
SNNO - Strategic Narrative of Nuclear Order

Plan de gestion de données créé à l'aide de DMP OPIDoR

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Modèle du PGD : Sciences-Po-template (eng)

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Résumé du projet :

In this project, I investigate the emergence, projection, and contestation of what I call the 'strategic narrative' of nuclear order in Europe. This narrative emerged in the 1960s as the ideological foundation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, displacing alternative visions of nuclear politics such as comprehensive disarmament and a supranational European nuclear community. Navigating between the alleged extremes of immediate abolition and unrestrained proliferation, policy elites in Europe and North America converged on the goal of freezing nuclear politics in its current form. For the narrators of nuclear order – influential policymakers and defence intellectuals – the primary task of any diplomatic process should be to avert disruptive changes and secure stability through managerial control. To that end, the narrators of nuclear order promoted the ideas that nuclear weapons are indispensable for the maintenance of peace, that extended nuclear deterrence provides a bulwark against proliferation, and that nuclear risks are controllable. This narrative has since been solidified through official government communication and incorporation into high-school textbooks, policy discourse, print and broadcast media, and other cultural products. The strategic narrative of nuclear order has been most powerfully projected by members and supporters of NATO. The continuation of the policies of extended nuclear deterrence, 'nuclear sharing', and step-by-step arms control has come to be defined as irreplaceable elements of the alliance's material and ontological security. Since the end of the Cold War, however, the narrative of nuclear order has collided with attempts at developing an image of Europe as a human-security oriented normative power. Moreover, the prevailing narrative is currently under pressure both by norm entrepreneurs and technological developments that challenge the sustainability of deterrence.

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Produits de recherche :

1. Transcripts of semi-structured interviews (Text)
2. Document analysis (Dataset)

Droits d'auteur

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SNNO - Strategic Narrative of Nuclear Order - General information

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT DMP

Version	Date	Modifications
v 1.0	2020-02-05	Initial plan

Kjølv Egeland, CERI, Sciences Po, Paris, France.

Sophie Forcadell, DRIS, Sciences Po, Paris, France.

2020-02-29

Question sans réponse.

The first version of the DMP is public within the OPIDoR platform. It won't be archived for now on any repository (like Datasciencespo, OpenAire...) but it can be consulted by other Opidor users. The final version (after the project) will be archived on Datasciencespo, Sciencespo repository, with the relevant datasets related to the project.

This Data Management Plan will be updated every time concrete changes will be implemented with respect to the data management and specifically when it will be decided to make specific data sets publicly accessible. These changes will be made online of the OPIDoR tool. A second and last version of the DMP will be sent and published at the end of the projet.

FOR PROJECTS BROKEN DOWN INTO WORKPACKAGES

Transcripts of semi-structured interviews

WP2

Study of the projection, contestation, and effects of the narrative nuclear order.

Kjølv Egeland, CERI, Sciences Po, Paris, France.

D2.1 and D2.2

Document analysis

WP1 and WP2

WP1: Study of the formation of the narrative of nuclear order.

WP2: Study of the projection, contestation, and effects of the narrative of nuclear.

Kjølvs Egeland, CERI, Sciences Po, Paris, France.

There are no deliverable number for content analysis yet because it is not decided yet if the data generated with documents analysis tools will be archived.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Investigation of the emergence, projection, and contestation of what is called the 'strategic narrative' of nuclear order in Europe.

Horizon 2020 (Marie Skłodowska-Curie), European Commission

841764

2019-09-01

2021-08-31

CERI, Sciences Po, Paris

CERI, Sciences Po, Paris

Not yet

SNNO - Strategic Narrative of Nuclear Order - Data overview

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Transcripts of semi-structured interviews

Audio-recorded and transcribed semi-structured interviews will be used to form a picture of how strategic narratives are formed and projected by individuals and institutions involved in global nuclear governance.

Only transcripts will be archived and made publicly accessible. Anonymization of personal data will be done as soon as the interviewee does not consent to the reuse of their data. Any personal data which will be published will be thus authorized through the consent form.

Document analysis

The project includes discourse and content analysis methods applied to the documents retrieved (texts, social media outreach) and the interview transcriptions as follows:

- Speeches by high-ranking politicians, expert literature and government publications which will be analysed through discourse and content analysis methods to conceptualise and trace the emergence of the narrative of nuclear order in Europe (1960s),
- Interview respondents (policymakers and civil society representatives), government and NATO communication, including social media outreach, high-school textbooks and media coverage which will be analysed through discourse and content analysis methods and through semi-structured interviews to demonstrate how the narrative is projected and contested through official communication, institutional practice, research funding, and public education (1970s-),
- Government, NATO, and Euratom archives, Policymakers' memoirs and correspondence, Policy proposals by major political parties, Policy proposals by governments (UN General Assembly and Conference on Disarmament) which will be analysed through discourse and content analysis methods and through archival research to demonstrate how the narrative of nuclear order has *influenced policy and diplomatic postures*

The results of these analysis will be subject to evaluation on whether they will be made public as datasets or not. This decision will depend on their potential of interest in this format for other researchers.

PRODUCED DATA

Transcripts of semi-structured interviews

Up to 50 semi-structured interviews (audio-recorded and then transcribed) will be conducted. As the interviews consist of 5 questions followed by a less structured conversation, the questions won't be published on a standalone document.

The interviews will occur between month 13 and 15 of the project.

Interviews will have a duration of 30 to 60 minutes (recorded). Up to 50 interviews will be conducted - most likely fewer. The audio files will be stored on a separate hard drive controlled by the researcher. After transcription, audio files will be destroyed and only the transcripts (text) will be archived and openly accessible.

A set of 50 transcript text files (maximum) will be archived and made publicly accessible (5 Mo maximum).

AIFF for the audio files, .txt or .pdf for text transcriptions.

Microsoft word for transcripts production and Acrobat for pdf conversion.
Audio recordings will be generated in m4a files and converted to aiff files with Convertio.

Document analysis

Other documents will be found online or in archives of institutions. Documents authorized for copying will be digitally or physically copied and will be kept on the researcher's hard drive or in his office.

Archival work and information search will occur from month 1 to month 11.
Content analysis will be done as documents are collected.

No projected volume for now (either for documents or for content analysis outputs).

Not decided yet. This will be decided later, with the help of the dedicated partners in Sciences Po medialab and will be recorded in the DMP.

Not decided yet. This will be decided later, with the help of research engineers at Sciences Po médialab.

OTHER DATA USED FOR THE PROJECT

Question sans réponse.

DATA STORAGE AND PROTECTION

All data (audio files and transcribed interviews, content analysis outputs, sensible documents if ever) will be saved on a separate encrypted hard drive stored in a locked drawer at CERI, Sciences Po.

Each dataset will have an identifier, a code which is also the prefix of the name of each file contained in that specific dataset.

All dataset codes will start with SNNO, followed by an underscore, and continue with the proper dataset identifier, such as "INT" for the interviews, or "ANA" for document analysis.

For some datasets, the identifier will be followed, after a dash, by the format code, such as "txt" or "aud". Finally the

label "CC", referring to the licensing, will be added for data released with Creative Commons license.

ex: SNNO_INT_int number_txt_CC

A similar procedure is adopted for publications and other deliverables, which can be archived on repository at the end of the project in respect of publications rules: All publication codes start with "SNNO", followed by an underscore, and continue with the researcher name followed by another underscore, then the year of publication, followed by another underscore, then the title of publication, followed by another underscore, and it ends with "CC", referring to the licensing.

Researcher: Kjølsv Egeland, CERI, Sciences Po, Paris, France.

Supervisor: Prof. Benoît Pelopidas, CERI, Sciences Po, Paris, France.

Kjølsv Egeland, CERI, Sciences Po, Paris, France.

A data Processing Declaration was submitted on January 20th 2020.

The following ethics issues have been identified: (a) Research involving human participants, who are volunteers for social or human sciences research; (b) Research involving personal data collection and/or processing. For the needs of the project and in order to understand the dynamics of global nuclear politics, it is necessary to talk to people about their views on political issues.

Interviewees will be provided with a written consent form which will allow them to sign to confirm that they have not been coerced. No interviews will be conducted with members of vulnerable populations or people in precarious situation.

Anonymization of personal data will be done as soon as the interviewee does not consent to the reuse of their data. Any personal data which will be published will be thus authorized through the consent form.

Interviewees may be recorded (upon their written consent) by use of an audio recorder. The audio files will be stored on a separate hard drive controlled by the researcher. After transcription, audio files will be destroyed

All data will be saved on a separate encrypted hard drive stored in a locked drawer at CERI, Sciences Po.

DATA ACCESS

Data	Access conditions	Procedure	Temporality	Formalisation	Restrictions
Interviews (audio files)	Restricted	N/A	Until the end of the project	N/A	N/A
Interview transcripts (text files)	Open and anonymized if asked by the interviewee on the consent form	Sciences Po institutional data repository	At the end of the project	CCBY-NC-SA	The interviewee might not authorize the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques to publish research data such a way that he/she can be identified.
Content analysis	Not decided yet	Not decided yet	At the end of the project	Not decided yet	Not decided yet

Each dataset in Sciences Po institutional data repository is identified by a DOI.

Data will be available in audio files and transcribed. No versioning envisioned beyond transcription.

As for content analysis output, versioning is not planned at this point of the project.

If versioning is necessary, the reference "V" followed by a number will indicate the version. Drafts will be indicated using "Vdraft".

International relations, global governance, international politics and history, geopolitics, foreign policy, political theory, political thought, political philosophy, ideology.

When depositing the data in DataSciencesPo, structured information will be provided about the data collection via a form. This includes: title, abstract, keywords, temporal and spatial coverage of the data, who created the data, the data collection methods, access conditions, related project information, documentation describing the data files themselves.

DataSciencesPo repository uses metadata from the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI version 2), an international XML-based descriptive metadata standard for research data used by many social science data archives across the world. Data produced will be also described with the ELSST, European Language Social Science Thesaurus, which covers the core social science disciplines.

RESSOURCES FOR DATA MANAGEMENT

N/A

N/A

N/A