

Name: Nizan Feldman

Date: December 2020

PART A: CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Personal Details

Permanent Home Address:	Hahagana 23 Givatayim
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2. Higher Education

a. Undergraduate and Graduate Studies

Period of Study (month/year – month/year)	Name of Institution and Department	Degree
2001-2003	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Department of Economics and International Relations	B.A
2004-2007	Tel Aviv University, Department of Political Science	M.A, Summa Cum Laude
2009-2013	Tel Aviv University, Department of Political Science	Ph.D.

b. Post-Doctoral Studies

Period of Study (month/year – month/year)	Name of Institution and Department/Lab	Name of Host
Oct.2014–Oct. 2015	The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Prof. Piki Ish- Shalom

Oct. 2015-Oct. 2016	The Harry S. Truman Research Institute for The Advancement of Peace, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Prof. Piki Ish-Shalom
Oct. 2016-Oct. 2018	Haifa Research Center for Maritime Strategy, University of Haifa.	Prof. Shaul Chorev

3. Academic Ranks and Tenure in Institutes of Higher Education

Period (month/year – month/year)	Name of Institution and Department	Rank/Position Specify if full or percent part time
Oct.2018-currently	Division of International Relations, School of Political Sciences, University of Haifa	Lecturer (tenure-track)

4. Offices in Academic Administration

“None”

Years	Name of Institution and Department	Role

5. Scholarly Positions and Activities outside the University

“None”

Year	Memberships in Academic Professional Associations

“None”

Year	Editorial Assignments

Year	Reviewing for Refereed Journal
2020	International Interactions

Year	Reviewing for Funding Agencies
2019	South Africa’s National Research Foundation (NRF)

“None”

Year	Other Scholarly Positions and Activities

“None”

Year	Other Relevant Positions and Activities

6. Conferences

a. Participation in International Conferences - Held Abroad

Date (month/year)	Name of Conference	Place of Conference (city & country)	Subject of Lecture/Discussion	Role
January 2007	Political Events, Financial Markets, and Trade	Konstanz, Germany	"Terrorizing Trade: The Impact of Terror on Israel's Trade Deficit with the EU."	Presenter of a talk
February 2015	Annual Conference of The Political Economy of International Organizations	Berlin, Germany	"Cheaper Wars. How the WTO Binds the Hands of the Enemy's Friends."	Presenter of a poster (with <u>Tal Sadeh</u>)
November 2017	The International Political Economy Society	U.S, University of Texas	"Globalization, Selection and Wartime Trade"	Presenter of a talk (with <u>Tal Sadeh</u>)

b. Participation in International Conferences - Held in Israel

Date (month/year)	Name of Conference	Place of Conference (city)	Subject of Lecture/Discussion	Role
January 2019	8th Eurasian Peace Science Conference	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"Naval Power and the Effects of Third-Party Trade on Conflict"	Panel Participant (with <u>Ehud Erian</u> & <u>Aviad Rubin</u>)

c. Participation in Local Conferences

Date (month/year)	Name of Conference	Place of Conference (city)	Subject of Lecture/Discussion	Role
May 2015	The Annual Meeting of the Israel Economic Association	Tel Aviv	“The Forgotten Five Trillion Dollars”	Presenter of a talk (with <u>Tal Sadeh</u>)
June 2017	The Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	“Globalization, Selection and Wartime Trade”	Presenter of a talk (with <u>Tal Sadeh</u>)

d. Organization of Conferences or Sessions

“None”

Year	Name of Conference	Place of Conference (city & country)	Subject of Conference	Role

7. Invited Scholarly Lectures (other than in conferences)

a. Abroad

“None”

Year	Name of Forum	Place of Lecture (institute, city, country)	Subject of Lecture	Role

b. In Israel

Year	Name of Forum	Place of Lecture (institute & city)	Subject of Lecture	Role

8. Colloquium or Seminar Talks

Year	Name of Forum	Place of Lecture (institute, city, country)	Subject of Lecture
November 2014	Paper delivered at The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"The Missing Link: The Impact of Trade with Third Parties on International Conflicts"
February 2015	Paper delivered at Tel Aviv University, Dep. of Political Science	Tel Aviv University	"Globalization and the Cost of Fatal Conflicts"

9. Research Grants

a. Grants Awarded

Years	Role in Research (PI, Co-PI, CI)	Other Researchers (Name & Role)	Title	Funded by	Amount	Relevant Publications
Oct 2020- Oct 2023	PI		Naval Power, Merchant Fleet and the Effects of Economic Globalization on Conflict	Israel Science Fund ISF	450,000₪	

b. Submission of Research Proposals - Pending

“None”

Years	Role in Research (PI, Co-PI, CI)	Other Researchers (Name & Role)	Title	Funds Requested Agency	Amount

c. Submission of Research Proposals – Not funded in the last three years

“None”

Years	Role in Research (PI, Co-PI, CI)	Other Researchers (Name & Role)	Title	Funds Requested Agency

10. Scholarships, Awards and Prizes

Years	Name of Award	Other Awardees	Purpose of Award or Achievement	Source
2014	Israel Political Science Association (ISPSA) Prize for best Ph.D. dissertation, First runner-up.			

11. Teaching

a. Courses Taught in Recent Years

Years	Name of Course	Type of Course Lecture/Seminar/ Workshop/ Online Course/ Introduction Course (Mandatory)	Level BA/BSc/MA/MSc/ PhD/ etc	Number of Students
2014-2018	The Emerging Global System	Lecture	MA	40
2014-2020	Economics, War and Peace	Lecture	BA	30
2018-currently	The Middle East in the World Economy	Lecture	BA	30

Years	Name of Course	Type of Course Lecture/Seminar/ Workshop/ Online Course/ Introduction Course (Mandatory)	Level BA/BSc/MA/MSc/ PhD/ etc	Number of Students
2020- currently	Introduction to International Relations	Introduction Course	BA	70
2020- currently	Defence Economics in Israel	Introduction Course	MA	20

b. Supervision of Graduate Students

Name of Student	Name of Other Mentor	Title of Thesis	Degree	Year of Completion / in Progress	Student's Achievements
Master's Students					
Erez Zuck		The Influence of FDI on maritime disputes	MA	In Progress	
Smadar Levy		The Resource Curse in Nigeria	MA	In Progress	
Ph.D. Students					
Udi Gonen	Dr Yoram Evron	The International political Effects to the Chinese Investment in Ports	PhD	In Progress	
Post-Doctoral Fellows					

PART B: PUBLICATIONS

H-index:	3	Source: Google Scholar
Citation index:	30	Source: Google Scholar
ORCID number:	https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9635-6516	
Google Scholar link:	https://scholar.google.co.il/citations?user=hRaxIHEAAAAJ&hl=en	

A. Ph.D. Dissertation

Title:	The Missing Link: The Impact of Trade with Third Parties on International Conflicts
Date of submission:	September 2012
Number of pages:	161
Language:	Hebrew
Name of supervisor:	Dr. Tal Sadeh and Prof. Aaron Klieman
University:	Tel Aviv University

B. Scientific Books (Refereed)

“None”

C. Monographs (Refereed)

“None”

D. Articles in Refereed Journals

Published

1. **Feldman Nizan** and Tal Sadeh. 2018. "War and Third-Party Trade." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 62(1): 119–142. I.F 2.947. R. International Relations 5 out of 86 Q1 | Political Science 11 out of 165 Q1 (Journal Citation Reports 2016).
2. Sadeh Tal and **Nizan Feldman**. 2020. “Globalization and Wartime Trade.” *Cooperation and Conflict* 55(2): 235-260. I.F 1.87 (Journal Citation Reports 2018). R. International Relations 21 out of 91 Q1 | Political Science 54 out of 176 Q2 (Journal Citation Reports 2016).
3. **Nizan Feldman**, Ehud Eiran and Aviad Rubin. 2020. Naval Power and Effects of Third-Party Trade on Conflict. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. September 2020. doi:[10.1177/0022002720958180](https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002720958180). I.F 2.644. R. International Relations 12

out of 95 Q1| Political Science 31 out of 181 Q1 (Journal Citation Reports 2019).

E. Articles or Chapters in Scientific Books (Refereed)

“None”

F. Articles in Conference Proceedings

“None”

G. Entries in Encyclopedias

“None”

H. Other Scientific Publications

“None”

I. Other Works and Publications

1. **Nizan Feldman**. 2008. "How Powerful is the Iranian Oil Weapon?" *Strategic Assessment*, 10(2):82-91.
2. **Nizan Feldman**. 2008. "It's the Economy, Syria." *Strategic Assessment*, 10(3): 1-11.
3. **Nizan Feldman**. 2009. "How Green Was My Dollar: Increased US Dependence on the Gulf States?" *Strategic Assessment*, 11(1): 68-75.
4. **Nizan Feldman**. 2010. "Economic Peace: Theory versus Reality." *Strategic Assessment* 12(3): 19-28.
5. **Nizan Feldman**. 2016. In the Shadow of Delegitimization: Israel's Sensitivity to Economic Sanctions, *Memorandum*, no. 154 (Tel Aviv: Institute for National Security Studies, June 2016).
6. **Nizan Feldman** and Yoel Guzansky. 2017. "The Crisis in the Gulf: A Case Study of the Effectiveness of Sanctions as a Tool for Conducting Policy," *INSS Insight* No. 966.
7. **Nizan Feldman** and Ofir Winter. 2017. "The IMF Egyptian Assistance Program, One Year On," *INSS Insight* No. 988.
8. **Nizan Feldman** and Raz Zimmt. 2018. "Restoring Economic Sanctions: The Impact on Iran." *Strategic Assessment*, 21(2): 41-53.

9. Submitted for Publication

Books

“None”

Articles

Rallying Around the “Flag of Convenience”: Merchant Fleet Flags and Sanctions Effectiveness" Submitted to *International Studies Quarterly*

10. Summary of my Activities and Future Plans

In broad terms, my research interests concern International Political Economy (IPE) and quantitative methodology. I specialize in quantitative analysis of the two-way relationship between international economic interactions and the political relations of states. My research seeks to understand under what conditions external economic openness and internal economic liberalization pacify interstate relations.

My PhD dissertation examined the effects of war on a country's trade with third parties. Based on the assumption that wars reduce opportunities for trade with third parties, liberal theorists in the field of IR argue that trade openness encourages peace. My study argues that trade openness can decrease the likelihood of conflict, because it raises the cost of engaging in wars, but only if this leads to meaningful trade with Specific Third Parties' (STPs). For state A, an STP is a country that trades with state A but has a political interest in the security of state B, with which state A is engaged in hostilities. Following an analysis of 46 wars, I found that in most cases a reduction in trade between combatant states and third parties was the result of (STPs) wartime trade policies. However, trade between combatant states and third parties which are politically indifferent to the conflict was rarely affected. Thus, the pacifying effect of trade openness is conditional on political similarity between A's trade partners and its potential adversaries.

I completed two articles expanding the theoretical and empirical discussion developed in my dissertation (both with Dr. Tal Sadeh). The first article (published in *Journal of Conflict Resolution*) explores how war affects trade with third parties. It argues that wartime trade policies should raise trade with friendly and enemy-hostile third parties, but reduce trade with hostile and enemy-friendly third parties.

The second article (Published in *Cooperation and Conflict*) explores how globalization affects the opportunity cost of fatal Militarized Interstate Disputes (MIDs). It argues that some processes of globalization reduce the opportunity cost of MIDs for trade by making it easier to substitute trade partners and simultaneously making it more difficult for states to employ trade sanctions during conflict. Furthermore, as a result of globalization, credit is more readily available to countries in conflict, encouraging trade-substituting horizontal Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). We test a set of hypotheses derived from this argument using high dimensional fixed effects regression to a Gravity model on a directed dyadic dataset of more than 1.1 million observations and find that in a more globalized world the overall fall in trade associated with militarized conflict is more moderate than in a less globalized world.

During my post-doc at the Haifa Research Center for Maritime Strategy, I explored the effect of maritime-power on the relationship between trade and conflict. Using a new dataset regarding the naval power of 73 states, I discerned that the effect of third-party trade on a dyadic conflict is conditional on the naval power of the initiator state: The pacifying effect of third-party trade diminishes as military naval power increases. Part of this study was published in *Journal of Conflict Resolution* (2020).

In a current related study - under ISF (Israel Science Foundation) funding – I further investigate the role of naval power and merchant fleet size to assess the impact of maritime variables on theories about globalization and conflict. The first stage of this project explores the extent to which belligerents' naval power and commercial fleet size affect their ability to substitute trade during conflict and to mitigate its trade-related costs. Based on the discussion presented earlier, I expect to find that the greater a state's naval power, the less third-party trade it will lose during a MID. I also expect to find an inverse relationship between combatants' merchant fleet size and the disruption caused to their trade. After understanding the different paths by which maritime variables influence economic conflict costs, I will explore their influence on how various aspects of economic globalization affect interstate conflict.

In a related part of this research project I explore integrate variables associated with the maritime domain into the literature on sanctions effectiveness. My broad argument is that as most of the world trade is conducted by the sea and most sanctions include trade-related measures, specific features of sanctioned state's merchant fleets influence their ability to resist sanctions. More specifically, the project explores how the registration patterns of the target's merchant fleet influence sanctions success.

In my future research, I intend to pursue a project concerning the political economy in the Middle East. In particular, I will explore the possible impact of foreign economic liberalization in Middle Eastern countries on political relations within the region and on relations with countries from other regions. Most theories maintaining that globalization brings peace rely on the assumption that exposure to trade and foreign capital increases the opportunity cost of conflicts. Namely, exposure to the world economy amplifies concerns in a country regarding the possible implications of an armed conflict for its trade, investments, and government bonds. However, scholarly literature offers surprisingly limited empirical evidence demonstrating whether and under what circumstances economic globalization increases the costs of conflict or if globalization indeed improves states' ability to signal resolve effectively. Due to the lack of studies supporting the causal mechanisms of the globalization-peace nexus it is difficult to use the existing literature in assessing the possible impact of foreign economic liberalization in Middle Eastern countries on political relations within the region and on relations with countries from other regions.

The vital role of the energy sector in Middle Eastern economics, and the possibility of a positive correlation between conflict in the region and oil prices, presents a particular challenge to the assumption that conflicts disturb trade, deter investments, and increase government bonds yield. The Project will analyze the effect of political violence on trade, foreign direct investments (FDI), and government securities markets in the Middle East. It will focus on the following questions: How do extended violent conflicts affect foreign investments in the oil sector? What events have the greatest influence on government securities markets in the Middle East? Scholars have yet to explore these questions adequately and, without a better understanding of them, it is difficult to apply the theory that “globalization brings peace” to the Middle East. The project aims to fill this gap.

11. Publications in Preparation

Articles

Merchant Fleet and the Effects of Economic Globalization on Conflict