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### PADEMIA – ERASMUS Academic Network on Parliamentary Democracy in Europe

*Final Report - Public Part*

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Executive Agency, Education, Audiovisual and Culture



## **PADEMIA – ERASMUS Academic Network on Parliamentary Democracy in Europe**

Final Report

Public Part

## Project information

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## Executive Summary

The motivation of PADEMIA was to establish a Europe-wide and sustainable network of 56 academic institutions from 31 countries to promote research and teaching in the study of parliamentary democracy in Europe. PADEMIA sought to enhance discussion among students, junior and senior researchers, also in exchange with stakeholders, on how to deal with the new challenges parliaments and citizens across Europe are facing today. The network not only responded to the “Future of Europe” report which identifies “(t)he on-going sovereign debt crisis and the ever accelerating process of globalization (as) an unprecedented dual challenge for Europe”; but also addressed the implications which the Lisbon Treaty and further formal agreements (e.g., Fiscal Compact) have had for parliamentary democracy in the EU.

Although a considerable state of the art on the evolution of parliamentary democracy in Europe existed already, to which members of PADEMIA had contributed extensively, these new and persistent challenges required a broad set of common and coordinated activities to develop the substance and methodologies to overcome disciplinary and geographical fragmentation in European studies. The constellation in 2013-2016 presented both opportunities and obligations to take a fresh and all-embracing look at a moving target of high political and academic relevance. Members of PADEMIA identified five major areas of relevance for research and teaching:

- Changing parliamentary institutions in Europe
- The role of parliamentary actors in Europe, including political parties, committees, individual parliamentarians and parliamentary staff
- The relationship between parliaments and citizens in Europe
- Parliaments and the European public sphere
- Parliamentary democracy and constitutional development

Moreover, two cross-cutting perspectives on a) multi-level democracy and b) the economic and financial crisis ensured conceptual and empirical linkages between the five areas.

PADEMIA’s major objectives were: supporting access for junior scholars, promoting excellence in teaching and in research, and reaching out to scholars and stakeholders beyond the network. To this end, PADEMIA has successfully implemented a highly integrated network of academics devoted to sharing expertise, best practices and research results within and beyond the network. Outstanding deliverables and outcomes include three annual conferences, three PhD Schools, 15 workshops, several teaching and research awards, an online paper series and a research note series alongside teaching innovations, such as a student paper competition as well as an online lecture series and online PhD tutorials. The PADEMIA website ([www.pademia.eu](http://www.pademia.eu)) provides full and open access to all activities, outcomes and achievements of the PADEMIA members; also beyond the project’s lifetime.

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# 1. Project Objectives

The motivation of PADEMIA was to establish a highly integrated, Europe-wide and sustainable network of 56 academic institutions from 31 countries to promote innovation and excellence in education and research in reaction to growing European demands to study parliamentary democracy in Europe. PADEMIA sought to enhance discussion among students, junior and senior researchers, also in exchange with stakeholders, on how to deal with the new challenges parliaments and citizens across Europe are facing today. The network responded to the “Future of Europe” report which identified “(t)he on-going sovereign debt crisis and the ever accelerating process of globalization (as) an unprecedented dual challenge for Europe”; and also addressed the implications the Lisbon Treaty and further formal agreements (e.g., Fiscal Compact) have had for parliamentary democracy in Europe whose complex, multi-level character furthermore requires thorough and comprehensive reflection.

In doing so, PADEMIA brought together academics involved in research and teaching in the field to overcome disciplinary and geographical fragmentation in EU studies and build a functional and sustainable network that collectively worked to meet its four main objectives:

## **I. Supporting access for junior scholars**

One of the main objectives of PADEMIA was to foster links between different generations of researchers and especially to allow PhD students and postdocs to interact with senior academics and actively engage in academic discourse, such as through participation in academic events and publications.

## **II. Promoting excellence in teaching**

To promote excellence in teaching parliamentary democracy in Europe the PADEMIA network fostered exchange of knowledge, methods and best practice in teaching on the subject.

## **III. Promoting excellence in research**

PADEMIA promoted excellence in research on parliamentary democracy in Europe by providing a platform for communicating and discussing theoretical approaches, research methods and findings, for generating new ideas and collaborations and for sharing data, expertise and best practice in research.

## **IV. Reaching out beyond the network**

PADEMIA also strove to promote its activities in research and teaching and disseminate its research outcomes and output as well as expertise and best practice far beyond the network, particularly to other academics, stakeholders and the wider public.

Table 1 below summarizes *how* the network partners have sought to meet these objectives through the following deliverables. The latter are elaborated in section 3.

Table 1: Deliverables and objectives of the PADEMIA network

<b>Objectives</b> <b>Deliverables</b>	Supporting access for jnr. scholars (I)	Promoting excellence in teaching (II)	Promoting excellence in research (III)	Reaching out beyond the network (IV)
Annual conference	X	X	X	X
PhD schools	X	X	X	X
Workshops	X		X	X
Online lecture series	X	X	X	X
Guest lecture series	X	X	X	
Online PhD tutorials	X	X	X	
Online paper series	X		X	X
Annual report		X	X	X
Research note series	X		X	X
Database: Vital statistics on European legislations and legislators	X		X	X
Special report: parlia- mentary debates on EU- Turkey relations			X	X
Student paper competition	X		X	X
Teaching award competition		X		X
Research award competition	X		X	X
Website	X	X	X	X
PADEMIA newsletter	X	X	X	X

## 2. Project Approach

PADEMIA lasted for a period of 36 months which began in October 2013. The project evolved from a core of researchers who were already connected through earlier research collaborations, such as the OPAL project (“Observatory of Parliaments after Lisbon”). PADEMIA sought to formalise these existing contacts with a sustainable network in order to frequently exchange with other researchers and students across Europe in the study of the challenges and opportunities that parliamentary democracy in Europe is facing nowadays. One advantage of having built the network from these previous co-operations was that all members were highly committed and used to working together in a reliable and efficient way. This greatly enhanced the networking aspect of PADEMIA.

The other main advantage of PADEMIA was that it drew on a wide range of expertise in the field of parliamentary democracy from:

- Multiple and diverse academic disciplines (political science, political theory, law, history, political economy, political communication, public administration and international relations)
- Various geographical backgrounds in and outside the European Union (including the EU-28 plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland)
- Different generations, i.e. students, junior and senior academics

The operational structures of PADEMIA were conducive to fostering exchange between partner institutions. Implementation of network events and other deliverables, such as the student paper competition, was allocated to various partners. The main decision-making body, the General Assembly, included representatives from all network partners. Its decisions were implemented by the Steering Group, which comprised the 14 work package leaders and were chaired by the Coordinator (Univ. of Cologne), who was responsible for the general management of the project. The co-manager (VU Univ. Amsterdam) was responsible for matters related to teaching and dissemination (e.g., PADEMIA website). The steering group convened six times and took necessary operational decisions for the coherent and successful implementation of the work programme.

The network structure was densely integrated. Members interacted on a regular basis, either by participating in the various academic events or by email exchange. The annual conference in Brussels was the main venue of contact. It brought together members of all partner institutions and hosted the General Assembly. Moreover, members of the work package on Quality Assurance assessed throughout whether PADEMIA met its targets in an effective and appropriate way, such as through short surveys following workshops and the annual conferences.

This project approach also allowed for flexibility in the response to new external or internal challenges. Examples include the planning of a new workshop at the end of the project in response to the outcome of the UK referendum to leave the EU; the initiation of a research note series to publicise research outcomes of PADEMIA members and to further promote excellence in research; or structural changes in the Annual Report.



### 3. Project Outcomes & Results

The overarching outcome of the PADEMIA project was allowing for its members and increasingly non-members to establish a functional and sustainable network that collectively worked to meet its four main objectives: Supporting access for junior scholars; promoting excellence in teaching as well as in research; and reaching out beyond the network. Below, we provide the detailed outcomes of each of the individual deliverables laid out in Table 1.

#### **PADEMIA annual conference**

PADEMIA has held **three annual conferences**. These were organised by the project partner and think-tank TEPSA in Brussels in June 2014, July 2015 and May 2016, respectively. Like other PADEMIA events, they brought together PADEMIA members and external scholars to discuss topical issues in research and teaching on parliamentary democracy in Europe. It also served as the main networking event of PADEMIA, the venue of the annual general assembly and the PADEMIA award ceremonies. The conferences were very well attended by members from all over the PADEMIA network. In addition, several academics from non-member institutions had been welcomed to participate, bringing together between 60 and 80 participants each time. Moreover, the group of participants comprised both PhD students, post-docs and senior academics, which allowed for a stimulating exchange of ideas and perspectives. Table 2 gives a detailed overview of the main highlights at each conference. The [annual reports](#) and [newsletters](#) provide further information.

Table 2: Overview of PADEMIA Annual Conferences

Highlights	Panel Organizer(s)	Key issues addressed
<b>First Annual Conference, 12-13 June 2014</b>		
<b>Panel I:</b> Changing Parliamentary Institutions in Europe	Organizer: T. Raunio, Univ. of Tampere; Chair: K. Gattermann, Univ. of Amsterdam	Main question: which activities do parliaments use, and adapt, in order to be able to scrutinize their governments' action on EU level?
<b>Panel II:</b> The Role of Parliamentary Actors	Organizers & chairs: C. Neuhold, Maastricht Univ.; A.-L. Högenauer, Univ. of Luxembourg	Main focus: analyses of the interplay between formal rules and actual parliamentary practices in engaging with EU politics.
<b>Panel III:</b> The Financial Crisis and Challenges to Representation	Organizer & chair: I. Konstantinidis, Univ. of Macedonia	Main focus: the rise of populist parties in light of the financial crisis and its impact on parliamentary work
<b>Panel IV:</b> Parliaments and the European Public Sphere	Organizer and Chair: L. Novy, IfM Berlin	Main objective: conceptualizing the relationship between the parliamentary area and the public sphere

<b>Panel V:</b> Parliaments in Europe in Times of Crisis	Organizer & chair: O. Rozenberg, Sciences Po Paris	Main question: how useful are comparative studies to understand the role and performance of contemporary legislatures?
<b>Panel VI:</b> Multi-Level Democracy	Organizer & chair: B. Crum, VU Univ. Amsterdam	Main themes: Practices and institutions of inter-parliamentary relations in the EU
<b>Panel VII:</b> Parliaments and citizens in Europe	Organizer & chair: K. Auel, IHS Vienna	Main focus: challenges to representative democracy arising from the potential decrease of parliaments' ability to represent citizens.
<b>Panel VIII:</b> What next after the "Observatory of Parliaments after the Lisbon Treaty" project?	Organizers & chairs: K. Gattermann, Univ. of Amsterdam; O. Rozenberg, Sciences Po Paris	Members of the OPAL project presented their main finding and challenges for research on parliamentary democracy ahead.
<b>Second Annual Conference, 2-3 July 2015</b>		
<b>Panel I:</b> Parliaments and Foreign Policy	Organizer & chair: T. Raunio, Univ. of Tampere	Main themes: Parliamentary control of international negotiations; parliamentary engagement in security policy; inter-parliamentary cooperation in foreign affairs
<b>Panel II:</b> Parliaments in the new economic governance	Organizer & chair: B. Crum, VU Univ. Amsterdam	Main themes: formal changes in parliaments' modes of procedure and actual involvement in economic governance
<b>Panel III:</b> The EU legislative output in times of crisis	Organizer & chair: S. Bendjaballah, Sciences Po Paris	Main themes: consequences of Eurozone crisis on legislative output; speed of legislative process
<b>Panel IV:</b> Political parties and parliamentarism	Organizers & chairs: K. Auel, J. Pollak, IHS Vienna	Main question: how do political parties as actors position themselves in parliamentarism, both in their day-to-day work and bigger programmatic outlook?
<b>Panel V:</b> Tacking stock: Towards a new research agenda for parliamentary democracy in Europe	Organizers & chairs: A.-L. Högenauer, Univ. of Luxembourg; K. Gattermann, Univ. of Amsterdam	Main question: which theoretical, methodological and empirical approaches serve best to answer the challenges research on parliamentary democracy faces?
<b>Keynote Speech:</b> Milestones towards European Democracy	Speaker: Jo Leinen, MEP	Main focus: current difficult situation for parliamentary actors; criticized the lack of solidarity and solidity in the EU and the neglect of existing rules

<b>Third Annual Conference, 18-19 May 2016</b>		
<b>Panel I:</b> The influence of Parliaments over Public Policies	Organizer & chair: O. Rozenberg, Sciences Po Paris	Main question: how does the supranationalization of many public policies impact on parliaments' role in influencing these?
<b>Panel II:</b> Explaining issue variation: Which EU matters are scrutinized by nat'l parliaments?	Organizer & chair: T. Raunio, Univ. of Tampere	Main question: which are the determinants of choice of single polity issues scrutinized by national parliaments?
<b>Panel III:</b> Referendums and representative democracy	Organizers & chairs: J. Smith, G. Edwards, Univ. of Cambridge	Main question: how do referendums affect parliamentary and party political work?
<b>Panel IV:</b> Crisis management of European parliaments	Organizer & chair: Z. Sabic, Univ. of Ljubljana	Main questions: does the crisis trigger executive dominance in the EU? How do parliaments react to their apparent loss of power?
<b>Special Session:</b> Insights of three years PADEMIA	Organizers & chairs: B. Crum, VU Univ. Amsterdam; K. Gattermann, Univ. of Amsterdam	Half-day session with main focus on insights from three years of researching and teaching on parliamentary democracy in Europe and from the PADEMIA project were presented; see the full report <a href="#">here</a> on the website.
<b>Keynote Speech:</b> The perils of parliamentary democracy and the Madisonian turn	Speaker: Kaare Strøm, Univ. of California	Full speech available on <a href="#">YouTube</a> and on the PADEMIA <a href="#">website</a> .

### **PADEMIA PhD schools**

PADEMIA hosted **three PhD schools** over the course of the project, which were organized by our partners in Bratislava, Dublin and Rome respectively. Table 3 below provides an overview. Each PhD School lasted three to four days. In total, more than 40 participants benefited from exchanging their work with peers from all over Europe. Senior academics from PADEMIA provided detailed feedback on their work. More information can be found in the [annual reports](#) or in the [newsletters](#).

*Table 3: Overview of PADEMIA PhD Schools*

<b>Title</b>	<b>Organizer and host</b>	<b>Date</b>
Democracy in Europe; Institutions and Practices	Comenius Univ., Bratislava, Slovakia	16-19 Jun 2014
Parliamentary Accountability in the EU: An Emergent Multilevel System or a Mixed Bag?	University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland	1-3 Jun 2016
Parliamentary Democracy in Europe	LUISS Univ., Rome, Italy	11-15 Jul 2016

In addition, the PADEMIA workshop “Analysing Parliamentary Democracy with Advanced Content Analysis Methods” was especially designed for PhD students and aimed at improving their methodological skills by offering a three-day seminar on qualitative content analysis as a method in political science (see Table 4).

### **PADEMIA workshops**

PADEMIA organised a total of **15 workshops** in cooperation with several PADEMIA partners from all over Europe that covered a wide array of subjects. Table 4 below provides an overview. The workshops were usually held for one or two days. The workshops attracted scholars from among all partner institutions to discuss and exchange their work and ideas. The number of participants ranged from about ten contributors, which allowed for in-depth discussion, to over 20, also providing ample opportunity for networking with colleagues from all over Europe.

*Table 4: Overview of PADEMIA workshops*

<b>Title</b>	<b>Organizer and host</b>	<b>Date</b>
The rise of political extremism in and out of Parliaments	Univ. of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece	2-3 Oct 2014
Multilevel Democracy ( <i>generated online lecture series</i> )	VU Univ. Amsterdam, Netherlands	30-31 Oct 2014
Rethinking Representation? The Changing Environment for Parliamentary Democracy	HIS Vienna, Austria	26-27 Mar 2015
Recent Developments in the Study of the European Parliament: New topics, approaches and findings	College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium	8 Apr 2015
The European Parliament in the contemporary world	Univ. of Ljubljana, Slovenia	16 Oct 2015
Analysing Parliamentary Democracy With Advanced Content Analysis Methods ( <i>PhD Training</i> )	WZB Berlin, Germany	12-13 Nov 2015
Political Parties and the European Crises	Univ. of Cambridge, UK	26-27 Nov 2015
Strengthening Parliaments through Institutional Engineering	Sciences Po Paris, France	3-4 Dec 2015
Tackling the European Council: Raising Awareness for a Key Institution	TEPSA, Brussels, Belgium	28-29 Jan 2016
EU Communications transformed? Politics and Media in Crisis Mode	IfM Berlin, in Cologne, Germany	8 Mar 2016
Variation in National Parliamentary Control and Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation in EU Affairs	Charles Univ. Prague, Czech Republic	8 Apr 2016
Legislatures and foreign affairs: Political parties, committees, and individual MPs	Univ. of Tampere, Finland	14-15 Apr 2016

Opening the parliamentary 'black box': The internal politics of nat'l parliaments in the shaping of EU affairs	Maastricht Univ., in Brussels, Belgium	13 May 2016
Member State Parliaments and the European challenge(s)	LUISS Guido Carli Univ., Rome, Italy	8-9 Jun 2016
The impact of referenda on parliamentary democracy	TEPSA, Brussels, Belgium	19-20 Sep 2016

### **PADEMIA online lecture series**

**Ten PADEMIA online lectures** were recorded at the 2014 PADEMIA workshop in Amsterdam. These are short talks of around 12 minutes by PADEMIA members shortly introducing key issues that fascinate scholars of parliamentary democracy in Europe. Since their publication on YouTube in late 2014 the lectures have generated more than 2600 views (date: September 2016). The online lectures are also available on the project [website](#), and continuously so after the project's lifetime.

*Table 5: Overview of PADEMIA online lectures*

<b>Lecturer</b>	<b>Title of the talk</b>	<b>Views</b>
W. Wessels, Univ. of Cologne	Opportunities and Constraints for a Multilevel Parliamentarism	256
C. Lord, ARENA Oslo	An Indirect Legitimacy Argument for a Directly Elected European Parliament	227
R. de Ruiter, Leiden Univ.	Early Agreements in the European Parliament and National Parliaments	375
T. Winzen, ETH Zurich	Why National Parliaments React to European Integration	168
K. Auel, IHS Vienna	De-Parliamentarisation Re-Considered: Parliamentary Communication of EU Affairs	600
K. Gattermann, Univ. of Amsterdam	News About the European Parliament	244
J.E. Fossum, ARENA Oslo	EU Democracy in Light of Different Conceptions of the EU Political System	166
B. Crum, VU Univ. Amsterdam	EU Parliamentarism as a "Multilevel Parliamentary Field"	153
J. Pollak, IHS Vienna	Hunting the Snark: Colliding, Colluding, Confusing Modes of Representation in the European Union	245
O. Costa, Sciences Po Bordeaux	The Parliamentarization of the EU: An Assessment after the 2014 Elections.	167

### **PADEMIA guest lecture series**

In total, **seven PADEMIA institutions** have made use of the opportunity to invite a scholar from the network to hold a guest lecture for their students and researchers. The guest lectures have all been a great success, with audiences ranging from 30 to 100 and lively discussions following engaging talks on topics related to parliamentary democracy in Europe. Table 6 below provides an overview.

Table 6: Overview of PADEMIA guest lectures

Guest lecturer	Host institution	Date
J. Smith, Univ. of Cambridge	Maastricht Univ.	23 Sep 2014
W. Wagner, VU Univ. Amsterdam	Sciences Po Paris	28 Jan 2015
C. Neuhold, Maastricht Univ.	Univ. of Southern Denmark	2 Mar 2015
D. Fromage, Utrecht Univ.	IHS Vienna	9 Mar 2015
I. Cooper, Univ. of Cambridge	Univ. of Luxembourg	9 Nov 2015
S. Vasilopoulou, Univ. of York	IfM Berlin, Cologne	8 Mar 2016
T. Christiansen, Maastricht Univ.	Univ. of Cyprus, Nicosia	9 Sep 2016

### **PADEMIA online PhD tutorials**

PADEMIA offered PhD students who were affiliated to the network the unique experience to receive in-depth feedback by any member of the network through online communication (email and skype). **Seven students** used this opportunity (see Table 7). During the “Insight Session” at the last PADEMIA conference, several tutorial partners reported their experiences. The PhD students valued the feedback from experienced scholars and appreciated that they have been able to establish contacts to other scholars in the field beyond their supervisors. Those PADEMIA scholars who gave feedback found it insightful to meet PhDs from different institutions at an early stage of their research and be able to comment on their projects beyond “the one comment you are granted at conferences, where PhDs normally already have taken all important decisions” (T. Winzen, ETH Zurich).

Table 7: Overview of participants in the PADEMIA online PhD tutorials

PhD Students	Senior Academics
J. Rocabert, ETH Zurich	P. de Wilde, WZB Berlin
M. Kaszap, Corvinus Univ. Budapest	C. Reh, University College London
M. Z. Zobel, WZB Berlin	S. Vasilopoulou, Univ. of York
F. Randour, Université catholique de Louvain	E. Miklin, Univ. of Salzburg
M. van der Velden, VU Univ. Amsterdam	S. Vasilopoulou, Univ. of York
H. Jalvingh, University College London	T. Winzen, ETH Zurich
I. Mützelburg, Sciences Po Paris	F. Schimmelfennig, ETH Zurich

### **PADEMIA online paper series**

The PADEMIA online paper series comprises contributions from members and non-members. The papers were peer-reviewed and published by open access standards. Furthermore, PADEMIA also hosts the former OPAL online paper series, comprising **17 papers** that give additional insights into research on parliamentary democracy. The PADEMIA papers are available free of charge via the [website](#) and include:

Maatsch, A. & Galella, P. (2016). Parliamentary Oversight of European Security and Defence Policy: A Matter of Formal Competences or the Will of Parliamentarians?, *Online Papers on Parliamentary Democracy VI/2016*

- Fitsilis, F. & Koryzis, D. (2016). Parliamentary Control of Governmental Actions on the Interaction with European Organs in the Hellenic Parliament and the National Assembly of Serbia, *Online Papers on Parliamentary Democracy VI/2016*
- Crum, B. (2016). The EU as Multilevel Democracy: Conceptual and Practical Challenges, *Online Papers on Parliamentary Democracy IV/2016*
- Shaohua, Y. (2015). The European Parliament's Role in EU Trade Policy after Lisbon: Analysis from an Actorness Approach. *Online Papers on Parliamentary Democracy III/2015*
- Harwood, M. (2015). The Maltese Parliament and EU Affairs, *OPPD II/2015*
- Grzelak, A. (2014). Scrutiny of the European Commission's legislative proposals by national parliaments – example of COM(2012)10 on data protection in cooperation in criminal matters, *Online Papers on Parliamentary Democracy I/2014*

### **PADEMIA annual report**

PADEMIA issued **three annual reports**, which provide a comprehensive overview of the main foci of attention in the network as well as teaching methods in PADEMIA member institutions on the topic of parliamentary democracy in Europe. Following a template developed by PADEMIA, members answered several questions in the report pertaining to the role of the subject of parliamentary democracy in Europe in teaching and research as well as noteworthy events and developments in this respect. All three reports are publicly available on the PADEMIA [website](#); also after the project's lifetime.

### **PADEMIA research note series**

To foster its dissemination activities, PADEMIA set up a research note series in early 2016. It encouraged members to share their research activities and results in short and accessible documents. The research notes aimed at academic and non-academic audiences and also present policy advice. In total, **17 research notes** have been published and are available on the PADEMIA [website](#); also after the project has ended.

### **Database: Vital statistics on European legislations and legislators**

Given that few comparative databases on legislatures exist, the PADEMIA sub-project "Vital statistics on European legislatures and legislators" gathered existing statistics on the activities of 34 parliaments and the demographics of their members under the supervision of Olivier Rozenberg (Sciences Po Paris). Many PADEMIA members contributed to building the dataset. The dataset is publicly available on the PADEMIA [website](#), offering an important point of reference for academics and practitioners from all over the world interested in comparative legislative studies.

### **Special report: National and European parliamentary debates on EU-Turkey relations**

Amid recent political developments, such as the EU-Turkey deal on refugees, PADEMIA, under the supervision of the partners at the University of Cologne, drafted a report on national and European debates on EU-Turkey relations as a basis for further research. It provides an overview of parliamentary debates in the

European Parliament, German Bundestag and French Assemblée Nationale. The report includes the date, subject and web-links to the minutes and/or texts sources on the debates. The report is available on the PADEMIA [website](#).

### **Student paper competition**

The PADEMIA student paper competition sought to encourage students from within and beyond PADEMIA to actively participate in the network by submitting their papers to the competition. The aim of the competition was to allow outstanding research by junior scholars to be widely disseminated and recognised contributing to the professionalization of young and promising scholars. The winners of the competition were announced at the annual conference, which enhanced the visibility of personal achievements within the subject of PADEMIA across and beyond the network, and include:

#### **2015**

Resul Umit (IHS Vienna) “The representative voice in supranational affairs: A field experiment on National and Regional MPs in European Affairs”

#### **2016**

Fernanda Flacco & Camille Kelbel (Universite Libre de Bruxelles): “Eastern Promises: Candidate Selection Processes and MEPs’ Profiles in the CEECs”

### **Teaching and research awards competition**

To promote excellence in research and teaching, PADEMIA set up two award competitions – one for excellence and innovation in teaching methods and another one for outstanding research related the study of parliamentary democracy in Europe. The awards not only enhanced the visibility of parliamentary democracy in Europe as a subject among wider parts of academia and practitioners but also served as an assessment of the standards applied by participants of the network. Drawing on a large number of submissions in 2015 and 2016 from within and beyond PADEMIA, the respective selection committees chose several awardees for different categories. The awards were announced at the annual conferences.

#### **Teaching award 2015**

LUISS School of Government, LUISS University Guido Carli, for their “Summer School on Parliamentary Democracy in Europe”

#### **Teaching awards 2016**

**1<sup>st</sup>** Michael Kaeding (Univ. Duisburg-Essen) with his seminar “NRW debattiert Europa”

**2<sup>nd</sup>** Costanza Hermanin & Pierpaolo Settembri (College of Europe, Bruges) with their seminar “Negotiation and decision making in the European Union”

**3<sup>rd</sup>** Wim van Meurs (Radboud Univ. Nijmegen) with his book “Europa in alle Staten”

#### **Research awards 2015**

**Category Book:** Claudia Schrag Sternberg (University College London): “The Struggle for EU Legitimacy: Public Contestation 1950 to 2005”, Palgrave

**Category PhD Thesis:** Alexander Strelkov (Maastricht Univ.): “National parliaments in the aftermath of the Lisbon Treaty. Adaptation to the new opportunity structure”



**Category Article:** Ian Cooper (European University Institute Florence): “A Yellow Card for the Striker: National Parliaments and the Defeat of EU Legislation on the Right to Strike”, *Journal of European Public Policy*

### **Research awards 2016**

**Category Book:** Anna-Lena Högenauer (Univ. of Luxembourg), Christine Neuhold & Thomas Christiansen (Maastricht Univ.): “Parliamentary Administrations in the European Union”, Palgrave

**Category PhD Thesis:** Lisa Kastner (Sciences Po Paris): “Restraining Regulatory Capture – An Empirical Examination of the Power of Weak Interests in Financial Reforms”

**Category Article:** Sandra Kröger (Univ. of Exeter) & Richard Bellamy (European University Institute, Florence) for their article “Beyond a Constraining Dissensus: The Role of National Parliaments in Domesticating and Normalising the Politicization of European Integration”, *Comparative European Politics*

### **PADEMIA website**

The PADEMIA website has been the main host of information concerning PADEMIA both for members and non-members. The latter were invited to subscribe to the PADEMIA newsletter mailing list on the website. The network’s website offers a platform for publicising the achievements of the network, including events, annual reports and research results. In addition, it ensured PADEMIA’s transparent approach towards the exchange of teaching material, data sources and publication of research findings. The website will be also available beyond the project’s lifetime via [www.pademia.eu](http://www.pademia.eu). Available items on the website include:

- Calls for papers and information about all PADEMIA events, including the annual conference, PhD schools and workshops, and ad-hoc news about the network
- PADEMIA Online lecture series
- PADEMIA Online paper series
- PADEMIA annual reports
- PADEMIA research note series
- PADEMIA newsletters
- Other publications, including the OPAL Online paper series as well as the special report on parliamentary debates on EU-Turkey relations

Next to its website, PADEMIA set up a twitter account ([@PADEMIAofficial](https://twitter.com/PADEMIAofficial)) in its final year to share network news and impressions from PADEMIA events.

### **PADEMIA Newsletters**

Over the course of the project, PADEMIA distributed **several newsletters** via email to its members. These were also made publicly available on its [website](http://www.pademia.eu). The newsletters not only included information about latest developments, publications, activities and future events, but also individual members’ news and the section “PADEMIA members introduce themselves”, which was well-received by the PADEMIA community.

## 4. Partnerships

PADEMIA established a dense network of academics from 56 partner institutions from all over Europe, including the EU-28 and three non-EU member states, to enhance synergies between research and teaching, spread and develop new research as well as to share best practices in teaching on the subject of parliamentary democracy in Europe. The list of institutions comprises universities, research institutes and think tanks; and within those junior and senior researchers alongside students. The project's [website](#) provides a complete list of PADEMIA partners.

Only a European-wide network is able to fully exploit the added value that PADEMIA offered. Inter-institutional cooperation provided ample opportunity to share diverse academic and disciplinary traditions. Close personal contacts form the basis to better understand different cultures and to overcome borders. Project partners interacted directly with each other in the framework of the project workshops, guest lectures and – importantly – the annual conference, in which partners from all institutions came together in Brussels for a two-day conference each year. As the list of outcomes and results demonstrates, partners from the North, South, West and East of Europe contributed actively and on a regular basis to the success of the network.

Furthermore, PADEMIA has enabled researchers to establish new individual collaborations within PADEMIA. These collaborations include the joint organisation of panels at academic conferences, such as ECPR in Glasgow in 2014 (Section 10, Contemporary Challenges to Political Representation, organised by Sandra Kröger, Univ. of Exeter, and Johannes Pollak, IHS, Vienna, in cooperation with many other PADEMIA members) or EUSA in Boston in 2015 (Multi-Level Parliamentarism in the EU: Drivers and Hurdles, organised by Anna-Lena Högenauer, Univ. of Luxembourg, and attended by several PADEMIA partners). Moreover, a large group of PADEMIA members collectively applied for a new grant under the COST action funding scheme.

The project output reached a wide audience, also spreading beyond the PADEMIA network. Examples include the announcement of the PADEMIA research award for the best article in 2015, which was published by the JEPP Online Blog in November 2015 (see: <http://www.jepp-online.com/2015/11/>); or the co-sponsoring of events, such as by ACCESS EUROPE for the 2014 Amsterdam Workshop on Multilevel Democracy (see [link](#)). With more than 350 members on the PADEMIA mailing list, more than 2600 people having accessed the PADEMIA online web lectures, and by September 2016 approximately 53.500 people having accessed the PADEMIA website, the project has developed a solid and broad base for dissemination of its outcomes and events during its lifetime of three years.

The wide dissemination of project outcomes and events has brought a lot of attention and interest to the network from beyond its partner institutions. As a consequence, the LUISS University in Rome and Prof Gabriele Abels from the University of Tübingen have joined the network as full and associate members, respectively, and have since then actively taken part in its activities. For example, LUISS University has actively contributed to PADEMIA by hosting the third PADEMIA PhD School in July 2016.

## 5. Plans for the Future

The benefits of PADEMIA are not limited to the three years' lifetime of the project but will be beneficial to the academic community in the future. First and foremost, the project's website will be maintained. As a consequence, all of PADEMIA's outcomes described above, including the PADEMIA online papers series, annual reports, PADEMIA research notes series, and online lectures will continue to be available. Furthermore, the PADEMIA database "Vital statistics on legislations and legislators" as well as the special report on parliamentary debates on Turkey will continue to be a highly valuable source for future research on these topics. This guarantees that the research results, methods and expertise will be accessible to PADEMIA members and other academics, and particularly for future generations of students.

The impulses for research and teaching given in PADEMIA will be taken up and fed into work and collaborations of the network members. Project members will continue to engage in research and teaching on parliamentary democracy in Europe and on the EU in general. As documented in the [PADEMIA newsletters](#), many members have already set up new initiatives within the wider subject of PADEMIA. This includes, *among many others*, a research co-operation on "National Parliaments and the European Policy Process" (see [link](#)) by Katrin Auel (IHS Vienna) and Olivier Rozenberg (Sciences Po Paris); the "Britain and Europe" project by PADEMIA partners at the University College London (see: <https://britain-europe.com/>, funded by the European Commission); a research project on Euroscepticism, led by PADEMIA member Sofia Vasilopoulou at the University of York (see: <http://euroscepticism.org/>, funded by ESRC); and Katjana Gattermann's research project on the mediated personalization of EU politics at the University of Amsterdam (see [link](#), funded by NWO). Furthermore, PADEMIA members Complutense Universidad and LUISS University have set up EUPADRA, which is the first learning mobility project that allows studying parliamentary procedures and legislative drafting in three European capitals (jointly with the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London, UK, <http://eupadra.eu/>, funded by EACEA); another teaching project, namely SUMMIT on studying the European Council, is led by the University of Cologne (see [link](#), funded by the EU's Erasmus+ Programme).

PADEMIA has helped to build a sustainable, personal network between colleagues from more than 56 partner institutions, which will remain a valuable resource after the project has finished. This collaboration has already led to new joint research (e.g., a forthcoming special issue in *West European Politics* on "Challenging Executive Dominance: Legislatures and Foreign Affairs", edited by Tapio Raunio, Univ. of Tampere, and Wolfgang Wagner, VU Univ. Amsterdam) as well as to a new grant application under the COST action funding scheme involving more than 30 scholars from the PADEMIA network. Moreover, and as part of the sustainability programme established by the network, members have agreed that PADEMIA will further institutionalise the contacts that were manifested in the three years of its lifetime by composing a database with the contact details of its members. It will be available to all PADEMIA members and will be used for disseminating research, promoting events and future grant applications.

## 6. Contribution to EU policies

The European added value of PADEMIA is diverse and particularly lies in the formal collaboration of academics from 56 institutions from 31 European countries beyond national boundaries and particular European regions. This collaboration has contributed to the [European Research Area](#) because PADEMIA:

- Fostered regular and transnational scholarly discussion of theoretical, methodological and empirical approaches to the study of parliamentary democracy via, a.o., annual conferences, guest lectures, and workshops
- Promoted excellence in research, e.g. through the annual report, research awards, the online lecture series and online paper series
- Formulated a comprehensive and topical approach to studying parliamentary democracy in Europe that covered parliamentary institutions, actors, the relationship with citizens, the European public sphere, constitutional development as well as multi-level democracy and the economic and financial crisis
- Was characterised by its inter- and multi-disciplinary nature comprising scholars of political science, public administration, political theory, law, history, political economy, political communication and international relations
- Promoted gender equality: ca. 50% of contributors to deliverables were female
- Reached out beyond the network to other academics, stakeholders and the wider public, esp. via annual conferences, the website, the online paper series and the research note series to disseminate results, expertise and best practice, having been committed to transparency, open access and knowledge transfer
- Was attractive for wider cooperation with additional partners across Europe

In addition, PADEMIA has also responded to EU initiatives and policies related to teaching and learning as it:

- Fostered the exchange of knowledge, methods and best practice in teaching on parliamentary democracy in Europe via PhD schools and guest lectures
- Promoted excellence in teaching, e.g. through the annual report, teaching awards, and the online lecture series
- Encouraged teaching and learning without boundaries via guest and online lectures that attracted participants and audiences from all over Europe
- Stimulated access and participation of junior scholars from across Europe via the student paper competition, PhD schools and online PhD tutorials

Concretely, PADEMIA's aims correspond to some of the recommendations of the [2013 report to the European Commission by the High Level Group on the Modernisation of Higher Education](#). Through its teaching awards PADEMIA has responded to Rec. 6 to “recognise and reward (e.g. through fellowships or awards) higher education teachers who make a significant contribution to improving the quality of teaching and learning”; and with its online lecture series and online PhD tutorials, PADEMIA has “exploit[ed] the opportunities presented by technology to improve the quality of teaching and learning” (Rec. 11) and produced excellent examples of “innovative teaching and learning methodologies” (Rec. 13). Moreover, PADEMIA has contributed to internationalisation strategies (Rec. 12) with guest and online lectures, online PhD tutorials and transnational PhD schools.

