted to financing of advanced equipment needed for research. In recent years one of the main areas of support has been individual grants for outstanding researchers. The Foundation supports outstanding individuals through its programs: Wallenberg Scholars and Wallenberg Clinical Scholars for senior scientists; and Wallenberg Academy Fellows for younger scientists. Another important area is grants for researcher-initiated projects with high scientific potential and of the highest international standard.
On the occasion of the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation’s centenary, an international symposium is being organized at Uppsala University on September 21, 2017. The symposium is titled HUMAN PROGRESS IN THE 21ST CENTURY – BRIGHT AND DARK SIDES OF DEMOCRATIZATION. Research has certainly highlighted the important links between human progress and democracy, but has also shown the dark sides of democratization. This symposium aims to present and discuss current research on the bright and dark sides of democratization, with the aim of exploring how democratization processes best serve human progress in the 21st century. Two keynote-speakers set the tone for the symposium. Professor Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, will talk on the theme “Where Did the Revolution Go? The Challenge for Civil Society After Democratic Transition”. Professor Staffan Lindberg, University of Gothenburg, will speak about “Varieties of Democracy: Has Research on the Bright and Dark Sides of Democratization Been Misguided for 60 Years?” Three panel discussions follow, each hosting distinguished scholars. The themes of these panels are: Bright Sides of Democratization, Dark Sides of Democratization, and The Role of External Actors. The symposium ends with a panel of high level policymakers discussing 21st Century Policy Lessons.

The centenary will be celebrated with the following symposia:

LUND, April 4, BIG QUESTIONS IN ASTROPHYSICS – THE NEXT DECADES
UMEÅ, June 19, INFECTION RESEARCH TO MEET CURRENT AND FUTURE CHALLENGES
LINKÖPING, September 13, MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGY FOR A DIGITAL FUTURE
STOCKHOLM, September 15, MOLECULAR LIFE SCIENCE
UPPSALA, September 21, HUMAN PROGRESS IN THE 21ST CENTURY – BRIGHT AND DARK SIDES OF DEMOCRATIZATION
GOTHENBURG, September 28, METABOLISM – THE FOUNDATION OF LIFE

For more information, visit our website http://kva.se/sv/kalendarium
PROGRAM

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A SYMPOSIUM TO CELEBRATE THE KNUT AND ALICE WALLENBERG FOUNDATION’S 100-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

Thursday, September 21, 2017, Sal X, Universitetshuset, Biskopsgatan 3, Uppsala

09:00–09:05 INTRODUCTION
Kerstin Sahlin, Chairman of the Program Committee

09:05–09:10 WELCOME REMARKS
Eva Åkesson, Vice-Chancellor, Uppsala University

09:10–09:25 PRESENTATION OF THE KNUT AND ALICE WALLENBERG FOUNDATION
Peter Wallenberg Jr and Göran Sandberg, the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation

09:25–09:30 THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Göran K. Hansson, Secretary General, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

09:30–10:00 KEYNOTE 1
WHERE DID THE REVOLUTION GO? THE CHALLENGE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY AFTER DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION
Speaker: Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore

10:00–10:15 COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS
Sebastián Reyes Molina, Uppsala University
Guilherme Marques Pedro, Uppsala University

10:15–10:45 KEYNOTE 2
VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY: HAS RESEARCH ON THE BRIGHT AND DARK SIDES OF DEMOCRATIZATION BEEN MISGUIDED FOR 60 YEARS?
Staffan I. Lindberg, University of Gothenburg

10:45–11:00 COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS
Emma Elfversson, Uppsala University
Sebastian van Baalen, Uppsala University
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00–11:30</td>
<td>REFRESHMENT BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30–12:30</td>
<td><strong>PANEL 1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>THE BRIGHT SIDE OF DEMOCRATIZATION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair: Håvard Hegre, Uppsala University</td>
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<td>Sabine Carey, University of Mannheim</td>
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<td>Erica Chenoweth, University of Denver</td>
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<td>Carl-Henrik Knutsen, University of Oslo</td>
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<td>12:30–13:30</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
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<td>13:30–14:30</td>
<td><strong>PANEL 2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DARK SIDES OF DEMOCRATIZATION</strong></td>
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<td>Chair: Patricia Mindus, Uppsala University</td>
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<td>Elin Bjarneård, Uppsala University</td>
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<td>Joakim Sandberg, University of Gothenburg</td>
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<td>Jan Teorell, Lund University</td>
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<td>14:30–15:00</td>
<td>REFRESHMENT BREAK</td>
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<td>15:00–16:00</td>
<td><strong>PANEL 3</strong></td>
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<td><strong>THE ROLE OF EXTERNAL ACTORS</strong></td>
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<td>Chair: Lisa Hultman, Uppsala University</td>
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<td>Anna Jarstad, Umeå University</td>
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<td>Nikolay Marinov, University of Mannheim</td>
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<td>Peter Wallensteen, Uppsala University</td>
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<td>16:00–16:55</td>
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<td><strong>TOWARDS A BRIGHTER FUTURE? SUSTAINING DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
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<td>Chair: Joakim Palme, Uppsala University</td>
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<td>Jan Eliasson, former Deputy Secretary-general of UN</td>
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<td>Keboitse Machananga, IDEA</td>
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<td>Charlotte Petri-Gornitzka, CDAC Chair, OECD</td>
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<td>16:55–17:00</td>
<td>CONCLUDING REMARKS</td>
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WHERE DID THE REVOLUTION GO?
THE CHALLENGE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY AFTER DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION
Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore

Where did the revolution go? The main puzzle – revived by the recent events of the so-called Arab Spring – is the apparently sudden disappearance from the political sphere of the large social movements that contributed to episodes of democratization. Media, activists, and scholars have often used terms like Velvet Revolution or Jasmine Revolution – but also Carnation Revolution or Orange Revolution – to describe regime transition involving massive participation from below. However, with the emergence of political liberalization or even the installation of a democratic regime, observers are often surprised to note the sudden emptiness of the once-full streets, and even the rapid loss of influence of the oppositional leaders, once the new regime has been installed. Even more, those who fought for democracy seem quickly disappointed by the results of their own struggles, and choose to exit the movement. But is the disappearance real, or just an optical illusion, given the focus of mass media and scholarship on electoral processes and “normal politics”? Does it always happen, or only under some circumstances? Are those who struggled for big changes bound to be disappointed by the slow pace of transformation? And which mechanisms are activated and deactivated during the rise and fall of waves of democratization? These questions – which have rarely been addressed in the social science literature – refer, in their essence, to the effects of transition processes on consolidated democracy. The main theoretical frame of the research presented in this talk builds upon reflections on outcomes in the cognate fields of democratization and social movement studies, although read through the lens of an approach that aims at reconstructing processes rather than identifying causes. I also bring in studies on revolutions, even if to a more limited extent. I do this because, although it would be inappropriate to define the episodes mentioned above as revolutions, some of them imply sudden breaks through mass mobilizations that can indeed be illuminated by that field of study.

DONATELLA DELLA PORTA is professor of political science, dean of the Institute for Humanities and the Social Sciences and Director of the PD program in Political Science and Sociology at the Scuola Normale Superiore in Florence, where she also leads the Center on Social Movement Studies (Cosmos). 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. She is Honorary Doctor of the universities of Lausanne, Bucharest and Gothenburg. She is the author of 85 books, 130 journal articles and 127 contributions in edited volumes. Among her very recent publications are: Late Neoliberalism and its Discontents (Palgrave, 2017); Movement Parties in Times of Austerity (Polity 2017), Where did the Revolution go? (Cambridge University Press, 2016); Social Movements in Times of Austerity (Polity 2015), Methodological practices in social movement research (Oxford University Press, 2014); Spreading Protest (ECPR Press 2014, with Alice Mattoni), Participatory Democracy in Southern Europe (Rowman and Littlefield, 2014, with Joan Font and Yves Sintomer); Mobilizing for Democracy (Oxford University Press, 2014); Can Democracy be Saved?, Polity Press, 2013; Clandestine Political Violence, Cambridge University Press, 2013 (with D. Snow, B. Klandermans and D. McAdam (eds.). Blackwell Encyclopedia on Social and Political Movements, Blackwell. 2013; Mobilizing on the Extreme Right (with M. Caiani and C. Wagemann), Oxford University Press, 2012; Meeting Democracy (ed. With D. Rucht), Cambridge University Press, 2012; The Hidden Order of Corruption (with A. Vannucci), Ashgate 2012.
Is there evidence of a global democratic backslide? The answer is, unfortunately, yes. The average level of democracy in the world seems to have regressed back to, roughly speaking, where it was some 10 to 15 years ago. Even if this change falls within the confidence levels, the trend in the data is worrisome. At the same time, the decline is moderate and there is still much more democracy in the world today than before the end of the Cold War.

The analysis and report are based on the largest-ever democracy database in the world: V-Dem, with over 18 million data points on democracy across 350 highly specific indicators. Released in May this year, Version 7.0 covers 177 countries until the end of 2016. Hence, we can now adjudicate what has been intensely debated over the past few years: the state of democracy in the world and whether the world is in a democratic recession. V-Dem likely provides the most accurate rendering of the world so far in terms of the concepts of electoral and liberal democracy. Comparisons with extant measures shows that when the full meaning of democracy is measured adequately, the world looks significantly different from what we perhaps thought we knew.

Staffan I. Lindberg is Professor of Political Science, Director of the V-Dem Institute at University of Gothenburg, one of four principal investigators for Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem); Wallenberg Academy Fellow, awardee of an ERC Consolidator Grant, selected member Young Academy of Sweden, and member of the Board of University of Gothenburg. He is author of Democracy and Elections in Africa (“Outstanding Academic Title”, Choice 2007) and editor of Democratization by Elections: A New Mode of Transition?, and has also published many articles on egalitarian democracy, sequence analysis methods, civil society, electoral fraud, corruption, women’s representation, political clientelism, voting behaviour and turnovers, party and electoral systems, accountability, democratization, popular attitudes, and the Ghanaian legislature, and executive-legislative relationships. With V-Dem, he was awarded the “Lijphart/Przeworski/Verba Data Set Award 2016” by the American Political Science Association, Comparative Politics Section.
PANEL 1
THE BRIGHT SIDE OF DEMOCRATIZATION

CHAIR: HÅVARD HEGRE (Dr. Philos, University of Oslo, 2004) is Dag Hammarskjöld Professor of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University and adjunct Research Professor at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO). His research interests include conflict forecasting; the relationship between development, democratization, and conflict; statistical methodology, and how climate change affects political violence. Hegre has published in international journals including American Political Science Review, American Journal of Political Science, Environmental Research Letters, Political Geography and World Development. Hegre was awarded an ERC Advanced Grant in 2016 to develop ViEWS – a political Violence Early Warning System at Uppsala University from January 2017.

SABINE C. CAREY received her PhD from the University of Essex in 2003 and worked at Harvard University and the University of Nottingham. Since 2010 she has been Professor at the University of Mannheim and is currently co-editor of the American Political Science Review. Her research is funded by the European Research Council and explores the nature and role of pro-government militias and the (non-)escalation of political violence.

ERICA CHENOWETH is an internationally recognized authority on political violence and its alternatives. She is Professor and Associate Dean for Research at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies at the University of Denver. Foreign Policy magazine ranked her among the Top 100 Global Thinkers of 2013. She also won the 2014 Karl Deutsch Award, given annually by the International Studies Association to the scholar under 40 who has made the most significant impact on the field of international politics or peace research. Her book (with Maria J. Stephan) Why Civil Resistance Works: The Strategic Logic of Nonviolent Conflict won the 2013 Grawemeyer Award for Ideas Improving World Order and the 2012 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award. Chenoweth has authored or edited four books, including The Politics of Terror (forthcoming Oxford University Press) with Pauline Moore, Political Violence (Sage, 2013); Why Civil Resistance Works (Columbia University Press, 2011) with Maria J. Stephan; and Rethinking Violence: States and >>
Non-State Actors in Conflict (MIT, 2010) with Adria Lawrence. She has published dozens of articles in scholarly journals and edited volumes. Her work has been featured in The New York Times, The Washington Post, Foreign Affairs, The Economist, The Boston Globe, Foreign Policy, The Christian Science Monitor, NPR’s Morning Edition, TEDxBoulder, and elsewhere. She co-hosts the award-winning blog Political Violence @ a Glance, hosts the blog Rational Insurgent, and blogs occasionally at The Monkey Cage. Chenoweth is currently the co-chair of the Academic Council at the International Center on Nonviolent Conflict, a Fellow at the One Earth Future Foundation, and a Term Member at the Council on Foreign Relations. She holds a Ph.D. and an M.A. in political science from the University of Colorado and a B.A. in political science and German from the University of Dayton.

CARL HENRIK KNUTSEN (b. 26/03 1981) is Professor in Political Science at the University of Oslo. He defended his Ph.D., on “The Economic Effects of Democracy and Dictatorship”, at the University of Oslo in 2011. Knutsen’s research concerns, for example, the economic effects of political institutions, democracy measurement, and the determinants of autocratic breakdown and democratization. His largest current research project involves collecting the Historical Varieties of Democracy dataset, and investigating the effects of different political institutions on economic growth and on redistributive policies. Knutsen’s research has been widely published, including in journals such as American Journal of Political Science, British Journal of Political Science, Comparative Political Studies, World Development, and World Politics.

PANEL 2
DARK SIDES OF DEMOCRATIZATION

CHAIR: PATRICIA MINDUS is Associate Professor in Practical Philosophy at Uppsala University. As Wallenberg Academy Research Fellow, she directs the project CIVIS SUM on citizenship and migration law in the EU, with a political and legal theory perspective. Her most recent book is about European citizenship after Brexit (2017).
ELIN BJARNEGÅRD is Associate Professor at the Department of Government, Uppsala University. Her research interests are at the intersection of comparative politics and gender studies. Her publications have appeared in journals such as Comparative Politics and Journal of Peace Research. She is the author of Gender, Informal Institutions and Political Recruitment (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013).

JOAKIM SANDBERG is Wallenberg Academy Fellow (2014) and Associate Professor of Practical Philosophy at University of Gothenburg. He is Director of the Financial Ethics Research Group, which is dedicated to exploring moral and political issues related to the economic and financial system. He is also Guest Researcher at the Mistra Center for Sustainable Markets at Stockholm School of Economics.

JAN TEORELL is a Professor of Political Science at Lund University. His research interests include comparative democratization, corruption, and state-making. He is the author of Determinants of Democratization (Cambridge University Press, 2010), one of the founders of the Varieties of Democracy project, and is currently heading a large-scale research program on state-making in the long 19th century.
PANEL 3
THE ROLE OF EXTERNAL ACTORS

CHAIR: **Lisa Hultman** is a Wallenberg Academy Fellow and Associate Professor of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University. Her research focuses on civil war and international interventions, with a specific focus on protection of civilians.

**Anna Jarstad** is professor of peace and conflict studies at Umeå University as well as professor at the department of government, Uppsala University. She leads the Varieties of Peace research program funded by Riksbankens jubileumsfond 2017–2024, which analyses the characteristics of peace and how it varies across and within countries where peace processes were initiated in the 1990s.

**Nikolay Marinov** is Professor of Political Science and holds the Chair of Empirical Democracy Research at the University of Mannheim, Germany. Marinov’s research is at the nexus of international relations and comparative politics. His book, *Election Wars*, pursues the question of what happens when elections turn proxy wars, in which great powers intervene to promote democratic processes, or to push their local allies. His published research includes work on countries’ post-coup trajectories, on peacekeeping and electoral business cycles, on foreign aid, election observation and economic sanctions. Marinov has helped collect, with Susan Hyde, the NELDA dataset of elections around the world. He received his BA from the American University in Bulgaria. He holds a PhD in Political Science and a Master’s in Economics from Stanford University. Previously, he has held position at University of Sydney, UCLA and Yale.
PETER WALLENSTEEN. Professor of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University and University of Notre Dame, USA. Director, Uppsala Conflict Data Program 1978–2015. His Quality Peace (2015) broadens the perspective on post-war peacebuilding. Regional Organizations in Peacemaking (with A. Bjurner 2015) discusses external actors, as does Understanding Conflict Resolution (4th edition, 2015, also in Arabic, Korean) and Fredens diplomater (The Diplomats of Peace, 2016 with Isak Svensson). Wallensteen has practical experience from mediation and has done work for the UN on sanctions and on mediation.

PANEL 4
TOWARDS A BRIGHTER FUTURE?
SUSTAINING DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

CHAIR: JOAKIM PALME (born 1958) is professor of political science at the Department of Government, Uppsala University, since 2009 and Chairman of The Migrations Studies Delegation (Delmi). Palme holds a PhD in sociology from 1990, Stockholm University. In 1999–2001 he chaired the Swedish “Welfare Commission”. From 2002 to 2011 he was the director of the Institute for Futures Studies. He has published extensively on the political economy of the welfare state.

JAN ELIASSON is a well-known Swedish and international diplomat. He was the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2016. He was elected President of the United Nations General Assembly, for its sixtieth session 2005–2006. Eliasson served as Swedish State Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1994 to 2000 and as Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs in 2006.

In the UN he has been mediator in the Iran/Iraq conflict, in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and in Darfur Sudan, and active for the UN in countries such as Somalia, Mozambique and the Balkans. He has a profound interest in water issues, in particular for the developing world, and was the first chairman of Water Aid, Sweden. The Swedish Government has appointed ambassador Jan Eliasson from June 1, 2017 as the new Chairman of the SIPRI Governing Board.

Eliasson was born and raised in Gothenburg. He is married to Kerstin, former State Secretary for Higher Education and Research. They have three grown children and eight grand children.
KEBOITSE MACHANGANA is the Director of Global Programmes at the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) based in Stockholm, Sweden. She leads and manages a portfolio that covers International IDEA’s democracy support in electoral processes, constitution building processes, political participation and representation, democracy and development, gender, diversity, conflict and security and state of democracy assessments. She holds a Masters in Public Administration and a Post Graduate Diploma in Education from the University of Botswana; and a Masters in Pastoral Ministry with the Trinity College of the Bible and Theological Seminary in Newburgh, USA.

CHARLOTTE PETRI-GORNITZKA was elected as the Chair of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee in July 2016, taking up her position full time in October 2016.

Before joining the DAC, Charlotte was Director General of the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida). During her tenure at Sida, Ms Petri Gornitzka contributed to maintaining Sweden as one of the most generous providers of development assistance of the 28 DAC member countries, with a special focus on the neediest countries. Charlotte was a major advocate of developing and using innovative models to stimulate investment from the private sector in development activities.

Previously, Charlotte was Secretary General of Save the Children International (2008–2010) and before that Secretary General of Save the Children Sweden (2003–2008). She has also had a successful career as Under-Secretary General and Director of Communications at the Swedish Red Cross (1998–2002). Prior to that, she was Under Secretary-General and Communications Director of the Swedish Red Cross. She has also held positions within the World Economic Forum and is a member of the 2030 Water Resources Group Governing Council.


Between 1990 and 1998 Charlotte worked as a consultant focusing on the design and communication of change programmes for leading Swedish and international companies and organisations (Pharmacia & Upjohn, SEB, and Volvo).

Charlotte has studied Business and Marketing at the IHM Business School in Stockholm and holds a degree from the Stockholm University College of Music Education and the School of Drama in Stockholm.
KNUT AND ALICE WALLENBERG FOUNDATION

The Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation was established in 1917. The Foundation’s aim is to benefit Sweden by supporting Swedish basic research and education, mainly in medicine, technology and the natural sciences. This is achieved through grants to excellent researchers and to projects.

During the Foundation’s 100 years SEK 24 billion has been awarded in grants for excellent research and education, of which SEK 1.7 billion annually in recent years, making the Foundation one of the largest private funders of scientific research in Europe.

THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences is an independent, non-governmental organisation with a charter that, in its first article, defines its function as promoting the sciences and strengthening their influence in society. The Academy promotes science of the highest quality by fostering development and innovation in Swedish research. It enhances the status of science in society by drawing attention to key social issues, examining them in scientific terms and communicating the results, and joins in cooperation on global issues, with the aim of being an international scientific proponent of sustainable development.
Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation

100 YEARS IN SUPPORT OF EXCELLENT SWEDISH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

HUMAN PROGRESS IN THE 21ST CENTURY – BRIGHT AND DARK SIDES OF DEMOCRATIZATION

KUNGL. VETENSKAPSS- AKADEMIEN
THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

UPPSALA UNIVERSITET