

## The Story of RINGS

Searching for and telling stories of the past is rarely straightforward. There have long been international and transnational links and contacts in feminist organising. Feminism is not a national project but transcends borders. The 4th UN World Conference on Women in Beijing and the parallel NGO Forum of 1995, and their various follow-ups, were landmarks, as were the Women's Worlds conferences from the early 1980s onwards. Transnational organising has probably been strongest within specific regions, such as Africa and Europe, and within certain language groups, such as English and Spanish. Thus, the background to RINGS is very extensive across time and place.

A specific opportunity to strengthen transnational research activity and infrastructure in feminist and gender research arose in 2006 with the launching by the Swedish Research Council (VR) of a competition to establish Centres of Excellence in Gender Studies. In the event, three centres were funded: jointly in Linköping-Örebro Universities, in Umeå University, and in Uppsala University. These three centres were funded for an initial 5-year period, and also met regularly with each other.

The Linköping-Örebro Centre of Excellence had two main aims, to: 1) set up temporary (5 year) Centre of Gender Excellence (Gendering EXcellence: GEXcel) to develop innovative research on changing gender relations, intersectionalities and embodiment from transnational and transdisciplinary perspectives; and 2) become pilot or developmental scheme for a more permanent Sweden-based European Collegium for Advanced Transnational and Transdisciplinary Gender Studies. GEXcel was directed by Nina Lykke in Linköping, with Anna Jónasdóttir (later Liisa Husu) co-director and PI in Örebro, and co-directors, Anita Göransson, Jeff Hearn and Barbro Wijma.

In discussion of the second of these aims within GEXcel, it became apparent that there was a need to link up more fully with both other centres within Europe and centres beyond Europe. To take this further, a study of centres of excellence, or similar, across the world was carried out by Björn Pernrud, with assistance of Ulrika Engdahl, GEXcel, and later published in [Work in Progress Report XIV](#).

In January 2012, all those centres identified were included in the invitation to a two-day "brainstorm" meeting in Linköping, co-convened by GEXcel and the Fay Gale Centre for Research on Gender (FGC), University of Adelaide, Australia, in the person of visiting scholar Chris Beasley. This led to setting up a working group with one person from each of four centres to draft a provisional constitution, and report back, as detailed in the next paragraph. Importantly, throughout all these discussions and plans, RINGS was designed to link up research centres, with such institutions, rather than individuals, as members. In 2012, with the end of the research

council funding GEXcel transitioned to: GEXcel International Collegium for Advanced Transdisciplinary Gender Studies, with Linköping University and Örebro University joined by a third member university, Karlstad University.

RINGS' first meeting in January 2012 at Linköping had 20 individuals from 12 institutions physically present, mostly institutions situated in Europe, and 6 individuals present online. This geographical imbalance was explicitly discussed and became a focal point for the association moving forward outlined in its aims and visions, 'to promote transnational research collaboration between member institutions in advanced gender studies'. Other RINGS objectives were discussed at Linköping: building a network and close collaboration between gender studies institutions, providing an infrastructure for funded and self-funded scholars and to create a virtual and physical meeting space for generations of gender studies scholars, to name a few. The preparatory meeting at Linköping discussed issues that covered membership, if fees would be implemented, and organising general assemblies as well as launching an annual conference. Potential RINGS projects, publications and dialogues with political institutions were brainstormed, issues around funding preliminarily explored and a temporary task force set up to take next steps. It was agreed that this task force would move forward with planning the next conference and other such issues.

In October 2014, RINGS' inaugural meeting was held at Örebro University, Sweden. 17 institutions were physically present (22 individuals), an additional 3 institutions and 1 individual present virtually and 16 institutions expressed a strong interest and/or their apologies for not attending. The constitution was discussed in close detail for much of the first day and it was agreed that RINGS' official name would be an 'association' and not a 'network'. It was also agreed that the executive committee would be held on a rotating basis to ensure as much inclusivity as possible and questions were asked about membership, how can RINGS attract institutions from all across the world? Collaboration and plans to move forward were decided upon and 3 workgroups were set up to tackle individual issues. The first was set up for funding; this covered topics such as membership fees, writing funding applications, ascertaining funds to support institutions to attend conferences and the importance of having a website for all of the aforementioned topics. The second was dedicated to the recruitment of members; each member was to try to recruit one new institution from a marginalised location, the website was again given emphasis, and a narrative of RINGS was drafted. The third workgroup was to focus on conferences and events and, within this group, there were subdivisions; (1) to focus on the RINGS website homepage that established the RINGS' identity, (2) dedicated to the RINGS 2015 conference and (3) dedicated to the RINGS 2016 conference. Finally at Örebro, a logo for RINGS was agreed upon.

The following year, in 2015, a small conference, largely organised by Kateřina Cidlinská, and RINGS' second General Assembly was held over two days at the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague, Czech Republic. There were 21 institutions (27

individuals) present and apologies from a further 11 individuals. On the first day, the conference was held and divided into two parts: the first part consisted of national presentations from 13 countries outlining the status and implementation of neoliberal reforms and practices of New Public Management in academia in respective countries. The second part consisted of thematic sessions based on RINGS' call for abstracts. Earlier in the year, RINGS announced a [call for papers](#) on the topic, as they would every year to follow, this year on 'Gender In/And the Neoliberal University' with a variety of subtopics and suggested questions. A few of the questions included: what opportunities and obstacles does the shift toward neoliberal university present for promotion of gender equality in academia? What are the consequences of assessment systems on knowledge making and student-teacher relations? What forms do precarity and casualization take in the higher education and research sectors? In what ways are processes of precarization gendered? In response to the call for papers, 14 abstracts from member institutions were presented at the conference. The papers were categorised by theme: Gender Studies in the Neoliberal University, Knowledge Production in the Neoliberal University and Policies for Gender Equality in Neoliberal Policyscapes. To present the diversity of papers, some of the titles included were: 'Products, Products, Products: The Changing Value of Gender and Feminism in Times of Academic Neoliberalism'; 'Neo-liberal universities, neo-liberal patriarchies, and neo-liberal masculinities: transnational reflections on the global North'; 'Motherhood and the career paths of young women academics in the Czech Republic'; and 'The gendered politics of student mobility in neoliberal global eduscapes.' At the end of the day, a walk around Prague city centre with a focus on feminist history was organised.

On the second day, the morning was dedicated to RINGS' General Assembly where the workgroups from the previous year shared updates and the official Minutes from Örebro were approved. The Transitional Executive Committee informed the group that there were 40 interested institutions, 30 of which were active RINGS members, and member institutions should continue working towards increasing diversity in membership. The funding workgroup reported that it was agreed member institutions would not pay fees, applications for funding would require further work and possibilities from local organisations for funding had been explored. The recruitment and website workgroups concurred that an independent website needed to be set up that was not a subcategory of a member institution (at the time RINGS' webpage was a part of GEXcel's platform). It was discussed that the website should have individual member institution links, a blog to share news, and that it needed maintaining to ensure it wasn't plagued with viruses. Czech Republic agreed to organise and host the website, and since then have been responsible for RINGS' virtual, public platform ([www.rings.org](http://www.rings.org)). The final workgroup organising the next annual conference shared that the next meeting would be over two days in November 2016 and hosted by the University of the Western Cape in Cape Town, South Africa.

An important issue was also raised at the General Assembly in 2015. It was agreed that member institutions would stand in solidarity with the National Contact Centre for Gender and Science

(NKC) in Czech Republic who were under threat of having their funds withdrawn. It was emphasised in RINGS' letters of protest that NKC played a leading role in organising the year's RINGS conference and General Assembly meeting, greatly enhanced by their intellectual input and a logistically well-planned event. As of 2021, NKC is still in operation.

By November 2016, RINGS had grown in members and the conference in Cape Town brought together 14 member institutions (24 individuals) and 10 apologies were made for no attendance. 'In spite of being held at a particularly challenging moment in South African higher education, given student protests that were going on while the conference was happening, and acknowledged at the start of the conference, the two days proved to be a dynamic intellectual forum. It was particularly encouraging that a large audience of local students and scholars also attended the conference, constituting about 50-80 participants at different times.' (Tamara Shefer, Report on 2016 Meeting). The [call for papers](#) was on 'The Geopolitics of Gender Studies' with some of, but not limited to, these suggested themes: Southern theory/postcolonial feminist scholarship and implications for feminist studies and collaborative initiatives such as RINGS; The meaning and creation of 'resistance': how can we engage in resistance without falling into negativity?; and what role does language play in the perpetuation of geopolitical difference? There were 27 submissions across a variety of issues, some collaborative papers and some individually submitted. The keynote address was given by Josephine Ahikire (Makerere University, Uganda) on 'The Geopolitics of Gender Studies: Embracing Advances and Confronting Reversals'. Other papers included: 'Doing Regimes Across Regimes of Oppression: Challenges and Openings'; 'The Geopolitics of Se(X) Registration'; 'The Posthuman Child: Decolonising Early Childhood Discourses'; and 'Corpo-Affective Politics of Vulnerability.'

RINGS' 2016 General Assembly meeting, the third of its kind, began with a history of RINGS, an update on member institutions and agreement on the previous year's Minutes. The Transitional Executive Committee proposed that member institutions may join RINGS as non-voting observer members, which would be presented on the website by placing their name in italics. The election of the next committee was held, making sure to rotate the institutions by geopolitical location to ensure a diverse institutional representation, and workgroups shared their respective announcements. The funding group shared their agreement over membership fees as something to be returned to in the future and that they had explored possible funding applications from UNESCO and COST EU. This workgroup also suggested the possibility to self-funded conferences where academics and scholars could attend to network for collaborative research purposes. The website workgroup reported that an official RINGS website was set up with an independent domain and all security standards; members agreed on main page content and institutions, reported that website activity was low, and that the website could be used to announce new papers, articles, and book publications by members to increase engagement and that this may be useful to scholars wanting to network as they could see what one another was

working on. Lastly, the workgroup for the conference in 2017 reported it would be held in Iceland, and the 2018 conference workgroup proposed potentially Australia.

In 2017, RINGS' annual meeting and conference was hosted by the EDDA Research Center at the University of Iceland in collaboration with the United Nations Gender Equality and Training Programme (UNU-GEST) and RIKK – Institute for Gender, Equality and Difference. The main goals of the conference were 'to share feminist research and criticism of the rise of nationalism and populism from transnational perspectives', and similar to previous years, 'to share research within RINGS through the framework of thinking about the gender dimensions of new political, social and cultural trends' and 'to critically assess the limitations to scholarly collaboration due to geopolitical location and related inequalities.' (Call for Papers, RINGS 2017). The [call for papers](#) was on 'The Geopolitics of Gender Politics and Feminist Resistances' and suggested subtopics included were: The Return to Nationalism, Nativism and Traditionalism: (Re-)Framing Feminist Resistance Strategies; History and Memory: Colonial, Fascist and Populist Discourses; Gender and Violence: Neo-Patriarchy and the Attack on Women's Rights; and Popular, Activist, Performative and Artistic Feminist Resistances. 20 abstracts were submitted and presented at the third RINGS conference. 15 from institutions in Europe, 3 from Africa and 1 from North America. Four titles included in this call were: "“Spiderman won't clean our windows” – (homo) sexuality, gender and politics in post-socialist Albania'; 'Anti-gender movements in Europe: possible interpretation frameworks and strategies'; 'Child marriage among Syrian refugees in Lebanon'; and 'Gender Parity and Electoral Quotas: Regional Analysis of Latin America'. A report written in German on the conference was written by Annette von Alemann in the [Network Women's and Gender Studies North-Rine Westphalia](#) (pp. 101-103). As in all of RINGS' call for papers, a registration fee of €100 is requested, unless the institution is unable to pay this amount. In the instance that it is affordable, the registration fee is deposited into the solidarity fund. Those from lower income countries can apply for funding from the solidarity fund to cover travel costs to and from the conference. Usually the hosting institution organises suitable accommodation for RINGS members which can be booked at a reduced rate.

The meeting in Reykjavík held on 4th to 6th October concluded with scholars sharing their country reports on the state of gender studies and the RINGS General Assembly. There were 19 member institutions, 4 prospective member institutions (24 individuals in total) and 7 member institution apologies (12 individuals). Due to the increase in members, a brief history of RINGS was shared with a reminder to continue trying to recruit members from under-represented regions such as Latin America, Asia, Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe. Particular gratitude for such representation was given to 2 prospective member institutions at this meeting from the Middle East and Africa, Lebanon and Tunisia. It was announced that in the [Gender and Research](#) journal, papers based on those submitted for the conference in Prague in 2015 on Gender and/in the Neoliberal University, were to be included. To return to the issue of membership, much was brought to the conversation from the Transitional Executive Committee

about how to deal with particular issues in recruiting member institutions from under-represented regions. It was reported that often many of the countries from which we want to encourage more members do not necessarily have named entities that are gender research centres or departments or such. In many places, gender researchers are frequently dispersed across disciplines, so there is then a question of how we handle institutional membership. The question was posed to allow individuals to join RINGS or for them to become affiliated members (not as an institution), members concurred that different memberships would be difficult for administration but that membership would be as open and flexible as possible. In addition, it was reported that some member institutions face political obstacles in doing gender research officially. It was agreed by those present that the constitution would reflect these challenges: ‘RINGS strongly encourages institutional membership from under-represented regions, including where groups and centres are in the process of development.’ (Minutes, 2017).

The individual workgroups on funding, the website/outreach and future conferences reported their findings for the year. Funding continued to be an issue that required a great amount of work and discussion around three categories for charging a registration fee at conferences were proposed: institutional, individual and unwaged. The outreach team created a leaflet to distribute to prospective members as well as for prospective conferences. The next RINGS conference would be held at the University of Lisbon in Portugal and proposals were offered by a number of institutions for the years to follow. Additionally, a discussion was had over the possibility of a RINGS publication as Palgrave Macmillan had shown an interest. A publication working group was set up to move forward with this issue. Finally, the Executive Committee was agreed upon after a proposal to increase the number of individuals elected from 6 to 9 to include more members and engage more people in the work required.

In 2017, the Central European University (CEU) in Hungary, a member institution of RINGS, came under threat from the Hungarian government. The Hungarian government proposed amendments to the National Higher Education Law that would have made it impossible for CEU – and possibly other international institutions – to continue with their educational programs in the country. For the gender studies curriculum, the legislation provided ‘no explanation whatsoever. Two universities [were]...concerned: Hungary’s biggest state-funded university ELTE, and the Central European University. If the amendment becomes official, it will mean that nobody can attend gender studies courses in Hungary and get a degree in the subject.’ (The Hungarian Journal). This proposed legislation change would have had a catastrophic impact on CEU as an institution with high-enrolment and excellently accredited programs. RINGS responded by writing a [letter of protest to the Hungarian Government](#) and a [letter of solidarity to the European Parliament](#) demanding that the proposed change be reversed and arguing that the disbandment of gender studies as a discipline set a dangerous precedent for other democratic nations. [A response from the Hungarian government](#) was received on 8th December 2017 that stated ‘in the future, no state-funded and accredited social gender studies program will be

launched in Hungary’ and ‘from our point of view, this in no way restricts the freedom of academic research as the topic can continue to be researched to scientific standards within other academic fields.’

A year later, in September 2018, RINGS stood in solidarity with their Bulgarian colleagues after a project titled ‘Forum for gender balanced model at school: the Bulgarian case’, nominated in the first phase of UNESCO’s Participation Program 2018-2019, was banned without consultation with the project team. In a letter to the Ministry of Education in Bulgaria, RINGS expressed that they could provide support to the project team and emphasised the importance of gender studies as an interdisciplinary subject that ultimately tackles different forms of social inequality, discrimination and violence in society.

In 2018, the RINGS’ conference and General Assembly meeting was held on 17th to 19th October at the University of Lisbon. The [call for papers](#) was announced at the start of the year on the topic ‘The State of the Art of Feminist and Gender Studies: Convergences, Divergences and Plurality of Views’. The keynote address was given by Adriana Piscitelli (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil) on ‘The State of the Art of Gender, Feminist and Women’s studies in Brazil’. 24 abstracts were submitted in the call from a variety of geopolitical locations, some examples that illustrate the diversity are: ‘Contestations and Reconceptualisations of Feminism in Landscapes of Anti-Genderism’; ‘From Patriarchy to Anti-Colonial Feminism: Naming and Framing Gender-Based Violence in Post-Colony Societies’; ‘Specificity of gender research in post-soviet Kazakhstan’; and ‘Theorising girls agency in the South: Re-thinking girl power in the context of sexual harassment’. For more details on the conference, see a [detailed report written by Anika Thym and Annette von Alemann](#).

After two days of thematic sessions, the third and final day was dedicated to reflections on the conference by discussion at a roundtable, country reports and RINGS’ fifth General Assembly. It was reported that 11 new member institutions had joined from 2017 to 2018 including 7 from regions considered under represented. RINGS now had just over 60 member institutions and 2 observer status institutions. At the GA, 20 member institutions (26 individuals) were present and 9 individuals expressing apologies for lack of attendance. Wording in the constitution was updated, the location of next conferences and General Assemblies agreed upon, and working groups shared their updates. The publications group reported that Routledge had also expressed an interest in a RINGS publication and it was agreed that additional members from under-represented regions should join this venture. To end the GA, some reflections were shared about the conference: the conference is a great place for scholars alike to share their situatedness and to discuss theoretical standpoints, how can we continue to work on understanding the strengths and fragility of the RINGS community? How can we accommodate the growing number of abstracts/members at the conference? Would it be better to have roundtables, workshops or group presentations instead of a series of individual presentations? Those present also reflected

on the Eurocentrality of RINGS and reconfirmed the conference location in 2020 to Durban, South Africa.

On 2nd to 4th October 2019, the fifth RINGS conference and sixth General Assembly took place in Estonia hosted by Tallinn University. The theme for this year was ‘Genders and Feminisms in a Polarised World: Sustainability, Futures and Utopias’, and 23 abstracts were submitted in the call for papers. [The call for papers](#) succinctly contextualised RINGS’ situatedness and highlights the importance of such conferences and, more broadly, a transnational feminist association. It says:

We are living at a time of increasing political polarisations, deepening divisions shaped by conflicting values and the troubling rise of populism. This is evidenced by disturbing developments such as the rise of far-right political forces, misogynistic neoconservatism as well as the emergence of anti-gender sentiments and movements globally. In this context, gender studies occupies a precarious position. It is typically seen by conservative and far right political stakeholders as a radical attempt to restructure society and culture, as they fight against the “gender ideology” and have even succeeded in banning some academic gender studies programmes.

Despite the marginalisation and precarious position of gender studies in many national contexts, gender and feminist perspectives can make important contributions to making sense of the increasingly polarised world and how this poses a threat to sustainability on local and global levels. This way, gender and feminist studies could provide visions of more sustainable futures - socially, culturally, and ecologically.

To achieve this, we need new theoretical insights and directions that help us to make sense of and challenge the currently unfolding environmental crisis and political polarisations, as our existing frameworks may be inadequate to explain these phenomena. Here, inspiration may be drawn from many directions, for example, posthumanist thinking and ecofeminist theories that have critically addressed how people relate to and intra-act with the more-than-human, thus redefining the very category of the human, in light of sustainability.

To appreciate the diversity of abstracts and presentations at the RINGS conference, I mention a few titles of such presentations: ‘In (no) need of feminism in Romania?’; ‘Addressing the Body, Gender and Social Justice Issues in Artistic Research’; ‘Using North-South collaborations to explore the role of gender within immigrant integration projects’; and ‘How Do You Want Your Eggs? Kin-Making in the Clinic and the Medical Management of Social Reproduction in the Bay Area and Kolkata’.

At the General Assembly, 19 institutions (26 individuals) were present and 6 individuals expressed apologies for not being able to attend. As every year, the previous year's Minutes were approved first, a brief history of RINGS was shared and a few constitution changes were made. In 2019, there were 6 new RINGS members, 4 from under represented regions, and 3 prospective members. It was reiterated that RINGS is an association for institutions and not individuals, and in the case of new members, we must ask if the institution supports the aims of RINGS. Discussions on solidarity with threatened institutions were had; in November of 2018, Annette von Alemann and Ulrike Auge attended a conference at the European Commission FEMM conference which highlighted that many Members of the European Parliament were not aware of attacks on gender studies and surprised to hear about how bad the situation had become in Hungary the year before. The [report of the hearing](#) is available on the RINGS website. RINGS, as a registered lobby organisation, mobilised quickly around the Hungary case and it was agreed at the GA that this was a key strength of associations such as RINGS. Lastly, a strategic partnership with GEMMA was discussed; no obligation would be created in the partnership and nothing would be lost with ATGENDER (already an associate partner), and it would provide RINGS with a good way of connecting with South America which remains an under represented region in membership.

Early in 2020, a student and LGBTQI+ and human rights activist, Patrick George Zaki, was arrested by the Egyptian authorities after visiting his family on a semester break from his Erasmus Mundus Master Degree in Women's and Gender Studies (GEMMA) at the University of Bologna, Italy. [A statement released by GEMMA and the University of Bologna](#), on the RINGS website, states that lawyers and NGOs 'dealing with previous detention cases fear that he is at risk of torture' and urges that the authorities 'immediately and unconditionally release Patrick George Zaki and that, while in custody, it is ensured that he is protected from torture and other ill-treatment and that he has access to his lawyers and family.' With the case still unresolved in 2021, renewed calls for his release were announced, including an [official statement from RINGS](#). No announcement has been made by the Egyptian authorities.

With the onset of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020, RINGS' sixth conference and seventh General Assembly that were planned to take place in Durban, were instead held online and condensed into six hours as opposed to two and a half days. The University of Western Cape hosted the 'mini'-conference online with 22 institutions (31 individuals) and 12 individual apologies. The day began with a discussion of reflections on the impact of COVID-19 in global contexts on the intersectional gendered impact of the pandemic and state responses such as lockdowns on women scholars and Gender Studies programs. After, in a similar vein to previous years, country reports from twelve countries on the state of gender studies were shared, although this year, the reports included the impact of coronavirus on each respective society. Anika Thym (University of Basel, Switzerland) wrote a blog post on her institution's webpage outlining the differences and commonalities in this 2020's country reports, it can be accessed [here](#).

The General Assembly was kept short due to the online environment: Minutes were approved from last year, a history was shared and the aims of RINGS were reiterated. The Committee welcomed six new member institutions and RINGS' first intern, Özden Öz. From early 2020, Özden spent a considerable amount of time working on funding issues and organising RINGS' online archive. Some members shared institutional updates in regards to threats. [CEU were delighted to share](#) that the European Court of Justice ruled against the Hungarian government's restrictive law on higher education in what was described as a 'landmark judgment' that ensured academic freedom, although at this point, CEU had relocated to Vienna. A letter was sent by the Executive Committee of RINGS to the Romanian Constitutional Court opposing the governmental legal attack on gender studies. Also, Patrick Zaki George's case in Egypt was discussed further and concerns over his health from international organisations, such as [Amnesty International](#), were shared.

Furthermore, a new Executive Committee was voted on and the publication workgroup reported updates. A co-edited volume by Anália Torres and Paula Pinto from the University of Lisbon containing more than 15 abstracts on The State of the Art in Feminist/Gender Studies, Current Debates, and Plurality of Views is in the process of being published by Routledge. Secondly, it was agreed that the country reports shared by RINGS members would be collated with the potentiality for publication, but could also form a blog post to make it more publicly available. In the call for any other business, a teaching resources initiative was proposed and agreed, and a workgroup was set up to move forward with this. The idea is to create a platform with recorded lectures, slideshows, interviews (with RINGS members) to be used as teaching resources and stored on the website behind a password. This working group is currently still active, please get in touch with Karen Gabriel (University of Delhi, India), Chia Longman (Ghent University, Belgium) or Anike Kramer (Paderborn University, Germany). Lastly, it was agreed that RINGS' conference and GA in 2021 would be held in Durban, hosted by the University of KwaZulu-Natal, with the theme of Decolonising Feminisms.

On 1st February 2021, a student from CEU named Amir Samir Santawy was arrested by Egyptian authorities. Five days later, he was charged with belonging to a terrorist organisation and for spreading false news on social media. He has not had access to a hearing or to any legal representation, and his case has gathered international attention, with CEU presenting his case to the UN Human Rights bodies and EU Human Rights rapporteur. [RINGS stands in solidarity](#) with CEU and Santawy, deploring his detention and demanding his right to legal representation and a fair hearing.

Later in February 2021, RINGS accepted their second intern, Bethany Gum, a master's student in gender studies at Utrecht University, the Netherlands. Her internship had four main deliverables: 1) to continue collecting institutional summaries from members; 2) to collaborate

with the teaching resources initiative work group; 3) to continue the work of Özden last year in funding and grant applications; 4) to complete her own research project. Bethany's research project was on decolonising the university and she explored what it means for RINGS to be a decolonial association. To read her think-piece and more details about her internship, please see the 'News' section on RINGS' website.

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