

 <p>PADEMIA PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE</p>	<p>Annual Report 2015</p>
<p>ERASMUS Academic Network on Parliamentary Democracy in Europe</p>	<p><a href="http://www.pademia.eu">www.pademia.eu</a></p>

# PADEMIA Erasmus Academic Network on Parliamentary Democracy in Europe

## Second Annual Report

October 2014 – October 2015

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## ABOUT PADEMIA

PADEMIA is a Europe-wide network of 56 academic institutions from 31 countries to promote research and teaching in reaction to growing European demands to study parliamentary democracy in Europe. PADEMIA seeks to enhance discussion among students, junior and senior researchers, also in exchange with stakeholders, on how to deal with the new challenges that parliaments and citizens across Europe are facing today. For more information visit our website [www.pademia.eu](http://www.pademia.eu).

The PADEMIA Annual Report collects insights from research and teaching from PADEMIA member institutions in order to signal the main topics, questions and challenges in European parliamentarism. Based on contributions by member institutions from all countries involved in the network, the annual report provides an overview of the state of the art in the field with broad geographical coverage. The partners answered three specific questions:

- 1) What is the subject's role in your teaching in the reporting period?
- 2) What is the subject's role in your research in the reporting period?
- 3) Your personal assessment and all other aspects you consider important.

The annual report will be structured along these three questions.

We hope you enjoy reading the annual report. For questions and remarks, please contact [alexander.hoppe@uni-koeln.de](mailto:alexander.hoppe@uni-koeln.de).

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## Section I: Teaching on Parliamentary Democracy in Europe

### University of Cologne

In the reporting period, the teaching syllabus of the Jean Monnet chair of Professor Wessels at the University of Cologne has been influenced by the ongoing crises in the European Union both, the economic crisis as well as systemic questions on representation and the democratic quality of the Union. The main focus has been on how the economic crisis has contributed to changing institutional relations and power structures and how new treaties have impacted on the role representative institutions play in the EU polity. Courses have been offered on BA- and MA-level. Several seminars examined questions of democratic legitimacy which are recurrently raised in the public discourse and academic debates. The different tasks assigned to representative chambers in the EU, i.e. the European Parliament, national and regional Parliaments, have been discussed and the ability of different institutions to live up to the expectations addressed to them by the national electorates has been evaluated. Using mostly comparative approaches, national Parliaments' roles and activities in the EU, either directed towards their governments' action in the European Council or to the European Commission, have been outlined and assessed relying on the vast amount of new empirical insights generated in the last years. In one of our BA seminars, a four-day trip to Brussels has helped to give students a good impression of political proceedings in the EU in general, but also and especially of parliamentary involvement, by visiting an MEP, the representation of the German Bundestag in Brussels as well as the Brussels office of the German parliamentary group of the Green party. Another focus, closely related to the above, has been the growing resistances against the EU and their embodiment in public protest and EU-critical political parties. An investigation of reasons for their development, and of internal structure and public performance of these actors helped students understand the phenomenon. The influence these critical movements have on mainstream and pro-EU political actors was another point of interest. Lastly, courses designed to teach research methods especially suited for the study of parliamentary actors have been conducted. These have proven useful to equip students with the necessary toolkit to investigate the above questions themselves and thereby develop an increased interest and knowledge in qualitative and quantitative methods of inquiry in parliamentary democracy.

A teaching method commonly applied has been organized discussions or debates between students, assigning roles to students and thereby simulating, for example, parliamentary debates. This helped students to understand how political actors negotiate and sensitizes them for the difficulties of consensus-finding.

### University of Salzburg

In the reporting period, the European Union played an important role in the teaching syllabus of the Political Science Department at the University of Salzburg on both the B.A. and the M.A. level. In total, seven courses were offered that were focusing on the European Union exclusively. Some

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of them aimed at making students familiar with EU institutions and the nature of EU decision-making more generally. In one of these courses a one-week trip to EU institutions in Brussels (European Parliament, European Commission), Luxembourg (European Court of Justice), and Frankfurt (European Central Bank) was organised to provide students with an impression about how the EU works 'in practice'. It also allowed students to discuss topical issues like the financial crisis or current developments in the field of the EU's common foreign and security policy directly with actors actually engaged with these issues on the EU level. This course was open to M.A. and B.A. students. Others courses, again, focused on certain aspects of EU integration like the role of interest groups in EU decision-making or the impact of EU integration on national welfare states.

Within the reporting period, no course was offered that dealt with parliamentary democracy within the EU exclusively. However, in many courses one or more classes were devoted to this topic, discussing the EU's democratic legitimacy from a variety of perspectives. Amongst others, classes discussed the nature of the 'electoral link' between institutions on the EU level and citizens on the national level, recent trends towards a 'politicisation' of EU decision-making in light of the Eurocrisis, or the impact of this Eurocrisis on national party systems / the rise of Eurosceptic parties. Other classes discussed theoretical explanations for growing levels of Euroscepticism amongst citizens, for the expanding powers of the European Parliament over time, as well as for the variation in the share of women within national delegations to the European Parliament, and for the varying responses of national parliaments to the challenges they face within the European Union.

#### **Institute of Advanced Studies, Vienna**

The IHS offers a thematically focused, three year taught program for doctoral students. The current program (2013 – 2016) is organised around the topic 'The Politics of Representation in Europe'. During the reporting period, several courses on topics related to political representation in the EU were offered. These included seminars by Professor Christopher Lord (ARENA Center for European Studies) on 'Applied Democratic Theory', by Professor Bernard N. Grofman (University of California) on 'Spatial Models of Politics', by Professor Catherine de Vries (University of Oxford) on 'European Integration and Domestic Politics' and by Professor Lawrence Ezrow (University of Essex) on 'Observing Political Representation'.

In addition, academics from the IHS taught seminars and courses at other Universities. Dr Katrin Auel taught a seminar on 'Europeanisation of National Politics' at Sciences Po, Grenoble, which prominently featured the topic 'Europeanisation of National Parliaments, Peter Grand gave seminars on 'the Political System of Austria and the EU', Professor Johannes Pollak offered courses and lectures on 'Western European Area Studies' and 'Introduction to Political Theory' at Webster University, as well as a seminar on 'Introduction into European Integration' at the University of Salzburg, Dr Emanuel Sigalas offered a seminar on 'Social and Political Perspectives in Europe' at the Institute of European, Russian & Eurasian Studies, Carleton University, Canada, and Tobias Spöri gave a seminar on 'Different forms of Political Participation in Eastern Europe after 1989' at the University of Vienna.

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Finally, during the reporting period the Department was also a partner of PEGASUS, an EU-funded project coordinated by the University of Cologne and aimed at improving teaching and training through an upgrade of academic and transversal skills embodied in a joint transnational Ph.D program.

### University of Louvain

Teachings on the EU and on parliamentary democracy in Europe took place around three axes: ex-cathedra lectures, research seminars and ‘witnessing’ the EU decision-making processes through non-participatory observation.

Firstly, most courses on the EU are obligatory for Master students in European Studies, Public Administration, and Political Sciences. The parliamentary dimension of the European Union was debated and the role of the European Parliament and national parliaments in EU policy-making was discussed (with a particular emphasis on the Belgian case) in several courses: ‘Fondements politiques de l’intégration européenne’, ‘Political Theories and Regimes of the European Union’, ‘Europeanisation of national political systems and European policies of the member states’ and ‘Actors of the European political system’ (all taught by Prof. Tom Delreux), ‘Advanced Comparative Politics: party systems, parliaments and governments’ (taught by Prof. Lieven De Winter) and ‘Système politique et administratif de la Belgique’ (taught by Prof. Benoît Rihoux, Christian de Visscher and Lieven de Winter).

Students are also dealing with parliamentary democracy during research seminars with François Randour (PhD candidate) in the second and third years of their bachelor Political Science. In the second year, all Political Science students (around 100) ‘observed’ a plenary session or parliamentary committee meeting of a parliament located in Belgium (including the European Parliament) in the course ‘collecte et analyse des données qualitatives’. In their third year, a group of 25 students followed a research seminar called ‘(Sub)national parliaments and the European Union: adapting to Europe?’. Finally, a group of 40 Master students were offered the possibility to ‘witness’ the EU decision-making processes during a visit at the European Parliament followed by a 2 hours debate with an MEP.

### New Bulgarian University

The thematic of European integration and European governance is one of the main focuses in the teaching programs of the department of political sciences, NBU. The department offers one specialization on bachelor level in European integration (third and fourth studies years) and one master program in European governance (two years period). Additionally, many of the courses in the first and second studies years are focused on delivering basic knowledge in the field of Political sciences and European integration and governance.

According to the rules and practice of the NBU, the reporting period encompasses two semesters: the autumn semester 2014/2015 and the spring semester 2014/2015. During the reporting period (October 2014 – October 2015), the department offered a broad range of courses on the topics of European integration, European governance and Parliamentary democracy.



For the first two years of the program in political sciences: prof. D. Kanev offered the course "Democracy: basic models and practices" which was attended by 36 students and focused on delivering knowledge about the basic concepts of democracy and the varieties of the contemporary representative parliamentary democracy in the world; Prof. Krasteva offered a course (in Bulgarian) on Cyber society and internet democracy which was attended by 23 students and focused on the role of the internet and the social nets as a new form of civil mobilization; As. P. Guergieva, PhD. offered a course on Political regimes, which was attended by 30 students and focused on the main characteristics of the democratic and authoritarian regimes;

For the third and fourth years of the program in political sciences:

Prof. D. Kanev and As. K. Hristova, PhD. offered a course on Political system of the EU which was attended by 35 students and focused on the political system of the EU and the specific constellation and role of the parties and interest groups in the political process in the EU; Prof. D. Kanev offered a course on Political process in Bulgaria after 1989, which was attended by 91 students and focused on the process of transition to democracy in Bulgaria and the way of development and consolidation of the Bulgarian parliamentary democracy; As. K. Hristova PhD offered a course on Institutions and decision making in the EU which was attended by 31 students and focused on the institutional interplay and cooperation during the formulation and making of political decisions in the EU; As. K. Hristova, PhD offered a course on the Comparative European governance which was attended by 11 students; As. P. Guergieva, PhD offered a course on Political parties in The EU, which was attended by 10 students and focused on the main values and characteristics of the parties and parties families, presented in the European parliament and in the EU-member countries; As. Z. Minkov. PhD offered a course (in German) on Political systems of the German speaking countries, which was attended by 5 students and focused on the specific characteristic of the parliamentary institutions in the German speaking countries.

For the different master programs:

As. P. Guergieva, PhD offered a course (in French) on Parties and cleavages (Partis et clivages)<sup>1</sup> which was attended by 8 students and focused on the main values and cleavages around which are formed the leading European parties and parties families; As. P. Guergieva, PhD offered a course (in French) on Transition to democracy (Transitions démocratiques).

### Charles University Prague

Both the Institute of Political Studies and Institute of International Studies offer a wide range of courses on the European Union, mostly within the Master degree programmes International Relations and European Studies, but also on the Bachelor level. Specialized courses on the Master level focused on various aspects of the European integration, such as decision-making on

<sup>1</sup> Signature 232 - possible to be found (with short description of the course) on the web site of the New Bulgarian University. Address: <http://ecatalog.nbu.bg/default.asp?V Year=2013&YSem=&SSem=2&Mod ID=&Spec ID=&PageShow=programpresent&P Menu=courses& Fac ID=4&M PHD=&P ID=2447&TabIndex=1&P>



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various levels, economic aspects of European integration, EU policies, European public sphere and European debates, interest representation, etc.

There were two Master-level seminars that focused largely on the issue of national parliaments and European integration, namely *Inter-institutional Relations: European vs. Domestic Institutions* (Viera Knutelská) and *Member States and EU Policy-Making* (Jan Karlas). These seminars introduced different perspectives on the national parliamentary scrutiny and inter-parliamentary cooperation and familiarised students with the current research on the subject. In December 2014, the students of international relations also had the opportunity to attend a course by Tapio Raunio from the University of Tampere “How does the European Parliament Work?”

### IRMO Zagreb

Being a public research institute, IRMO has no educational programs of its own. However, several IRMO researchers regularly teach within in the European Studies postgraduate programs offered by Croatian universities. The courses covered by the IRMO researchers’ address: economic and institutional aspects of the EU enlargement; EU regional policy and EU funds; EU project management; economy of the EU public sector; economy of culture in the EU and other. In 2015, IRMO was one of the founders of the Interdisciplinary University Postgraduate Programme “*Preparation and implementation of EU projects*”, together with the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Economics, the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Faculty of Agriculture in Zagreb. The programme does not deal with the Parliamentary Democracy issues.

IRMO researchers do not offer a course focused exclusively on the subject of Parliamentary Democracy but some aspects of it are incorporated in the existing courses.

No other means of teaching dealing with Parliamentary Democracy were developed or used by the IRMO researches.

### University of Southern Denmark

department of Political Science at the University of Southern Denmark has offered five EU-related courses in the reporting period.

- a. MA course: Parliamentarization of EU Politics
- b. MA summer course The Politics of the EU
- c. BA course: Introduction to EU Politics
- d. MA course: Democracy in the EU: European Parliament and national parliaments
- e. BA/MA course: Europeanization and differentiated integration

Out of these five courses, there were two (a and d) focusing in particular on parliamentary democracy:

Mette Buskjær Christensen has developed and taught and MA-course titled ‘Democracy in the EU: European Parliament and national parliaments.’ The aim of this the course was to introduce the students to theoretical and empirical aspects of the topic of representative democracy in the

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EU focusing on the European Parliament, and in particular, the role of national parliaments. Several topics were addressed including the development of parliamentary competences at both national and EU-level, the role of political parties in the multi-level system of EU, multi-level parliamentary relations and the impact of the Lisbon Treaty on national parliaments. The main teaching method of the course was a workshop format where the students were asked to present published research and to write short reflection notes for each class. These were used to frame the discussion. It proved to be a good method as it ensured high interactivity between the students and the teacher. Workshops were also held towards the end of the course where the students presented and commented on each other's papers before handing them in as part of the written exam.

Christilla Roederer-Rynning has developed and taught the course 'The Parliamentarization of EU politics: What implications for Democracy in Europe'. This course focused on how the increased power of the European Parliament (EP) matters for the democratic quality of EU institutions and policies. Once derided as a "Mickey Mouse" parliament, the EP is the body that has gained most from the evolution of EU politics over the last twenty-five years, to become one of the most powerful EU institutions. Today, the European Parliament has the power to modify and reject the entire EU budget, endorse the Commission President-designate and his/her team, dismiss the Commission, and monitor the work of the Commission and the Council through the use of written and oral questions. Not least, with the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, the European Parliament has become joint legislator on a normal basis. The extension of the legislative competences of the EP has been captured in the scholarly literature as the parliamentarization of EU politics. This course has focused on the implications of EU parliamentarization for the inclusion of broad citizen concerns in the EU legislative process. Organized groups—rather than ordinary citizens or citizen groups—have traditionally been best able to access the EU policy-making process. The class has explored whether and how policy types as well as informal decision-making procedures shape the legislative influence of the EP and its ability to include a broad range of interests.

The purpose of this course was to familiarize the participants with the process of EU policy-making and help them develop a qualified understanding of the democratic implications of this process. We aimed at developing a concrete knowledge of these issues by drawing on a broad array of sources (both primary and secondary) and examining topical cases of EU legislation spanning very different types of policy areas.

### University of Tampere

The Degree Programme in Politics at the School of Management of the University Tampere offers annually a broad selection of courses (mainly in English) on various aspects of comparative European politics and/or EU politics. In the academic year 2014-2015 these courses covered topics such as integration theories, European energy policy, the politics and economics of the euro crisis, British and Scottish politics, EU-Russian relations and EU's foreign and security policy. As the list implies, the course selection was heavily influenced by current developments, especially the Ukrainian crisis which sparked a lot of debate on EU's foreign and energy policies. Also the approaching EU membership referendum in the UK was a popular theme among



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students, with many course essays dealing with the 'Brexit' question. Euroscepticism is another topic that continues to attract interest, probably not least because of the politicization of EU through the euro crisis and the resulting changes to Finnish integration policy.

Professor Tapio Raunio taught a course 'How Does the European Parliament Work?' in spring 2015. The course examined European elections, the party groups and committees of the Parliament, the EP's policy influence, and the role of the Parliament in addressing the EU's alleged democratic deficit. The course consisted of lectures and seminars, with the students required to collect and analyze empirical data on how the Parliament functions.

### University of Tartu

The Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies at the University of Tartu offers a range of courses on the EU at both the BA and the MA level. In addition to introductory courses on the EU, its institutions and policies, there are regular courses on Theories of European Integration, EU External Relations, EU-Russia Relations, enlargement and neighbourhood policy, and other more specific topics. During the reporting period, major curricular reforms were carried out, resulting in the launch of two new MA level study programmes offered entirely in English and targeting both Estonian and international students (International Relations and Regional Studies; Democracy and Governance) in September 2015. Both of the curricula include courses and study modules focusing on the EU, and several new courses were developed during the reporting period, including a practically oriented MA-level course on EU Institutions and Policies. Different aspects related to the parliamentary dynamics at the national and European levels are also discussed within the framework of the European Union - Russia (EURUS) MA programme. - Issues of parliamentary democracy and parliamentary control are discussed regularly in a number of EU-related courses. Specific knowledge on parliamentary control gained in the framework of PADEMIA has been incorporated in lectures and seminars offered by Dr Piret Ehin in the framework of the course Theories of European Integration, as well as the course on EU Institutions and Policies.

### Sciences Po Bordeaux

Courses on the EU:

Prof. Olivier Costa is in charge of one course in Sciences Po Bordeaux: « The European Union policy-making », attended by around 40 Master 1 students and around 20 international students (Erasmus, Erasmus Mundus). The course is taught in English.

Prof. David Szymczak offers a wide range of courses on EU law:

- Institutions européennes (L3),
- Droits et libertés fondamentales en Europe (L3),
- Droit institutionnel de l'Union européenne (M1),
- Droit matériel de l'union européenne (M1),
- Droit de l'union européenne (CEPAG),
- Questions européennes (M2 – OEA),
- Finances publiques européennes (M2 – CE, APRI),

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Damine Elkind (PhD-Student in European Law, University of Bordeaux) offered an introductory course about the EU for Master 2 students and set up a media watch with the students to prepare the annual conference “Eurotemis” organized by Prof. Olivier Costa within the frame of the Jean Monnet Center of Excellence in Aquitaine (27-28 November 2014: “Quelle compétitivité pour l’Europe?” in Sciences Po Bordeaux – [www.cejma.eu](http://www.cejma.eu)).

Generally speaking, Sciences Po Bordeaux, as an institution focused on political science, is proposing numerous courses dealing with EU, international affairs, political institutions and actors.

### WZB Berlin

How to analyze parliamentary debate in a scientifically rigorous way, was the central question of a PADEMIA PhD training workshop that Dr. Christian Rauh and Dr. Pieter de Wilde at the WZB organized in November 2015. The workshop organizers first presented the relationship between parliamentary debate and parliamentary democracy more broadly, to contextualize what kind of purposes and questions could be addressed through content analysis of parliamentary proceedings. In a second, third and fourth teaching session, the organizers addressed the basics of content analysis (most notably issues of reliability and validity) as well as quantitative human content analysis and automated content analysis. The emphasis lay on method and the discussion openly featured practical challenges in sampling documents, operationalizing complex constructs and in measuring them. It was attended by PhD candidates from several PADEMIA member institutions, who presented their own works in progress within the context of one of these four sessions. Why substantively very diverse, a common interest in methodological questions of content analysis provided an interesting discussion.

### IfM Berlin

The subject of parliamentary democracy, and, more specifically, public political communication in the context of democratic processes beyond the nation state constituted central themes in Dr. Leonard Novy’s teaching activities in the reporting period. Novy offered three seminars at Zeppelin Universität Lüneburg (CCM) on „Media, Public Sphere and Democracy“ (20. Okt. 2014 - 24. Okt. 2014), which examined a broad range of phenomena associated with the Europeanization of media production, distribution, and reception and enabled students to discern to which extent concepts such as the public sphere, political communication, public opinion and will formation, which have long been seen as firmly, if not inextricably linked to the nation state, are challenged by processes of European integration. Within the context of the eMA INTERSEK seminar on Communication Management (executive education), taught with Prof. Dr. rer. soc. Dirk Baecker; Dr. Ursula Glunk and Prof. Dr. Markus Rhomberg (18.5.-22.5.2015), Dr. Novy taught a module on Europeanisation which involved tackling stock of theoretical accounts of the role of the media and of the way identity, the public sphere and democracy are interrelated as well as discussing recent empirical research in the field, e.g. on journalism cultures, on the Europeanization of public spheres and on the impact of technological innovations. Furthermore, the topic of the Institute for Media and Communications Policy’s Working Package also constituted a recurring theme in Dr. Leonard Novy and Orkan Torun’s

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activities within the Leuphana University Lüneburg’s Centre for Digital Cultures (CDC). The CDC is an international hub for researching digital cultures where Torun and Novy (as “International Tandem partner” between 2012 and autumn 2014) did research on the relationship of European Union policy and Public Broadcasting Services.

### Corvinus University Budapest

At the Institute of Political Science of the Corvinus University of Budapest, we offer courses on issues related to the European Union on the BA, MA and PhD level. Our BA students study the basic institutional design of the European Union while our MA level students learn about policy decision-making in the European Union, a course provided by a guest lecturer, former staff member of the European Commission. At the MA level a course focusing on the issues of parliamentary democracy in the East-Central European region has also been developed by Réka Várnagy (Hungarian representative to Pademia) that offers a comparative view of the development of parliaments in new democracies and the challenges they face. The course has a special section on the Europeanization of parliaments where students learn about the cooperation between the European Parliament and the national parliaments, about the role of commissions specialized in European Affairs and also about European Parliamentary elections. On the PhD level, a course on parliamentary democracies is offered by Gabriella Ilonszki (Hungarian representative to Pademia) where the topics of the institutionalization of parliaments, the role of committees, the interaction of government and opposition, the role of PPGs and the activities and attitudes of MPs are discussed in depth. Some of our PhD students pursue their research in European Affairs, one recent dissertation focuses on the role orientation of the Members of the European Parliament with a focus on MEPs coming from the Central-Eastern European region.

Due to the changes in the Hungarian political system and more precisely in the legal framework of parliamentary work, the topic of changing parliamentary institutions is frequently discussed in many of our courses often offering an outlook on changes happening in other European countries.

### University College Dublin

A broad range of courses were offered on EU subjects at both undergraduate and postgraduate level in the Sutherland School of Law.

The Constitutional Law of the European Union, a course offered to approximately 300 undergraduate and postgraduate students focused to some extent on the role of national parliaments, particularly in the context of the subsidiarity early warning system.

Other means of teaching used included Twitter where relevant themes were broached on many occasions on the two Twitter sites maintained by Professor Gavin Barrett, Jean Monnet Professor of European Constitutional and Economic Law, @EULawUCD and @gmbgmdb, as well as on the Jean Monnet Professor's LinkedIn page and facebook page.

### EUI Florence

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The Directors of EUDO offered two seminars for PhD students related to the EU and to the topic Parliamentary Democracy in Europe in 2014-2015.

The Director of the EUDO Alexander Trechsel offered a seminar in Fall 2015 on Governance and Democracy in Multilevel Systems. Governance and democracy in a multilevel, quasi-federal system such as the European Union are fundamental concepts for understanding the latter. Within the field of EU studies, these topics occupy an ever more central place. In the state of acute crisis that befalls Europe, this course contributed to get a better grasp of the tensions between democratic legitimacy, federalisation and global governance.

The co-Director of the EUDO Observatory on Public Opinion Hanspeter Kriesi on Fall 2015 offered a seminar on Restructuring political conflict in times of crisis. The Great Recession (and the European debt crisis in particular) is likely to shape the European party systems in decisive ways. In order to understand how and why, the role and strategies of political parties were discussed. The seminar begun by a discussion of the long-term West European trends as diagnosed by Peter Mair before turning to two specific approaches to party politics which seem particularly promising for linking up with political protest – linkage and agenda-setting. The electoral implications of the Great Recession were discussed based on economic voting and blame attribution literature, as well as the question whether the Great Recession reinforced the trends towards populism which had already been reshaping European politics before its intervention. The final two sessions focussed on protest politics in times of crisis. In particular, the final session discussed examples of protest mobilizations in countries hard hit by the Great Recession.

### **Partner 26: LUISS Guido Carli University, Rome**

In 2015 the LUISS Center for Parliamentary Studies promoted the organization of two main activities related to Pademia research interests.

Firstly, it organized the fourth edition of the Summer School on parliamentary democracy in Europe, as a part of a Jean Monnet module directed by N. Lupo. The 2015 Summer School has been dedicated to the topic “Parliaments of Europe: foreign policy and democracy promotion”. The Summer School had the goal of making a map of the current state of democracy on a global scale, under the perspective of the parliaments of Europe, by looking at their powers, functions, and inter-institutional relations in the field of foreign policy and democracy promotion. The teaching method included lectures, simulations of parliamentary debates and simulation techniques. The complete program is available here:

<http://sog.luiss.it/sites/sog.luiss.it/files/Summer%202015.pdf>

Secondly, in the framework of the MAPPP (one-year post-graduate programme in “Parliament and public policies”), the course on “Democratic principles in the EU” (held by A. Manzella) had the objective to study the various democratic principle into the European Union, particularly in the light of the institutional innovations introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon.

Finally, several seminars have been organized on topics related to the consortium focus.

On November 7, 2014, the seminar “Which parliamentary oversight for common foreign and defense policies? About the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the CFSP and CSDP” involved parliamentary officials, in collaboration with the Leuven Centre for global governance studies.

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### Vilnius University

Institute of International Relations and Political Science of Vilnius University (IIRPS VU) offers the MA study programme in European Studies. The programme is organized in such a way as to provide a possibility for a student to choose one of the two “sub-specializations”: European political economy or European ideas and politics. The major focus of the programme is on the EU, and the study subjects range from more general ones, focused on integration processes, to more specific, focused on particular policies or institutions.

There are several study subjects within the programme, closely, though not exclusively connected to the subject of the project. Those who study EU institutions and policies are mainly concerned with the decision making processes and the actors who participate in these processes. Naturally, the role of EP in the decision making process as well as the factors which determine its impact are discussed in this context as well as the role of interest groups in the decision making. Another related question discussed by the students of the programme is the question of EP elections and the prospects of European party system. An important related issue discussed in a number of classes is the question of political identity, political attachment and legitimacy – as democracy in Europe implies a European demos, its prospects and its implications for existing identities are scrutinized as well. To sum up, the topic of parliamentary democracy in Europe emerges and discussed both as part of studying EU institutional structure and as part of analyzing the transformations of the nation state.

No textbooks or other learning materials on the topic were prepared during the reporting period.

### University of Luxembourg

The University of Luxembourg offers a 2-year MA degree in European Governance. In this framework, the institute of political science offers courses on European integration in general, but also on specific EU policies (monetary policy, environment policy, social policy...).

The course on the political system of the European Union includes two lectures on the European Parliament. The course on multi-level governance in the European Union includes a lecture on national parliaments and their control of EU policy-making.

In addition, Philippe Poirier offered a course on *Démocraties et Parlementarismes focused on the different aspects of the Legislative Studies and the state of the Art*. Anna-Lena Högenauer’s course on Research Techniques provided students with an introduction to quantitative method on the basis of a student project on the coding and analysis of parliamentary questions.

The University of Luxembourg offers also a Bachelor in Law and a Bachelor in Economics. In this program, two courses are given by Philippe Poirier (European Union politics and Political Sociology). Four lectures include the European elections, the European Parliament and the National Parliaments in the decision-making processes.

### Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

At the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VUA), teaching on the EU is featured both in the Bachelor and in the Master Political Science. At the Bachelor level, this involves the course ‘EU Governance



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in an International Context' (6EC). This course is obligatory for Bachelor students in political science and in public administration (in total almost 150 students). In the academic year 2014-15 this course was co-taught by prof. dr. Wolfgang Wagner (Political Science) and dr. Rudie Hulst (Public Administration). The course offers a broad introduction in the study of EU policy and politics with a particular emphasis on its external dimension and its interaction with other international institutions. About a quarter of the course (4 lectures) is dedicated the EU's institutional architecture and of these one lecture is thematizes the specific issue of democracy in the EU. One notable innovation in last academic year was that the lectures were video-recorded and made available to students as web-lectures via Blackboard.

In the VUA Master of Political Science, the EU is the focus of attention in the course 'Selected Issues in European Politics and Multilevel Governance'. This is a small optional course which is taught by prof. dr. Ben Crum. About a third of the classes explicitly deal with parliaments in the European Union in relation to such topics as legislative decision-making, the role of party ideology, the EU's democratic deficit and the politicisation of EU decision-making.

Finally, Ben Crum co-taught a tutorial on "Diversity and Democracy in European Governance" together with prof. dr. Jonathan Zeitlin of the University of Amsterdam for two Social Science Research Master students at that university. Of the total of 12 tutorials more than half (and all of the classes taught by Crum) directly touched upon the role of parliaments in Europe.

### Maastricht University

The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at Maastricht University offers a Bachelor of European Studies which offers a range of courses ranging from EU law, Culture and Identity in a Globalising Europe to EU Politics. Moreover several Master courses are offered within the field of European Studies: An MA on European Public Affairs, A Master on European Studies (which comprises several specializations such as International Relations and European Public Policy) and a Research Master European Studies.

Prof. Christine Neuhold coordinated an 8 weeks course for the Research Master European Studies on Democratic Governance and Representation on Europe (from October – December 2015). She has also given dedicated lectures on the role of parliaments both for the Master European Studies and the Master on European Public Affairs.

Prof. Thomas Christiansen and Dr. Anna Herranz-Surrallés coordinated the 16 weeks MARBLE course "Opening the Closed Doors of Diplomacy? Parliamentary Involvement in EU External Relations and Beyond" (February to June 2015). MARBLE (Maastricht University Research Based Learning) is an initiative to bring multidisciplinary scientific research to the bachelor phase, open to the top 25% of 3rd-year bachelor students. In this particular course, students developed their own research papers on topics related to the involvement of parliaments in EU external relations, including inter-parliamentary cooperation and parliamentary diplomacy.

### Leiden University

In our institute various courses are offered in which attention is paid to parliamentary democracy in Europe. Courses specific on the EU are EU politics and policy in the second year of



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the bachelor and EU decision making in the Master programme. Moreover, a short introduction to European integration is provided in the course Public Sector and Public Administration.

In both the course EU politics and policy and EU decision making a full session was included on the European Parliament and national parliaments in the context of European integration. In the EU politics and policy course the attention for this topic came in the shape of a lecture for over 200 students. In the EU decision making course a working group session/seminar was devoted to the theme of parliamentary democracy in Europe. Students presented core literature to a group of 30 fellow students and a lecturer and were graded for their presentation. They were also responsible for chairing discussions on the role of national parliaments in the European integration process and the relationship between the European Parliament and national parliaments of EU member states.

### **Kozminski University**

In the reporting period, the teaching syllabus of the EU Department of the Kozminski University has been influenced by the ongoing economic crises in the European Union.

The main focus has been to analyze the (legally) instruments of the Banking union mainly like the legal basis etc. Lecture and courses about EU law have been offered at the MA-level (mainly addressed to Erasmus students).

During those lectures has been used electronic material and textbooks.

### **Polish Institute of International Affairs**

In the reporting period, Dr Karolina Borońska-Hryniewiecka (Senior fellow at EU Program and PADEMIA coordinator) was giving a series of lectures entitled "Focus on the EU" at the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) Academy. These courses directed at postgraduate students were oriented towards broadening students' knowledge about the current trends in European integration and the dynamics of the current EU-related crises. The main focus of the course was on the question of "disintegration" and the cases of Greece and the UK. Grexit and Brexit were analysed and discussed from political, legal and economic perspectives.

Within the course two lectures were entirely devoted to the question of EU democratic deficit and the role of representative institutions in EU governance. The role of parliaments was discussed in regard to the British demands to strengthen national parliaments in EU policy-making. Students were familiarised with the current state of play as regards the parliamentary involvement in monitoring of subsidiarity but also the new idea that became formalized in 2015 of introducing the so called "green card" for national parliaments in the EU.

During the courses, in aspects related to parliamentary democracy, Dr Borońska-Hryniewiecka was using her own research (it is the topic of her post-doctoral project) and also recently published documents of COSAC (BI-ANNUAL REPORTS).

### **National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Budapest**

The courses about the EU and European institutions are grouped mostly within the two MA programs of the Department of international Relations and European Integration (hereinafter DRIIE) dedicated to issues pertaining to the dynamics and development of the European Union:

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The International Relations and European Integration MA program (RIIE), as well as the European Politics and Economy MA program (PEE). The classes are European Union Institutions (dedicated to the familiarization of students with the evolution and the institutional dynamics of the European Union), Policies of the European Union (presenting the stages and paradigms concerning the development and the enactment of EU public policies), the Decisional Process in the European Union (dedicated to the adoption and enactment of EU decisions), Rights, Freedoms and Identities in Europe (concerning the main concepts in regards to human rights in a European context), European Studies (dedicated to the understanding of the main concepts and ideas regarding the development and evolution of the European civilization), Common Foreign and Security Policy (concerning the evolution and main characteristics of the policy), the Neighborhood of the EU (concerning the EU's actions in its nearest regions), Integration and Fiscal Policies of the EU (concerning the development and enactment of fiscal policies), Political Parties and Organizations in the European Union (dedicated to the analysis of the origin and development of European political parties and systems), Europeanization (dedicated to the development and importance of the concept of Europeanization).

All aforementioned courses were held in the reporting period.

The topic of Parliamentary Democracy in Europe was discussed in several classes and seminars during the aforementioned courses. As far as the EU is concerned, the topic was approached in the courses about the Institutions of the European Union (the classes about the European Parliament), the Decisional Process in the European Union (a simulation of the ordinary legislative procedure was organized, emphasis being placed on the increased role of the national legislatures, as well as the role of the EP in the decisional process), and in the Europeanization course (the analysis of the implications the Europeanization process has over national legislatures, with an emphasis on the Early Warning Mechanism introduced by the Lisbon Treaty)

### Comenius University Bratislava

During the reporting period the teaching syllabus of the Institute of European Studies and International Relations (IESIR) followed the established courses, on the other hand reflected challenging processes within the EU – above all the economic and debt crises, post-Lisbon architecture as well as the refugees' crises which emerged in spring/summer 2015. Courses have been offered at the BA-, MA-, and PhD level. The key courses teaching about EU democracy, institutions and discourse are: Introduction to European Integration; Institutions of the EU; EU Integration of Western Balkans in the Context of the Security Situation; European Neighborhood-Roles and Policies of the EU, which are offered (in English) for the BA level. Moreover: Security Studies; Symbols and Myths of European Integration; Internal Market of the European Union; European Union in Political and Public Discourse; International Political Economy at the MA level. For the PhD students courses on EU policies and Organizations and Institutions are offered.

The courses which are exclusively targeted on PADEMIA topics are *Institutions of the EU and the Law of the EU* (BA) focused also on European Law - character of the Law, direct applicability,

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direct effect, non-direct effect, state responsibility; sources of the EU law and Implementation of EU law in the area of common market and common policies.

At the MA level the course *EU policies* which consists of following topics: EU as a political entity: 'Europeanization' and polity formation; EU Institutions as "Living Institutions" ; Crisis of Trust and the Political Order in the EU; The challenge of democratic governance in the EU; Reconstituting democracy in the EU?; Unity and diversity in the EU: Models of social policy.

### University of Ljubljana

At the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ljubljana (FSS) several courses related to the EU are offered at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. At the undergraduate level, the course "Basics of the EU" is offered as one of the core courses. The course 'European institutions' broadens the focus on the European institutional architecture. Courses focusing on individual EU policies, e.g. external relations of the EU, and other issues such as interest groups, lobbying etc. are also offered. Of importance are also courses that help students to understand the wider context such as political participation and citizenship as well as EU as a contemporary administrative system.

There are several courses focusing on Parliamentary democracy in Europe, e.g. those focusing on political participation, political parties, the role of national parliaments, elections, representation in, and consolidation of, democracies. More information on the range of courses and expertise is available at

<http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si/en/study/departments-and-chairs/departments-of-political-science>.

Study visits to the National Assembly are regularly organised for students.

This information has not been systematically collected at our institution. However, the FSS has so far organised countless lectures, conferences, video-presentations which directly or closely related to the core topic of PADEMIA. The Slovene Political Science Association organizes its annual conference where several panels/roundtables covered topics dealing with the EU, EP, EP elections, parliamentary democracy, MEPs would normally be addressed. In addition, the Parliamentarism section convenes at least one panel at the annual Slovenian Political Science Association conference that discussed issues of parliamentary democracy. This section also organized several events in the National Assembly of the RS. Various textbooks are produced that may be considered to fit in the broader field of PADEMIA's focus. Many of them are in the Slovenian language. Here is an example of the reading material for the Political Parties and Party Systems course:

### Universidad Complutense de Madrid

At graduate level (Degrees on Political science, International relations, Administration and Sociology) our department, Ciencia Política y de la Administración II, offers courses on Comparative Politics, European politics and EU politics. It was explained in the first report of 2014-2015, however one should remark that at master level (Master Universitario en Análisis Político-UCM) the department offers courses on Political systems governance, and EU and multilevel government. At doctorate level (Programa de Doctorado en Ciencias Política y de la Administración y Relaciones Internacionales- Universidad Complutense de Madrid) the

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department participates in two sessions of the research seminar for second year students of the PhD program. In addition Prof. Leticia Ruiz is director in the program of the field of Política y Administración comparada.

### Universidad Pablo de Olavide

Teaching of parliamentary democracy (and issues involved) at the Universidad Pablo de Olavide is taking shape in different fronts. The unit responsible for PADEMIA is the research group called “Democracy and Autonomies: Politics and Society” (aka DASP, <http://www.upo.es/democraciayautonomias/index.jsp>), led by professors Xavier Coller and Jean-Baptiste Harguindéguy. Both professors participate in a number of teaching initiatives dealing with Parliamentary Democracy.

In *undergrad* courses (such as “Sociopolitical analysis and Public opinion”) Professor Coller focuses part of the course on the history of parliamentarism and the relationships between parliamentary politics and public opinion. Professor Jean-Baptiste Harguindéguy teaches a course titled “Spanish Contemporary Politics” where he describes the rise of parliamentary democracy in Spain, its main actors and the main institutional dynamics of that system.

DASP manages a master degree titled *Master Universitario “Sociedad, Administración y Política”* (aka [MUSAP](#)), where professor Xavier Coller teaches a course on “Political elites in parliamentary democracies”. This course deals with several aspects related to how people get to parliaments, what do they do there (and how), and what they think (opinions and attitudes). Professor Jean-Baptiste Harguindéguy teaches a course on “Lobbying in Europe” and “Federal Systems” where the main elements of the European political system are tackled (Commission, Council and Parliament). A group of MUSAP students paid a [visit to the European Parliament](#) and other European institutions in May 2015)

MUSAP (and some other MA degrees) leads interested students towards the PhD program titled “Citizens, Parliaments and Democracy” (aka CIPARDEM). A number of students are carrying out their dissertations on topics related to parliaments, democracy and political elites. Maria Navarro is writing on women politicians in parliamentary democracies, Manuel Portillo focuses on political vocations in parliamentarians of multilevel democracies.

### Royal Swedish Academy of War Sciences

The activities of the Royal Swedish Academy of War Sciences (RSAWS) as member of PADEMIA are well in line with the Academy’s general aims which are to provide knowledge and to further discussions on a high level in areas of relevance for Swedish security and defence.

The activities of the RSAWS are linked to the PADEMIA project on parliamentary democracy in two ways. The first way is through teaching and research on European and Swedish security and defence policy. The Swedish parliament plays an important role in both these fields and the Academy is illustrating and analysing this role in its work. The second way in which the Academy is linked to the PADEMIA project is through its efforts to engage Swedish parliamentarians in discussions on this subject. The purpose is to increase knowledge in and interest for security and defence issues on a more general level in Sweden.

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These aims are carried out in the form of conferences, seminars, projects and a much visited website, including a blog and a forum for debate. Each year the Academy publishes a number of publications and since 1797 a magazine (*The Royal Swedish Academy of War Sciences. Proceedings and Journal*), which is issued four times a year.

The RSAWS has more than 400 members. It is therefore not possible to describe the PADEMIA-relevant activities of all its members. The activities described below are some of those organized by the Academy itself and of PADEMIA's contact person, Gunilla Herolf.

The EU's role in European security is a recurrent theme within the academy. The present aggressiveness in Russian behaviour (including mock attacks on Sweden) has served as background to much analysis on the EU's role in the Baltic Sea Region. Among the topics of lectures held are: "EU as a defence union: security guarantees in a changed environment" and "EU needs a closer union to survive".

The Defence Forum constitutes a series of meetings in cities in all parts of Sweden. The aim is to increase the level of knowledge within the field of security among people in general in Sweden and to bring defence issues up for discussion. The Defence Forum has a strong parliamentary connection: two of the seminars have been connected to the then ongoing Parliamentary Defence Commission, which served as a basis for the Parliament's decision on the future defence of Sweden which followed some month's after the report of the Defence Commission. Another seminar dealt with the role of the Swedish parliament and government in connection with operations for the EU, NATO and the UN. Members of the parliament are often used as speakers in this series.

### ETH Zurich

Prof. Schimmelfennig teaches a yearly introductory course on "European Integration" at the BA level covering theories, institutions and decision-making and selected problems and policy areas (in Autumn), a yearly course on "Comparative and European Politics" at the MA Level covering a varying selection of contemporary problems or research questions such as the Euro-crisis or differentiated European integration (in Spring), and a yearly course on "Democracy" that focuses on challenges to democracy beyond the state in and beyond Europe (in Autumn). Dr. Winzen, with further members of the European Politics Group at ETH Zurich, co-convened a course on the "Development and current issues of European integration" at the MA level introducing institutions and theories of the EU as well as contemporary research problems (in Autumn). Dr. Winzen taught a course on "legislative studies" at the BA level at the University of Lucerne in Spring.

List of relevant courses taught by members of the European Politics Group:

- European Integration (Autumn 2014)
- Democracy (Autumn 2014)
- Development and current issues of European integration (Autumn 2014)
- Comparative and European Politics (Spring 2015)
- Legislative studies (Spring 2015)





### University of Cambridge

In the academic year 2014-15 Dr Julie Smith was course organiser for a third year BA course on the Politics of Europe, to which she contributed lectures for modules on the history and politics of the European Union and on the relationship between the UK and the EU. A third comparative European politics module was taught by Dr Pieter van Houten. At the Graduate level, Professor Geoffrey Edwards taught an MPhil module on Europe in the World and Dr Chris Bickerton taught a course on The Comparative Politics of Europe.

There were no courses devoted solely to Parliamentary Democracy. However, several of the topics across the three modules of the Politics of Europe paper looked at aspects of democracy, including the role of the European Parliament, the rise of the far right political parties, populist parties, regional politics, and how British political parties have responded to the European question. Similarly, Dr Bickerton's course included topics on party politics. In addition, Dr Smith supervised coursework on issues relating to Parliamentary Democracy, including on European Parliament elections for a second year undergraduate paper undertaken by long-essay.

The POLIS does hardly apply means beyond the standard for formal teaching. However, the POLIS department established a highly successful election seminar series, which was podcast.

### University College London

In the reporting period, UCL offered a range of courses on the EU in general, above all in the Department of Political Science, but also in the Faculty of Laws and the Department of History. Hardly any of these are exclusively focused on parliamentary democracy; however, some include specific sessions that do address the topic exclusively with regard to the EU level, or look specifically at the British context.

The majority of teaching on the EU is offered in the Department of Political Science, including its Constitution Unit. The Department's teaching embeds the study of the EU in the wider theoretical and methodological context of Comparative Politics, Public Policy and International Relations, with a particular focus on research design and research methods. Students usually combine EU-specific classes with modules from other sub-disciplines of Political Science; very few of the students leave the MSc in European Public Policy, the Department's main EU course, with a purely EU-focused programme. Courses of the latter included sessions on the European Parliament, on EU legitimacy, the impact of the EU on executive-legislative relations at the national level and on national democracies more general. The EP also features prominently in the sessions on the European Commission, the Council of Ministers and Lobbying. The Department also offers courses on democracy, constitutional design and democratic political institutions. Its Constitution Unit has dedicated undergraduate and postgraduate courses on parliaments, political parties and policy-making, albeit with an exclusive focus on British parliamentary politics.

Teaching is carried out in a variety of forms in addition to classroom teaching, including a study trip to Brussels and simulation games. Assignments include traditional exams and essays as well as negotiation briefs and policy briefs. The Department also cooperates closely with policy makers both in teaching and in extra-curricular activities offered. Uniquely, one of the



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Constitution Unit's courses is jointly delivered with the parliamentary authorities in Westminster, and part taught in parliament itself. It has a vocational element as well as answering academic questions, and combines formal, procedural knowledge with more political analysis of the role of political parties, and other actors/groups.

### University of Glasgow

The Politics Subject in Glasgow University offers introductory and advanced courses on the European Union, at undergraduate and postgraduate level. In particular, at Year 1 about one third of the offering in our core 'Introduction to Politics' course is dedicated to the European Union (alongside one third on Scottish Politics and one third on UK Politics). Emphasis is given to how the legislative procedure operates in the European Union as well as on the EU Constitutional debate. Dr. Myrto Tsakatika and Professor Maurizio Carbone teach three advanced optional courses offered to third and fourth year students on the European Union. Three courses are also offered at postgraduate level specializing on institutions and policies and the role of the EU in international development. Two courses are offered on comparative European Politics.

No course specifically focused on Parliamentary Democracy. However, new courses were introduced at undergraduate level (years 3 and 4) on Authoritarianism and on Corruption, which deal extensively with the quality of democracy; the course Citizenship and Democracy deals with parliamentary democracy from the point of view of political theory. It also includes a placement component for students in the Scottish Parliament; most area focused courses such as American Politics, Politics of the EU, Chinese Politics, South European Politics, Russian Politics, Latin American Politics, British Politics and Scottish Politics all include extensive components on the institutional aspects of parliamentary democracy.

Dr Thomas Lundberg taught a postgraduate course on European Politics as part of the University of Glasgow/Nankai University Joint Graduate School's International Relations programme. This course featured a great deal of European Union content, as well as a focus on political parties, elections, interest groups, and political institutions. Nankai University is located in Tianjin, China, and the Joint Graduate School awards degrees from both Nankai and Glasgow Universities. Students must meet the academic requirements of both universities and courses are taught in English.

Dr Myrto Tsakatika organised a simulation exercise in the context of the undergraduate course Politics of the European Union; the exercise involves the preparation of briefs and individual and group role play by students aimed at experiential learning of the European Union's decision-making procedures. The topic was the Yellow Card Procedure and the two case studies we simulated were the proposal for the European Public Prosecutor's Office and the Monti 2 Regulation (right to strike).

### College of Europe, Bruges

Courses on the EU:

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Most courses taught (around 200) at the College of Europe are dealing with the EU, its actors, policies, institutions. Many of them focus as well on the challenges of democratization and the current evolutions of the system.

Within the department of political and administrative studies, the following courses are particularly connected to the topic of the PADEMIA project:

COSTA O.: Politics and Policies of the European Union (7 ECTS)

JACQUE J.P.: Droit institutionnel de l'Union européenne (7 ECTS)

KAEDING M.: The Reform of National Public Administrations and the Role of the European Union (5 ECTS)

PRIESTLEY J.: The European Parliament and its Role within the Union (5 ECTS)

DELMARTINO F.: Democratic Legitimacy and Citizens' Participation in EU Policies (5 ECTS)

WESSELS W.: The Lisbon Treaty and the Eurozone Crisis: Integration Theories and Strategies (5 ECTS)

HRBEK R.: Political Parties as National and Transnational Politicisation Agents in the EU and the Phenomenon of Euroscepticism (5 ECTS)

COSTA O.: Le policy-making de l'Union européenne (16 ECTS)

DEHOUSSE R.: Institutions et gouvernance dans l'Union européenne : défis, évolution et dynamiques (16 ECTS)

LADRECH R.: Europeanisation of National Politics: The Impact of the EU on its Member States and beyond (16 ECTS)

WESTLAKE M.: Reforming the European Union: Political, Institutional and Constitutional Issues (16 ECTS)

SAINT MARTIN F.: Assistants parlementaires et collaborateurs d'élus

### University of Iceland

In the academic year 2014-2015, the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Iceland offered eight courses on European integration in general. These courses dealt with a variety of subjects related to the EU, for example institutional structure, decision-making processes, particular policy sectors and small states. Many other courses dealt partly with the European project (at least six courses) such as courses on Iceland's foreign policy, security and defence and globalization. None of the courses deals exclusively with the Parliamentary Democracy but some of the courses do address the topic.

The Institute of International Affairs and the Centre for Small State Studies at the University of Iceland organised a number of lectures on European lectures during the academic year 2014-2015. The IIA/CSSS also organised several other lectures, workshops and conferences on European affairs. Some of these lectures have dealt directly with Parliamentary Democracy in Europe. Most speakers have been academics, from Iceland and abroad, but a number of EU officials and European politicians also spoke at these events. Lastly, the Centre runs an Erasmus Summer School in Reykjavík, with 16 partner institutes, which entirely focuses on how small

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European states have responded to European integration and work within the decision-making processes of the European Union.

The Institute of International Affairs at the University of Iceland released an Icelandic textbook on European integration in December 2015. It is the first textbook on the EU in Icelandic. One of the chapters of the book is about the democratic deficit in the EU.

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## **Section II: Research on Parliamentary Democracy in Europe**

### **University of Cologne**

Researchers at the the Jean Monnet Chair of Prof. Wessels at the University of Cologne have been very active in the field of parliamentary democracy. One line of research concerns one of the major political events in the European Union in 2014, that is the elections to the European Parliament. They were analysed with regard to the “Spitzenkandidaten”-innovation and its potential to re-define institutional relation in the EU and enhance the role of the EP, possibly boosting parliamentary democracy. A second aspect under scrutiny has been the future of the political architecture in the EU, especially the crisis of legitimacy and possible scenarios of escaping it. National parliaments and their involvement in the EU have by far gained the most attention in the research conducted in the last year. Noteworthy is the publication of “The Palgrave Handbook of National Parliaments and the European Union”, edited by Claudia Heffler and three further PADEMIA colleagues, Christine Neuhold (Maastricht University), Olivier Rozenberg (Sciences Po Paris) and Julie Smith (University of Cambridge). In this fundamental work, which is one major output from the three-year research project OPAL, the authors offer a comprehensive picture of the European activities of national parliaments in all EU Member States. Further, methods of scrutiny of their governments by NPs, inter-parliamentary cooperation, and the special role parliaments took in the Eurozone crisis were topics of research during the reporting period. By covering a large number of aspects and cases, the book provides a unique source for assessing the degree of actual parliamentary and democratic control of the European governance at the domestic level. Lastly, Oliver Höing has defended his PhD Thesis on “Asymmetric Influence: National Parliaments in the European Stability Mechanism”, which identifies the determinants of parliamentary involvement in the Economic and Monetary Union between 2010 and 2012, graded with the distinction “summa cum laude”.

### **University of Salzburg**

Members of the Department of Political Science at the University of Salzburg have been engaged in various research projects dealing with different aspects of EU integration. Most notably, the Salzburg Centre of European Union Studies (which is closely linked to the department organisationally) has started a 4-year project on member state’s preferences for economic and fiscal integration founded within the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (‘The choice for Europe since Maastricht’). Another large and externally founded research programme in which members of the department have been involved in is ‘InterEuro’, a project examining the activities, strategies and impact of interest groups in the European Union. Other, smaller, projects were dealing with the impact of the financial crisis on Euroscepticism and voting behaviour in Central and Eastern Europe, or the role of European Court of Justice judgements in national politics, amongst others.

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Looking specifically at parliamentary democracy in Europe, two studies were conducted that examined the effect of the Early Warning System introduced with the Lisbon Treaty on member state parliaments engagement with EU decision-making. One of them looked at the reaction of Austrian regional parliaments on Article 6 of the Protocol on the Application of the Principles of Subsidiarity and Proportionality, which states that NPs shall consult regional parliaments with legislative powers when engaging in the EWS. A second study discussed the impact of the Early Warning System on the behaviour and standing of national parliaments in EU affairs themselves. Other than previous studies in the field, this study did not just look at the extent to which chambers engage in subsidiarity checks themselves, but mainly at the indirect effect that this engagement has had on national parliamentary scrutiny of EU decision-making more generally and beyond questions of subsidiarity.

Another study started within the reporting period is currently looking at the activities of national parliamentary party groups during the Eurocrisis. This project seeks to examine the extent to which parliamentary parties followed, and were actively involved in, the decision-making processes that led to crisis related measures like the European Stability Mechanism, the Fiscal Compact or the Six Pack. This project also aims at revealing the varying strategies that party groups from different member states and different party families applied in this regard. Finally, Jessica Fortin-Rittberger conducted a project that examined the impact of political parties' recruitment procedures on the share of women amongst candidates running for seats in the European Parliament.

### **Institute of Advanced Studies, Vienna**

Research within the Department of Political Science focuses on various aspects of representation in Europe. Within this field, parliamentary representation in EU affairs is one major area of research.

Several projects focused on how national parliaments communicate EU affairs to their citizens. This was investigated from both a parliamentary and party group perspective (project PACE, Dr Katrin Auel), as well as from the perspective of individual MPs (PhD Resul Umit). A related topic under investigation has been whom MPs claim to represent in parliamentary debates and under which conditions they Europeanise their focus of representation. This is based on the assumption that MPs need to be responsive to the interests of their national citizens, yet also have to take the interconnectedness of EU decision-making and thus the interests of other EU citizens into account (PhD project Lucy Kinski).

An ongoing project by Dr. Katrin Auel, undertaken in cooperation with Olivier Rozenberg (CEE Sciences Po Paris) and the Observatoire des institutions européennes (OIE) Paris analyses how national parliamentary scrutiny of EU affairs is embedded within EU decision-making processes. Focussing on key characteristics such the timing, the level of contestation and conflict as well as the thematic emphasis of policy processes at the domestic and the European level, the main aim of the project is to investigate the impact of parliamentary scrutiny on EU decision-making.

Finally, based on the assumption that citizens experience politics mainly through the media, a third research focus of the Department's research lies on the media coverage of both national parliaments (project PACE) and the European Parliament (PhD project Olga Eisele).

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A second research topic focuses on elections and vote choice. Here, Dr Guido Tiemann's research explores models of issue voting which are well-situated to capture dynamics of electoral behaviour and its interactions with party strategies and programmatic proposals. These formal models also consider non-policy effects such as economic voting in a systematic-comparative framework, which focuses both on national elections and on elections to the European Parliament.

The Department has also been very much engaged in research on EU issued more generally. One important research endeavour is the European Social Survey, where the Department was responsible for conducting the 7th ESS wave for Austria (Professor Pollak, Dr Peter Grand). In addition, research focused on European Energy Policy (Professor Johannes Pollak), and, since September 2015, the Department takes part in ERASMUS+ Programme Network on Agencification of EU Executive Governance (TARN), which aims at promoting in-depth multi- and interdisciplinary research on critical issues concerning the role and operation of EU agencies and agency-like bodies in EU policy-making.

Finally, during the reporting period PhD projects focused on topics related to EU studies and political representation such as social-democratic party discourses on European integration, The European Citizens' Initiative, Electoral Rules and Party Switching, Transnational Social Movements and the European Public Sphere, Party Cues in Multiparty Systems as well as Political Participation in Eastern Europe.

### University of Louvain

Researchers at the Centre d'études européennes (CEE) of the University of Louvain, directed by Prof. Tom Delreux, have interests on the EU's external relations, inter- and intra-institutional relations and decision-making in the EU, (sub)national parliaments and the European Union and on principal-agent modeling of EU politics. Specifically on parliamentary democracy, François Randour is conducting a PhD project under the supervision of Prof. Tom Delreux on the parliamentary scrutiny of European affairs by regional and national parliaments in Austria, Belgium and Germany. He adopts a case-specific approach (four policy-making processes on EU environmental legislation) and analyses the scrutiny conducted by regional and national parliaments in a multi-level perspective.

François Randour and Wouter Wolfs (KU Leuven) have conducted a study on the parliamentary scrutiny of Belgian regional assemblies on the 2013 reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (under peer review, Journal of Legislative studies). Moreover, François Randour and Prof. Peter Bursens (Universiteit Antwerpen) have prepared a survey to be launched at the beginning of 2016 on the involvement of Belgian regional parliaments regarding EU affairs. On the topic of national parliaments in the European Union, Prof. Tom Delreux and François Randour wrote the chapter on Belgium for 'The Palgrave Handbook of National Parliaments and the European Union' edited by Claudia Heffler (University of Cologne), Christine Neuhold (Maastricht University), Olivier Rozenberg (Sciences Po Paris) and Julie Smith (University of Cambridge).

### New Bulgarian University



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At the beginning of the reporting period (autumn 2014 – autumn 2015) the main part of the department members were involved in the complementation of a three – year project ‘Quality of Democracy in Bulgaria: Democratic Consensus and Civil Participation,’ funded by the Scientific Research Fund at the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science and conducted by a research team from the Department of Political Sciences at New Bulgarian University. As a main research result for the reporting period could be pointed out the realization of the collective book (in Bulgarian) with the title “Quality of democracy in Bulgaria”.

The main activities at the beginning of the reporting period that involved almost all members of the department were connected to the complementation of the same book in English (expected release in April 2016). Prof. D. Kanev and Prof. A. Todorov were directors of the project and also scientific redactors of the collective book chapters. Prof. D. Kanev delivered two chapters from the book. The first one “Examining the quality of Bulgarian democracy” gives a broad overview of the concept of “quality of democracy”, and discusses the main theoretical and methodological problems in the field of democracy studies. Second one is focused on the Bulgarian party system and its problems, as an important element of the democratic rule. Prof. A. Todorov delivered one chapter from the book (“Elections and democracy”) which is focused on the decisive role of the elections for the contemporary representative democracies and the main problems and processes that can be traced in the Bulgarian elections and electoral behavior. Other members of the department like prof. A. Krasteva, prof. A. Galabov, as. K. Hristova PhD, as. Z. Minkov PhD, as. I. Todorova PhD, as. E. Stajkova PhD, as. G. Prodanov PhD also delivered chapters to the collective book, focused on different elements of the chosen concept for evaluating the quality of democracy in Bulgaria.

Till the end of the reporting period and outside the project, the members of the department also developed broad research activities connected with the topics of the EU and parliamentary democracy. For example prof. D. Kanev and prof. A. Todorov took part in a project “Social alternative for Europe”, by delivering two chapters of a collective book, focused on the contemporary democratic and political deficits and problems in the EU development. As. Z. Minkov. PhD also delivered a chapter for the same collective book, focused on the main social problems in the European countries and the political debate about the social policy in Europe in the context of the European parliamentary elections.

Also prof. D. Kanev delivered a book chapter on the topic of the Bulgarian National Assembly and its experience and activities, connected to the EU affairs : Furthermore prof. D. Kanev and as. K. Hristova PhD delivered a country report – chapter about the character, processes and outcomes of the European elections in Bulgaria.

At the end of the reporting period prof. A. Krasteva delivered an article on the topic of religion, politics and contemporary nationalism in Post-communist Bulgaria. Furthermore prof. A. Krasteva , as. E. Staykova PhD and some of the youngest and successful graduated PhD colleagues, working with the department, like Ildiko Otova, Vanya Ivanova and Denitza Kamenova delivered articles in a Palgrave’s collective book on the topic of contemporary populism.

Another example for an active research in the field of the EU and parliamentary democracy is the four articles from as. P. Guergieva PhD which are focused on the thematic of the European Union

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and parliamentary democracy. The first one (in French) is “European union as a factor in the democratic changes in Nord-Africa” . The second one, “European parliament elections in Bulgaria 2014” (in French) is focused on the role and influence of the European parliamentary elections in Bulgaria. The third and fourth ones (also in French) are on the topics of the Bulgarian political parties and their important role as agents of democratic norms and practices and in the field of the E-citizenship and the role of the E-social networks in the contemporary policy.

#### **Charles University Prague**

The research at both Institutes focuses on several areas of European integration, especially EU institutions and decision-making, future of the EU and great European debates, relations between the EU and its Member States, and EU policies, especially the external relations. Most noteworthy publication in the reporting period was the paper by Michal Parízek, Madeleine Hosli and Běla Plechanová *Avoiding Paralysis: The Eastern Enlargement and the Council of the European Union* (Journal of European Integration).

On the issue of Parliamentary Democracy, the main focus was on national parliaments' role in the EU and inter-parliamentary cooperation, but also on the European Parliament. Zuzana Kasáková presented her paper on the Career paths of Czech Parliamentarians in Brussels at the Pademia workshop at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Vienna in March 2015 and a paper on United Kingdom Independence Party in Light of the Economic Crisis at the Pademia workshop in Cambridge in November 2015. Viera Knutelská started her research assessing the role of national parliaments as possible European strong publics.

#### **IRMO Zagreb**

The IRMO Department for European Integration is devoted to the interdisciplinary research of the European integration process. It focuses on the economic, legal and political development of the European Union. Internal EU reforms, the position of Croatia as the new EU member and the enlargement to the South-Eastern Europe are at in the focus of the research interests. In 2015 IRMO was awarded the Jean Monnet Support to Institutions project “POLO-Cro28”. The triennial Jean Monnet support, coordinated by Prof. Samardžija, is aimed at fostering IRMO’s activities in multidisciplinary policy analysis and making high quality policy papers on the European Union’s subjects. The project will serve as the observatory of the EU policies in Croatia. The other IRMO departments are, among others, also dealing with the CFSP, the EU economic, regional, environmental and cultural policies.

The long term special interest in the area of parliamentary democracy is development of Croatia’s parliamentary scrutiny system in the EU affairs. Prof. Višnja Samardžija has the firsthand experience in this area as the elected external member of the Croatian Parliament’s European Affairs Committee (in 2014 and 2015). An additional topic of interest is representation of Croatian citizens in the European Parliament where Croatia has 11 MPs. Finally, throughout 2015 the focus was on implementation of the direct democracy in Croatia, which has repercussions for implementation of the countries’ parliamentary democracy. Dr. Hrvoje Butkovic has written a paper on that topic that was presented at the PADEMIA workshop “Rethinking Representation? The Changing Environment for Parliamentary Democracy” held in

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March 2015 at the Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS) in Vienna. The paper which was sent for the publishing analyzes the recent increase of the peoples' initiatives, which have often been used as the instruments for blocking the government's reforms.

### University of Southern Denmark

Our main areas of EU-related research are the European Parliament, national parliaments, EU trade negotiations, EU economic and financial policy, agricultural policy, EU regulatory policy. Our main research interests in relations to parliamentary democracy in Europe is informal structures of parliamentary behaviour including the role of trialogues for the European Parliament and the role of the political dialogue for national parliaments. We have also studied the informal practices that have emerged in relation to the scrutiny checks of national parliaments to assess the effects of the Early Warning System at the domestic parliamentary level. Other topics of interest are parliamentary involvement in EU trade negotiations including TTIP and the role of national parliaments in the European Semester.

### University of Tartu

Several members of the Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies, including Dr Piret Ehin and Dr Stefano Braghiroli, conduct research related to the European Parliament, European elections, and the role of national parliaments in EU affairs. Several other members of the Institute (including Prof Vello Pettai, Dr Kristjan Vassil, Dr Mihkel Solvak) examine aspects of democracy and democratization on the national level, including elections and voting. In 2015, collaboration with the ambitious V-dem project (<http://www.v-dem.net>) dedicated to developing better indicators of democracy led to the establishment of a V-Dem Regional Center for Eastern Europe and Russia at the University of Tartu (led by Prof Pettai). Estonia's advanced e-governance and e-voting solutions and their impact are studied by another new center set up in 2015 – the Center for IT Impact Studies (CITIS), led by Dr Vassil and Dr Solvak. Currently, one advanced PhD student is focusing on the question of national parliamentary control in EU affairs.

### University of Tampere

European politics is the main field of specialization in the Degree Programme in Politics, particularly European representative democracy, European energy policy and EU-Russian relations.

Many staff members of the Degree Programme have a strong interest in the challenges facing national legislatures in Europe, from declining levels of trust and voter participation to how parliaments become involved in both EU and global governance. Three research projects examine questions directly relevant for domestic parliaments. Consortium of Trust Research – Pathways to Political Trust (CONTRE), led by university lecturer Elina Kestilä-Kekkonen and funded by the Academy of Finland, seeks to enhance the understanding of long- and short-term variations in political trust in contemporary established democracies. The project looks also at trust in key political institutions such as national parliaments. Professors David Arter and Tapio Raunio co-direct a research project Parliaments, Citizens and Democracy in the Nordic Countries, also funded by the Academy of Finland, which analyses the transparency of Nordic

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legislatures and how they link with citizens and the civil society. Professor Raunio has also started a project with professor Wolfgang Wagner (VU University Amsterdam) on Legislative-Executive Relations in Foreign and Security Policy which aims at overcoming the lack of scholarly attention to parliaments (other than the US Congress) in foreign and security policy. The guiding question of that project goes to the very heart of legislative-executive relations: which factors allow parliaments to exercise influence over the executive and, by implication, under which circumstances does the executive succeed in maintaining or re-capturing executive privilege? First results of the project were presented at a workshop held in Amsterdam on 21-22 May, 2015.

### Sciences Po Bordeaux

In our research Center (Centre Emile Durkheim, CNRS/FNSP/Sciences Po Bordeaux), there are several Scholars and PhD students working on EU and Parliamentary democracy.

Olivier Costa is focusing his research on the EU in general (regime, political system, policy making), the European Parliament (powers, activities, transformations, connections with the local level) and the French Parliament (composition, activities, Europeanization). He has paid much attention to the 2014 European elections and their consequences on the EU political regime.

Eric Kerrouche is working on national MPs (identity, behavior, activities).

Vincent Tiberj and Viviane Lehayé are specialists of elections.

Corentin Poyet and Laure Squarcioni are working on national MPs (local involvement and relations with their political party).

### WZB Berlin

In the reporting period, research by PADEMIA participants at the WZB has focused on the involvement of national parliaments in EU affairs, particularly in terms of the Early Warning Mechanism introduced in the Lisbon Treaty and the salience of EU affairs in plenary debates. In addition, an analysis of debates about globalization related issues – including European integration – within the European Parliament was conducted in comparison to similar debates within the United Nations General Assembly.

The WZB also started a new project on the comparative EU salience in plenary debates in longitudinal and cross-sectional perspective, where the first step is a web scraping of online national parliamentary archives. The resulting dataset includes the full population of plenary debates dissected into speeches, which can subsequently be used for other substantive analyses beyond the salience of EU affairs.

With some attention to normative theoretical concerns, thus, the main research interest in parliamentary democracy at the WZB lie in rigorously analyzing parliamentary debate as speech acts through content analysis.

### Corvinus University Budapest

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A major project focusing on candidates and parliamentarians was hosted by the Institute of Political Science of the Corvinus University of Budapest. The project entitled “Candidates and Parliamentarians. Individualistic and Partisan Representation” was a three-year long research running from September, 2012 to December, 2015 financed by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office under the supervision of Gabriella Ilonszki as principal investigator. The research focused on three issues: first, it encompassed a survey of candidates running for mandates in the Hungarian Parliament in the period of 1998-2014 in order to assess the emergence of personalized campaigning and to evaluate the changing patterns of candidacy in the given period. Second it also examined the actual legislative-behaviour of Members of Parliament in the 2010-2014 parliamentary term to compare promises, attitudes and actual behavior of MPS. Finally, the results were used to connect to the formation and the contents of representation per se, and add to the function of parties and politicians’ individual political strategies in forming the representative dimension. Within the framework of the project, the attitudes of candidates regarding the European Union were also analyzed and compared to the attitudes expressed by MPs in previous research.

The 2014 European Parliamentary elections also triggered interest in European elections. One of our colleagues, Réka Várnagy contributed as a country expert to the research on the gender aspects of European Parliamentary elections commissioned by the Committee on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality of the European Parliament.

### University College Dublin

Professor Barrett produced a number of items of research of interest in the reporting period which included:

1. The Use of Referendums in Ireland: An Analysis Legislative Studies (2017) 23 Journal of Legislative Studies (forthcoming)
2. Europe Expects: the Evolving Precepts of the European Union Regarding the Role of National Parliaments (2016) 34 Yearbook of European Law (forthcoming) (60 pp.)
3. The Choice for Europe since Maastricht - the Irish Approach to Economic and Financial Integration in S. Griller, The Choice for Europe since Maastricht - Member State Preferences Concerning Economic and Fiscal Integration (Hart Publishing, 2018 (forthcoming))
4. Juggling between Hard Law and Soft Law: Differing Models of National Parliamentary Involvement in EU Affairs in D. Jancic, National Parliaments after the Lisbon Treaty and the Euro Crisis: Resilience or Resignation? (Oxford University Press, 2016, (forthcoming))
5. The Irish Constitution and EU Integration in S. Griller, National Constitutions and EU Integration (Hart Publishing, 2016 (forthcoming))
6. The Oireachtas in C. Hefftlar, C. Neuhold, O. Rozenberg, J. Smith and W. Wessels, Palgrave Handbook of National Parliaments and the European Union (Palgrave Macmillan, 2015)
7. How Weak Thou Art: Reflections on the Early Warning System (Review of Philipp Kiiver: The Early Warning System for the Principle of Subsidiarity) (2015) 40 European Law Review (forthcoming)



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8. EU Labour Law: A Commentary. (4 pp.) (2015) 52 Common Market Law Review 1137

Professor Barrett also produced a number of newspaper/media articles including:

1. Brexit is a Losing Game

Article in Zocalo Public Square published by Arizona State University and available at <http://www.zocalopublicsquare.org/2016/03/09/brexit-losing-game/ideas/up-for-discussion/> (also contributed to by Professors Catherine Barnard, John McCormick and Jim Bjork.)

1. Heard the one about EU law and Irish minimum alcohol prices?

Article in Irish Times, 4 February, 2016

2. Irish Voters Keep Their Politics Local

Article in Sunday Business Post, 31 January 2016.

3. This Year Will Be Decisive for the EU

Article in Sunday Business Post, 17 January 2016

4. Greece's first steps on the road to recovery

Article in Sunday Business Post, 2 August 2015

### EUI Florence

For the European Parliamentary elections of May 2014, EUDO produced a new online voting advice application, euandi [<http://euandi.eu>]. The main goal of euandi was to allow its users to match their policy positions with those of the political parties running for the 2014 EP elections in the 28 Member States. Available in 24 languages, euandi invited users, during the two months prior to the EP elections, to react to 28 policy statements covering a wide range of contemporary policy issues and political values in European politics, as well as to two policy statements specific to the user's national political context. Not only did the tool help people identify which political parties represent their views, but it also provided an innovative platform for community building, where people from all over Europe could connect with each other based on their political views. The coding of thousands of party positions on 30 issues for over 240 parties resulted in a very large dataset of European party positions. The opinions of 400.000 users complemented the largest data collection on European Parliament elections, party competition and voters' attitudes and behaviour ever assembled. The datasets, including supporting material and coding documentation, have recently been made freely available to scholars and to the public at large through GESIS at <https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/gdesc2.asp?no=0120>

In 2014/2015 the EUDO Observatory on Political Parties has continued its collaboration with the Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament, a relationship that in the year has produced a series of studies and in-depth analysis. The study "Electoral Rules And Electoral Participation In The European Elections: The Ballot Format And Structure", by Luciano Bardi and Lorenzo Cicchi, was published in November 2015 by the Publications office of the European Parliament. The work aims at assessing the feasibility of a harmonisation and "Europeanisation"



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of the ballots used in the 28 Member States for the election of the European Parliament. Members of OPPr participated in the project “Political Parties Database”, funded by the F. Thyssen Stiftung and directed by Susan Scarrow, Paul Webb and Thomas Poguntke. The Political Party Database Project is a cross-national collaborative initiative that is currently working to establish an online, public, database as a central source for key information about political party organization, party resources, leadership selection, and political participation within political parties in many representative democracies. The EUDO OPPr co-director Hanspeter Kriesi is the project leader of the ERC research program POLCON (Political Conflict in Europe in the Shadow of the Great Recession). This project assesses the contemporary development of European democracies and the politicization of the European integration process in the shadow of the Great Recession, which started with the breakdown of Lehman Brothers in Autumn 2008 and is still ongoing. To grasp the political consequences of the economic crisis, the project proposes a combination of a comparative-static analysis of thirty European countries and a dynamic analysis of political conflict in a selected number of cases. It intends to link the study of elections to the study of political protest, covering Western, Southern, as well as Central and Eastern European countries.

In 2015 the EUDO Institutions Observatory published the study *The European Parliament as a driving force of Constitutionalisation*, commissioned by the AFCO Committee. The study co-authored by Adrienne Héritier, Catherine Moury, Magnus Schoeller, Katharina Meissner and Isabel Mota analyses the increasing role played by the European Parliament (EP) in the EU decision-making process.

In 2015, EUDO CITIZENSHIP has focused on a geographical expansion of its analysis of electoral rights, thus building on the results of the earlier FRACIT project, financed by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament. Through collaboration between the European University Institute, University of Edinburgh, University College Dublin, University of Sussex and our network of Country Experts, the FRACIT project examined the franchise and electoral participation of third country citizens residing in the European Union, and of European citizens in third countries. By broadening the thematic coverage of the observatory from citizenship status to voting rights, the FRACIT project has provided an exceptional opportunity to broaden the scope and policy relevance of the EUDO CITIZENSHIP Observatory. All reports and databases can be consulted online in the Electoral Rights section of the EUDO CITIZENSHIP website. On grounds of a comparative analysis of legal regulations, the project has also built an interactive typology with summary information on electoral rights for each country, category of voters and type of election, which complements the existing databases on modes of loss and acquisition of citizenship. Furthermore, in 2015, the Observatory has developed the ELECLAW indicators on access to electoral rights. The ELECLAW indicators measure the degree of inclusion of the electoral franchise for three categories of potential voters and candidates in elections (resident citizens, non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents). They cover the right to vote (VOTLAW) and the right to stand as candidate (CANLAW) in three types of elections (presidential, legislative and referendum) at four levels (European, national, regional and local) in all the European Union member states. The ELECLAW indicators were first published in July

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2015 and have been thoroughly revised. The new version of ELECLAW has been released on 23 November 2015.

#### **LUISS Guido Carli University, Rome**

The attention of the LUISS Center for Parliamentary Studies focused primarily on the course of research relevant to Euro-national parliamentary system, believed crucial for the good functioning and the future balance of European democracy, submitted recently to the challenges of not small importance, both at the EU institutions both in the Member States.

Not only the constitutional law assumed “composite” character, but also the parliamentary law, which is also “composite”, as Euro-national.

There have been many publications of the members of the LUISS Center for Parliamentary Studies that had as its object the parliamentary democracy in Europe. In particular, it is being published a volume by N. Lupo and C. Fasone (eds.), titled “Interparliamentary Cooperation in the European ‘Composite’ Constitution”, Oxford, Hart Publishing, forthcoming, 2016, 336 pages.

This is the first book (due out in April 2016) of the new series of Hart Publishing entitled “Parliamentary democracy in Europe” (the series is edited by N. Lupo and R. Schütze). The series offers new insights into rules and conventions shaping parliaments and parliamentary democracy in Europe. Its aim is to provide a better understanding of the role parliaments are playing in European constitutional law and its idea of “representative democracy”.

#### **University of Vilnius**

During the reporting period a couple of relevant research projects have been implemented. A team of IIRPS VU researchers, led by Dr. K. Maniokas, carried out a research “Lithuania in the European Union: transformation or imitation?” The aim was to examine, assess and explain Europeanization of the post-communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEEC) at the level of polity, politics and policy distinguishing between a) the identity and quality of democracy, and b) institutions and public policy aspects. The results were published in a book and a number of articles, most of them in Lithuanian.

In 2014, a collection of articles on the ten years of experiences of Lithuanian membership in the EU was published. Among other topics, the role of national parliament in EU politics was discussed.

Another research project, related to the topic, was a Lithuanian National Electoral Study, which was led by prof. A. Ramonaite. The goal was to build the empirical and methodological foundation for long-term systemic Lithuanian people's political behavior research to determine the Lithuanian public political behavior characteristics and factors in 2012, as well as summarize their transformation during the 20-year period of multiparty elections in Lithuania during the election process.

A couple of PhD dissertations, relevant to the topic, were under preparation during the reporting period: one of the implications of institutional reforms in the EU, asking about the sustainability of the new institutional balance. Another dissertation is focused specifically on the questions of European identity and construction of common European memory.

#### **University of Luxembourg**

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Philippe Poirier holds the Research Chair in Legislative Studies of the Luxembourgish Parliament. His research focuses on parliamentarism in national and European decision-making processes, on elections and on representation ([www.chaireparlementaire.eu](http://www.chaireparlementaire.eu)). He's Executive Director of Etudes Parlementaires Series, Publishers Larcier. He is Scientific Advisor for the Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption.

Patrick Dumont currently research scientist for the Research Chair in Legislative Studies, Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies- (<http://chaireparlementaire.eu>). His main topics of interest are coalition theory, political elites, parties and party systems, europeanization processes. Visiting researcher during the Academic year 2014-2015, at the Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California Irvine

Anna-Lena Högenauer currently specializes on the parliamentary scrutiny of EU affairs, with a particular emphasis on national and regional parliaments. She is particularly interested in the role of parliamentary administrations in the organization of effective parliamentary scrutiny.

Raphaël Kies, currently research scientist for the Research Chair in Legislative Studies, Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies- (<http://chaireparlementaire.eu>). His research focuses on parliamentarism in national and European making processes, e-democracy and deliberative democracy.

### Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

The VU political science department hosts expertise on a wide range of EU-related themes: multi-level governance (Hooghe, Marks, Crum), social and economic policy (Hemerijck, van Apeldoorn), foreign policy (Wagner, Palm), political behavior (Pennings), the EU's bureaucracy (Hooghe, Bes), and institutions and democracy (Crum).

The VUA team in Pademia has a particular interest in inter-parliamentary cooperation and cross-parliamentary dynamics more broadly. Crum has been doing much conceptual work on this, in particular in relation to standards of (multilevel) democracy. In recent times his research has also involved questions of executive accountability towards parliaments in multilevel systems and the role of parliaments in Europe's crises. Wagner has a particular interest in inter-parliamentary coordination in the field of (EU) foreign policy. External PhD-student Yoav Shemer-Kunz (also U. Strasbourg) studies the coordination of political parties across (multilevel) parliamentary arenas in the EU.

### Maastricht University

The research of the Politics department at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) at Maastricht University can be divided into three main pillars:

1. EU administrative/regulatory governance
2. EU Democratic Governance
3. Europe and the globalizing world

One main focus of the researchers working at FASoS is on the role of unelected officials within legislatures (both within national parliaments and the European Parliament). Another research focus is the role of parliaments in foreign and security policy, and parliamentary diplomacy more broadly.

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### Leiden University

The area of EU-related research of the institute of public administration of Leiden University focuses on EU decision making on EU legislation, compliance of the member states with EU legislation, and the development of central- and eastern European EU member states since enlargement of the Union. The research agenda of Dr. Rik de Ruiter is closest related with parliamentary democracy in Europe, especially when it comes to the role of Upper Houses in European integration and policy diffusion between parliamentary debates of EU member states. Currently Dr. de Ruiter is researching the politicization of the EU legislative process and its effect on the involvement of national parliaments in this EU legislative process.

### University of Oslo

The European Parliament and Trade Policy. Guri Rosen has investigated three possible explanations for why the Commission has supported an extension of the EP's powers in trade policy: namely a) that the Commission saw the EP as a strategic ally, b) it wanted to avoid inter-institutional conflict and c) it sought to make EU trade policy more legitimate. She concludes that the legitimacy explanation best explains the timing and form of the Commission's support, and that the Commission can be expected to favour co-operation with the EP where there is external normative pressure on the Commission to demonstrate that the Union's trade policy has been legitimately agreed and debated. This research was accepted for publication in the Journal of European Integration in 2016.

The European Parliament and the Common Foreign and Security Policy. Together with Marianne Riddervold, Guri Rosen has also researched the participation of the EP in the Common Foreign and Security. In an article published in European Foreign Affairs Review, they argue that the involvement of the Commission and the European Parliament has taken the CFSP beyond intergovernmental co-operation.

The EU's legislative efficiency. Jørgen Bølstad (with James Cross) has researched the European Parliament through a more general study of the EU's legislative efficiency. He finds that the Amsterdam Treaty made a large difference to legislative efficiency, but not the Nice Treaty, nor, more interestingly the Lisbon Treaty. The research was accepted for publication in the Journal of Common Market Studies in 2016.

Differentiated Integration. ARENA has also explored the democratic challenges that follow from differentiated integration, including those which follow from incongruence between the representation of all EU citizens in the European Parliament and differential participation of member states in core Union policies, not to mention the participation of some non-member states in Union policies. This research has been published as a special issue of the Journal of European Public editors (Co-editors Benjamin Leruth and Christopher Lord) as a well as in a book on the EU's non-member States (Edited by Erik Eriksen and John Erik Fossum).

### Kozminski University

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The main area of EU-related research was question about the impact of the reform of the euro zone cohesion of the political system of the Union - especial issue - Polish entry into the euro area.

In the reporting period researchers from EU Department of the Kozminski University studies the legal aspects of the consolidation of the euro area with particular attention to strengthening the role of national parliaments in the context of Member States entrusting the related competencies.

The principal effects of scientific research task included:

- Analysis of the legal aspects of strengthening the Stability and Growth Pact by the six-pack and-pack;
- Analysis of the legal aspects of the three pillars of a banking union;
- Clarifying the main directions of institutional reforms related to the process of establishing a political union (within the euro area);
- Analysis of the impact of the current state of the reform of the euro area systemic coherence of the EU.

#### Polish Institute of International Affairs

Dr Borońska-Hryniewiecka has been working on the parliamentary dimension of EU governance for the last 4 years. She has also widely published on the topic, including issues such as : Early Warning System for subsidiarity control, national and regional parliaments in subsidiarity monitoring, comparative perspective of parliamentary activity in EU affairs. In 2015 Dr Borońska published an article in the prestigious European Political Science Review (Cambridge) on the differential Europeanization of regional (sub-national) parliaments in EU policy control. She also published on the topic of inter-parliamentary cooperation between the European Parliament and national parliaments (several PISM policy papers and external op-eds).

The evolution of the discussion on the role of parliaments (both national and the EP) will be one of the main topics of PISM EU program research also in the coming year.

#### National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Budapest

The main areas of research concern the evolution and dynamics of the European Union, as seen in Iordan Barbulescu's books: Noua Europa. Vol. I: Identitate si model european (The New Europe, Vol I. Identity and European Model), Iasi: Polirom, 2015; Trilingual Dictionary of the European Union, Iasi: Polirom, 2009; Procesul Decizional in Uniunea Europeana (The Decisional Process in the European Union), Iasi: Polirom, 2008. Moreover, the volumes of Miruna Troncota (Bosnia and Herzegovina. A critical case study of europeanization, Bucharest: Tritonic, 2014), and Mihai Caradaica (Uniunea Europeana in era neo-liberala. O abordare neo-gramsciana – The European Union in the Neo-liberal Age. A Neo-gramscian Approach, Bucharest: Tritonic, 2014) also highlight the research interests of the department's members.

In addition to that, the post-doctoral research of Oana Ion, also debated the issue of the Europeanization from the perspective of the national Legislatures of the EU member states

The most important aspects researched are input legitimacy, Output legitimacy, democratic deficit. Moreover, the research has regarded the configuration of the NPs internal relations



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(looking for the EU influence on NPs sub-components: specialized committees or other committees, plenary, party groups and even MPs. In addition to that, the reconfiguration of the NPs domestic relations (with the Executive branch the degree of limitation of parliamentary control, translated rather in advising government, in the case of a relatively limited control, and in formulating a mandate to negotiate at European level); the configuration of the NPs external / supranational relations: horizontal relations (between parliaments; bilateral or multilateral relations and COSAC, IPEX, etc.) and vertical relations (EP – parliaments and vice-versa; focus on the Brussels based offices national parliaments are holding and on the relations with the Eurogroups) – how they cooperate, how it is decided the ultimate accountable actor; how they share information and best practice examples, as well as how/if they are involved in exchanges of human and non-human resources; etc. the research also concerned the extent to which much from the law-making process is EU-determined, the attention the NPs party groups, committees or plenary pay to EU-related subjects, the orientation of NPs towards a prompt adoption of the acquis, the nature of the decisions taken (technical or non-technical, the transparency of the decision-making process, the changes in the so-called cognitive and normative structures, differences in the NPs performance in accordance with the different types of competences existing in the EU decision making process.

### Comenius University Bratislava

Since IESIR is about „European Studies“ the scope of EU-related research is broad, the topics range from EU law and institutions to electoral behaviour and participation at the EU level, political parties and EU-related communication.

Dr. Lucia Mokrá published a study „Slovak constitutional court: citizenship law in the European context: judgment of 24 October 2012, In: ICL Journal : Vienna Journal on International Constitutional Law. - Vol. 9, No. 3 (2015), s. 457-462.

The areas of electoral behaviour and political parties have strong presence, namely Dr. Olga Gyarfasova published a study about the 2014 EP election in Slovakia pointing at critically low turnout Euroscepticism: A mobilising appeal? Not for Everyone! Appeared in Politics in Central Europe Vol. 11, No. 1 (2015), s. 31-50. Similar issues has been analysed in a paper Slovakia and the turnout conundrum (Gyarfasova and Karen Henderson) which the authors presented at the annual conference of EES in Mannheim. They argue that among the which explain low turnout in post-communist member states we have to see very low levels of political trust (although EU institutions are frequently regarded as more trustworthy than domestic ones) and secondly the fact that the EU is regarded primarily as providing solutions for domestic economic problems while other aspects of European integration appear less salient. Such an instrumental attitude to EU membership may ultimately prove more problematic than low electoral participation.

Karen Henderson also participated at the PADEMIA workshop 'Political Parties and the European Crises' (Cambridge, 26-27 November 2015) with a paper Slovakia: The 'missing left' as a threat to European integration dealing with the deficits of the Slovak political system vis-à-vis the European integration.

### University of Ljubljana



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There are several EU-related research fields at the FSS: a) EP elections (electoral campaign, characteristics of the EP elections especially in relation to the concept of EP as the second-order elections); b) Europeanization of political parties and interest groups; c) EU public policies and national perspective ; d) EU and its institutions as an actor in international and/or economic relations.

At the FSS special research focus has been in the last several years devoted to the crisis of representation and democracy. Within this broader research topic especially questions on political parties' responses to the crisis (parties' innovations in terms of their activities as well as organization), establishment and success of new parties, growing populist appeals have been exposed. There have been also more in-depth researches devoted to interest groups and lobbying, both at the national as well as EU-level oriented activities of Slovene interest groups. On the other hand, some issues that have been (re)introduced in the political arena encouraged deep cleavages in Slovenia but also research interest in direct democracy (particularly referendum) and in deliberative democracy.

Given recent important deterioration of democracy status in Slovenia (see Freedom House and Bertelsmann Transformation Index) research focus has been re-oriented to detection of reasons of such a development but also to find out if Slovenia has been in a very distinct position in comparison with other post-socialist CEE countries and in the post-Yugoslav region in this regard.

#### Universidad Pablo Olavide

Professor Collier's main area off EU-related research is political elites. His interests on parliamentary democracy focus on the interplay between institutions and individual decisions to enter politics. The selection of politicians and the cognitive framework of representatives are his main interests. Professor Harguindéguy's main area off EU-related research is regional studies and policy analysis. He is carrying out a funded research project titled ITT-Spain. Territorial tensions in Spain (1978-2014) and explores the territorial reform and the role of upper chambers, especially the representation of peripheral elites.

Political representatives (social profile, survival in chambers, cognitive frameworks, selection, opinion and attitudes), upper chambers role in democratic governance, society's relations to chambers (especially with the use of ICTs)

Sandra Bermudez's main research interests focus on the political behavior of parties and voters. Currently she is conducting research on the selection of politicians under different institutional contexts as well as how accountability works in multilevel democracies.

#### Royal Swedish Academy of War Sciences

The Royal Academy of War Sciences engages in research with the ambition of maintaining a high academic level in its publications as well as its magazine, whose articles are all subject to peer-review.

The focus of RSAWS- related publications and blog contributions when dealing with the European Union has for natural reasons been on security and defence issues. The development of the EU, including its coherence in the context of an increasingly more problematic

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environment, has received much attention in writings. The relevance of EU policies for the Baltic Sea region and for Swedish security is another theme. Security is not only seen in a military context: terrorism, cyberattacks, disinformation and climate change show the great variety of threats against the EU's member countries. These are all relevant for research within the RSAWS.

While during the relevant period no major project has been pursued on the subject of parliamentary democracy, the role of the Swedish parliament is often part of articles published in the Academy's magazine, Proceedings and Journal, as well as on the website blog. The most important aspect of parliamentary democracy is the concern that all decisions on Swedish security are well anchored within the Swedish society. This is primarily to be achieved through active participation by parliamentarians with deep knowledge of the area and by good knowledge on security and defence among the population at large.

#### ETH Zurich

The European Politics Group led by Prof. Schimmelfennig concentrates on institutions, politics, and policy-making in European integration. Important concerns are the theoretical and empirical analysis of the EU's institutional development, its democratic quality and democratisation, implementation and compliance with its policies, and the EU's enlargement and external relations.

On the one hand, we are interested in the involvement of parliaments in EU politics and policy-making through the creation of parliamentary rights and competences as well as through the behaviour of parliamentarians and parties. On the other hand, we are interested in whether, why and in what way parliaments as well as EU institutions in general are responsive to European citizens. In addition, we study the development of international parliamentary institutions so as to compare the parliamentarisation of the EU to other regional and international organisation.

#### University of Cambridge

Dr Julie Smith's work main EU-related work focused on three areas: 1) on national parliaments and budgetary politics in light of the Eurozone Crisis and the European Semester; 2) the UK's relations with the European Union, in particular looking at party politics and the EU; 3) the UK parliament and the EU. Both of these strands of her work have a strong focus on parliamentary democracy, the former looking at national parliaments and parties, looking at how far parliamentarians respond to voters and how far they are constrained by evolving EU and Eurozone rules. The second strand looks at the UK's relationship with the EU from a historical perspective, looking at the evolution of party attitudes to the EU. The final strand builds on work done for the OPAL project (2011-14) on national parliaments after Lisbon, a collaborative project with the Universities of Cologne and Maastricht and Sciences Po Paris, which was funded under the Open Research Area framework. Professor Edwards's work focuses on European foreign policy and relations with the Gulf States. Several other colleagues, notably Professor Christopher Hill and Dr Christopher Bickerton focus on European foreign policy and Dr Bickerton writes for Le Monde Diplomatique and the Wall Street Journal on many topics associated with party politics and the EU.

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Dr Smith is particularly interested in British party politics and the EU and the prospects of a referendum on whether the UK will remain in the European Union. She has an emergent interest in the role of referendums within representative democratic systems.

### University College London

EU-related research at UCL centres around the following main areas:

EU decision-making and institutions. Dr Christine Reh's research focuses on EU institutions and decision-making, informal politics, and legitimate governance beyond the nation state. Christine is particularly interested in the reasons for and the (normative) consequences of the "informalisation" of the EU's codecision procedure since 1999. More recently, she has begun to investigate the impact of political time on legislative output and behaviour in the European Parliament.

EU legitimacy and national parliaments. Richard Bellamy, Professor of Political Science, has published widely on representation and democracy, liberal justice, and constitutionalism. He is particularly interested in the role of National Parliaments as part of the 'demoi-cratic' normative ordering of the EU, particularly their response to the financial crisis and the measures brought in by the Fiscal Compact. Prof Albert Weale is interested in the role of national parliaments in EU decision-making, and the scrutiny of EU policies. Heleen Jalvingh, PhD candidate in the UCL School of Public Policy, is carrying out research on the formal role of national parliaments (NPs) in relation to other external conditions under which they operate – in particular, the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty.

EU regulation, business and government, lobbying. David Coen, Professor of Public Policy, has a range of expertise relating to the efficacy of lobbying both in the UK and the EU. His recent work explores lobbying from the perspective of individuals and institutions and has conducted qualitative and quantitative analysis of the changing EU public policy arena.

EU Law. Piet Eeckhout, Professor of EU Law; Joanne Scott, Professor of European Law, Ioannis Lianos, Professor of Competition Law and Economics, are among several staff with research interests in EU Law.

### University of Exeter

Dr Kröger's main area of EU-related research has been to conclude a study on representation by civil society organizations in the EU and to continue reflection on the role of national parliaments in the EU.

Dr Kröger is particularly interested in the role of national parliaments in the EU. In that context, she has been reflecting what national parliaments can and should do on their own, and which roles they might better perform together.

Dr Kröger has organized an international workshop on the role of national parliaments in the EU whilst on research leave as a fellow at the Hanse Wissenschaftskolleg (Delmenhorst, Germany). With Richard Bellamy, she co-drafted a paper for this workshop. Most of the papers are part of an ongoing special issue publication project with Comparative European Politics.

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### University of York

Dr Vasilopoulou's is very active in the field of Parliamentary democracy. Her research agenda is couched within the wider theme of political dissatisfaction with democracy and democratic institutions across Europe. It seeks to explain and understand the various aspects of political dissent by focusing on Euroscepticism, anti-politics and loss of faith in traditional politics. The findings of her research feed into debates about democratic legitimacy, accountability and representation in Europe and the European Union (EU). Her work seeks to develop new theories and discover empirical patterns in the following three inter-related themes that feed into questions of Parliamentary Democracy: Euroscepticism, Extremism/populism and elite-public opinion congruence.

During the reporting period, she received the following grants related to the theme of parliamentary democracy:

### University of Glasgow

In terms of EU related research Politics in Glasgow specialises in normative theories of democracy in the European Union (Dr. Myrto Tsakatika), governance modes, particularly the open method of co-ordination and its democratic legitimacy (Dr. Myrto Tsakatika), the study of European Parliament standing committees (David Alexander), Euroscepticism (Professor Lauren MacLaren and Dr. Myrto Tsakatika), EU employment policy (Dr. Myrto Tsakatika), EU environmental policy (Dr. Patrick Beyer), EU external trade (Dr. Evgeny Postnikov) and EU development policy (Professor Maurizio Carbone).

The aspects of Parliamentary Democracy of interest in the Politics subject in Glasgow are the links between citizens and their representatives (Dr Thomas Lundberg); the quality of democracy (Dr. Myrto Tsakatika, Dr. Thomas Lundberg, Professor Christopher Carman; Professon Sarah Birch, Dr. Philip Habel); the study of parliamentary committees (David Alexander); the study of congressional behaviour (Dr. Inaki Sagarzazu).

### TEPSA

TEPSA has been active in researching the topic of parliamentary democracy in Europe from different angles and in different ways.

One of the publications from TEPSA on the topic was the editorial of TEPSA's Secretary General Jaap de Zwaan "European Parliament and National Parliaments: partners or competitors?", published in the TEPSA Newsletter of November 2014.

Also other TEPSA Newsletters in the reporting period (November 2014, February 2015, April 2015, August 2015 and October 2015) have collected relevant information on research and events from TEPSA's projects, TEPSA member institutes and the broader network.

### College of Europe, Bruges

Olivier Costa is focusing his research on the EU in general (regime, political system, policy making), the European Parliament (powers, activities, transformations, connections with the local level) and the French Parliament (composition, activities, Europeanization). He has paid

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much attention to the 2014 European elections and their consequences on the EU political regime.

The Department of Political and Administrative Studies of the College of Europe has hosted the second edition of the international conference “Re-Inventing Europe” (College of Europe/ Bertelsmann Stiftung), Bruges, 4 October 2014.

The Department of Political and Administrative Studies of the College of Europe has organized, under the supervision of Olivier Costa, a workshop within the frame of the PADEMIA network: PADEMIA Erasmus Network Workshop, “Recent developments in the study of the European Parliament: New topics, approaches and findings”, College d’Europe, Bruges - 8 April 2015.

A selection of papers presented during the conference will be published in a special issue of the Journal of Legislative Studies (Taylor&Francis)

### University of Iceland

The main research activities of the Institute of International Affairs and the Centre for Small State Studies are related to European integration. The IIA/CSSS has published a number of books and working papers dealing with different aspects of the European project. It is also involved in a number of research and teaching activities related to the EU. Three academics at the Faculty of Political Science, all of them associated with the IIA/CSSS, focus almost exclusively on the EU in their research. Other academics in the Faculty have also increasingly been working on particular projects regarding the EU.

Professor Maximilian Conrad is mainly interested in democratic theory, postnational and transnational democracy, institutional developments, European identity, European constitutional patriotism, European Citizens’ Initiative. Professor Conrad been worked on a research project on the ECI, funded by the University of Iceland research fund. It focuses on the transnational networks drawn on in (and possibly established for the purpose of) launching European citizens’ initiatives.

Professor Stefanía Óskarsdóttir has focused extensively on Parliamentary Democracy throughout her academic career. Recently, at a PODEMIA Conference in Paris 3-4 December 2015 on ‘Strengthening Parliaments through Institutional Engineering’, she presented her ongoing research project ‘Iceland’s Parliament in the aftermath of the Economic Crisis’.

Professor Alyson Bailes’ main research focus is European security and defence. She has several recent publications on the EU’s strategic/security role in the regions just beyond the ENP, and completed other writings on the EU’s relations with Iceland, the Nordic region generally, and the development of the Arctic. She started a project looking at the role of parliaments, including the EP, in approving ‘security strategies’.

Professor Baldur Thorhallsson’s area of EU-related research is in the field of small state studies (European small states inside and outside the EU). He has also written extensively on Iceland’s engagement with Europe. Professor Thorhallsson is a Jean Monnet Chair and has received several ERASMUS teaching grants. A number of Ph.D. students and Master students have written theses about European integration in this period. None of them focused explicitly on Parliamentary Democracy though some of them dealt with the EU institutional structure and decision-making processes.



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## Section III: Other important aspects

### University of Salzburg

In the framework of the 'One-to-One PhD Tutorials' offered within PADEMIA, repeated contacts between a member of the Department of Political Science at the University of Salzburg and a PhD student from Belgium took place.

### IHS Vienna

(Members of) the Department organized a number of workshops, panels and lectures during the reporting period.

For the PADEMIA network, Professor Pollak and Dr Auel organised a Workshop on 'Rethinking Representation? The Changing Environment for Parliamentary Democracy' in Vienna in March 2015, which included panels focusing on the 2014 EP elections and on the career paths of MEPs, on representation in the EP and the national parliaments, on challenges to parliamentary democracy at the national level as well as on theorising new systems of representation. In addition, they organised a panel on 'Political Parties and Parliamentarism' for the PADEMIA Annual Conference in Brussels in July 2015 (with Alexander Hoppe). Finally, Dr Diane Fromage (European University Institute, Florence, Italy) gave a PADEMIA lecture on "From veto players to agenda-setters? National Parliaments and the EU Commission's agenda-setting" at the IHS in April 2015.

Members of the Department also organised sections as well as panels for International Conferences: As Co-Chair of the ECPR Standing Group on 'Political Representation', Professor Johannes Pollak organised the Section 'Contemporary Challenges to Political Representation' for the ECPR annual Conference in Glasgow, UK (September 2014), as well as the Section 'Political Representation' for the ECPR Annual Conference in Montréal, Canada (August 2015). Dr. Auel organized a panel on Mainstreaming Research On National Parliaments in the EU: Parliamentary Scrutiny Across EU Policy Fields at the Council of European Studies Conference in Paris (July 2015) and serves as co-section chair (with Amie Kreppel) for the Section 'The Representative Dimension of the EU' at the upcoming ECPR Standing Group on the European Union Conference in Trento (during reporting period: organization of panels and selection of papers).

Finally, the Department organized a large number of lectures on various topics related to EU studies and parliamentary democracy. For a list of the lectures see below.

### University of Louvain

Last years have seen important publications on the study of parliamentary Democracy in Europe. Next to the edited volume 'The Palgrave Handbook of national parliaments and the European Union' (Palgrave) and the special issue 'After Lisbon: National parliaments in the European Union' (West European Politics), the special issue 'Regional Parliaments: effective actors in EU Policy-Making' (forthcoming in the Journal of Legislative Studies) will be useful to assess properly the 'input' legitimacy that parliaments can offer to the EU decision-making

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process. This special issue analyzes the multi-level relationship between parliaments at different levels of governance and it investigates in more details the role of subnational parliaments in the European Union

During the reporting period, François Randour and Prof. Eric Miklin used the tutorial opportunities offered by the Pademia network.

### Charles University Prague

Several events on the issues of European integration were organised in the reporting period. These included a panel discussion on British politics after the elections (May 20, 2015) and a conference on Self-determination Processes in the European Union: The Catalan Case in Comparative Perspective (June 18, 2015).

### IRMO Zagreb

On the 8 April 2015, IRMO organized its' second policy maker's debate within the wider project New Pact for Europe. The New Pact for Europe project, supported by a large transnational consortium of institutions, aimed to promote a European-wide debate on reform proposals concerning the EU and its member states. The event took place in Zagreb and was organized under the auspices of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts (HAZU). The background of the debate was the second project report "Towards a New Pact for Europe". The report proposes further EU reforms to be based on three main pillars: "Enabling Union", "Supportive Union" and "Participatory Union". The Participatory Union pillar addressed the parliamentary democracy in Europe by stressing the need for increasing the Union's democratic legitimacy and accountability. Some aspects of Parliamentary Democracy were discussed within this context.

Dr. Hrvoje Butkovic has published a chapter in "The Palgrave Handbook of National Parliaments and the European Union" (2015), edited by Claudia Heffler, Christine Neuhold, Olivier Rozenberg and Julie Smith. The chapter entitled "The Croatian Parliament in the European Union: Ready, Steady Go!" provides the comprehensive overview of the role of Croatian parliament in the EU affairs.

The issue of the preferential voting at the parliamentary elections was in focus of much public discourse in Croatia in the reporting period. Such voting was legalized in February 2015 and for the first time implemented in practice at the general elections held in November 2015. Accordingly, the citizens are allowed to vote for a particular candidate and not just for the specific political party or a list. The candidate who receives more than 10% of the preferential votes on the particular list automatically enters the Parliament regardless of his/her positioning on the list. The introduced system was copied from the previously (2013) established system for electing Croatian members in the European Parliament.

### University of Southern Denmark

Mette Buskjær Christensen (PhD Fellow) organized a public Pademia Guest Lecture by Prof. Christine Neuhold at the Department of Political Science, SDU. The talk was titled Parliaments in the EU: No Democracy without Bureaucracy? The lecture gave rise to a lively debate about the role of bureaucrats in parliamentary affairs in both the European Parliament and national

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parliaments and the consequences for democratic legitimacy. After the guest lecture, the Europolitics research group at SDU hosted an internal workshop on 'Current Challenges for National parliaments in the EU'. Here, Prof. Christine Neuhold presented a paper on 'Trans-national Bureaucratic Networks in the EU: The role of Parliamentary Officials in Inter-parliamentary Coordination and Control' followed by a paper by Mette Buskjær Christensen, SDU, on 'The Strategies of National MPs in EU Politics: A Network Approach'.

Mette Buskjær Christensen (2015) 'The Danish Folketing and EU Affairs: Is the Danish Model of Parliamentary Scrutiny still best practise?' In Hefftlar et al. (eds) Palgrave Handbook of National Parliaments and the European Union. Thomas Winzen, Christilla Roederer-Rynning and Frank Schimmelfennig (2015) Parliamentary Co-evolution: national parliamentary reactions to the empowerment of the European Parliament, *Journal of European Public Policy*, 22(1), pp. 75-93. Christilla Roederer-Rynning and Justin Greenwood (2015) 'The Culture of Triologies' *Journal of European Public Policy*, 22(8), pp. 1148-1165.

### University of Tartu

V-Dem Regional Center for Eastern Europe and Russia, based at the University of Tartu (UT), held its first annual conference on "Varieties of Democracy: The Baltic States in a Regional and Global Perspective" in October 2015.

Dr Stefano Braghiroli organized a lecture series at the University of Tartu, featuring each of the six MEPs from Estonia and addressing different aspects of the European Parliament's role in the decision-making process and in the EU's internal and external dynamics.

The prestigious August Rei award, awarded annually to one Estonian MA or PhD student conducting outstanding research on parliamentary democracy, was awarded to UT MA student Kristiine Järvan in 2015 and to UT PhD student Lukas Pukelis in 2014. The fact that the vast majority of these awards, issued since 2008, have gone to the UT affirms UT's role as the leading center for parliamentary research and teaching in Estonia.

### WZB Berlin

In 'Communicating Supranational Governance?' (European Union Politics), Christian Rauh documents and explains the rising salience of EU issues in the German Bundestag since the early 1990s. As the EU has become more powerful over time and produces more policy output, parliamentarians – particularly those in mainstream government parties - devote more of their time discussing EU matters. In 'Redirecting National Parliaments' (Comparative European Politics), Pieter de Wilde and Tapio Raunio analyze parliaments' use of the instruments provided to them in the Lisbon Treaty and argue they divert attention from parliaments' core business. Especially in light of the Euro Crisis, parliaments might do better focusing on controlling their government's actions in European Council framework and on communicating major macroeconomic policies to citizens. In 'Accountability and Opposition to Globalization in International Assemblies' (European Journal of International Relations), Pieter de Wilde, Wiebke Junk and Tabea Palmtag document how the direct proportional election of Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) may explain significant vocal opposition to globalization-related issues. This explanation is found plausible, given that a) such opposition is lacking within the UN

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General Assembly, b) MEPs from fringe parties in domestic opposition are most critical of globalization, and c) directly elected MEPs are more critical of globalization than Commissioners.

#### IfM Berlin

Leonard Novy chaired sessions at the 2014 M100 Sanssouci Colloquium on “Media Freedom”, an international forum bringing together academics as well as journalists, diplomats and politicians ([www.m100potsdam.org](http://www.m100potsdam.org)) and was involved in the concept of the 2015 M100 Sanssouci Colloquium, which, against the background of the 70th anniversary of the Potsdam Agreement, examined the heritage of the Potsdam Agreement and the prospects for a democratic Europe in an increasingly blurred world order. Numerous lectures and speaking engagements, e.g. in Hamburg InnovationCity 2030 (24.3.2015) or Zurich („Media Future Day 2015“, organized by the Swiss Public Broadcaster SRF).

#### University College Dublin

UCD Sutherland Law School and the Quinn College of Business hosted the international and multidisciplinary workshop Direct Democracy Considered – Irish, Scottish, Swiss, and Transnational European Perspectives on the Use of Referendums from Monday, 30 November, 2015, supported and organised by the Jean Monnet Chair in European Constitutional and Economic Law, part of the Jean Monnet programme of the European Union.

#### LUISS Guido Carli University, Rome

The LUISS Center for Parliamentary Studies also organized a series of conferences and workshops on the issues of European integration and parliamentary democracy in Europe.

In particular, March 30, 2015, it organized together with LUISS School of government, a roundtable on “The European constitution(s) after the crisis” (speakers: R. Schütze, E. Moavero Milanesi, G.L. Tosato, S. Fabbrini, C. Pinelli, E. Chiti, C. Decaro, N. Lupo).

Second, March 13, 2015, a workshop was organized on the topic “Beyond Constraining Dissensus?: The Role of National Parliaments in Politicizing European Integration” (speakers: R. Bellamy, S. Fabbrini, M. Guidi and N. Lupo).

On March 2, 2015, the subject of special attention was the issue of referendum for secession from the European Union: the title of the conference was: “Referendum on secession in the EU Member States: Which lessons from Scotland?” (speakers: P. Leyland, R.W. Bauman, A. Torre, M. Olivetti, C. Decaro, N. Lupo, C. Fasone, R. Ibrido).

On December 3, 2015, a focus on the topic “Parliamentary Administrations in the European Union” was made involving scholars and parliamentary officials (N. Lupo, T. Christiansen, F. Castaldi, F.S. Toniato, B.G. Mattarella, C. Decaro).

#### Vilnius University

On September 25-26, 2015, IIRPS, in cooperation with Lithuanian Political Science Association and Central European Political Science Association (CEPSA) organized the 20th annual

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conference of Central European Political Science Association "Security Architecture in the CEE: Present Threats and Prospects for Cooperation"

<http://www.tspmi.vu.lt/en/news/institute-news/the-20th-annual-conference-of-central-european-political-science-association-security-architecture-in-the-cee-present-threats-and-prospects-for-cooperation-880>

### University of Luxembourg

In October 2015, Anna-Lena Högenauer organized a workshop on "Regional Parliaments: Effective Actors in EU affairs?" at the University of Luxembourg. The workshop analyzed in what ways and to what extent regional parliaments scrutinize EU affairs through parliamentary questions, mandates, inter-parliamentary cooperation and the Early Warning System. It lay the groundwork for the first special issue on regional parliaments and EU affairs, to come out in 2016/2017 in the Journal of Legislative Studies.

In March 2015, Philippe Poirier organized an international conference with Luc Heuschling "A new horizon for democracy? Voting rights for foreigners in national elections". This conference bring together leading specialists in this area from all over Europe so that they can discuss all the theoretical and practical questions to do with voting rights for foreigners from a legal, philosophical and political perspective, and contrast and compare viewpoints and practice in various countries. The conference proceedings will be published by Larcier in its Parliamentary Studies collection during the 2015-2016 winter period. (<http://chaireparlementaire.eu/international-conference-2015/>)

In February 2015 and in November 2015, Philippe Poirier was auditioned by the European Parliament Committee on Constitutional Affairs for the European Initiatives' Citizens" and "Inter-parliamentary Committee Meeting Reinforcing the Parliamentary scrutiny of the EU governance"

In March 2015, Andreja Pegan Defense of Doctoral thesis, "The role of the European Parliament Secretariat in the decision-making procedure of the European Union- 2015", under the supervision of Philippe Poirier.

### Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Together with the other university in town, the University of Amsterdam, the VUA has been running ACCESS EUROPE (the Amsterdam Centre for Contemporary European Studies, [www.accesseurope.org](http://www.accesseurope.org)). ACCESS EUROPE organizes a great number of academic and public events that all touch upon Europe and many specifically on parliamentary issues. Highlights in 2016 included academic workshops on 'Legislative-Executive Relations in Foreign and Security Policy' and on 'The Political Theory of European Integration'; visits by Pademia-associates John Erik Fossum (Oslo) and Sergio Fabbrini (Luiss Rome); a summer school on 'Democracy and the Financial Crisis in Europe' (organized by VUA Law professor Gareth Davies); and the first two lectures in a longer series on national elections in Europe featuring Sir Colin Budd on the UK elections and Jose Ignacio Torreblanca and Robert Fishman on the Spanish elections.

As far as recent publications on parliamentary democracy in Europe are concerned, for me the most interesting publications in 2015 have concerned the role of parliaments in post-crisis



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economic governance in the EU (Fasone, Maatsch) and the way Brigid Laffan has combined this line of analysis with the responsibility-responsiveness dilemma coined by the late Peter Mair.

### Maastricht University

Prof. Christine Neuhold has been invited to hearings in front of national parliamentary representatives in the European Parliament (EP) and in front of Members of national parliaments (MPs). She has also been invited to a Hearing in front of the Inter-parliamentary Committee of the Constitutional Affairs Committee (AFCO) of the EP.

In December 2015, Prof. Thomas Christiansen was keynote speaker at a symposium about the role of administrators of national parliaments in their involvement with EU affairs, organized by the Centre for Parliamentary Studies at LUISS Guido Carli University in Rome. Other speakers included the deputy secretary-generals of the Italian House of Deputies and of the Senate.

The Palgrave Handbook on National Parliaments can be considered of special importance for the study of national parliaments and the Dutch Presidency has requested that a copy be issued to all COSAC chairs.

A special issue on the role of national parliaments in the EU after the Lisbon Treaty was published in the journal *West European Politics*, comprising contributions on a range of key topics regarding the relationships between parliaments and EU integration.

Prof. Christine Neuhold was also part of a project commissioned by the Dutch Second Chamber, evaluated the role of national parliaments after the Lisbon Treaty.

### Leiden University

Dr. de Ruiter organized a panel on parliamentary democracy in Europe, together with Thomas Winzen and Tapio Raunio, at the ECPR Joint Sessions in Warsaw (March 2014).

Dr. de Ruiter organized, together with Dr. E. Mastenbroek, a panel on European integration and the bypassing of national governments (by national parliaments and other actors) at the annual conference of the Netherlands Institute of Government (November 2015).

Dr. de Ruiter published two papers which are of special importance for the study of parliamentary democracy in Europe:

De Ruiter R. (2015), Houses of Abstention or Houses of Reflection? Upper Houses in EU Member States and the Ex ante Scrutiny of EU Legislation, *Journal of European integration* 37(3): 391-407.

Ruiter R. de (2014), Public parliamentary activities and open methods of coordination, *The Journal of Legislative Studies* 20(1): 62-77.

### Kozminski University

In the last year (2014/2015) our researchers have published 4 articles and organized two conferences (one of international character). Dr. Anna Pudlo was research literature at the library in the Oxford University (July 2015).

Conferences organized by the EU Department examined the transfer of responsibility for banking policy from the national to the EU level in several countries of the European Union, initiated in 2012 as a response to the Eurozone crisis. In several countries, private debts arising



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from a property bubble were transferred to sovereign debt as a result of banking system bailouts and government responses to slowing economies post-bubble. It was stated that Banking union was formulated as a policy response to this challenge.

#### **Polish Institute of International Affairs**

In July 2015, Dr Borońska-Hryniewiecka presented a paper on the green card for national parliaments at the PADEMIA annual conference in Brussels. She also participated in the Council for European Studies conference in Paris the same month where she presented a paper on the empowerment of regional parliaments under the Early Warning System for subsidiarity control.

The list of publications by Dr Borońska-Hryniewiecka developed at PISM and related to EU parliamentary democracy (2015):

1. Differential Europeanization? Explaining the impact of the Early Warning System on subnational parliaments in Europe, *European Political Science Review*, Cambridge University Press, December 2015
2. EUObserver, How national parliaments can gain more influence without treaty changes, September 2015
3. Euractiv, Green Card Initiative: time to rethink parliamentary engagement in EU affairs, April 2015
4. Euractiv, EU Power-play or Better lawmaking? September 2015
5. The Green card: time to rethink parliamentary engagement in EU affairs, „PISM Bulletin, April 2015
6. Skating on thin ice: The problematic renegotiation of the British EU membership, PISM Bulletin November 2015
7. The Black Box of European Legislation: The Motivation (or Lack of It) behind Transparency in EU Policymaking, March 2015
8. The Best of Both Worlds: The Unexploited Potential of Inter-parliamentary Cooperation in the EU, August 2015

#### **National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Budapest**

The dynamics of the European Union represent one of the foremost issues of debate and research of the staff of NUPSA, in general, and of the Department of International Relations and European Integration most specifically. Proof to the Interest in this field are the projects won by the Department in the 2015 Jean Monnet Actions programs (EU\*RO MEDIA. EUROPEAN STANDARDS, ROMANIAN APPLICATION: THE MEDIA ROADMAP FOR ROMANIA'S EU COUNCIL PRESIDENCY, IN AND OUT: UNDERSTANDING THE EUROPEAN UNION BEYOND ITS BORDERS), available at: <http://europolity.eu/in-out-centre-of-excelence/>; <http://europolity.eu/euromedia-module/>.

#### **Comenius University Bratislava**

IESIR organizes research seminars at regular basis. During the spring 2015 there were two topics related to PADEMIA: Europe Inspiring? Reality Check from the Eastern Partnership

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Countries by Marta Králiková, PhD candidate at IESIR and professor Baldur Thorarlsson, head of the Faculty of Political Science, University of Iceland gave a lecture entitled How Do Little Frogs Fly? Small States in the International System.

The series continued in fall 2015 time. Among the topics discussed two seminars have been concentrated on different aspect of Europeanization of development cooperation, namely Reluctant Donors? The Europeanization of International Development Policies in the New Member States by Dr. Simon Lightfoot, Senior Lecturer in European Politics, University of Leeds and New in the Name, Old in the Discourse: A Comparison of Slovak and Austrian Development Apparatuses by Dr. Tomáš Profant from IESIR.

3.3. Olga Gyarfasova and Marta Králiková from IESIR authored the country report “Slovakia” for the EU-28 Watch, Issue No. 11, project and publication coordinated by the IEP jointly with TEPSA. <http://eu-28watch.org/issues/issue-no-11/slovakia/>

This issue aims at enhancing citizens’ understanding of the Eastern Neighbourhood and Russia’s policy and filtering common concerns and interests at the Eastern border of the EU. Therefore it strongly relates to the Ukraine crisis that has been developing since 2013 but also connects to the crisis in Syria and more recently to the refugee crisis the EU is facing.

### University of Ljubljana

At the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ljubljana (FSS) several courses related to the EU are offered at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. At the undergraduate level, the course “Basics of the EU” is offered as one of the core courses. The course ‘European institutions’ broadens the focus on the European institutional architecture. Courses focusing on individual EU policies, e.g. external relations of the EU, and other issues such as interest groups, lobbying etc. are also offered. Of importance are also courses that help students to understand the wider context such as political participation and citizenship as well as EU as a contemporary administrative system.

There are several courses focusing on Parliamentary democracy in Europe, e.g. those focusing on political participation, political parties, the role of national parliaments, elections, representation, and consolidation of, democracies. More information on the range of courses and expertise is available at

<http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si/en/study/departments-and-chairs/departments-of-political-science>.

Study visits to the National Assembly are regularly organised for students.

This information has not been systematically collected at our institution. However, the FSS has so far organised countless lectures, conferences, video-presentations which directly or closely related to the core topic of PADEMIA. The Slovene Political Science Association organizes its annual conference where several panels/roundtables covered topics dealing with the EU, EP, EP elections, parliamentary democracy, MEPs would normally be addressed. In addition, the Parliamentarism section convenes at least one panel at the annual Slovenian Political Science Association conference that discussed issues of parliamentary democracy. This section also organized several events in the National Assembly of the RS. Various textbooks are produced that may be considered to fit in the broader field of PADEMIA’s focus. Many of them are in the

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Slovenian language. Here is an example of the reading material for the Political Parties and Party Systems course:

### Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Two members of the team participated in the biannual congress of the Spanish Association of Political Science (AECPA), San Sebastian 13-15 July 2015. In there Prf. M. Sanchez de Dios presented a paper about “El estudio del parlamento desde la ciencia política” and Prf. Leticia Ruiz participated as discussant of all papers in a panel titled: Parlamento, actores y ciudadanía en contextos de cambio en democracias contemporáneas

Prof. L. Ruiz participated in a conference on parliaments in the University of Salamanca in 2-3 of July 2015 with a paper on Parliamentary elites in Spain.

Prf. Sanchez de Dios participated in the conference about: Strengthening Parliaments through Institutional Engineering, Organised by PADEMIA, and the Centre d'études européennes (CEE), & the Laboratoire interdisciplinaire d'évaluation des politiques publiques (LIEPP) of Sciences Po held on December 3rd – 4th, 2015 in Paris, with a paper on “Parliamentary reform in the Spanish Cortes”.

PhD thesis by prf. Leticia Ruiz of a doctorate student called Paulo De Melo about: “New and old links in Parliamentary life”. The thesis is registered in the doctorate program: Programa de Doctorado en Ciencias Política y de la Administración y Relaciones Internacionales- Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

### Universidad Pablo de Olavide

Teaching of parliamentary democracy (and issues involved) at the Universidad Pablo de Olavide is taking shape in different fronts. The unit responsible for PADEMIA is the research group called “Democracy and Autonomies: Politics and Society” (aka DASP, <http://www.upo.es/democraciayautonomias/index.jsp>), led by professors Xavier Coller and Jean-Baptiste Harguindéguy. Both professors participate in a number of teaching initiatives dealing with Parliamentary Democracy.

In *undergrad* courses (such as “Sociopolitical analysis and Public opinion”) Professor Coller focuses part of the course on the history of parliamentarism and the relationships between parliamentary politics and public opinion. Professor Jean-Baptiste Harguindéguy teaches a course titled “Spanish Contemporary Politics” where he describes the rise of parliamentary democracy in Spain, its main actors and the main institutional dynamics of that system.

DASP manages a master degree titled *Master Universitario “Sociedad, Administración y Política”* (aka [MUSAP](#)), where professor Xavier Coller teaches a course on “Political elites in parliamentary democracies”. This course deals with several aspects related to how people get to parliaments, what do they do there (and how), and what they think (opinions and attitudes). Professor Jean-Baptiste Harguindéguy teaches a course on “Lobbying in Europe” and “Federal Systems” where the main elements of the European political system are tackled (Commission, Council and Parliament). A group of MUSAP students paid a [visit to the European Parliament](#) and other European institutions in May 2015)

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MUSAP (and some other MA degrees) leads interested students towards the PhD program titled “Citizens, Parliaments and Democracy” (aka CIPARDEM). A number of students are carrying out their dissertations on topics related to parliaments, democracy and political elites. Maria Navarro is writing on women politicians in parliamentary democracies, Manuel Portillo focuses on political vocations in parliamentarians of multilevel democracies.

### Royal Swedish Academy of War Sciences

The issue of NATO membership is now being widely discussed in Sweden. While not directly concerning the EU or the Swedish or European parliament, this discussion has connections to both. The RSAWS as such does not argue for either continued non-alignment or for NATO membership and both views are represented among its members. However, the Academy actively seeks to contribute to increased knowledge among Swedish parliamentarians and the Swedish people, who are ultimately the ones to decide. Several books have been published by the Academy and some of its members active in this discussion and several discussions have been held within the framework of the Academy aiming at this goal.

### ETH Zurich

Dr. Winzen, together with Prof. Tapio Raunio and Dr. Rik de Ruiter, organized a workshop on ‘Analysing Parliamentary Behaviour in European Union Affairs’ at the ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, University of Warsaw, 29 April – 2 March 2015.

### University of Cambridge

Dr Smith organized a panel on Eurozone accountability at the 2014 UACES Conference in Cork. Dr Smith gave a Pademia lecture on the UK and Europe in Maastricht in September 2014. Dr Smith, Dr Bickerton and Professor Edwards established an inter-disciplinary network on Britain and Europe – NEWBIE – with Professor Kenneth Armstrong, Director of the Centre for European Legal Studies, to bring together academics and practitioners to discuss the nature of the UK’s relations with the EU in the context of the renegotiation and proposed referendum on ongoing membership of the EU. A first, highly successful seminar, organized by Dr Bickerton and co-funded by the ESRC was held in June 2014.

Two handbooks were published in early 2015: Claudia Heffter, Christine Neuhold, Olivier Rozenberg and Julie Smith, eds., The Palgrave Handbook on National Parliaments and the European Union, and Donatella Viola, ed., The Routledge Handbook on European Elections. The first was co-edited by members of the OPAL team, who are also involved in Pademia.

In October 2014, Dr Smith became a member of the House of Lords. Much of her work there focuses on the UK’s relations with the EU, particularly looking at the role of national parliaments in European policy-making.

### University College London

The UCL European Institute has, often in cooperation with the UCL School of Public Policy, organised a series of events relevant to the topic in the reporting period.

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In October 2014, we held a panel discussion with three leading experts - academics and practitioners - to discuss the long-term consequences of the 2014 European Parliament elections and of the "Spitzenkandidaten" process in particular.

Launching its Britain & Europe Series, the UCL European Institute held a policy panel in January 2015 on Pathways to EU reform in cooperation with the Centre for European Reform, in which the role of national parliaments featured strongly.

Part of the same series, the Institute hosted a policy panel on National Parliaments and the EU in October 2015, before the background of the UK's renegotiation agenda and a House of Lords EU Committee report. Again held with the CER, it explored what national parliaments can do that the European Parliament and the national governments meeting in the European Council cannot; how good national parliaments are at scrutinizing EU legislation, and if greater involvement of national parliaments would improve EU legitimacy.

### University of York

Dr Vasilopoulou's is very active in the field of Parliamentary democracy. Her research agenda is couched within the wider theme of political dissatisfaction with democracy and democratic institutions across Europe. It seeks to explain and understand the various aspects of political dissent by focusing on Euroscepticism, anti-politics and loss of faith in traditional politics. The findings of her research feed into debates about democratic legitimacy, accountability and representation in Europe and the European Union (EU). Her work seeks to develop new theories and discover empirical patterns in the following three inter-related themes that feed into questions of Parliamentary Democracy: Euroscepticism, Extremism/populism and elite-public opinion congruence.

During the reporting period, she received the following grants related to the theme of parliamentary democracy:

### University of Glasgow

Dr. Tsakatika co-founded a new Glasgow University European Union Network whose aim is to engage in outreach activities related to informing the Scottish public on aspects of the UK's membership of the European Union in sight of the Brexit referendum. Two events have been organized over the past six months, a panel discussion with politicians and youth organisations, as well as an event on the European Public Prosecutors Office. A further two events have been planned, designed to engage academics specializing on EU studies from Glasgow University with small and medium enterprise associations and trade unions.

### TEPSA

TEPSA has coordinated the 2015 PADEMIA annual conference, with the involvement of the Project Coordinator University of Cologne and the input from the Work Package Leaders. The event took place on 2 and 3 July 2015 in Brussels and attracted over sixty participants from all over Europe. The event consisted of five panels and a keynote speech by Jo Leinen. The five panels included the following working groups: 1) Parliaments and Foreign Policy; 2) National Parliaments and the EP in the new EU economic governance; 3) The EU Legislative Output in



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Times of Crisis; 4) Political Parties and Parliamentarism; 5) Taking stock: Towards a new Research Agenda for Parliamentary Democracy. The conference dinner on 2 July was the occasion to honor the PADEMIA award winners Claudia Sternberg and Resul Ümit Yazıcı.

In the reporting period, two TEPSA Pre-Presidency Conferences took place, one in Luxembourg and one in The Hague. The Luxembourg EU Pre-Presidency Conference took place on 4 and 5 June 2015 in the European Parliament building in Luxembourg. The conference consisted on different key note addresses and panels. From the perspective of the PADEMIA project, the most relevant panel was "The Institutional Debate, one Year After the EP Election", chaired by Jean-Victor Louis (Em. Professor Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Honorary member of the TEPSA Board). Speakers on this panel included: Andrew Duff (former MEP and Honorary Member of TEPSA Board); Brendan Donnelly (Director of the Federal Trust in London and former MEP); Herwig Hoffmann (University of Luxembourg); Jacques Santer (Luxembourg Honorary Prime Minister, Former President of the European Commission, Former Minister of Finance) and Jaap de Zwaan (TEPSA Secretary General, Em. Professor of the Law of the European Union, Erasmus University Rotterdam).

On Thursday 19 and Friday 20 November the Clingendael TEPSA Pre-Presidency Conference "Challenges and opportunities for the Dutch Presidency" took place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague. The panel on 1 year Juncker was particularly relevant for the research focus of the PADEMIA project. The session was chaired by Juha Jokela (FIIA and TEPSA Board). The session started with interesting presentations by the panelists: Vivien Pertusot (l'Institut français des relations internationales -IFRI); Michael Kaeding (Universität Duisburg Essen); Agata Gostyńska-Jakubowska (Centre for European Reform -CER); Janis A. Emmanouilidis (European Policy Centre - EPC). Also the final panel of the conference, the plenary session on "Our union is in a bad state? Conclusions of the Clingendael TEPSA PPC" shed interesting light on some of PADEMIA's key research questions. The session was moderated by Wolfgang Wessels (TEPSA Chairperson, Professor and ad personam Jean Monnet Chair for Political Science, University of Cologne). The panelists were the chairs of all previous sessions of the workshops: Michele Chang (College of Europe); Adriaan Schout (Clingendael Institute); Juha Jokela (FIIA); Katrin Böttger (IEP Berlin), Jaap de Zwaan (TEPSA Secretary General).

### University of Iceland

The Icelandic EU debate concentrates overwhelmingly on Iceland's own accession process and thus only on the most relevant issues for the nation: Eurozone crisis, fish, agriculture, and to a much lesser extent Schengen and migration plus scare-stories on defence. Only a narrow pro-European elite follows the development in Europe. The public is badly informed about the EU in general.

The IIA/ESS and associated academics have tried to do their best in informing the public objectively and encouraging serious debate. Its lectures have been covered by the media and its speakers, mainly academics from abroad, are often quoted in the media.

The Institute of International Affairs at the University of Iceland released an Icelandic textbook on European integration in December 2015. It is the first textbook on the EU in Icelandic. One of the chapters of the book is about the democratic deficit in the EU.



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### List of Publications:

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