

Review Template – Associate Professor

1. Information about the procedure

Habilitation procedure for the academic position of **Associate Professor** at the American University in Bulgaria, conducted in accordance with Bulgarian legislation. The procedure falls within Higher Education Area **3. Social and Economic Sciences and Law**, professional field **3.3. Political Sciences** and has been announced in the Bulgarian **State Gazette, Issue 77, dated 19 September 2025**.

The evaluation below is based on the *Development of Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria Act*, the Rules for its implementation, the internal AUBG rules, regulations, and policies, including the *Habilitation Procedure*, and the additional requirements for the procedure advertised on the AUBG website.

Candidate: Senior Assistant¹ Professor Jean Crombois, Ph.D., American University in Bulgaria

Reviewer: Ivan Ivanov, PhD, Associate Professor Educator, University of Cincinnati

2. Confirmation of the Candidate’s Eligibility for Admission to the Habilitation Procedure

The texts in gray represent guidelines that can be deleted from the final version of the review.

Please include in this section a statement regarding the candidate’s compliance with the requirements for admission to the habilitation procedure. In the sample statement below, edit or change the wording and/or elaborate as appropriate:

Dr. Jean Crombois was admitted to the habilitation procedure based on full compliance with the requirements listed in Enclosures 1, 2, and 3 to this document. In quantitative terms, Dr. Jean Crombois’s research results are in compliance with and exceed the Minimum National Requirements (MNR) for the academic position of Associate Professor in Professional Field 3.3 Political Science (Enclosure 3).

¹ As per the Bulgarian legislation

3. Qualitative Evaluation of the Candidate's Achievements

The texts in gray represent guidelines that can be deleted from the final version of the review.

3.1 Please indicate in this section what the **scholarly interests and field of work** of the candidate are (e.g. from CV, self-evaluation of research, etc. documents in the candidate's habilitation dossier)

Sample (Edit as appropriate):

Dr. Jean Crombois' research interests include European integration from both historical and theoretical perspectives, with a focus on its evolution during the Cold War, as well as recent developments; EU policy toward the Eastern Partnership and enlargement; and the foreign policy of the EU and its Member States, particularly that of Bulgaria since 2014.

3.2. Please include in this section a qualitative analytical evaluation of the candidate's **original** scholarly and applied **contributions** as evidenced by the publications and activities classified according to the **Minimal National Requirements**. Analyze the habilitation work (the monograph) individually. Also, analyze the other works the candidate has submitted, which are published in venues indexed in academic databases, in non-indexed peer-reviewed editions, in edited collective volumes or as chapters in monographs. Please emphasize the **original** scholarly and applied **contributions of the candidate's works**. The evaluation shall also indicate the **impact** of the candidate's works in the field as evidenced by **citations or reviews** of the works in editions indexed in academic databases or in non-indexed peer-reviewed editions.

Dr. Jean Crombois' academic career has focused on four general scholarly topics of research related to history and theory of international political economy and finances, European integration, the politics of small states and EU's relations with its neighbors to the East and to the South. He has also published a chapter on developing European Studies curriculum at AUBG. His work is well-written, detailed, the argument is clear and precise while also drawing on the empirical and archival sources.

Dr. Crombois' work suggests substantial depth and breadth of analysis. Furthermore, it deals with several main themes of research: First, his work, including his book manuscript is related to the theory, history and practice of international financial Institutions in the post-World War II global economic system with focus on the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Second, he has paid close attention and explained carefully Bulgarian Foreign Policy in the European and more specifically the European Union (EU) context. Third, Jean Crombois's work exceeds the Bulgarian context and discussed important regional dimensions for Southeast Europe such as the problems and dilemmas facing small states, the politics of EU expansion in the Western Balkans and EU Integration. Finally, his work has important

implications and relevancy on topics associated with EU Expansion and Foreign Policy, Eastern Partnership (EaP) and the Conflict in Ukraine.

These topics have important implications for several distinct groups of academic and non-academic audiences. First, the work on international political economy and the IMF bridges the gap between historical and social science knowledge on politics of international financial institutions at the creation of the Bretton Woods system in the 1940s and 1950s. Second, his academic work shapes ongoing debates among scholars in Bulgaria, Europe and the broader academic community on the politics of the EU, the role of small states, the future of EU expansion and integration, as well as the EU's relations with its eastern and southern neighbors. Finally, his work has important implications for the scholarly community in Bulgaria, but also overseas that is interested to understand better the case of Bulgaria's integration into the EU and the state's policies as an EU member. In the next few paragraphs, I will discuss the specific arguments and contributions that Jean Crombois has made on different themes in political science and will make the case why he deserves to be awarded habilitation at the rank of Associate Professor at the American University in Bulgaria as under the requirements and expectation of the Bulgarian law on higher education.

Theme 1: Theory, History and Practice of International Financial Institutions with Focus on IMF

Jean Crombois' first research theme is centered around his manuscript, *Camille Gutt and Postwar International Finance*, published by Pickering & Chatto (2011, hardcover) and Routledge/ Taylor and Francis Group (2016, paperback). It deals with the topic of the post-World War II international financial system and offers an interdisciplinary approach to the creation and early functioning of the postwar international monetary order, centered around a lesser known yet important personality—that of Camille Gutt, the first Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Drawing on archival work and primary sources, the author provides a unique perspective of these formative years of the international financial system. It shows how Gutt's experience with the failures of interwar monetary cooperation deeply influenced his approach to postwar international finance, particularly his insistence on exchange-rate stability, multilateral discipline, and gradual liberalization.

The book is a case study in politics, history and diplomacy of early post-World War II international relations offering a fresh lens through which to understand relations between states during that time. Not only does it highlight the role of individual actors, but also it reassesses the construction of the postwar economic order in light of their interwar experiences. Professor Crombois' work nicely complements earlier studies on the topic by political economists such as Barry Eichengreen, Patricia Clavin, Harold James and Niall Ferguson (Hoover Institute). The book shifts the level of analysis during this early period of building the foundation of the Bretton Woods system from systemic to individual characteristics associated with key actors along with their perceptions and decisions.

Professor Crombois offers the most comprehensive to date scholarly reassessment of Camille Gutt highlighting different aspects of his career such as policy entrepreneur, institutional mediator, and key interpreter of Bretton Woods principles. Camille Gutt was born in Brussels, Belgium on 14 November 1884. He was involved in various private corporations and in the German Reparations and Monetary

Conference (1919–33) before he joined the Belgian government in the 1930s and, again, the government-in-exile in London during World War II helping with the management of the country's contribution to the wartime effort. Mr. Gutt extended the Benelux agreement with Belgium's neighbors, the Netherlands and Luxemburg effectively paving the way to a Customs Union. During this period, Mr. Gutt additionally oversaw the 1944 monetary reform in Belgium (often referred to as the "Gutt operation"), which stabilized the currency and curbed inflation after liberation. A particularly noteworthy during this period are the three different cases of asset privatization with which he has involved. Then, Mr. Gutt spearheaded his career into the formative years of the IMF (1946–1951), whose foundations were laid with the Bretton-Woods Conference (1944) and, consequently, became the first Managing Director of the IMF. In this role, he oversaw the end of the lend-lease agreements and successfully managed several crises such as dollar scarcity, European balance-of-payments problems, and tensions between the IMF and the Marshall Plan. His leadership emphasized exchange-rate stability, multilateral cooperation, and monetary discipline, while acknowledging the political limits imposed by U.S. dominance and Cold War geopolitics.

Nonetheless, Professor Crombois' book manuscript has several important theoretical implications. First, *Camille Gutt and Postwar International Finance* offers an important refinement of the hegemonic stability theory. While acknowledging US dominance during this formative period, Dr. Crombois highlighted that the United States was often unwilling to bear the adjustment costs implied by Bretton Woods and that Washington's internal politics constrained international commitments. Hence, Professor Crombois implies that the US hegemonic power did not automatically translate into effective leadership. Second, the author implicitly shows across the book how small-state agency matters in international finances an example of which is the case of Belgium, where the nation's influence in the early-Cold War years is driven not by military or economic power, but by its expertise, credibility, institutional embeddedness, and alignment with international norms.

It is also important to note that Dr. Crombois' dissertation is a study on historical sociology as discipline in Belgium. While relevant for his other works in his academic career, this research is **different** from Dr. Crombois' book manuscript which makes the work on *Camille Gutt and Postwar International Finance* a unique contribution to social science knowledge as required by Bulgarian law.

On a series of separate publications related to his book manuscript, Dr. Crombois argues that Camille Gutt's influence is important because of the failed monetary cooperation during interbellum, Belgium's the strategic priorities as a small and commerce-dependent state, and Gutt's own liberal monetary convictions, especially on the issue of exchange-rate stability as a precondition for trade liberalization (Crombois, 1999). In his 2004 work, he elaborated that International Monetary Fund's (IMF) difficulties must be understood in the broader geopolitical context of the early Cold War, where he discussed some of the core issue of early post-World War II economic order dealing with dollar scarcity, tensions between monetary stability and reconstruction needs, and conflicts between the IMF's universalist mandate and US national economic priorities. Finally, his chapter in *Networks of Global Governance* (2014) showed how the IMF initially resisted regional arrangements, while at the same time the European states resorted to regional mechanisms to overcome the issue of dollar scarcity and

coordination failures, and while at the same time the European Payment Union (EPU) ultimately complemented and stabilized the Bretton Woods system.

Theme 2: Bulgarian Foreign Policy in the European Context

The second research theme in Jean Crombois's academic work focuses around Bulgarian foreign policy, its orientation, and its positioning in the context of the broader European security and defense policy. Professor Crombois developed a coherent and cumulative analysis of Bulgarian foreign policy toward Russia, the EU, NATO, and the war in Ukraine, with a particular emphasis on domestic political dynamics, contestation, and the structural constraints faced by small states.

In his study on Bulgarian foreign policy at the outbreak of the 2014 Ukrainian crisis, Professor Crombois shows that smaller EU members are much more confronted with the need to “strike a balance between integration and autonomy” (Crombois 2014). He noted that Bulgaria's foreign policy decisions—particularly those related to EU sanctions against Russia, NATO cooperation, and military assistance to Ukraine—have increasingly become objects of parliamentary debate, party competition, and public controversy. Dr. Crombois linked these ongoing processes with two key concepts related to Bulgaria's foreign policy as a small EU member-state, namely, vulnerability and geographical marginalization. Finally, he developed the concept of “token autonomy” in the context of Bulgarian foreign policy to describe how Bulgarian elites symbolically distance themselves from EU policies domestically while remaining fully aligned with them at the EU level as shown in the cases of EU sanctions on Russia and energy policy.

In his more recent works, Jean Crombois (2023) found that Bulgarian politics after 2014 is marked by horizontal contestation (between governing coalitions and opposition parties) and, to a lesser extent, vertical contestation (through protests and public mobilization). Nonetheless, this foreign policy contestation has rarely translated into outright policy reversal. Instead, the contestation has produced rhetorical opposition, procedural obstruction, and symbolic challenges to Euro-Atlantic commitments, particularly from socialist, nationalist, and pro-Russian parties. As a result of the proportional representation, chronic fragmentation, and unstable coalition governments in Bulgaria, the contestation has led to greater influence by small fringe parties, especially those on the populist and radical right of the political spectrum.

In his most recent work on Bulgarian foreign policy and the war in Ukraine (2025), Dr. Crombois demonstrates how “elite-level pro-western elite consensus developed, particularly in support of Ukraine.” Nonetheless, voting patterns often “diverged from majority-opposition norms,” influenced by strategic considerations of the political parties that were a part of the ruling coalition or the opposition. He observed that the emergence of new pro-Western and anti-corruption parties fundamentally altered the balance within the party system after 2021 and, as a result, Bulgaria's more assertive support for Ukraine after 2022 was less a spontaneous reaction to war than the result of prior changes in the domestic political landscape.

This research is particularly important on several different levels. First, it provides a detailed account about the ongoing processes of party politics in Bulgaria, especially in terms of politicization and

contestation, in the context of overall EU politics. Dr. Crombois concludes that Bulgarian foreign policy since 2014 has been increasingly contested but not de-Europeanized. Second, it offers an important explanation of the forces shaping Bulgarian politics against the backdrop of democratic fragility and persistent domestic volatility (especially after 2020). Professor Crombois' work on Bulgaria's foreign policy in the broader European context is important in the context of broader EU integration and common EU foreign and security policy. Third, Dr. Crombois introduced and developed key political science terms and concepts, such as "token autonomy," as well as foreign policy politicization and contestation. This work has important implications for European studies, literature on mass-elite relationship and public support for specific policies (e.g., policy on support for Ukraine), as well as EU members' support for the Union's foreign policy.

Theme 3: EU Expansion and Foreign Policy, Eastern Partnership and the Conflict in Ukraine

Another theme in Jean Crombois' research is linked to the intersection of EU expansion, the Eastern Partnership and the EU foreign policy in the context of the conflict in Ukraine. His 2018 work (with Diana Elagina) focuses on the communications aspect of EU's response to the Ukraine crisis. The authors argue that EU–Russia relations after 2014 are not simply marked by failed dialogue, but by structural misunderstandings and incompatible worldviews impeding genuine communication. They introduce the concept of "pluralized European diplomacy", that reflects a complex multi-tiered EU diplomacy shaped by institutional compromises, member-state preferences, and embedded diplomatic practices.

The other four articles dealing with EU expansion are centered around the debate about the nature and the principles of enlarging the Union and partnering with the states in the neighborhood. Professor Crombois' earlier work (2008, 2015) rejected the hypothesis the EU's engagement with its eastern neighbors strategically driven by geopolitical motives because of institutional fragmentation, lack of coherence, and weak political will (2008), as well as focus on legal approximation and civilian instruments (2015). As a result, the organization's engagement in integration and conflict management in Eastern Europe and the Maghreb region had had limited impact. These findings debunk Moscow's claims the Union's involvement in Ukraine is driven by geopolitical motives and that such a behavior has provoked Russia by decreasing Moscow's security in the eastern neighborhood. He shows that the EU has explicitly avoided geopolitics, instead focusing on interdependence and argues that adopting a geopolitical logic would have trapped the EU and its partners in a confrontational dynamic that the EU is neither institutionally nor politically equipped to manage.

Dr. Jean Crombois' more recent work seems to identify the weaknesses of the EU approach which for a long time has relied on depoliticized, technocratic decision-making. Drawing on Liesbeth Hooghes and Gary Marks' research, the 2017 chapter makes the case that the EU crises have exposed the fragility of the EU's technocratic approach and argues in favor of greater politicization reflecting a post-functional moment in the European integration process driven mostly by pragmatic considerations. Russia's full-scale invasion in Ukraine further confirmed that the geopolitical nature underpins the EU's EaP. Therefore, the EU's granting of candidate status for Ukraine and Moldova in June 2022 have altered the main rationale of the EaP. Despite the fact the war in Ukraine have reshaped the partnership process, its fundamental features will remain in place for some time.

This work has several important implications: First, it highlights the evolution of the theoretical debate on EU integration and whether it is purely driven by the economic rationale of interdependence or it is also driven by governmental decisions and geopolitical interests. Jean Crombois explains this evolution from interdependence to geopolitics. Second, it provides an important perspective into why and how EaP, at least at the beginning, was not directed against Russia, but was rather driven by plan to strengthen cooperation and economic prosperity in the EU's neighborhood. Finally, it suggests important policy implications about the relevancy of political decisions in fostering future EU expansion and closer integration.

Theme 4: Small States, the Western Balkans and the EU Integration

A fourth theme of Professor Crombois' academic work is his research on small states and their impact on the EU. Drawing on the case of Bulgaria's policy on sanctions, Dr. Crombois (2020) revisited meaning of the so-called "Lilliput effect" arguing that small EU member states, especially those from Central and Eastern Europe, are not necessarily doomed to remain irrelevant. Instead, their capacity to influence EU foreign policy depends on strategic behavior that includes learning to be more proactive, building their reputation and forming alliances.

However, the same cannot be observed for the candidate countries, especially those from the Western Balkans, where the EU integration process has reached a stalemate driven by a contradiction between driven by a contradiction between the EU's transformative logic (such as democracy, rule of law, conditionality) an the one hand and a growing geopolitical logic (that includes stability, influence, containment of Russia and China), on the other (Crombois 2022). Similarly, in his 2017 publication, Professor Crombois found that the EU external action is driven by two competing narratives: The first one deals with the EU's normative and transformative power which includes the EU integration as a vehicle to transfer rule transfer, conditionality, and values, while the second one deal with the EU's geopolitical power (e.g., EU integration that results in interest-driven influence and strategic competition). However, he concludes that in both cases integration without a credible perspective for membership weakens conditionality and exposes small states to geopolitical pressure without institutional protection.

Therefore, this research theme in Professor Crombois' work offers two important theoretical underpinnings into the politics of small states in the EU. First, small states are structurally vulnerable, especially if they are not EU members. However, once they attain membership status, they face numerous opportunities to adjust their behavior in order to increase their influence within the EU's institutional setting. Therefore, the process of EU integration works as a transformative force for its members' foreign policy insofar as the end goal of membership is credible. Without a clear goal, however, small states face unfavorable situation where they are neither fully integrated nor strategically autonomous. These theoretical findings imply key policy implications about the need to complete the EU integration process in the Western Balkans and the EU neighborhood.

Finally, Jean Crombois has also offered important insights into curriculum development in European studies at higher education institutions such as the American University of Bulgaria (2009). Using the

AUBG case as a model for adaptable, post-enlargement European education, he concluded that successful European Studies curricula must balance interdisciplinarity, institutional context, and political change.

In conclusion, Dr. Crombois's work possesses the necessary breadth and depth to be awarded habilitation the rank of Associate Professor at the American University in Bulgaria in field 3.3. Political Sciences, Area of Higher Education 3. Social and Economic Sciences and Law. To that end, I am **very much in favor** and **most strongly recommend** granting him habilitation at the rank of Associate Professor. Given that most of his work is produced in English (with a small portion in French), it has high relevancy for members of the broader academic community as attested by the numerous citations from scholars around the globe. Dr. Crombois has laid the foundation of a solid scholarship on international financial institutions, European politics and integration, the politics of small states. His work is well cited by publications in world-renowned databases and also in non-indexed peer-reviewed monographs and collected volumes. To that end, he has accrued 430 points and most of the citations are outside of Bulgaria.

I believe that he fully meets the requirements and expectations of the Bulgarian law to be awarded habilitation at the rank of Associate Professor at the American University in Bulgaria. Additionally, he has potential to continue his academic work and produce excellent quality research. I would also encourage him to engage further in the generation of original and unique empirical work that includes various data bases, and to include more undergraduate and graduate students in his research projects. This is would also be a wonderful opportunity for some of his current and former students at AUBG.

3.3. In case of equal results between multiple candidates, or if deemed necessary, please add a comprehensive evaluation of the candidate's activities beyond the scope of the Minimum National Requirements, such as:

- Teaching Related: for instance, but not limited to:
 - a. courses taught and extracurricular activities;
 - b. innovations in methods of teaching;
 - c. practical experiences for the students outside of the higher school;
 - d. supervision and mentorship of undergraduate and postgraduate students;
 - e. joint work with undergraduate or postgraduate students on research projects.

- Research Related: for instance, but not limited to:
 - f. membership in professional organizations in the area;
 - g. practical implementation of scholarly research, inventions, or other intellectual property products;

- Any other achievements. you would like to comment on

If deemed necessary, please expand on the review in this section.

See the academic review (рецензия) above.

4. Critical remarks and recommendations

Please write your questions, critical remarks, or recommendations for the candidate in this section.

See the academic review (рецензия) above.

5. Conclusion and recommendation

Please include the following in this section:

Dr. Crombois's work possesses the necessary breadth and depth to be awarded habilitation the rank of Associate Professor at the American University in Bulgaria in field 3.3. Political Sciences, Area of Higher Education 3. Social and Economic Sciences and Law. To that end, I am very much in favor and most strongly recommend granting him habilitation at the rank of Associate Professor. Given that most of his work is produced in English (with a small portion in French), it has high relevancy for members of the broader academic community as attested by the numerous citations from scholars around the globe. Dr. Crombois has laid the foundation of a solid scholarship on international financial institutions, European politics and integration, the politics of small states. His work is well cited by publications in world-renounced databases and also in non-indexed peer-reviewed monographs and collected volumes. To that end, he has accrued 430 points and most of the citations are outside of Bulgaria.

I believe that he fully meets the requirements and expectations of the Bulgarian law to be awarded habilitation at the rank of Associate Professor at the American University in Bulgaria. Additionally, he has potential to continue his academic work and produce excellent quality research.

Signature:

Date: 20 January 2026

Requirements for the Academic Position of Associate Professor at the American University in Bulgaria Other than the National Minimum Requirements

(1)	The Candidate has a Ph.D.;
(2)	The Candidate has teaching experience from recognized and accredited higher education liberal arts institution(s);
(3)	The Candidate has teaching experience in a student-centered environment;
(4)	The Candidate has undergone at least one successful evaluation in teaching, research, and service at a recognized and accredited higher education liberal arts institution, including positive student evaluations of teaching;
(5)	The candidate has at least two years of experience in teaching in English at a higher education institution with English language instruction;
(6)	The candidate has at least five years of experience as Assistant Professor or Senior Assistant Professor ² at a recognized and accredited academic institution in Bulgaria or abroad, OR,
(7)	If internal to AUBG, the Candidate has received a positive final decision for promotion to Associate Professor after evaluation according to the internal AUBG rules based on the US traditions as defined in the Faculty Handbook;
(8)	The Candidate has published a monograph or publications of equal standing in specialized academic editions;
(9)	The Candidate has original research works and publications and other academic and applied works, which are evaluated in their entirety;
(10)	None of the publications presented for the current procedure repeat publications used for the acquisition of the educational and academic degree of “Doctor”, the academic degree of “Doctor of Sciences”, or a previous academic rank according to the Bulgarian legislation;
(11)	The Candidate has not been found responsible for plagiarism in their works under a statutory procedure.

² As defined by the Development of Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria Act.

*Specific AUBG Requirements for the 2025–2026 Habilitation Procedure —
Associate Professor, Professional Field 3.3. Political Sciences*

Additional specifications: European Union (EU) Politics and History. EU Foreign Policy and Foreign Policy of the EU Member States.

Research focus on:

- R1. European Integration: History and Theory, with a Focus on Early European Integration During the Cold War.
- R2. New Developments in European Integration.
- R3. European Union Policy Towards the European Union's Eastern Partnership and European Union Enlargement.
- R4. EU Foreign Policy and the Foreign Policy of the EU Member States with a Focus on Bulgaria's Foreign Policy Since 2014.

Teaching experience in:

- T1. European Integration: History and Theory Since 1945.
- T2. European Integration: Policy-Making Processes.
- T3. European Union's Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.
- T4. European Union's Foreign Policy Towards China and Russia and the Foreign Policy of the Member States with a Focus on Central and Eastern European Member States.

*Bulgarian Minimum National Requirements for an ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR Academic
Position in Professional Field 3.3. Political Sciences*

Indicator Group	Indicator #	Indicator	Number of Points	
			Eligibility	Required by Group
A	1	Doctoral (Ph.D.) dissertation	50	Group A: 50
C	3	Habilitation work – monograph see DEFINITION^ C3 under the table	100	Group C: 100
D	4	Published monograph that has not been presented as primary habilitation work	100	Group D: 200
D	5	Published book based on defended Ph.D. or Doctor of Science dissertation N/A	75	
D	6	Articles and reports published in academic editions that are indexed in world-renowned academic databases	30/n	
D	7	Articles and reports published in non-indexed peer-reviewed editions or edited collective volumes	10/n	
D	8	Studies published in academic editions that are indexed in world-renowned academic databases	45/n	
D	9	Studies published in non-indexed peer-reviewed journals or edited collective volumes	15/n	
D	10	Published chapter in a monograph with multiple authors	20/n	
E	11	Citations or reviews in academic editions, monographs or collective volumes indexed in world-renowned academic databases	15	Group E: 50
E	12	Citations or reviews in [non-indexed] peer-reviewed monographs or collective volumes	10	
E	13	Citations or reviews in non-indexed peer-reviewed journals	5	

DEFINITION^C3-MONOGRAPH: *Development of Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria Act, Supplementary Provisions, § 1, p. 10. (New, SG No. 30/2018, effective 4.05.2018) "Monograph" shall be taken to refer to a scholarly publication which represents a thorough and comprehensive research of a certain topic, issue, or personality, written by one or more authors who share similar views on the topic. A monograph shall mean a scholarly work which shall not repeat or summarize existing knowledge, has been edited and/or reviewed by an academic editor and/or academic reviewers, has an ISBN, and amounts to at least 100 standard pages with 1,800 characters per page. It shall contain an extensive content, a comprehensive bibliography, with references to other academic works.*