GEM DIAMOND

2nd Citizen Innovation Lab

Globalisation, Europe & Multilateralism
Democratic Institutions, the rise of Alternative MOdels and mounting Normative Dissensus

8th - 10th of May, 2023
@ Institut d'Études Européennes-ULB
39, Avenue F. Roosevelt B-1050 Brussels

Welcome Words

Making the case for (re-)framing the societal impact of research

Ramona Coman

David Paternotte

Frederik Ponjaert

Dear GEM-DIAMOND Fellows,

Dear Invited Speakers,

Dear Colleagues,

Dear Friends,

We are delighted to welcome you in Brussels for a 3-day workshop dedicated to the complex realities behind the present-day quest for impact in research.

Between the 8th and 10th of May we hope to introduce the participants to a number of debates, questions, concerns, and opportunities associated with the notion of impact in the social sciences.

This 2nd GEM-DIAMOND's Citizen Innovation Labs (CIL) is set-up as a participatory event with several communities involved in the co-creation of knowledge. It will welcome amongst other: early stage researchers, established academics, academic authorities, european and national policy-makers, research project managers, civil society actors, experts as well as academic journal editors.

The Rising Tide of Impact

In recent years the word research has been accompanied by many adjectives such as "high-quality", "ground-breaking", "innovating", "excellence", "impactful", or "relevant". All allude to the contribution of the scientific community not only to the academic field but also to the wider world.

Research is not only a process of knowledge production (Gibbons et al 1994), it is also an outcome, which can take different forms ranging from empirical findings and data to theoretical innovations. Research impact is defined as the "effect, benefit or contribution to economic, social, cultural and other aspects of the lives of citizens and society beyond contributions to academic research" (Barnes 2015).

Impact matters to funders. Over the past decades, a wide range of organisations and agencies which fund research (König 2019) have introduced a set of preconditions inviting researchers to underline the demonstrable contributions to academic advances, society, and the world. In the same vein, impact matters to universities as well. Universities have also adopted both mission statements and performance indicators seeking to specify their societal role. As a result, impact is equally important for individual researchers, yet the notion of "impact" in relation to social sciences and humanities is polysemic and it is this polysemy that is at the core of this CIL.

It invites to reflect upon its implications and practices. What is impact? What is the impact of a given discipline beyond its field? How does the notion of impact redefine the missions of social, political and legal scolarship? What are the consequences of the growing demand for research impact, notably on the modes of production and diffusion of research?

The Event's Overall Format

This Citizen Innovation Lab is the first event in a cycle, as it is to be followed by a summer school and a workshop both in 2024. The Roundtables (RT) and the Keynotes that make up the CIL are set-up as «experience sharing» and «brainstorming» sessions aimed at identifying the challenges associated with both the notion of impact, and the quest for societal relevance in the social sciences.

The overall logic of the GEM-DIAMOND Citizen Innovation Lab (CIL) is to encourage early-stage researchers to carefully reflect on both the impact they can have, and how they can ensure the societal relevance of their research.

The goal is to encourage a series of open-ended intersectoral exchanges. These are to help raise awareness of the issues – *theoretical, practical, ethical, and methodological* – born from mountingcalls for impact.

The case studies that will be presented as examples are all related to GEM-DIAMOND's agenda focused on dissensus and the future of liberal democracy in Europe, but these are understood to be mere case studies serving as examples that will help flesh out and illustrate the broader discussions on the opportunities and risks associated with promoting impact in social sciences.

The CIL's main objective is to launch a cycle of activities that will lead within two years to the production of a manuscript for a handbook on «Impact Methods in Social Sciences». Said researchers' manual is currently envisaged as a dictionary with a number of key words/concepts deciphered on the model of '*Research Methods in the Social Sciences: An A-Z of key concepts*'

edited by Olsson, Morin & Atikcan, and published by Oxford University Press in 2021. The discussions are therefore expected to result in a first list of key words that describe the challenges associated with impact in the social sciences. This first list of keywords, which will have been co-constructed with all the early-stage researchers and speakers present, will serve as the starting point for the production process of the aforementioned manual.

The Path Forward

We hope the various keynotes, roundtables, and working groups will prove a fertile ground for a sustained exchange on the opportunities and pitfalls of impact in the social sciences.

This booklet offers a number of resources we invite all participants to consider carefully. It includes among other: (i) a detailed schedule, (ii) the full list of participants, (iii) descriptions of the formats and timings of the various sessions, (iv) the key questions each session will seek to tackle, as well as (v) some background references prepared by the convening scholars. We trust this provided background information will allow both participants to join the various session on a solid footing and discussions to be as substantive as possible.

Wishing all the best over the workshop's three days,

Ramona Coman,

David Paternotte,

& Frederik Ponjaert

GEM-DIAMOND 2nd Citizen Innovation Lab

Table of contents

Overall Programme   Day 1

Monday, May 8th 2023

08:30 — 09.00	Fellows' Registration & Welcome Coffee @Hallway
09:00 — 09:45	Pre-Event meeting with the PMO (Fellows Only) @Kant Room • *Ethics Guidelines* • *Logistics of upcoming Moves* • *Progress on MDDAs* • *Any other Matters*
10:00 — 10.30	Welcome & Orientation for the Citizen Innovation Lab @Kant Room
10.30 — 11.45	Opening Keynote The Research/Society Nexus - An Overview @Kant Room
11.45 — 12.30	Lunch Break @Hallway
12.30 — 14.30	Roundtable n°1 Dialogue with Research Funders & Managers @Kant Room
14.30 — 15:00	Coffee Break @Hallway
15.00 — 17.00	Roundtable n°2 Dialogue with Researchers engaged in societal debates @Kant Room
17.00 — 17:15	Coffee Break @Hallway
17.15 — 18.00	Debriefing Session Lessons drawn from Day 1 @Kant Room

Overall Programme   Day 2

Tuesday May 9th 2023

09:00 — 10.00	Registration & Welcome Coffee @Hallway
10.00 — 12.00	Roundtable n°3 Giving Voice to Diverse Sources and Civil Society Actors @Kant Room
12.00 — 13.00	Lunch Break @Hallway
13.00 — 14.00	Second Keynote The Research/Society Nexus - The case of Gender Studies @Kant Room
14.00 — 14:15	Coffee Break @Hallway
14.15 — 15.45	Handbook Workshop (Part 1) Debating the initial list of entries @Kant Room
15.45 — 16:15	Coffee Break @Hallway
16.15 — 17.15	Handbook Workshop (Part 2) Defining the initial list of entries @Kant Room
17.15 — 17:30	Coffee Break @Hallway
17.30 — 18.30	Second Keynote The Research/Society Nexus - The case of European Studies @Kant Room

Overall Programme   Day 3

Wednesday, May 10th 2023

08.30 — 09.00	Registration & Welcome Coffee @Hallway
09.00 — 09.30	Book Panel on "Demystifying Book Publications" @Kant Room
09.30 — 09.45	Coffee Break @Hallway
09.45 — 11.15	Journal Panel on "Demystifying Scientific Journal Publications" @Kant Room
11.15 — 11.30	Coffee Break @Hallway
11.30 — 12.45	Break away groups on "Scientific Journal Publications" @Kant Room
12.45 — 13:00	Wrap-up & Conclusions @Kant Room

DAY 1

GEM-DIAMOND
Citizen Innovation Lab - Engaged Research

Opening Keynote

Monday, May 8th 2023
10.30am — 11.45am
@Kant Room

The Research / Society Nexus:
An Overview

Marius Gilbert
Vice-rector Research and Valorisation,
FNRS research director.
Head of the Spatial Epidemiology lab (SpELL).
Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB).

Marius Gilbert graduated in Agricultural Sciences at the Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB) in 1995. He was then a visiting researcher for two years at the department of Zoology, University of Oxford and obtained a PhD on the spatial epidemiology of a forest insect pest at the ULB in 2001. In 2006, he was awarded a permanent academic position with the Belgian FNRS. In 2016, he founded the Spatial Epidemiology Lab (SpELL) that he now leads as F.R.S.-FNRS re-search director. During the COVID-19 pandemic, he joined the Expert Group on the Exit Strategy (GEES) that was assembled by the prime minister Sophie Wilmes to advise the government on the lockdown exit strategy. In September 2020, he joined the team of the rector Annemie Schaus as vice-rector of research and valorisation.

He played a key role in the French-speaking Belgian media during the COVID-19 pandem-ic, with numerous interventions throughout that period. In September 2020, he published «*Juste un passage au JT*» (Luc Pire), which sought to popularize the science behind pandemic-related policies and share the experience of a scientist's journey at the nexus of political decision and communication in the media.

Roundtable 1
Dialogue with Research Funders & Managers
@Room Kant (12:30pm - 2:30pm)

RT1 involves representatives of European and national research funding institutions.

The focus is on understanding the impact of funding agencies and project managers when it comes to shaping impact strategies in the social sciences.

Chair

Amandine Faucon Alonso (ULB)

Speakers

Angela Liberatore (ERC)

Marija Mitic (DG EAC)

Harold Hartung (DG RTD)

Monica Minneci (ULB)

Olivier Boehme (FWO)

Catherine L. Dy
(NORCE & GEM Alumna)

Overall Format

Each RT will discuss a number of cross-cutting issues before opening the discussion to contributions and questions from all participants. The aim of these initial questions is to invite both speakers and the early-stage researchers to jointly reflect on some of the well-known conceptual, practical, ethical, and methodological challenges surrounding the current debates on the notion of impact (in the social sciences).

The different roundtables (RT) are intended to be intersectoral gatherings centred on the participation of early-stage researchers, on the one hand; and practitioners, on the other. Each RT is run in accordance with Chatham House rule and is set to last 2h. The runtime is roughly divided as follows:

- A quick presentation by each speaker (+/-10min each, +/- 50min total).

- Structured discussion along a series of 2 to 3 questions posed by the chair to the speakers and the room (+/-10min each, +/- 50min total).

- A Q&A session with the audience (+/- 20min total).

Both time-keeping as well as ensuring the flow of the session is in the hands of the RT's chair, who is both to shepherd the discussions and participate as a full contributor.

In the case of RT1, beyond the points raised by the speakers in their initial presentations, some of the overarching questions that will be raised by the chair include:

1. **How do we define Impact? And how to measure it? How is excellence in research assessed?**

    The aims are, on the one hand, to clarify the characteristics that distinguish and define Scientific Communication, Scientific Dissemination, as well as Exploitation of Scientific Results; and on the other hand, to debate the relative strengths and weaknesses of the indicators (KPI) used.

2. **What relationship between research/researcher freedom and societal utility expectations?**

    The aim here is to critically explore the consequences of these new imperatives in terms of impact on the autonomy of the researcher and the quality of research.

3. **What role for the Social Sciences in the (quintuple) innovation helix?**

    The aim here is to explore how interdisciplinarity and impact are understood in the specific case of the social sciences (i.e. Social Sciences and Humanities). And what are the implications for research in these fields.

Roundtable 2
Dialogue with Engaged Researchers
@Room Kant (3:00pm - 5:00pm)

RT2 involves academics who have a recognised action beyond the academic 'Ivory Tower'.

The invited academics have reached well beyond the groves of academia be it either through their research object or through personal efforts targeted at media, the political process, or specific societal groups. Discussions are to seek to better understand through concrete cases to what extent and how research and social action can best be reconciled.

Chair

Marta Matrakova (ULB)

Speakers

Petr Agha
(Charles University)

Piotr Godzisz (ULB)

Chiara Giordano
(ULB)

Vanessa Frangville
(ULB)

Jean-Benoît Pilet
(ULB)

Overall Format

Each RT will discuss a number of cross-cutting issues before opening the discussion to contributions and questions from all participants. The aim of these initial questions is to invite both speakers and the early-stage researchers to jointly reflect on some of the well-known conceptual, practical, ethical, and methodological challenges surrounding the current debates on the notion of impact (in the social sciences).

The different roundtables (RT) are intended to be intersectoral gatherings centred on the participation of early-stage researchers , on the one hand; and practitioners, on the other. Each RT is run in accordance with Chatham ouse rule and is set to last 2h. The runtime is roughly divided as follows:

- A quick presentation by each speaker (+/-10min each, +/- 50min total).
- Structured discussion along a series of 2 to 3 questions posed by the chair to the speakers and the room (+/-10min each, +/- 50min total).
- A Q&A session with the audience(+/- 20min total).

Both time-keeping as well as ensuring the flow of the session is in the hands of the RT's chair, who is both to shepherd the discussions and participate as a full contributor.

In the case of RT2, beyond the points raised by the speakers in their initial presentations on their respective societal engagement and how it is informed by their research, some of the overarching questions that will be raised by the chair include:

1. **How to articulate original research and meaningful societal action?**

   The aim is to explore the conditions associated with a fruitful combination of social action and research. How can research agendas and methods be designed to allow for broader action without undermining the career, scientific and even physical integrity of the researcher?

2. **How to address the parallel but distinct challenges of decentring (diversifying perspectives) and decolonising (deconstructing underlying power structures and imbalances) social science research?**

   The aim is to open-up discussions to one of the most heated debates on the societal positioning of social sciences – i.e. which place is to be given to reflexivity in research?

3. **What ethical and practical questions does activist research raise?**

   The aim is to discuss the ethical implications of socially engaged research, notably when it involves so-called 'sensitive' or 'fragile' groups, and to identify possible good practices in response.

4. **What practices should be favoured for maximum impact, notably when it comes to dissemination?**

   The aim here is to address good (best) practice in terms of translating research results to wider audiences.

DAY 2

GEM-DIAMOND
CITIZEN INNOVATION LAB - PLURALIST RESEARCH

Roundtable 3
Dialogue with Civil Society
@Room Kant (10:00am - 12:00pm)

RT3 involves civil society actors linked to knowledge and policy production at the EU-level

The aim is to discuss how to have an impact 'inside the European bubble'. This implies unpacking the expectations experts and practitioners have when interacting with researchers and academics. this session is to help identify some of the good practices associated with good cross-sectoral collaboration between researchers/academics on the one hand and practitioners and experts on the other.

Chair

Alvaro Oleart (ULB)

Neil Datta
(EPF)

Oana Marinescu
(OmaVision)

Kim Smouter
(ENAR)

Shada Islam
(CoE)

Matteo Dressler
(FEPS)

Overall Format

Each RT will discuss a number of cross-cutting issues before opening the discussion to contributions and questions from all participants. The aim of these initial questions is to invite both speakers and the early-stage researchers to jointly reflect on some of the well-known conceptual, practical, ethical, and methodological challenges surrounding the current debates on the notion of impact (in the social sciences).

The different roundtables (RT) are intended to be intersectoral gatherings centred on the participation of early-stage researchers, on the one hand; and practitioners, on the other. Each RT is run in accordance with Chatham House rule and is set to last 2h. The runtime is roughly divided as follows:

- A quick presentation by each speaker (+/-10min each, +/- 50min total).

- Structured discussion along a series of 2 to 3 questions posed by the chair to the speakers and the room (+/-10min each, +/- 50min total).

- A Q&A session with the audience(+/- 20min total).

Both time-keeping as well as ensuring the flow of the session is in the hands of the RT's chair, who is both to shepherd the discussions and participate as a full contributor.

In the case of RT3, beyond the points raised by the speakers in their initial presentations on the articulation between research and expertise, some of the overarching questions that will be raised by the chair include:

1. **How to interact effectively with (European) practitioners? And at what cost?**
   This is about the methods to be adopted and the necessary trade-offs that need to be made when seeking to interact with political or private decision-making machines, be it at the European level or elsewhere.

2. **How to ensure that a diversity of actors is both heard by, and given voice through the research carried out?**
   This is a discussion of how a researcher can ensure that their sources are as inclusive as possible. What choices are made, and methods chosen to ensure that all relevant voices are heard and recognised? What ethical, practical, and methodological considerations should be kept in mind? And how can research not only mobilise this inclusiveness for more innovation, but also in support of the voices of marginalised actors and communities?

.

Second Keynote

Tuesday, May 9th 2023
1.00pm — 2.00pm
@Kant Room

Closing Keynote

Tuesday, May 9th 2023
5.30pm — 6.30pm
@Kant Room

The Research / Society Nexus:

The case of Gender Studies

The Research / Society Nexus:

The case of EU Studies

Nathalie Grandjean
Doctor of Philosophy (UNamur, 2018)

Nathalie Grandjean is a Doctor of Philosophy (UNamur, 2018). Her areas of research are body and technology, digital ethics, as well as feminist and gender philosophy and ecofeminism.

She has edited the books "Corps et Technologies. Penser l'hybridité " (with Claire Lobet, Peter Lang, 2012), "Valeurs de l'attention" (with Alain Loute, Presses du Septentrion, 2019) and has just published "Généalogie des corps de Donna Haraway. Féminismes, diffractions, figurations" (Presses de l'ULB, 2021). She is also a director of Sophia, the Belgian network for gender studies (www.sophia.be).

Nathalie Grandjean joined CESIR at the University of Saint Louis in October 2021 for 3 years, as part of an FNRS research mandate, under the supervision of Benedikte Zitouni. Her project explores the political bodies of the Anthropocene, trying to rethink embodiment, subjectification and temporalities based on feminist and ecofeminist writings.

Christopher Bickerton
Professor in Modern European Politics at the University of Cambridge
Official Fellow at Queens' College, Cambridge
Visiting Professor at the College of Europe in Bruges.
Holder of the 2022-2023 Ganshof van der Meersch Chair (ULB)

Christopher Bickerton teaches and researches European politics at the department of politics and international relations, at Cambridge University. He received his doctorate in International Relations from St Johns College, Oxford, and has taught at the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands and Sciences Po, Paris, in France. His research is on both European integration and the comparative politics of Europe. He published with Oxford University Press in 2012 European Integration: From Nation-States to Member States. In 2016, he published with Penguin a best-selling book, The European Union: A Citizen's Guide. In 2021, he published with Carlo Invernizzi Accetti a new book, TechnoPopulism: The New Logic of Democratic Politics (Oxford University Press).

His next project is a book on Europe since 1989, which will be published with Penguin.

He writes regularly on European politics for newspapers such as the Wall Street Journal, the New York Times and the Guardian, as well as for Le Monde Diplomatique, Prospect, the Big Issue and other magazines.

Handbook Workshop

The three hour long workshop scheduled following the CIL's various keynotes and roundtables is to allow the GEM-DIAMOND community to strike while the iron is hot, take all that has been said over the course of the various sessions, and feed it into the joint effort aimed at fleshing out the outline of GEM_DIAMOND's Handbook on «Impact in the Social Sciences» which is concived of as a dictionary with a number of key words/concepts deciphered.

The discussions in this closed workshop will be led by the handbook's editors and are expected to produce a first list of key words that describe the challenges associated with impact in the social sciences. This first list of keywords, which will have been co-constructed with all the early-stage researchers and speakers present, will serve as the starting point for the production process of the aforementioned manual.

Workshop Format

The workshop is divided into two sessions separted by a 30-min break. Building on the discussions and presentations so far, the GEM-DIAMOND community will work collectively towards fleshing out the Handbook proposal.

The first 90-min session (14.15 - 15.45) entitled « Debating the initial list of entries » will start with a short presentation of the book project by the putative editors -R. Coman, D. Paternotte, and F. Ponjaert. The editors will remind the community of the overall goals, schedule, and structure of the publication project.

The Handbook workshop is expected to result in a first list of jointly endorsed key words that describe the challenges associated with impact in the social sciences. Following the initial orientation, to help prompt the production of the list of possible entries, the fellows will be divided into four broadly thematic clusters to discuss possible entry along four widely recognized tensions associated with today's quest for impact:

1. **Research Integrity** vs. **Societal Relevance**
2. **Knowledge** vs. **Expertise**
3. **Decentering a Research Field** vs. **Decolonising a Research Field**
4. **Research Production** vs. **Research Impact**

Split up into four groups, participating fellows will spend 20 minutes at each of the four thematic tables before moving to the next.

Following the break, the community as a whole will once again gather as a single group. It will over the course of the final hour seek to both (i) endorse an initial list of entries and, when possible, (ii) offer an initial couple of authors for some of the entries.

LIST OF POSSIBLE ENTRIES FOR THE HANDBOOK

To initiate and facilitate discussions the editors have compiled a list of possible keywords that can serve as jump-off point for discussions on the table of content of the "Impact Methods in Social Sciences" manual, covering what is impact? How is it measured? How is it produced?

Academic Impact	**Informed Consent**
Anonymisation/Pseudonymisation	**Internet & Social Media Data**
Assessment	**Key Performance Indicators**
Avoiding Harm and Doing Good	**Knowledge Co-Production**
Axiological Neutrality	**Media Impact**
Citizen Science	**Outreach**
Codes and Principles	**Participatory Observation**
Collaborative Science	**Pathways to Impact**
Communication	**Policy Impact**
Community-Based Research	**Political Impact**
Confidentiality	**Policy Recommendations**
Covert research	**Popularisation**
Cultural Impact	**Productivity (Measures)**
Data-Management/Protection	**Qualitative Impact Indicators**
Dissemination	**Quantitative Impact Indicators**
Economic Impact	**Quintuple Research Helix Ranking**
Engaged Research	**Regulatory Compliance**
Environmental Impact	**Regulating Ethics**
Ethical Approaches	**Relationships & Ethics of Care**
Ethical Conduct	**Research-Based Policy-Making**
Excellence	**Research Participants/Informants**
Expertise	**Social Impact**
Exploitation	**Vulnerable Participants / Children in Research**
Fact Checking	
Fake news	**...**
General Principles of Research	
H-Index	
Impact Factor	

DAY 3

Skills Training - Peer-Reviewed Publication
Demystifying Scientific Journal Publications

The three-day event is to conclude on Wednesday, May 10th 2023, with a morning dedicated to publication strategies in peer-reviewed journals.

This skills-training session is scheduled to include both a joint panel discussion and a set of smaller break-away discussion groups.

Besides the workshop's scheduled speakers, participants are all early-stage researchers in the fields of political science, international relations, or law.

The purpose of this skills training session is three-fold:

1. Familiarize the attending early-stage researchers with the workings of peer-reviewed journals in political science, international relations, and law.

2. Expose the attending early-stage researchers to the experiences of widely published scholars who are familiar with the key journals in the fields of European Studies and Democracy Studies without necessarily being deeply involved in the production of said journals.

3. Sensitize the attending early-stage researchers to some of the transversal concerns facing journals in the field, notably in terms of diversity, impact (factors), internationalisation, and supportive efforts targeting emerging research(ers).

The overall session is divided into two separate sessions:

First, an **initial expert panel of established scholars linked to a range of journals** each offering a different disciplinary outlook yet with a shared concern for research on (European) Democracy and the Rule of Law, whether in terms of internal contestation of these principals, or the external competition they have come to face.

This hour-and-a-half long panel will (1) first involve a series of short presentations (+/- 10 min) by each panellist, (2) followed by a 30 min Q&A session with the members of the audience. With an eye on the three objectives listed above, speakers are welcome to highlight the topic of their choosing when it comes to their experience of peer-reviewed journal publication, be it the practicalities of submission and publication, offering a personal lay-of-the-land in terms of relevant publications in the field, or some of the challenges facing journals and scholars in today's publishing environment.

Following a short break, the second hour-and-a-half will involve **smaller break-away groups gathering early-stage researchers and published scholars by discipline** to allow for a more in-depth and informal discussion of the specificities of publication strategies in a given field.

Expert Panel
Demystifying Book Publications
@Room Kant (9:00am - 9:30am)

Chair

Ramona Coman *(IEE/CEVIPOL - ULB)*
Co-Editor of two scientific book series:

Études européennes
Éditions de l'Université de Bruxelles
&
Globalisation, Europe, & Multilateralism
Routledge

David Paternotte *(STRIGES - ULB)*
Co-Editor of two scientific book series:

Global Queer Politics
Palgrave Macmillan
&
Gender(s) & Sexuality(ies)
Éditions de l'Université de Bruxelles

Frederik Ponjaert *(IEE/EASt - ULB)*
Co-Editor of two scientific book series:

Globalisation, Europe, & Multilateralism
Routledge
&
Contemporary Asian Societies
Routledge

Expert Panel
Demystifying Scientific Journal Publications
@Room Kant (9:45am - 11:15am)

Co-Chairs

Ramona Coman
(IEE/CEVIPOL - ULB)

David Paternotte
(STRIGE - ULB)

Vivien Schmidt (BU)
Western European Politics

Julien Jeandesboz (ULB)
International Political Sociology

Laure Delcour (CoE)
Democratisation

Harm Schepel (Kent U.)
European Law Open

Lena Rethel (Warwick U.)
Review of International Political Economy
- Online

Leonard Besselink (UvA)
European Constitutional Law Review
- Online

Disciplinary Discussion Groups
Demystifying Scientific Journal Publications
@Room Kant (11:30am - 12:30pm)

Vivien Schmidt (BU)
Western European Politics

Julien Jeandesboz (ULB)
International Political Sociology

Edouard Hargrove
Coman (ULB) & Georgakakis (Paris1)

Larissa Böckmann
De Lange (UvA) & Brack (ULB)

Anna Zech
Vauchez (Paris1) & Crespy (ULB)

Samir el Khanza
Fasone (LUISS), Ouellet (Laval)
& Brack (ULB)

Debora Del Piano
Marchetti (LUISS) & Wivel (UCPH)

Katarina Weber
Zeitlin (UvA) & Christiansen (LUISS)

Marija Petrovska
Bialasiewicz (UvA) & Jeandesboz (ULB)

Guillaume Larouche
Madsen (UCPH), Morin (Laval)
& Brière (ULB)

Laure Delcour (CoE)
Democratisation

Harm Schepel (Kent U.)
European Law Open

Luigi Segarizzi
Merlin (ULB) & Naumescu (UBB)

Serafine Dinkel
Gurkan (ULB), Atickan (UoW)
& Burlyuk (UvA)

Vlad Marginas
Miscoiu (UBB), Cattacin (UNIGE)
& Coman (ULB)

Jing-Syuan Wong
Tomini (ULB), Miichi (Waseda) &
Christiansen (LUISS)

Sofie Fleerackers
Eckes (UvA), Levrat (UNIGE)
& Van Calster (UvA)

Benedetta Arrighini
Weyembergh (ULB), Almeida (FGV) &
Sabia (LUISS)

Pedro Cuesto
Piccrilli (LUISS) & Madsen (UCPH)

Giulia De La Torre
Levrat (UNIGE) & Weyembergh (ULB)

BACKGROUND REFERENCES

FRAMING THE SOCIETAL IMPACT OF RESEARCH: THE EMBLEMATIC CASE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

By Ramona Coman (IEE/CEVIPOL - ULB) .

Social Sciences and Humanities are in constant motion, shaped by different types of change, at different moments in time and with different intensities (Gunnell 2002; Blondiaux 1997; Coman and Morin 2016: 18). As illustrated by the example of political science, evolution has been marked by exogenous and endogenous factors: on the one hand, its co-evolution with politics and on the other, its gradual professionalisation and internationalisation, with effects on its practices for knowledge production and dissemination (Paternotte and Verloo 2020). Echoing similar debates across the Social Sciences and Humanities, the institutionalisation of the discipline of Political Science has been shaped by a set of ontological questions such as "what is political science", "why do we do it" and "for whom"? (Trent 2010: 203). There is a growing literature retracing the institutionalisation of the field, which addresses four interrelated topics, summarized below:

1. the impact of the state & its main institutions on the evolution of the discipline.
2. the impact political science can have beyond academia & its contribution to society.
3. the impact & diffusion of knowledgein academia measured via specific indicators.
4. the impact recent political developments such as renewed threats to academic freedom have had on the discipline and its academic production (Paternotte and Verloo 2020)

1.Impact of the state and its main institutions on the evolution of the discipline.

The notion of impact cannot be dissociated from the genesis of the discipline. The development of political science has been closely linked to the transformation of the state and the need to study its institutions, roles, and functions. Political science has historically tried to address as well as to understand the world (Dryzek 1992: 518). On the one hand, in the United States, as Dryzek reminds us, "from Francis Lieber, appointed to the first American professorship in history and political science at Columbia in 1857, to Woodrow Wilson and well beyond, the main practical task of political science was seen as the establishment of a unitary national state accompanied by a virtuous national citizenry" (2006: 487). After WWII, political science was born to put forward new democratic values and principles. In the context of the bipolar world, the discipline was meant to contribute not only to better understanding new political and social developments in the USA, but also to enable American state institutions to gain knowledge about political transformations occurring beyond the United States. Area studies, for example, flourished in American universities in the 1950s with this mission, among others. Initially, political science was an enterprise with practical intent. The initial task attributed to the discipline was not only to create a public (Gunnel 2006: 482), but also to contribute to the formation of both political elites and citizens (Leca 1982). Gradually, the discipline has become not only more autonomous vis-à-vis the state, but also more plural in its missions and objects of study.

On the other hand, in Europe as well, the discipline has evolved in relationship with the construction of the nation-state and the establishment of democratic political regimes. It was not an easy enterprise in all the national contexts, underline Capano and Verzichelli (2010) analysing the development of the Italian political science. In the 1950s/1960s political science was institutionalised in several universities in Western Europe, yet its evolution was determined by national factors and state support, which explain different degrees of professionalisation and internationalisation. In the communist part of the

continent the production of knowledge was controlled by the state; it was also an arena of ideological domination, subject "to restrictions on the freedom to travel and censorship", which "all prevented the free flow of ideas" (Czaputowicz 2012: 197; see also Powell and Shoup 1970). Only after the collapse of communism political science has developed at a rapid pace in the region under the impact of Western political science, which contributed to the professionalisation and internationalisation of the field (Buzogany, Coman and De Arajujo 2022).

2.Impact political science can have beyond academia & its contribution to society

Political science is defined by its topics of inquiry – diversified since the 1950s – as well as by its missions (teaching, research, and service to the community). The study of power, actors and institutions, decisions, and policies, as well as the nature of the political regimes was purposed to inform political decisions by shedding light on complex social and political problems. The discipline – through its academic production - was intended to have an impact beyond the profession, by translating its research into concrete benefits for society. In recent years, demands for expert knowledge increased as well as forms of dialogue and interactions between academic, non-academic, state, and non-state actors. Not only think tanks but also universities have been more and more involved in the production of expertise, converting academic findings into concrete policy recommendations. Yet, as Trent (2010: 196) argues: "Political scientists from many countries recognize that their discipline has little relevance for politics, the media or the public, thus leading to issues of visibility, recognition, relevance and identity". Although strong interactions between academics and state or non-state actors exist, academics often deplore the "poor applications" of their research to politics and "poor visibility in the media" (Trent 2010: 197). The contribution of the field and its benefits for society is a disputed issue.

Scholars who have examined this question have argued that political science should "develop visions of how a good society might be designed and politically attained" (Eisfeld 2010). Yet, for some, it has made only modest contributions to addressing salient contemporary issues" (Eisfeld 2010). Scholars, argued William Wallace discussing the contribution of IR to politics, pay too much attention to theory "at the expense of practical aspects, thus cutting themselves off from politics and shutting away in an ivory tower" (Wallace 1996; Czaputowicz 2012: 201). As John underlines, quoting the British Academy, "the style of writing of social science is off-putting and inaccessible" (2013:170). Yet, in his view the problem goes deeper that "the absence of communication skills" and "has to do with the nature of science" (John 2013: 170). Less negative and more nuances views have been expressed by others, like Joseph Nye who, in contrast, stated that "simple questions about major real world have driven great research", deploring the "tyranny of relevance" (Flinders and John 2013: 222). Ronald Rogowski for instance contended that "contemporary political science suffers from too much political relevance, not too little", highlighting that the discipline "runs the risk of being politically used (or abused)" (Flinders and Peters 2013: 224).

The question is: Should the discipline be more relevant? This is a topic open to many interpretations. Becoming "relevant" implies taking a position, it implies that academics also become public figures, with the risk of being drawn into "unexpected debates, misrepresented, used and abused" (Flinders and Peters 2013: 224), in a context in which there is not only political demand or pressure but also "a technical media revolution" in which information is produced under the pressure of "real-time". Last but not least, being relevant in relation to what? As Trent underlines, being in contact or having an impact on other roles and audiences with "diverse and sometimes contradictory demands on political scientists" (2010: 198).

3.Impact and diffusion of knowledge within academia

Impact is also about academic productivity (Norris 2021) and the way in which researchers' work is received within the community. Here the question is: who has an impact in the field? What kind of impact? How is impact measured? The most common way of measuring academic impact is to examine publications with a focus on journals (Coman and Morin 2016), citations and measurements (impact factor and other indicators). A wide range of interesting studies have revealed that the academic production - as reflected by academic publications in journals – display various sources of bias. Scholars who have an "impact" (in terms of citations or impact factor) within the academic community are often based in the best universities in the United States and in Europe. How to have an impact? – is another question. There are many ways ranging from public talks to dissemination through social media (TV and radio appearances, online op-eds, blogs), or via research publications. Academics are increasingly involved in public debates as revealed by several recent studies with a focus on the COVID 19 pandemic (Koikkalainen 2022), the Eurozone crisis, Brexit, democratic erosion (Neubauer-Shani 2022), populism (Millett McCartney 2022), rule of law and judicial independence, etc. This said, having impact has a set of consequences on the research methods adopted, on the topics and also on the ways in which findings are communicated (Brown 2019: 99).

4.Recent political developments' impact on the discipline & its academic production

Ultimately, in the current context of global crisis of democracy when rights and freedoms are limited by elected governments, new questions are emerging about the effects of autocratisation on knowledge production and academic freedom. As underlined by Ersoy and Karakoc (2021), in recent years, the Turkish government "has hindered the development of political science as an independent discipline by restricting the boundaries of politics". Within the EU, Hungary is a case in point, as over the past years, Hungarian academics have witnessed how the government has increased pressures aimed at restricting academic freedom (Enyedi 2018; Bard 2020; Farkas 2022; Frangville et al. 2021).

Introduction to The Politics of European Legal Research *

By Marija Bartl (UvA), Pola Cebulak (VU) & Jessica C. Lawrence (Uni. of Essex)

1. ON THE TENSIONS IN LEGAL SCHOLARSHIP

What does legal scholarship do? This is far from a settled question. For a long time, most European legal scholars saw the task of legal research as developing one legal system or another. The aim was to aid legal practice in systematiz- ing and ordering legal materials, closing gaps and developing an ever more coherent system of rules. In contrast with the United States, this understanding of legal research prevailed in Europe for most of the twentieth century, and in many EU countries it is still the dominant way of doing research in law today.[1] In recent years, however, this 'traditional' approach has come under systemic stress – a tension made visible by the recent boom in research on legal methods.[2] Some mundane pressures are clearly at work here, including a growing interest in interdisciplinary exchange among university leaders and managers[3] coupled with incentives to acquire ever scarcer academic funding, and the search for scholarly inspiration. We argue, however, that there is more to the story than this: in our view, these external pressures set the stage, and possibly accelerate, a renewed struggle for voice and influence in the construc- tion of the legal world.

Legal scholars have increasingly been asking themselves what the purpose of legal research should be. Should they focus on systematizing and organiz- ing law in response to new developments? If so, which law? Should they aim instead to increase knowledge about the law, its functions, its practices and its effects? What is the role of legal scholarship, in contrast with the social sciences and humanities, in discovering 'truths' about the world? For whose benefit do legal scholars work? To whom are legal scholars accountable?

In this volume, we aim to uncover the political battles that are fought under the flag of methodological debates. In scholarship in general, and in legal scholarship in particular, we suggest that scholars attempt to resolve value-laden – political – questions when they choose their academic or scientific approaches. In selecting a method, legal scholars also (whether con- sciously or not) take a stand on important background framing questions: What are the research questions legal scholars should be posing? What is the best way to produce results and reach the answers (they want)? Which audiences should they target? To whom are they accountable? And finally, whether and how is the 'concept of law' instrumentalized in their struggles?

Behind these questions about the politics of method looms a bigger issue: What, if anything, does the current renewal of interest in legal method tell us about this particular historical moment? If struggles about methodology tend to coincide with broader political and ideological struggles[4] how should we read the renewed interest in the question of method in European legal scholar- ship? What does it tell us about the changing political circumstances in which legal scholarship takes place?

In order to be able to shed some light on this question, we have limited this volume to legal research taking place within European legal scholarship. While similar debates may be taking place elsewhere, they will undoubtedly differ in their particulars due to their distinct institutional and legal contexts. Locality matters, and we have therefore chosen depth over breadth, attempting to attain a more focused understanding of the ongoing methodological strug- gles in European legal academia and of their broader political and ideological implications.

2. ON THE METHOD

Whether as a response to the growing intellectual curiosity of lawyers across Europe, or in their search for greater academic recognition, the question of knowledge – that is, what is the proper role of legal research, and how legal research should be done – has gained a prominent place on academics' agendas in recent years.[5] Lawyers are relative latecomers to these questions of knowl- edge production (as opposed to the production of law).[6] Having finally found their way to the problem of method, what have they discovered?

To begin with, legal scholars have arrived at the question of method at a point in human history when the concept of the 'objectivity' of academic research, from the humanities to the hard sciences, has already suffered many blows.[7] They have discovered that there is no neutral, objective ground from which the researcher can operate.[8] Instead, facts seem to be always socially constructed, and researchers always the products of their professional and personal environments.[9] Social sciences, overall, are 'a messy, competitive context whereby the roles of different kinds of intellectuals, technical experts and social groups are at stake'.[10]

Second, some lawyers have begun to notice that every 'method' – under- stood here in the broad sense of the methodological tools or approaches applied by a researcher to analyse their chosen subject – implies a theory about the social field it purports to examine. And every theory, in turn, reflects deeper ontological and epistemological assumptions about things like 'human nature', 'power', and 'knowledge'.[11] 'Theory is always for someone and for some purpose.'[12]

Third, legal researchers may have started to see that choices of method disclose all kinds of other assumptions, including epistemological assumptions about the way knowledge is produced (Is there such a thing as truth? Can the social be quantified?); political assumptions about what constitutes legitimate authority (Is this issue something that can or should be controlled collectively? Who should decide?); and assumptions regarding human nature (How do people normally behave? What types of mechanisms will change individual and group behaviour?), among many others.

1 Rob van Gestel, Hans-W. Micklitz, and Edward L. Rubin, 'Introduction', in Rob van Gestel, Hans-W. Micklitz and Edward L. Rubin (eds), Rethinking Legal Scholarship: A Transatlantic Dialogue (Cambridge University Press 2017); Geoffrey Samuel, 'Interdisciplinarity and the Authority Paradigm: Should Law Be Taken Seriously by Scientists and Social Scientists?' (2009) 36 Journal of Law and Society 431.

2 See, e.g., Mikael Rask Madsen, Fernanda Nicola and Antoine Vauchez (eds), Researching the European Court of Justice. Methodological Shifts and Law's Embeddedness (Oxford University Press 2021); Elaine Fahey, 'Future-Mapping The Directions of European Union (EU) Law' (2020) 7 Journal of International and Comparative Law 265; Edward Elgar Publishing, Handbooks of Research Methods in Law (series 2017–current).

3 Erin Leahey and Sondra N Barringer, 'Universities' Commitment to Interdisciplinary Research: To What End?' (2020) 49 Research Policy 103910.

4 This is not the first time that method has arisen as a question in the field. Important methodological debates in law occurred in the last third of the nineteenth century with the rise of legal positivism; in the 1920s with the development of legal realism and institutionalism and the ascent of sociology in German and French scholarship; and in the 1970s with the upsurge in critical and feminist approaches, law in context, the law and society movement and law and economics. Importantly, each of these previous methodological struggles led to a shift in the way that we study and think about law, and each was itself preceded by major political and ideological shifts

5 See Rob van Gestel, Hans-W Micklitz and Edward L. Reuben (eds), Rethinking Legal Scholarship: A Transatlantic Dialogue (Cambridge University Press 2017); Rob van Gestel and Andreas Lienhard, Evaluating Academic Legal Research in Europe: The Advantage of Lagging Behind (Edward Elgar Publishing 2019); Peter Cane and Herbert Kritzer, The Oxford Handbook of Empirical Legal Research (Oxford University Press 2012); Martijn Hesselink, 'A European Legal Method? On European Private Law and Scientific Method' (2009) 15 European Law Journal 20.

6 Philip M. Langbroek et al., 'Methodology of Legal Research: Challenges and Opportunities' (2017) 13 Utrecht Law Review 1.

7 See, for example, the literature on the philosophy of science beginning with Thomas Kuhn, The Structure of Scientific Revolutions (2nd edn, University of Chicago Press 1970); Bruno Latour and Steve Woolgar, Laboratory Life: The Construction of Scientific Facts (Sage 1979).

8 See the large literature on standpoint theory and positionality, stemming from anthropology and arising to particular prominence in, for example, feminist legal studies. See, for example, Katharine T. Bartlett, 'Feminist Legal Methods' (1990) 103 Harvard Law Review 829.

9 See Latour and Woolgar (n 7).

10 Mike Savage, Identities and Social Change in Britain Since 1940: The Politics of Method

11 Marija Bartl et al., 'Knowledge, Power and Law Beyond the State' (2016) Amsterdam Law School Research Paper No. 2016-08 https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/ papers.cfm?abstract_id=2728148.

12 Robert W. Cox, 'Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory' (1981) 10 Millennium: Journal of International Studies 128.

Finally, lawyers may have come to realize that methods not only reflect, filter and naturalize the social order, but actively construct that order as they invite us to perceive and interpret the world in line with their in-built conceptual frameworks.[13] Methods 'produce truth' by organizing the world around them according to their discursive schematics.[14] They 'produce truth' by defining subjects and objects of study through both selection and assertion; by classifying them according to their own logical systems; and by highlight- ing particular relationships among them as significant while treating others as insignificant or irrelevant.[15] They 'produce truth' by drawing boundaries between the normal and abnormal; by articulating problematics; and by pro- ducing concepts that can be taken up and acted on within the social order.[16] In this way, they not only reflect the theories, ontologies and epistemologies from which they stem, but also perpetuate their assumptions as they categorize, define and articulate their subjects in accordance with them.[17]

Methods are thus emphatically not magical tools that can eliminate our subjectivity, ensure the production of 'correct' results or 'correct' interpreta- tions of those results or allow un-mediated access to the world. Yet methodological awareness is certainly not without considerable merit, as this volume demonstrates. Methodological awareness equips us with tools to engage with our own background assumptions as well as the broader social and political impacts of legal scholarship, sustaining the level of reflexivity that responsible knowledge production requires. Such awareness enables legal scholars to make more informed choices about the questions they ask, the tools they use and the audiences they address. It helps to illuminate the blind spots of a given approach or method, incl. those of the 'no-method' approach of doctrinal legal scholarship. In short, methodological awareness makes visible how legal scholarship is contingent, constructed & politically significant.

3. ON THE POLITICS

On one important definition, politics is concerned with 'who gets what, when, and how'.[18] Politics is about distribution, about making choices regarding the things we value. This raises two questions: what do we value; and how do we go about fighting for it? Scholars care about resources, recognition and impact. Beyond basic material needs (sufficient material resources for a decent life), academics compete for research support, grants and funding for their various projects. They want to be recognized by their peers and the broader commu- nity; to attain standing, security and influence within a university community; and to see their work referenced in scholarly debates. And they want (more or less consciously) for their views to have an impact: to correct, constrain, deconstruct or (re)shape the law, the academy, systems and structures accord- ing to their insights and vision.

How do scholars go about the struggle for what they value? The traditional response to this question would be that scholars fight for their views by making the 'better argument'. But this view disregards how we get to the better argu- ment in the first place. What counts as a problem worth arguing about? What makes a question worth asking? What makes a scholar worth listening to? And what makes an answer 'better'? Each of these questions raises significant questions of method, with its links to epistemology and ontology, and its historically contingent relationship with power and authority. Importantly, the response to any of these questions is always 'social': what counts as a better argument is dependent on the collectively made ground for such an argument to 'win'.

13 John Law, Evelyn Ruppert and Mike Savage, 'The Double Social Life of Methods' (2011) CRESC Working Paper Series, Paper No. 95, 8.

14 See Michel Foucault, Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings 1972–1977 (Colin Gordon trans. ed., Pantheon 1980).

15 Ibid.

16 See, for example, Michel Foucault, The Order of Things: An Archaeology of the Human Sciences (Vintage 1994).

17 Foucault (n 14).

18 Harold D. Lasswell, Politics: Who Gets What, When, and How (Whittlesey House 1936).

As such, methodological struggles are also collective struggles. This amplifies their relevance in academic politics. They determine the background conditions, defining both what counts as a 'better argument' and how academic recognition and influence should be distributed. By reshaping these background conditions, methodological struggles can re-distribute recognition and influence from one group of scholars to another; from one set of causes, voices, issues, problems or questions to another. Collective methodological struggles thus have a significant influence on whose voices carry weight within institutions; on whose ideas will be included or excluded from scientific discourse.

Methodological struggles are collective also in another sense: they affect struggles between academic disciplines, as well as political struggles in the broadest sense. When lawyers defend the legitimacy of their legal expertise vis-à-vis, for instance, economic expertise, the stakes are not only which faculty may get more funding from universities, ministries or funding agencies but also whose ideas will have more impact on public policy; who will be asked to provide policy advice, propose reforms, lead advocacy initiatives, and thus influence the world of 'big politics', understood as the desire to enact change in some particular area of the law or social order.

4. THE AXES OF POLITICS IN LEGAL RESEARCH

Methodological struggles are collective political struggles about knowledge. As such, they can come in many guises, pointing toward different problems, targeting different assumptions and suggesting different interventions. The volume edited by Bartl, Marija, and Jessica C. Lawrence on «*The Politics of European Legal Research: Behind the Method*» (2022, Edward Elgar Publishing) identifies at least four axes of methodological struggle. Though these axes often overlap, and particular contributions may (and generally do) span more than one category, one can articulate these four 'politics' of method in order to encourage thinking about what lies 'behind the method' of European legal research.

4.1. The Politics of Questions

The first axis on which methodological struggles play out is with respect to the 'politics of questions'. The politics of questions is the most radical one of our four axes, insofar as it most directly links questions of justice to those of legal scholarship. When scholars raise the issue of which questions matter, they ultimately ask whose problems, concerns and voices matter and should matter, challenging some of the deep structural asymmetries that have come to dominate academic discourse. The 'politics of questions' explores the problematics of disciplinary boundaries; the roles of gender, race and class in the making of academic discourse; and the roles of framings, knowledge and truth in the abstract sense.

4.2. The Politics of Answers

The 'politics of answers' relates more directly to the study of 'methods'. Those concerned with the politics of answers ask how we go about producing better arguments, centring questions of scientific reliability and credibility; whether and how we can measure or quantify social reality; whether and how we ought to engage in interdisciplinary research; and what biases we as researchers need to account for in order to produce better or more accurate results. While struggles about answers have traditionally focused on the effectiveness of methods, such discussions should always be accompanied by an exploration of the ontological and epistemic commitments that underline them.

4.3. The Politics of Audiences

The politics of audiences takes an indirect path towards a radical critique of legal scholarship. Instead of focusing on the questions we ask as scholars of law, it asks to whom we are speaking as legal academics. Those focusing on the politics of audiences are interested in questions such as: Whose interests do we, or should we, serve as legal scholars and teachers? To which communities are we accountable, be it in legal training or in legal scholarship? What kind of lawyers and citizens should we (try to) educate for social life? How do we as legal scholars think of our relation to other disciplines, both within the social sciences and beyond?

4.4. The Politics of the 'Concept of Law'

Finally, the politics of the 'concept of law'30 explores how questions of legal theory (the nature of law) are also sites of political struggle, as they re-position law, legal scholarship or legal experts vis-à-vis other groups, social problems or concerns. Those who focus on the 'concept of law' explores how 'different theoretical commitments regarding the nature of law (Is it a discrete conceptual system? Embedded in social practice? Fossilized (class) politics?); distinct purposive ideas about what law ought to do (Promote justice? Maintain order?); and distinct ideas regarding the instrumentality of the law as a means for attaining particular ends (Is law the right tool for attaining this goal? Can law change people's behaviour?)'31 demand different approaches and methods for the study of law, and bring with them all of the underlying discursive and distributive effects discussed above.

* The above text is drawn from
Bartl, Marija, Pola Cebulak, and Jessica C. Lawrence.
"*Introduction to The Politics of European Legal Research.***"**
In ***The Politics of European Legal Research,***
pp. 1-13. Edward Elgar Publishing, 2022.

Bibliography

ALMOND, Gabriel (1988). "Separate Tables: Schools and Sects in Political Science", PS: Political Science and Politics, 21 (4): 828–42.

ALTMAN, David (2011). "Where is knowledge generated? On the productivity and impact of political science departements in Latin America", European Political Science, 11: 71-87.

BENNETT, Andre, Aharo BARTH, and Kennet R. RUTHERFORD (2003). "Do We Preach What we Practice? A Survey of Methods in Political Science Journals and Curricula", Political Science and Politics 36(3): 373-378.

BILLORDO, Libia (2005). "Publishing in French Political Science Journals: An Inventory of Methods and Sub-fields", French Politics, 3: 178-186.

BLONDEL, Jean and Pascal VENESSON (2010). "The Future of Political Science", European political science, 9: S2-S29.

BROWN, Stuart A. (2019). "Britain's EU referendum: How did political science rise to the challenge? An assessment of online contributions during the campaign", European Political Science, 18: 97-111.

COMAN, Ramona and Jean-Frédéric MORIN (2016) Political Science in Motion, Bruxelles, Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles.

Carsten Q.. SCHNEIDER, Daniel BOCHSLER, and Mihail CHIRU, (2013). "Comparative Politics in Central and Eastern Europe: Mapping Publications over the Past 20 Years," European Political Science 12 (1): 127-145.

CZAPUTOWICZ, Jacek (2012). "Theory or Practice? The State of International Relations in Poland", 11:196-212.

DELOYE, Yves and Bernard VOUTAT (eds.) (2002). Faire de la science politique, Paris, Editions Belin: 7-24.

DIAMANDOUROS, P.N. and M. SPOURDALAKIS 1991). "Political Science in Greece", European Journal of Political Research, 20(3-4): 375-389.

DRYZEK, J. S. (1992). "The Good Society versus the State: Freedom and Necessity in Political Innovation", The Journal of Politics, 54(2): 518-540.

DRYZEK, John S. (2006). "Revolutions without Enemies: Key Transformations in Political Science", American Political Science Review, 100(4): 487-492.

EASTON, D. (1953). The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science, New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

EASTON, David (1969). "The New Revolution in Political Science", American Political Science Review, 63(4), 1051-161.

EISFELD, Rainer (2011). "How Political Science Might Regain Relevance and Obtain an Audience: A Manifesto for the 21st Century", European Political Science, 10: 220-225.

EISFELD, Rainer and Leslie A. PAL (2010). "Political Science in Central-East Europe and the Impact of Politics: Factors of Diversity, Forces of Convergence", European Political Science, 9: 223-243.

FRANGVILLE, Vanessa, Aude MERLIN, Jihane SFEIR and Pierre-Étienne VANDAMME (eds) (2021), La liberté académique : enjeux et menaces, Bruxelles, Éditions de l'Université de Bruxelles,

FLINDER, Matthew and Peter JOHN (2013). "The Future of Political Science", Political Studies Review, 11(2): 222-227.

GARAND, James C. (2005). "Integration and Fragmentation in Political Science: Exploring Patterns of Scholarly Communication in a Divided Discipline", Journal of Politics 67(4): 979-1005.

GARAND, James C., and Micheal W. GILES (2003), "Journals in the Discipline: A Report on a New Survey of American Political Scientists", Political Science and Politics, 36(2): 293-308.

GARAND, James C., Micheal W. GILES, André BLAIS, et al. (2009). "Political Science Journals in Comparative Perspective: Evaluating Scholarly Journals in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom", PS: Political Science & Politics, 42(4): 695-717.

GIBBONS, Michael, Camille LIMOGES, Helga NOWOTNY, Simon SCHWARTZMAN, Peter SCOTT, and Martin TROW (1994). The New Production of Knowledge: The Dynamics of Science and Research in Contemporary Societies, Thousand Oaks, Sage.

GILES, Micheal W., and James C. GARAND (2007). "Ranking Political Science Journals: Reputational and Citational Approaches," PS: Political Science & Politics 40(4): 741-751.

GOODIN, Robert, and Hans-Dieter KLINGEMANN (1996). "Political Science: The Discipline." In Robert GOODIN and Hans-Dieter KLINGEMANN (Eds.), A New Handbook of Political Science. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1–49.

GUNNELL, John G. (2006). "The Founding of the American Political Science Association: Discipline, Profession, Political Theory, and Politics", American Political Science Review, 100(4): 479-486.

HAY, Colin (2010). "The Changing Nature of European Political Science: The Discipline in an Age of Acknowledged Interdependence," European Political Science, 9: S121-S131.

HUANG, Mu-hsuan, and Yu-wei CHANG (2008). "Characteristics of research output in social sciences and humanities: From a research evaluation perspective", Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 59(11): 1819-1828.

JOBARD, Fabien (2002). "Science discipline. Les mutations sociales et politiques de la science politique allemande contemporaine", Politix, 59(15): 89-111.

JOHN, Peter (2013). "Political Science, Impact and Evidence," Political Studies, 11 : 168-173.

KOIKKALAINEN, Petri (2022). "Political science in exceptional times: Finnish scholars responding to three crises of the 2010s", European Political Science, 21 :75-94.

KONIG, Thomas (2019). "Political science and the European Research Council." European Political Science, 18 : 248-266.

KLINGEMANN, Hans-Dieter (ed) (2007). The State of Political Science in Western Europe. Opladen, Barbara Budrich.

LEWIS-BECK, Michael S., and Dena LEVY (1993). "Correlates of Publication Success: Some AJPS Results," PS: Political Science & Politics 26(3): 558-561.

LOWI, Theodore S. (1992). "The State in Political Science: How We Become What We Study?," The American Political Science Review, 86(1): 1-7.

MCKAY, David (1991). "Is European political science interior to or different from American political science?", European Journal of Political Research, 20(3-4): 459-466.

Bibliography

FLINDER, Matthew and Peter JOHN (2013). "The Future of Political Science", Political Studies Review, 11(2): 222-227.

GARAND, James C. (2005). "Integration and Fragmentation in Political Science: Exploring Patterns of Scholarly Communication in a Divided Discipline", Journal of Politics 67(4): 979-1005.

GARAND, James C., and Micheal W. GILES (2003), "Journals in the Discipline: A Report on a New Survey of American Political Scientists", Political Science and Politics, 36(2): 293-308.

GARAND, James C., Micheal W. GILES, André BLAIS, et al. (2009). "Political Science Journals in Comparative Perspective: Evaluating Scholarly Journals in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom", PS: Political Science & Politics, 42(4): 695-717.

GIBBONS, Michael, Camille LIMOGES, Helga NOWOTNY, Simon SCHWARTZMAN, Peter SCOTT, and Martin TROW (1994). The New Production of Knowledge: The Dynamics of Science and Research in Contemporary Societies, Thousand Oaks, Sage.

GILES, Micheal W., and James C. GARAND (2007). "Ranking Political Science Journals: Reputational and Citational Approaches," PS: Political Science & Politics 40(4): 741-751.

GOODIN, Robert, and Hans-Dieter KLINGEMANN (1996). "Political Science: The Discipline." In Robert GOODIN and Hans-Dieter KLINGEMANN (Eds.), A New Handbook of Political Science. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1–49.

GUNNELL, John G. (2006). "The Founding of the American Political Science Association: Discipline, Profession, Political Theory, and Politics", American Political Science Review, 100(4): 479-486.

HAY, Colin (2010). "The Changing Nature of European Political Science: The Discipline in an Age of Acknowledged Interdependence," European Political Science, 9: S121-S131.

HUANG, Mu-hsuan, and Yu-wei CHANG (2008). "Characteristics of research output in social sciences and humanities: From a research evaluation perspective", Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 59(11): 1819-1828.

JOBARD, Fabien (2002). "Science discipline. Les mutations sociales et politiques de la science politique allemande contemporaine", Politix, 59(15): 89-111.

JOHN, Peter (2013). "Political Science, Impact and Evidence," Political Studies, 11 : 168-173.

KOIKKALAINEN, Petri (2022). "Political science in exceptional times: Finnish scholars responding to three crises of the 2010s", European Political Science, 21 :75-94.

KONIG, Thomas (2019). "Political science and the European Research Council." European Political Science, 18 : 248-266.

KLINGEMANN, Hans-Dieter (ed) (2007). The State of Political Science in Western Europe. Opladen, Barbara Budrich.

LEWIS-BECK, Michael S., and Dena LEVY (1993). "Correlates of Publication Success: Some AJPS Results," PS: Political Science & Politics 26(3): 558-561.

LOWI, Theodore S. (1992). "The State in Political Science: How We Become What We Study?," The American Political Science Review, 86(1): 1-7.

MCKAY, David (1991). "Is European political science interior to or different from American political science?", European Journal of Political Research, 20(3-4): 459-466.

MEAD, Lawrence M. (2010). "Scholasticism in Political Science", Perspectives on Politics 8(2): 453-464.

MILLET MCCARTNEY, Alison Rios (2022). "The rise of populism and teaching for democracy: our professional obligations," European Political Science, 19: 236:245.

MOSES, Jonathon W., and L. KNUTSEN TORBORN (2007). Ways of knowing. Competing Methodologies in Social and Political Research, Basingstoke, Palgrave MacMillan.

NEDERHOF, Anton J., Thed N. van LEEUWEN, and Anthony FJ VAN RAAN (2010). "Highly Cited Non-Journal Publications in Political Science, Economics and Psychology: A First Exploration." Scientometrics 83(2): 363-374.

NEUBAUER-SHANI, Michal. (2022). "Tackling the challenge of liberal democracy in Israel: the role of political scientists in the civic studies debate," European Political Science, 21: 115:131.

NEWTON, Kenneth, and Josep M. VALLÈS (1991). "Introduction: political science in Western Europe," European Journal of Political Research, 20(3-4): 227-239.

NORRIS, Pippa (1997). "Towards a More Cosmopolitan Political Science," European Journal of Political Research, 30(1): 17–34.

NORRIS, Pippa (2021). "What maximizes productivity and impact in political science research?," European Political Science, 20: 34-57.

PATERNOTTE, David and Mieke VERLOO (2020). "Political science at risk in Europe: frailness and the study of power." In Thibault BONCOURT, Isabelle ENGELI and Diego GARZIA (eds.), Political Science in Europe: Achievements, Challenges, Prospects, Colchester/London, ECPR Press/Rowman & Littlefield International, 287-310.

POWELL, David E., and Paul SHOUP (1970). "The Emergence of Political Science in Communist Countries," American Political Science Review 54 (2): 572-588.

RICE, Tom W., James M. MCCORMICK and Benjamin D. BERGMANN (2002). "Graduate Training, Current Affiliation, and Publishing Books in Political Science," PS: Political Science and Politics 35: 751–755.

ROBLES, Alfredo C. (1993). "How "International" Are International Relations Syllabi?," PS: Political Science & Politics 26(03): 526-528.

SIL, Rudra, and Peter J. KATZENSTEIN. (2010). "Analytic Eclecticism in the Study of World Politics: Reconfiguring Problems and Mechanisms across Research Traditions," Perspectives on Politics 8(02): 411-431.

SMITH, Rogers M. (2004). "Identities, Interests and the Future of Political Science", Perspective on Politics, 2(2):301-312.

STEINMO, Sven (2005). "The Emperor Has No Clothes: The politics of Taking Back the APSR." In Perestroika: the Raucous Rebellion in Political Science, edited by Kristen RENWICK MONROE, New Haven: Yale University Press, 294-303.

TRENT, John E. (2011). "Should Political Science Be More Relevant? An Empirical and Critical Analysis of the Disciplin," European Political Science, 10: 191-209

WAEVER, Ole. (1998). "The Sociology of a not so International Discipline: American and European Developments in International Relations," International organization, 52(4): 687-727.

PARTICIPANTS

Hosts

Ramona Coman (ULB) - (she/her) Ramona Coman is Professor of Political Science at the Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium, where she is also President of theInstitut d'études européennes. She is the author of The Politics of the Rule of Law in the EU Polity Actors, Tools and Challenges (2022, Palgrave Studies in European Union Politics) and co-editor of the textbook Governance and Politics in the Post-Crisis European Union (2019). Her research focuses on dynamics of policy/institutional change, democratization and Europeanization. Particular attention is devoted to EU's rule of law policy tools and judicial reforms in Central and Eastern Europe. As of October 2022, she is the Principle Investigator of the Horizon Europe project "Respond to Emerging Dissensus: Supranational Instruments and Norms of European Democracy" (RED-SPINEL, 2022-2025) and the academic coordinator of the GEM-DIAMOND Marie Sklodowska Curie Action Joint Doctorate Network. She has published in several peer-reviewed journals, including the New Political Economy, Journal of European Public Policy, The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, Journal of European Integration, Europe-Asia Studies, Perspective on European Politics and Societies, Revue française de Science politique, Politique européenne, etc. She is equally a member of the editorial boards of two academic book series: Globalisation, Europe, and Multilateralism by Rouledge, and Études Européennes by les éditions de l'Université de Bruxelles.

David Paternotte (ULB) - (he/him) Associate Professor in Sociology at the ULB, where he is Vice-Dean for International Relations of the Faculty of Philosophy and Social Sciences and the codirector of STRIGES - Structure de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur le Genre, l'Égalité et la Sexualité. He also chairs the board of the interdisciplinary master in gender studies that unites the 6 Belgian French-speaking universities. After research on same-sex marriage advocacy and LGBT activism, he studies anti-gender campaigns and attacks on academic freedom in Europe. In addition to numerous articles and book chapters, he has also edited numerous collected volumes, including The Lesbian and Gay Movement and the State (Ashgate 2011, with Manon Tremblay and Carol Johnson), LGBT Activism and the Making of Europe: A Rainbow Europe? (Palgrave, 2014, with Phillip Ayoub), the Ashgate Research Companion to Lesbian and Gay Activism (Ashgate, 2015, with Manon Tremblay) and Anti-Gender Campaigns in Europe: Mobilizing against Equality (Rowman & Littlefield International, 2017, with Roman Kuhar). He is the co-director of the book series "Global Queer Politics" (Palgrave) and Genre(s) & Sexualité(s) (Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles).

Frederik Ponjaert (ULB) - (he/him) Full-time researcher at the Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB). His research interests include both comparative regionalism, with an emphasis on European and Asian realities, and EU external action and inter-regional partnerships, again with a specific focus on Euro-Asian dynamics. Recently, both research strands have converged with a renewed focussed on the developing EU-Japan Relationship in light of the recently signed Economic Partnership and Strategic Partnership Agreements. His teaching – in Brussels, Paris, and Tokyo - cover topics such as "comparative regionalism", "EU external action" and "EU-East Asian Relations" as well as "Japanese Foreign Policy" and is given alternatively in English, French, Dutch or Japanese. At the ULB, he is an active member of both the Institut d'études européennes (IEE) and the East Asian Studies Center (EASt). He is equally the junior scientific coordinator of the GEM Ph.D. School on "Globalisation, the European Union and Multilateralism". Said PhD School has already managed one EMJD and two MSCA-DN programs, the most recent one called GEM-DIAMOND on the impact of mounting dissensus on the prospects for Rule of Law and Liberal Democracy. He is also a co-editor of two Routledge book series: the GEM series on 'Globalisation, Europe and Multilateralism' and the CES series on "Contemporary Asian Societies".

Keynotes

Christopher Bickerton (Cambridge University) - (he/him) Professor Christopher Bickerton, MA, DPhil (Oxon), Dipl. d'Études Approfondies (Geneva). Director of Studies in Human, Social & Political Sciences (Part II). College Lecturer in International Relations. His research interests span the disciplines of international relations, comparative European politics and European studies. His published work includes a co-edited volume of sovereignty in contemporary international relations, a book on the European Union's foreign policy, and most recently a prize-winning book on European integration as a process of state transformation. In addition to his academic work, he also regularly writes op-eds for leading newspapers such as the Financial Times, The Wall Street Journal and The Monde Diplomatique. He is equally the co-founder of, and contributor to, the political economy blog: *The Current Momen* - https://thecurrentmoment.wordpress.com/

Nathalie Grandjean (U. Namur & U. Saint Louis) - (she/her) Doctor of Philosophy (UNamur, 2018). Her areas of research are body and technology, digital ethics, as well as feminist and gender philosophy and ecofeminisms. She is also administrator of Sophia, the Belgian network for gender studies (www.sophia.be) and member of the management committee of the Inter)Univeristy Specialized Master in Gender Studies co-organized by the french-speaking universities of Belgium.

Marius Gilbert (ULB) - (he/him) FNRS research director. Vice-rector for Research and Valorisation. Head of the Spatial Epidemiology lab (SpELL). He played a key role in the French-speaking Belgian media during the COVID-19 pandemic furthering his ample experience of a scientist' journey at the nexus of political decision and communication in the media.

Roundtable Contributors

Petr Agha (Charles University) - (he/him) He is a Fellow at the Institute of State and Law and Deputy Director of the Center for Law and Public Affairs (CeLAPA) at the Czech Academy of Sciences and a Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Charles University in Prague. His research and teaching focus on some foundational issues and challenges in contemporary law and politics. He holds a PhD in Law and Criminology from the University of Antwerp. He also obtained degrees in law, philosophy and political sciences from the Queens University Belfast, Glasgow University and Masaryk University Brno. He is the editor of Human Rights between Law and Politics (Hart Publishing), Law, Politics and the Gender Binary (Routledge) and Velvet Capitalism (Routledge).

Amandine Faucon Alonso (ULB) - (she/her) She is a senior Scientific Advisor at the ULB in the fields of Social Sciences and Humanitiesas. Based at the EU Liaison Office of the ULB's research department, her areas of interests are Research and Innovation, especially in the SSH field, as well as free movement of persons and International Family Law. In 2021, prior to joing the ULB, she obtained a PhD in Law under the supervison of professor Geert Van Calster of the Private International Law Department at the KU Leuven.

Olivier Boehme (FWO) - (he/him) Holds a PhD in history and works professionally as a policy advisor at the Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek - Vlaanderen (FWO). His work is mainly situated at the crossroads of political, cultural-intellectual and socio-economic history. His publications include the revolution of the right in Flanders during the interwar period (1999) and the political-financial system of Belgium (2005). His award-winning book *Greep naar de Markt* (2008), was noted as an important contribution to the analysis of community relations in Belgium.

Neil Datta (EPF) - (he/him) Executive Director of the European Parliamentary Forum on Sexual and Reproductive Rights (EPF) since 2004. EPF is a network of parliamentarians from across Europe who are committed to championing women's sexual and reproductive health and rights. Together with a select group of parliamentarians, Neil founded the organisation in 2000 with the support of the International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network (IPPF EN). Since then, he has been responsible for the growth of EPF to its current membership of 30 all-party parliamentary groups on population and development.

Matteo Dressler(FEPS) - (he/him) Matteo joined FEPS in January 2022 as a policy advisor in the field of democracy and participation. From 2015 to 2018, he worked in Berlin at the peacebuilding NGO Berghof Foundation. As a researcher, he studied inclusive peace processes, European Union support to peacebuilding centred governance reform and the role of citizen participation in transitions from autocracy to democracy. He has published in international peer-reviewed academic journals and edited volumes on these topics. From 2019 to 2021, he worked for the Flemish Peace Institute in Brussels. He holds an MSc from Uppsala University in Peace and Conflict Studies.

Catherine L. Dy (NORCE & GEM Alumna) - (she/her) Senior EU Adviser Research Administration at NORCE, a Nowarway-based independent research institute that conducts research for both public and private sectors, to facilitate informed and sustainable choices for the future. NORCE delivers research and innovation in energy, health care, climate, the environment, society and technology. As a GEM PhD School Alumna, she holds a Ph.D. in political science from the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) alongside a Ph.D. in political theory from the LUISS Guido Carli di Roma. Her doctoral research explored international human rights norms through the unpacking of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) in the transnational, regional, and local context.

Vanessa Frangville (ULB) - (she/her) Senior Lecturer in China Studies at the Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB), director of EASt (ULB's research center on East Asia), and co-director of Routledge's "Contemporary Asian Societies" series. Her current research projects focus on cultural and artistic expressions of self and collective belonging in the Uyghur diaspora; as well as artistic and scientific migration from the Uyghur region after the 1980s. More information here: https://msh.ulb.ac.be/fr/who/vanessa-frangville

Roundtable Contributors

Chiara Giordano (ULB) - (she/her) She holds a PhD in Economic Sociology and Labour Studies / doctorat en sciences sociales et politiques (co-tutorship between the university of Milan and the university of Brussels) and a Master degree in Gender Studies and equal opportunities. She is currently working as a postdoctoral researcher at the Group for Research on Ethnic Relations, Migration and Equality (GERME) of the university of Brussels (ULB). Her research interests include female migration, domestic and care work, gender inequality and ethnic discrimination.

Piotr Godzisz (ULB) - (he/him) Interdisciplinary researcher with a background in political science and criminology. He has a PhD from University College London and an MA from the University of Warsaw. His research, teaching and advocacy work focuses on hate crime, human rights and equality issues, and he has worked on these topics with organisations such as the OSCE, the Council of Europe, and multiple NGOs. Between 2015 and 2019, Piotr led the research, policy and advocacy programme at an LGBT charity Lambda Warsaw. Currently, he is a senior lecturer at Birmingham City University and a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow at the ULB. His published work focuses on hate crime law, victims and advocacy strategies.

Harald Hartung (DG RTD) - (he/him) He leads the unit 'Fair Society and Cultural Heritage' in charge SSH research at DG Research and Innovation. During his time in DG Education and Culture he held various management positions in charge of citizenship, culture policy and programme, multilingualism, Jean Monnet Chairs, the European University Institute in Florence, EU Youth Policy and the European Institute of Technology. rior to the European Commission, Mr Hartung worked for the EFTA secretariat and the international department of the Federation of Austrian Industrialist. Mr Hartung holds a master degree in history and a postgraduate diploma in international law and economics of the University of Vienna.

Shada Islam (NHP) - (she/her) She is an influential Brussels-based specialist on European Union affairs who works independently as a commentator, advisor, analyst and strategist on Europe, Asia, Africa, Geopolitics, Trade, Migration, Inclusion, Diversity and Women's Empowerment. She runs her own Brussels-based global strategy and advisory media company, New Horizons Project (NHP). She is widely published with articles appearing a.o. in The Guardian, EUObserver, the EastAsiaForum, the European Policy Center, and many more.

Angela Liberatore (ERC) - (she/her) Head of the Scientific Department at the European Research Council, which manages the evaluations and monitoring of projects submitted to ERC. She previously worked in the research programmes on environment and climate, social sciences and humanities and then international cooperation in the Directorate General for Research. She holds a PhD in Political and Social Sciences and a degree in Philosophy.

Oana Marinescu (OMA Vision) - (she/her) Strategic Communication Consultant, she is both founder and director of OMA Vision. The latter is a Strategic Communication and Public Affairs Consulting Company, providing highly personalized communication & public affairs consulting services, for projects with vision. Its expertise covers Business Communication; Culture & Education; Organizations, Good Causes, Human Rights; Institutional and Public Policy Communication. More information: https://www.omavision.ro/

Marta Matrakova (ULB) - (she/her) Marta Matrakova is a research logisticien at the IEE-ULB . She studies the political reforms and social transformations in Eastern Europe and post-Soviet states. Her research interests and teaching experience focus on the transitions towards democratic and authoritarian regimes in the region. Currently she is a research logistic collaborator at the IEE-ULB. Before her academic career she has gained valuable experience as an international consultant in International Cooperation and democracy promotion.

Roundtable Contributors

Monica Minneci (ULB) - (she/her) After several years as a researcher in history of religions, Monica Minneci has worked in the ULB libraries as advisor for the deployment of the libraries & learning centers and as communication officer. She joined the Research Department as project manager of the IF@ULB postdoctoral programme (MSCA-H2020 COFUND) and she is also responsible of the follow-up of the postdoctoral researchers funded by the CIVIS3i programme (MSCA-H2020 COFUND). In this framework, she acts more specifically as career coach of the fellows recruited within both programmes and organizes trainings based on their needs (research skills, transdisciplinary skills). She is also a trainer on the societal impact of research.

Marija Mitic (DG EAC) - (she/her) Marija Mitic is Policy Analyst at the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) unit of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC). MSCA support training, mobility and career development of researchers of all stages of their career and from all over the world. The programme encourages international, intersectoral and interdisciplinary mobility and partnerships. Marija is responsible for feedback to policy in the unit, following horizontal priorities in the programme, coordinating and supporting a wide span of consultation and policy feedback activities under the MSCA. She is also involved in support for researchers at risk under MSCA.

Alvaro Oleart (ULB) - (he/him) FNRS-funded Postdoctoral Researcher at the Department of Political Science and the Institut d'études européennes of the Université libre de Bruxelles. He is the author of the book "Framing TTIP in the European Public Spheres: Towards an Empowering Dissensus for EU Integration" (Palgrave, 2021).

Jean-Benoît Pilet (ULB) - (he/him) Jean-Benoit Pilet is Professor of Political Science at the Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB). He conducts his research at the Centre for the Study of Political Life (CEVIPOL). He works on elections, political parties, electoral systems and democratic reforms. Until the end of July 2023, he is running « *CureOrCurse*»», a Consolidator Grant ERC research project launched in 2017). It examines the paradox that while fewer and fewer Europeans trust their representative institutions, politics tend to multiply institutional reforms aimed at revitalizing representative democracy. The delegation of some political decision-making powers to selected citizens and to selected experts is one of such reforms. However, delegating political decision-making to selected experts/citizens empowers the non-elected, the opposite definition of representative democracy. Are such reforms a cure or a curse for representative democracy? Will they boost citizens' support for representative democracy, or will they deepen the gap with central institutions?

Kim Smouter (ENAR) - (he/him) Director of the European Network Against Racism (ENAR). A Dutch national of mixed African and European descent, he previously worked for ESOMAR, the global voice for the research and insights sector as its Head of Advocacy and Professional Standards promoting ethical data collection and use by pollsters and market research. He was appointed in 2022 with a strong mandate from ENAR's Board to strengthen the movement's reach and impact at a critical time in the fight against racism. He brings a unique perspective, having straddled the worlds of business, civil society, and public sector and has sought to ensure ENAR plays a key part in emerging spaces like bias in the digital space, in addition to current areas of focus in the wake of the Black Lives Matter and the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Skills Workshop Contributors

Vivien Schmidt (BU) - (she/her) Vivien A. Schmidt is Jean Monnet Professor of European Integration, Professor of International Relations in the Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies and Professor of Political Science at Boston University, as well as Founding Director of BU's Center for the Study of Europe. Her research focuses on European political economy, institutions, democracy, and political theory, in particular on the importance of ideas and discourse in political analysis (discursive institutionalism). Her honors, awards, and fellowships include a Guggenheim Fellowship, an honorary doctorate from the ULB, the Belgian Franqui Interuniversity Chair for foreign scholars, a Rockefeller Bellagio Center Residency, and Fulbright Fellowships to France and the UK. She was recently named a Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor and is also a Honorary Professor at LUISS Guido Carli University.

West European Politics - *4.055 (2021) Impact Factor - WEP has established itself as one of the most authoritative journals covering politics, government and public policy in Western Europe. Its comprehensive scope, embracing the major political developments, including the European Union, and its coverage of all national elections in Western Europe, make it essential reading for both academics and practitioners.*

Julien Jeandesboz (ULB) - (he/him) currently department head of the political science department of the ULB. He teaches international relations and European studies at the Department Political Science of the ULB and is a member of both the REPI and the IEE. He received his PhD in political science and international relations from Sciences Po, Paris. He previously worked as assistant professor at the University of Amsterdam, was a research associate at King's College London, as well as a teaching fellow at Sciences Po, Paris. He research interests incl. International political sociology, critical approaches to security, political sociology of European construction, European Union external relations, home affairs and internal security, border and migration control, security and technology, surveillance and liberties.

International Political Sociology - *3.229 (2021) Impact Factor - IPS is one of seven journals supported by the International Studies Association. It responds to the need for more productive collaboration among sociologists, international relations specialists and sociopolitical theorists. IPS offers a meeting place for scholars from all over the world, and strongly encourages transdisciplinary and critical analyses of contemporary global phenomena. Issues of particular concern for IPS are those challenges arising from contemporary transformations of social, political, and global orders, especially given that many approaches to international relations reproduce statist forms that marginalize and silence multiple social processes. IPS draws especially on traditions of historical, legal, cultural, economic and political sociology that address global orders and changes, as well as on the cognate fields of socio-political theory, anthropology and human geography. It is committed to theoretical innovation, the decentering of dominant modes of knowledge production and novel approaches to empirical research.*

Skills Workshop Contributors ———
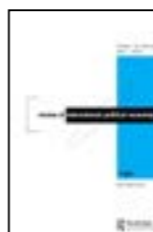
Skills Workshop Contributors ———

Laura Delcour (U. Sorbonne Nouvelle / IEP-Paris / CoE) - (she/her) Laure Delcour is an Associate Professor in international relations and EU studies, University Sorbonne Nouvelle (Paris, France). She holds a PhD in Political Science and a habilitation à diriger des recherches (Sciences-Po Paris). Her research interests focus on the diffusion and reception of EU norms and policies as part of the European Neighbourhood Policy, as well as region-building processes in Eurasia. She has worked among other on the ENP/Eastern Partnership, notably the EU's influence on domestic change in four post-Soviet countries (Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine). She has lectured on EU institutions and decision-making, the European Neighbourhood Policy, EU-Russia relations and Russia's foreign policy (Sciences-Po Paris; Sciences-Po Strasbourg; INALCO Paris; MGIMO, Moscow).

Democratization - 3.339 (2021) Impact Factor - is devoted to the study of the broad phenomenon of democratization – defined as the way democratic norms, institutions and practices evolve and are disseminated or retracted both within and across national and cultural boundaries. In particular, the journal aims to promote a better understanding of distinct phenomena, such as: transition to democracy and democratic installation, democratic consolidation and crisis, and deepening or weakening of democratic qualities. While the journal does not consider authoritarianism simply as a pre-stage to democracy, it also welcomes studies on various aspects of authoritarian polities, politics and policies, with the journal's explicit aim to develop a broader understanding of possible relationships between authoritarian and democratic politics. While the focus lies on democratization viewed as a process, the journal also builds on the enduring interest in democracy itself and its analysis. Democratization looks at contemporary developments through a comparative lens. There is special reference to democracy, autocracy and democratization in the regions of the Global South and in post-communist societies, but not to the exclusion of other relevant areas such as North America, Australasia, and the European Union and its member states.

Lena Rethel (University of Warwick) - (she/her) Lena Rethel is Professor of International Political Economy at the University of Warwick, and the Director of its Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation. Lena has published widely on the Politics of Debt, Islamic Finance and Global Governance, with an empirical focus on Southeast Asia. Her most recent book is the co-authored I-PEEL: The International Political Economy of Everyday Life (Oxford University Press)

Review of International Political Economy - 4.146 (2021) Impact Factor - RIPE has successfully established itself as a leading international journal dedicated to the systematic exploration of the international political economy from a plurality of perspectives. The journal encourages a global and interdisciplinary approach across issues and fields of inquiry. It seeks to act as a point of convergence for political economists, international relations scholars, geographers, and sociologists, and is committed to the publication of work that explores such issues as international trade and finance, production and consumption, and global governance and regulation, in conjunction with issues of culture, identity, gender, and ecology. The journal eschews monolithic perspectives and seeks to publish excellent innovative work that is pluralist in its orientation, engages with the broad literatures of IPE, and combines the very best of both theoretical and empirical new insights.

Harm Schepel (Kent University) - (he/him) Dr. Harm Schepel is Professor of Economic Law and Director of Law Programs at BSIS. He holds degrees from the University of Amsterdam (Drs.), the International Institute for the Sociology of Law in Oñati (LLM), and the EUI Florence (PhD), and was attached to the Centre for European Law and Politics in Bremen and the Centre de Théorie Politique at the ULB before joining Kent Law School in 2000. He has held visiting research positions at the University of Amsterdam and Columbia Law School, and has taught at the Academy of European Law at the EUI Florence, on the LLM in Law in a European and Global context at the Catholic University of Portugal, on the Executive Master's in European Studies (MEUS) at the ULB, and on the Research Master's in European Studies at the University of Maastricht. He sits on the Board of editors of the European Law Journal.

European Law Open - launched in 2022 - ELO delivers a dynamic, critical and contextual approach to European law in an Open Access format. The journal is open to different voices, different concerns, and different methodologies, offering a platform for rigorous analysis of both EU law itself and wider European law and governance in their political, cultural, social and economic contexts. Intellectually ambitious 'Core analysis' research papers will be published alongside shorter 'Dialogue and debate' pieces as well as reflections on books and classic articles. European Law Open is the bold new platform for the diverse voices of the EU law community.

Leonard Besselink (UvA) - (he/him) Leonard F.M. Besselink has been Professor of Constitutional Law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Amsterdam since 2012, and is affiliated to the Amsterdam Centre for European Law and Governance, ACELG, and is emeritus since September 2021.

The European Constitutional Law Review - 2.103 (2021) Impact Factor - EuConst as a peer-reviewed English-language journal, is a platform for advancing the study of European constitutional law, its history and its evolution. Published in four issues per year, it contains articles on doctrine, theory and practice, plus case notes and book reviews. EuConst is addressed at academics, professionals, politicians and all those involved or interested in the European constitutional process.

GEM-DIAMOND Fellows

GEM-DIAMOND Fellows

Edouard Hargrove (ULB/Paris1) - (he/him) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors R. Coman (ULB, BE), and D. Georgakakis (Paris1, FR) working on «*Dissensus over the Rule of Law in Transnational Parliamentary Arenas: The Case of the European Parliament*»

Anna Zech (Paris1/ULB) - (she/her) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors A. Vauchez (Paris1, FR) and A. Crespy (ULB, BE) working on «*On the Mediation of European Central Bank Communication with Member State Publics*»

Sofie Fleerackers (UvA/UNIGE/KULeuven) - (she/her) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors C. Eckes (UvA, NL), N. Levrat (UNIGE, CH) and G. Van Calster (KULeuven, BE) working on «*Rule of Law & Transparency: Redefining Interest Representation in the European Union*»

Debora Del Piano (LUISS/UCPH) - (she/her) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors R. Marchetti (LUISS, IT) and A. Wivel (UCPH, DK) working on «*EU grand strategy in a competitive system: European liberal democracy in a multipolar world*»

Pedro Cuesta (LUISS/UCPH) - (he/him) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors G. Piccirilli (LUISS, IT), and M. Madsen (UCPH, DK) working on «*National and European courts reacting to dissensus: the cases of fundamental rights protection, national constitutional identity and the rule of law*»

Vlad Marginas (UBB/UNIGE/ULB) -(he/him) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors S. Miscoiu (UBB, RO), S. Catacin (UNIGE, CH) and R. Coman (ULB, BE) working on «*The 'resistance' social movement: towards a repoliticisation of the European public sphere*»

Larissa Böckmann (UvA/ULB) - (she/her) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors S. De Lange (UvA, NL) and N. Brack (ULB, BE) working on «*The Politics of the untidy right: Illiberal democracy as a contagious concept*»

Guillaume Larouche (UCPH/UL/ULB) -(he/him) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors M. Madsen (UCPH, DK), JF. Morin (UL, CA) and C. Birère (ULB, BE) working on «*International Courts (Trans)formations: The Role of European Lawyers in the 'Fabrique' of the International Criminal Court and the Proposed Multilateral Investment Court*»

GEM-DIAMOND Fellows

GEM-DIAMOND Fellows

Katherina Weber (UvA/LUISS) - (she/her) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors J. Zeitlin (UvA, NL) and T. Christiansen (LUISS, IT) working on «*Contesting national sovereignty? Transnational civil society activism and EU external action against deforestation*»

Giulia De La Torre García (UNIGE/ULB) - (she/her) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors N. Levrat (UNIGE), and A. Weyembergh (ULB, BE) working on «*Of authority and competing loyalties: Understanding the contested primacy of EU law. Essays on the intellectual contours, normative underpinnings, judicial conceptualization and justificatory function of the EU Law principle of primacy*»

Samir El Khanza (LUISS/UL/ULB) - (he/him) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors C. Fasone (LUISS, IT), R. Ouellet (LUISS, IT), and N. Brack (ULB, BE) working on «*Influencing the European trade policy-making process? National parliaments' role in the ratification, entry into force and implementation of the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)*»

Luigi Segarizzi (ULB/UBB) - (he/him) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors A. Merlin (ULB), and V. Naumescu (UBB, RO) working on «*Externally-driven dissensus against EU's peace and security initiatives. Lessons from an Eastern neighborhood in turmoil.*»

Benedetta Arrighini (ULB/FGV/LUISS) - (she/her) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors A. Weyembergh (ULB, BE), P. Almeida (FBV, BR), and R. Sabia (LUISS, IT) working on «*Breaking or branching with Brazil? The legal contestation of the rule of law and EU's cooperation in criminal matters with Mercosur. A case-study*»

Jing-syuan Wong (ULB/WUT/LUISS) - (she/her) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors L. Tomini (ULB, BE), K. Miichi (Waseda, JP), and T. Christiansen (LUISS, IT) working on «*How have authoritarian turns in the neighboring countries reshaped the EU and Japan's strategies of democracy support in regional political dynamics?*»

Marija Petrovska (UvA/ULB) - (she/her) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors L. Bialasiewicz (UvA, NL), and J. Jeandesboz (ULB, BE) working on «*Delineating the roles of non-state actors in building legitimacy for and implementing a transnational border surveillance apparatus in the Balkans*»

Serafine Dinkel (ULB/UoW/UvA) - (she/her) MSCA fellow under the joint supervisor of professors S. Gurkan (ULB, BE), O. Atokcan (UoW, UK), and O. Burlyuk (UvA, NL) working on «*The impact of autocratic third powers in the Western Balkans and Eastern Partnership on EU democratic conditionality*»

GEM DIAMOND

CONTACT

GEM DIAMOND Project Management Office
C/O Institut d'Etudes Européennes
Université Libre de Bruxelles (CP 172)
39 Av. F.D. Roosevelt, B-1050 Brussels

M: pmo@gem-stones.eu
T: +32 (0)2 650.49.17   www.gem-diamond.eu