



## **LISBOAN – Linking Interdisciplinary Integration Studies by Broadening the European Network**

Final Report

Public Part

## Project information

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Beneficiary organisation: University of Cologne

Project coordinator: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels  
Project coordinator organisation: University of Cologne, Germany  
Project coordinator telephone number: +49 221 470 1431  
Project coordinator email address: [wessels@uni-koeln.de](mailto:wessels@uni-koeln.de)

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## Executive Summary

Coming into force on 1 December 2009, the Lisbon Treaty was intended to equip the EU 'for the foreseeable future' with a new fundamental legal framework. The analysis of altered or novel treaty provisions became a high priority for interdisciplinary research-based teaching curricula in EU studies. The LISBOAN academic network, comprising 68 universities and think-tanks, reacted to this challenge by exploiting input from the relevant scientific disciplines with wide geographical coverage. LISBOAN successfully promoted synergies between research and teaching, highlighted innovative approaches and established best practices in teaching the Lisbon Treaty as a key topic to present and future generations of students. LISBOAN also addressed increasing demands for research-based teaching material and offered a "menu" that participants can adapt to their own curriculum demands.

During the project lifetime, a number of activities were undertaken:

- Three annual interdisciplinary LISBOAN conferences in Brussels focusing on exchange on the implementation of Lisbon innovations, including regular meetings of seven working groups to better connect research and teaching in specific thematic areas;
- 18 thematic workshops organised by network partners all over Europe, dealing with various aspects of EU studies post-Lisbon and open to all interested network members;
- annual "Lisbon Watch" report on approaches to research and teaching based on contributions from network partners from all over Europe;
- annual awards for excellence in teaching and researching the Lisbon Treaty;
- three PhD schools aimed at training early stage researchers;
- eleven guest lectures fostering teaching staff mobility across borders and promoting exchange on best practices;
- regular newsletters and a website covering ongoing teaching and research activities related to the Lisbon Treaty.

Thereby, LISBOAN has established a sustainable network of 68 partner institutions from 32 countries, including several key disciplines (economics, history, law, political science). Its target audience comprised lecturers, researchers and students at higher education institutions, think tanks and public servants. Dissemination of results across borders and disciplines will continue even after the end of the project lifetime, spreading innovative methods in teaching EU studies outside the network. Thus several new or existing networks such as PADEMIA, an academic network on representative democracy in Europe, will benefit from LISBOAN structures and insights.

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# 1. Project Objectives

As its primary objective, LISBOAN aimed to foster exchange between academics involved in research and teaching on the Lisbon Treaty in order to overcome persisting disciplinary and geographical divides in European Union studies. The Lisbon Treaty offered a singular opportunity to engage in mutual learning and joint discussion about possibilities to enhance synergies between research and teaching as well as interdisciplinary offers for teaching methods and material in relation to a topic that forms a major part of the agenda in EU studies.

Without prejudice to different disciplinary, organisational and personal conditions for teaching, LISBOAN aimed to develop a “menu” of references from which members can use elements as fit to their respective curriculum requirements. Moreover, it fostered contacts between academics and practitioners with a view to adapting teaching activities to the requirements of potential employers – both in the public and the private sector – in order to better prepare students for the ever expanding job market for EU experts. Ultimately, the project aimed to disseminate results far beyond the network through involving practitioners and other researchers into its activities.

In line with the overall objectives of the Lifelong Learning Programme LISBOAN was designed to encourage the “best use of results, innovative products and processes and to exchange good practice, in order to improve the quality of education and training”. Based on a consortium of 68 institutions from 32 European countries, LISBOAN provided the opportunity for a sustainable pan-European association of experts for teaching EU integration studies. Its network activities such as conferences and workshops were meant to increase the exchange between experts fostering closer synergies between research and teaching material and curricula, facilitating the diffusion of innovative methods and techniques as well as enhancing the quality of its members’ teaching programmes.

By establishing a Europe-wide overview on “best practices” used in teaching EU integration studies and facilitating dissemination, in particular to institutions which have less experience so far, the network intended to strengthen existing cooperation across Europe and to provide ample opportunity for new contacts, thereby supporting the achievement of a “European Area of Higher Education”. Moreover, the network strived to include early stage researchers (i.e. though PhD-schools), thus encouraging closer collaboration among a future generation of lecturers and researchers. Finally, LISBOAN was set up to contribute to the sustainability of prior successful thematic networks such as EU-CONSENT (FP6) or SENT (LLP).

Summing up, LISBOAN aimed at creating a network increasing the volume of cooperation between institutions of higher education in Europe and enhancing cross-border mobility of academics from 32 states.

## 2. Project Approach

To achieve these objectives, LISBOAN has produced tangible benefits accruing from the collaboration of 68 partners all across Europe. The network has fostered exchange between academics involved both in teaching and research on current developments of the European Union through conferences, working groups, workshops, broadly announced awards, annual reports, regular newsletters and a website. Furthermore, the inclusion of research institutes and think tanks in the network has provided first-hand access to skills required in translating research into policy advice – a key advantage for students wishing closer contact with non-academic employment opportunities. Events organized by the network have offered links with practitioners and stakeholders in Brussels and national capitals. Annual reports have mapped best practices in research and teaching.

LISBOAN pursued a broad and detailed work programme. The execution of this programme has been overseen by the Steering Group, comprising 14 network partners. Central elements of the work programme include:

- annual conferences featuring interdisciplinary panels and focusing on best practices in research and teaching post-Lisbon;
- dedicated sessions of the seven working groups taking place at the annual conference;
- annual awards for innovative teaching and excellent research on the Lisbon treaty, targeted at the entire EU studies community;
- an annual report, the “Lisbon Watch”, mapping the state of the art of and progress on research and teaching regarding the Lisbon Treaty in member states, based on a common template;
- a series of specialised workshops dedicated to each of the network’s thematic workpackages, offering the opportunity for member institutions to integrate research results in their teaching;
- PhD schools to train early stage researchers in the analysis of a moving target with a high importance for their future career, providing opportunities to enter into discussion with senior scholars, fellow students and stakeholders from leading institutions from 32 countries;
- a series of guest lectures in order to intensify academic exchange between network members and overcome disciplinary and geographical divides.

A wide dissemination was guaranteed by:

- a regular newsletter and a website publishing reports from all network activities;
- highlighting innovative teaching approaches, e.g. simulation courses, through annual awards;
- Various publications (edited volumes or in journals) drawing together results of LISBOAN events.

An internal Quality Assurance Team undertook an annual review of the project, providing a thorough evaluation of the project’s progress in view of its objectives. Its

recommendations were presented to all partners in a report and taken up by the project coordinator/management.

### 3. Project Outcomes & Results

In line with the project objectives and the project approach the main outcomes and results of LISBOAN are

- three annual conferences (including working group meetings) bringing together members from almost all 68 partner institutions;
- eighteen specialized workshops;
- awards for excellence in teaching and research on a yearly basis, open to the whole community of EU studies;
- three PhD-Schools;
- a lecture series comprising eleven guest lectures;
- three annual reports (“Lisbon Watch”) with contributions from partner institutes.



## First Annual Conference 2011

The first Annual LISBOAN Conference took place in Brussels on 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> June 2011. A detailed programme and reports of individual sessions are available at <http://www.lisboan.net/17511.html>.

*Working Group I: “The EU’s Institutional Framework Post Lisbon” (WP leader: Edward Best)*

The Working Group analysed the EU’s institutional framework post Lisbon and focused on “The EU institutions after Lisbon: Shifts in Inter-institutional Balance, and Challenges for Efficiency and Legitimacy”. Several high-level speakers such as Richard Corbett (Cabinet of the President of the European Council), Emilio De Capitani (European Parliament) and Sebastian Kurpas (European Commission) presented their thoughts on this topic. Esther Versluis (University of Maastricht) dealt in her presentation with the role of agencies; Brendan Donnelly and Michael Kaeding (European Institute of Public Administration) as commentators added their own analysis regarding other relevant issues.

*Working Group II: “Integration Theory and Governance Research after Lisbon” (WP leader: Simon Bulmer)*

The working group dealt with the impact of ‘leadership’ on negotiation processes within the European Union and beyond after the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon. Joachim Schild (University of Trier) and Wolfgang Wessels (University of Cologne) dedicated their presentations to the introduction of a systematic framework for investigating the Franco-German leadership under the Lisbon Treaty on the one hand, and the European Council and its role as the principal decision-maker for policy- and system-making in the EU on the other.

*Working Group IV: “The Lisbon Treaty in a courte, moyenne and longue durée perspective”(WP leader Wilfried Loth)*

The debate of the working group was based on a presentation by Nicolae Paún (Babes-Bolyai University, Romania) on “The Lisbon Treaty in the perspective of the new member states”. Prior to the presentation, the meeting’s chair Jean-Marie Majerus (Centre d’études et de recherches Robert Schuman, Luxembourg) provided some introductory remarks on changes that the Lisbon Treaty brought about from an historical perspective.

*Working Group V: “The Area of Freedom, Security and Justice: Has Lisbon changed the decision-making procedures in Brussels?” (WP leader: Paul Luif)*

The Working Group V session discussed the changes of the Lisbon Treaty in Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) as seen by practitioners in Brussels. After an introduction by Paul Luif (Austrian Institute International Affairs) on the changes that the Lisbon Treaty has brought about in JHA, Martin Schieffer (Directorate-General for Home Affairs of the European Commission, responsible for Internal Security), described the first experiences of policy-makers with the new legal framework since the coming into force of the Lisbon Treaty and discussed a number of theses with the researchers.

*Working Group VI: "External Action and CFSP" (WK leader: Ian Manners)*

The first session of Working Group VI focused on the principal changes that the Lisbon Treaty had brought about in External Action and CFSP. The discussion was based on the presentations by Elfriede Regelsberger (Institut für Europäische Politik Berlin), Louise van Schaik (Institute of International Relations Clingendael), Atila Eralp (Middle East Technical University), Michele Comelli (Istituto Affari Internazionali) and Ian Manners (Roskilde University), who dealt with a systematic comparative approach towards the changes introduced by the Lisbon Treaty in the field of external action, enlargement, the European Neighbourhood Policy and the 'normative power appearance' of the EU, respectively.

*Working Group VII: "Quasi Constitutional Nature of the Lisbon Treaty" (WP leader: Lucia Serena Rossi)*

In the first session of Working Group VII, chaired by Lucia Rossi (University of Bologna), Thomas Christiansen presented the results of a study on constitutionalism in the EU. Subsequently, Jean Paul Jacqu e recalled some topical moments in the elaboration of the Constitutional Treaty and linked them to the Spinelli Project of 1984. Giacomo Di Federico then reviewed the process leading to the elaboration of the Constitutional Treaty. The subsequent discussion inter alia dealt with the pivotal role expected for the concept of solidarity in the future.

*Roundtable*

During the conference's closing roundtable, the working group leaders presented the most important conclusions of their working groups on the changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty. This was followed by a general discussion about the dichotomy supranational vs. Intergovernmental integration and the current financial crisis.

**Second Annual Conference 2012**

The second Annual LISBOAN Conference, entitled 'Governance in and of the Crisis - Lessons and Options of Lisbon and beyond', took place in Brussels on 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> May 2012. A detailed programme and reports from the individual sessions are available at <http://www.lisboan.net/17512.html>.

*Working Group I: "The EU's Institutional Framework Post Lisbon" (WP leader: Edward Best)*

The Working Group focused on "Variable geometry and multiple methods: can the institutions keep their balance?" The four speakers Richard Corbett (Member of the Cabinet of the President of the European Council, Antonio Missiroli (Bureau of European Policy Advisers, European Commission), Sabina Kajn c (European Institute of Public Administration), Rafa  Trzaskowski (Member of the European Parliament) dealt with, inter alia, the changed role of the European Council, the European Commission and (the lack of) leadership in the EU's institutional framework. Brendan Donnelly (Federal Trust London) as the panel discussant put the debate on the eurozone rescue into the wider context of the benefits implied by European integration, underlining that a fragmented European Union might be the price to pay for achieving the single currency.

*Working Group III: Economic and Financial Policy (WP leader: Andras Inotai)*

The working group meeting chaired by Andras Inotai (IWE Budapest) discussed the prospects for restoring economic stability in the eurozone and the EU.

Cinzia Alcidi (Centre for European Policy Studies), Iain Begg (London School of Economics) and Zsolt Darvas (Bruegel) gave short presentations on the reforms required in the eurozone to return to a path of stability in general and proposals such as Eurobonds or a debt redemption fund in particular. The areas of employment and labour mobility were also addressed. The general discussion revolved mainly around the desirable characteristics of a new governance framework from an economic perspective, highlighting linkages to the political and social spheres and identifying the prospects and possible challenges for an “economic Union out of necessity”.

*Working Group IV: The Lisbon Treaty in Historical Perspective*

In the second meeting of the working group entitled “Crises in EU history: Lessons of the past?”, Wilfried Loth (Universität Duisburg-Essen) and Michael Gehler (Hochschule Hildesheim) gave introductory presentations which focused on the dynamics of European integration as a consequence of rifts and breaks and the results of crisis experiences. An important element concerned a proposed typology of crises. Making reference to these presentations, the following discussion *inter alia* dealt with the hypothesis that European integration itself was the result of good crisis management.

*Working Group VI: "Researching and Teaching EU External Action Post-Lisbon"*

The working group chaired by Kennet Lynggaard (who replaced workpackage leader Ian Manners) dealt with research and teaching of European Union topics related to External Action and Common Foreign and Security Policy. In a presentation Kennet Lynggaard put forward four questions, respectively dealing with academic knowledge ambition, research ontology, research epistemology and research techniques. In reaction to these introductory remarks, the group discussed fundamental approaches and exchanged ideas related to the basic concepts and methods in research on the EU in general and EU external relations in particular.

*Working Group VII: "Assessing the quasi constitutional nature of the Lisbon Treaty"*

The second meeting of Working Group VII was entitled “Assessing the quasi constitutional nature of the Lisbon Treaty”. Giacomo di Federico (University of Bologna), Jean Paul Jacqu  (TEPSA), Lucia S. Rossi (University of Bologna) gave brief introductory statements dealing with the constitutional principles operating within the EU legal order, as enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty. In the ensuing discussion EU citizenship as well as solidarity – both between EU institutions and among member states – came up.

*Additional Working Group: "Teaching the Lisbon Treaty: perspectives from different disciplines"*

In an effort to include a workshop about teaching complementing the more research-oriented traditional LISBOAN working groups Eugene Eteris (Riga Stradins University) initiated an additional working group together with Tobias Kunstein (University of Cologne) and Alejandro Ribo Labastida (College of Europe, LISBOAN Teaching Award winner 2012). The Working Group was primarily based on

discussion and sharing of experience among participants on the teaching of EU primary law for different audiences.

### **Third Annual Conference 2013**

The first Annual LISBOAN Conference took place in Brussels on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> June 2013. Please see <http://www.lisboan.net/28488.html> for a detailed programme and reports from the individual sessions.

*Working Group I: "Where is the Commission going after Lisbon? Political accountabilities and independent powers"*

Taking up the debates in the previous meeting, the working group discussed the evolving nature of the Commission in the post-Lisbon context, looking forward to the 2014 European elections and the selection of the next Commission President. Richard Wolny (Policy Officer, General Institutional Issues, Secretariat-General, European Commission), Brigid Laffan (University College Dublin) and Brendan Donnelly (Federal Trust London) presented their perspective on the topic while Edward Best (EIPA) moderated the ensuing discussion that also aimed to assess trends in the Commission's relationships with the European Council and the European Parliament

*Working Group III: "Integration "by other means"? A transformed eurozone with the European Union"*

Chair Andras Inotai (Institute for World Economics) put the recent crisis in the context of the Lisbon Treaty. Arguing that most of the Lisbon Treaty's innovations were already included in the rejected constitutional treaty, he pointed out that the impact on the institutional structure of the EU was well underway before the Eurozone crisis hit. Maria Joao Rodrigues (University Institute Lisbon) focused on the potential of the post-Lisbon institutional architecture and briefly discussed different scenarios for a "genuine economic and monetary union". Andrzej Raczko (National Bank Poland) elaborated on the plans for the introduction of the euro in his country, pointing out the some of the associated advantages and risks. He continued with some remarks on the eurozone as a whole, questioning whether the rules of the Fiscal Compact were fully sufficient to curb excessive spending. The third presentation was given by Jacques Pelkmans (CEPS), who stressed the failure of economists to take evidence for an evolving crisis seriously, using the example of the 2005 Jackson Hole conference. A general discussion capped off the working group.

*Working Group IV: "Maastricht revisited: The origins of the current crisis?"*

Kiran Patel (University of Maastricht) gave an introductory statement on the negotiations about the European Monetary Union during and after the Maastricht Treaty. He described that both the provisions on EMU as well as on CFSP were harshly criticised as "unfinished business" immediately after their coming into force. In his view, democratic legitimacy became even more of an issue over time. In a second presentation Chairman Wilfried Loth (University of Duisburg-Essen) dealt with the installation of the EMU with special attention to the role of the German Bundesbank. He briefly described a number of controversies accompanying each stage of the creation of EMU, such as the French plan for a fixed date for entering

into stage three of EMU, or the “no-bail-out”-clause. A general discussion followed both the presentations.

*Working Group V: “The Area of Freedom, Security and Justice: The implementation of the changes brought by the Lisbon Treaty”*

Paul Luif (Austrian Institute for International Affairs) opened the session with some remarks on the changes in the AFSJ introduced by the Lisbon Treaty, pointing out that AFSJ was the area with the most significant changes introduced by the Treaty. Wouter van de Rijt (General-Secretariat of the Council) provided the participants with a practitioner’s view. In his perspective, the European Council was something akin to a “monthly government” of the EU due to its 6-8 meetings a year. Therefore, he considered the role of the President, who could set the agenda and provide continuity, as very important. He also noted that cooperation between the Political and Security Committee (PSC) and the COSI could be improved, also given that justice and home affairs had always had an external dimension.

*Working Group VI: “EU External Action beyond Lisbon”*

The panel started with short a introduction into the topic by the Chairman Ian Manners (Copenhagen University), who also presented the two panellists to the audience. In her presentation Kristi Raik (FIIA) made an argument from realist theory that the EEAS is understood as the lowest common denominator between Member State actors with widely diverging interests. In her view this was reflected in the problems with trust, sense of ownership, political will and national commitment with regards to the EEAS. Hanna Tuominen (University of Helsinki) gave a presentation on “The EU in the Human Rights Council beyond the Lisbon Treaty”. She considered that the coordination of the EU delegation allowed the Union to deliver “one message with many voices”. The subsequent discussion focused mainly on two aspects: (i) the relations between different actors within the EU’ foreign policy on the EU level as well as on the national level, and (ii) the future research and teaching agenda beyond the LISBOAN project.

*Working Group VII: “Towards a multi-level Constitution in the European Union”*

Paul Luif (Austrian Institute for International Affairs) moderated the third meeting of Working Group VII, which began with a presentation by Lucia Rossi (University of Bologna) on the delicate nuances between national, European and international law, using the example of Italy. Subsequently Federico Casolari (University of Bologna) focused on the constant interplay between the international law and EU legal order. He described that according to the Lisbon Treaty, the EU had to respect the international law and was bound to international agreements. Jean Paul Jacqué (TEPSA Brussels) argued that if the EU treaties were a constitution, then they would prevail over national law. But the reality was the multi-level constitution.

*Roundtable*

During the conference’s closing roundtable, Wolfgang Wessels (University of Cologne, LISBOAN Coordinator) invited Steering Committee members to analyse how the crisis had impacted on the EU’s development, and on the theoretical tools of academia to understand these processes. He gave the example of the fiscal compact, which could be read as an example of spillover. The working group leaders presented the most important conclusions of their working groups, making reference

to a four-field scheme sketching possible trajectories for the process of European integration elaborated and introduced by Brigid Laffan (University College Dublin).

## Workshops

Dedicated LISBOAN workshops observed the effects of the Lisbon Treaty on day-to-day policy-making in different areas, assessing test cases to deepen our understanding of the integration process and to refine and adapt integration related theories. Workshops on different research topics against the background of the Treaty of Lisbon were held in wide variety of member states.

*Workshop "Parliaments and the European Union - European Representative Democracy after the Lisbon Treaty" (Federal Trust London, 6<sup>th</sup> July 2011, London)*

As part of the activities of Work Package 1, which was devoted to the Union's institutions, the Federal Trust held a workshop in London on 6<sup>th</sup> July to discuss the roles of the European and national parliaments after Lisbon and the appropriate relationship between these two levels of parliamentary representation. In addition to speakers from the Federal Trust, panelists included representatives from the Istituto Affari Internazionali, the University of Maastricht, the University of Rotterdam and the Clingendael Institute. Subjects discussed included the legitimacy of the European Parliament, its appropriate workings after the Lisbon Treaty, the enhanced involvement of national parliaments in the European legislative process after the Treaty and the existence (or not) of an EU "demos". For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/govern.html>.

*Workshop "Governance changes in the Area of Freedom, Security, and Justice after the Lisbon Treaty" (University Twente/Austrian Institute for International Affairs Vienna, 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> October 2011, The Hague)*

The workshop, organized by Ronald Holzhaecker and Paul Luif, took place on 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> October 2011 in The Hague. Participants looked at developments at the EU level as well as the impact which the EU developments in the area of AFSJ have on policy and governance in the member states. The Workshop was organized in two parts: The first part, taking place at the Dutch Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations, dealt with institutional and decision-making matters. Human rights in internal security featured prominently in the presentations and discussions. Each of the presentations was commented upon by Dutch officials, which lead to intensive debates on the practice of Justice and Home Affairs. The second part of the workshop took place at the Dutch Parliament. Several policy areas were discussed. Introductory remarks by an official of the Standing Committee on European Affairs explained the role of the Dutch Parliament in EU decision making. The presentations of the participants dealt in particular with the external effects of Justice and Home Affairs. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/afsj.html>.

*Workshop "The European Union - A Major International Player? The Common Security and Defence Policy under the Lisbon Treaty" (Diplomatische Akademie Wien, 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> December 2011, Vienna)*

The workshop which took place on 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in Vienna was organized by Markus Kornprobst and Hans Peter Neuhold and focused on "the CDSP under the Lisbon Treaty". It took a closer look at the new legal options and obligations,

including permanent structured cooperation and mutual assistance in the event of armed aggression, the institutional framework, and the military and other material tools, in particular the Battle Groups, which can be used in the conduct of the CSDP. The second part of the workshop dealt with the actual record of the EU in this area. A provisional balance of the numerous ESDP and CSDP operations both completed and still in the progress, was drawn. Finally, two case studies focused on the most ambitious non-military mission, EULEX Kosovo, and the performance of the EU in the “Arab spring”. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/13336.html>. The workshop papers are available as an “Favorita Papers” issue published by the Diplomatic Academy.

*Workshop “Practices of EU external representation in international contexts”  
(Clingendael Institute, 21<sup>st</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> February 2012, The Hague)*

As part of the LISBOAN Network the Clingendael Institute organised an expert workshop to gain better insight into what the EU is and does in international organisations and regimes. With the Lisbon Treaty the EU aimed to increase the EU’s international profile by strengthening the coherence and visibility of the EU’s external representation. Yet its entry into force did not end the debate on the EU’s representation in various international organisations; quite the contrary. The EU Member States agreed to increase the EU’s profile in international settings, but have difficulties with entrusting their international representation to the EU. Very often they are not willing to give up their seats, votes or speaking rights in external contexts, complicating potential reform within those contexts. The meeting provided a forum for free and open discussion based on papers presented by researchers from universities and think tanks, which were discussed with the insights from diplomats and officials who contributed to the debate with their practical experience in EU external representation in various international settings. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/14577.html>. A number of workshop papers have been published in a volume edited by Drieskens/Van Schaik and published by Routledge.

*Workshop “Policy Implementation after Lisbon: New Challenges for Administrative Cooperation between Member States and New Roles for EU Agencies”, EIPA, 29<sup>th</sup> February 2012, Brussels)*

Against the background of changes introduced by the Lisbon Treaty (e.g. the new Article 197 TFEU highlighting the importance of cooperation between Member States in assuring effective implementation of EU law) and the fact that EU agencies have been transferred more and more functions over the last decades, the workshop revisited the delegation of powers to agencies and the related Meroni doctrine of the 1950s. Organized by Edward Best and Michael Kaeding, it addressed the following questions:

- What must Member States do to improve their administrative capacity to implement EU law?
- What can we expect from new forms of “horizontal” interaction in terms of practical effectiveness and the quality of EU governance?
- What are the potentials, limits and risks involved in continued “agencification”?

As part of a lunchtime debate Frank Manuhutu of the European Aviation Safety Agency (Cologne, DE), currently chairman of the Inter Agency Legal Network,

reflected on the perspectives for policy implementation and the role of EU agencies after Lisbon. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/16337.html>.

*Workshop "European Citizenship" (Federal Trust London, 1<sup>st</sup> March 2012, London)*

As a part of its activities in the LISBOAN framework, the Federal Trust held a small workshop on the topic of "European Citizenship after Lisbon". It included sessions on political and intellectual underpinning of the concept "European Citizenship", on the economic aspects of the concept and on the relationship between European citizenship and parliamentary representation. Among the speakers were Julian Plottka (Institut für Europäische Politik Berlin), Edward Best (EIPA); Thomas Christiansen (Maastricht University), and Nina Miller (Edinburgh University). Although all participants agreed that the Treaty of Lisbon contained a number of elements serving to define and reinforce "European Citizenship", there was debate about the scope of these elements and their likely application in practice. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/19111.html>.

*Workshop "European Integration in a Globalizing World" (University of Duisburg-Essen, 22<sup>nd</sup>-23<sup>th</sup> March 2012, Duisburg-Essen)*

The LISBOAN team at the University of Duisburg-Essen (Claudia Hiepel, Wilfried Loth, Christoph Marx, Henning Türk) invited 23 historians from 8 countries, all of them distinguished specialists in the field, to present the results of their research on the role of the European Council in the network of multilateral politics in the 70s and early 80s when today's globalization was in its "take-off" period. The innovative contributions and the vivid discussions resulted in the general view that globalization cannot be understood as an anonymous process. Rather, it was a process formed by actors, and the European Union was one of them. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/16429.html>.

*Workshop "EU Enlargement Policy after Lisbon" (Middle East Technical University, 29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> May 2012, Ankara)*

The workshop on EU enlargement policy began with a keynote speech by Peter Balazs (Central European University). The first session, moderated by Wolfgang Wessels (University of Cologne) focused on the implications of the European debt crisis on EU foreign policy. It aimed at presenting a meta-analysis of the developments at political and institutional level in the European Union following the Lisbon Treaty. The second panel on alternatives to the EU enlargement policy began with some remarks by the moderator Fuat Keyman (Sabanci University), who drew attention to the global nature of current challenges, such as security concerns, economic crisis and environmental problems, and pointed to the EU's lacklustre record in dealing effectively with these challenges. He argued that alternatives to enlargement and full EU membership were increasingly discussed in Turkey as a result. Finally, a third session was dedicated to the possibility of further enlargement, especially towards Turkey and South East Europe. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/20710.html>

*Workshop "The Cyprus EU Presidency 2012: Institutional consolidation and responding to new challenges" (TEPSA, University of Cyprus, 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> June 2012, Nicosia)*

The additional workshop was organised in cooperation with KIMEDE (Cyprus Institute of Mediterranean European and International Studies) in the framework of the TEPSA Cypriot Pre-Presidency Conference. Erato Kosakou Markoulli (Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cyprus) and Pirkka Tapiola (European External Action Service) addressed keynote speeches to the audience. Subsequently, two sessions were dedicated to the two most pressing issues the EU faced: the economic crisis and migration. In the first session Ian Begg (London School of Economics) gave a short overview of recent developments regarding the European Union's economic (governance) crisis by outlining the two clashing economic perspectives defining current political discussions: a new focus on growth versus the German vision of austerity. The second session focused on free movement and migration beyond the Lisbon Treaty. The general view was that a better cooperation among EU member states is necessary while third countries must also be included. In the plenary session the Cyprus' agenda for its upcoming presidency was discussed in detail. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/25370.html>

*Workshop "The European Union in the Global Economy" (Institute for World Economics, 28<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> 2012, Budapest)*

Andras Inotai (Institute for World Economics) hosted this workshop, which focused on four interrelated issues. In the first section Tamas Szücs (Head, European Commission Representation in Hungary) emphasised that the EU was still an economic superpower and that its cultural importance should not be underestimated as well. The main topic of the second session was the concept of emerging Europe compared to key emerging countries in a global context. The speakers of the third panel focused on the imbalance between strong monetary and weak economic union, and the "powerless" stability and growth pact. During the fourth section a wide range of topics on economic and security issues was discussed, including cyber and energy security as well as environmental security. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/economy.html>. The proceedings of the workshop have been published in the journal Acta Economica.

*Workshop "Impact of the European External Action Service on the EU's relations and policies towards South East Europe" (Institute for International Relations Zagreb, 5<sup>th</sup> October 2012, Dubrovnik)*

After the EEAS was put into force early in the year, this workshop examined its impact on the EU's relations towards South East Europe. Welcoming speeches were given by Višnja Samardžija (Institute for International Relations) and Wolfgang Wessels (University of Cologne), while the Keynote speech was delivered by Mr. Jonas Jonsson (Head of the Western Balkans Division at the EEAS). He noted that the EEAS should be reflected upon as a part of the EU's wider and long-term strategic objectives in order to forge common EU foreign policy and position itself within the global political landscape. Panel 1 was devoted to the EEAS and visibility of the EU foreign policy in the Western Balkans. It analysed that the EEAS had indeed advanced the EU's external visibility and horizontal coherence between the EU's institutions. Additionally it was stated that vertical coherence between the EU

and the EU member states in this regard was much more important and decisive than the horizontal coherence between the various EU institutions because the former relations decisively shaped the EU's policy towards the region. The second panel dealt with the EEAS and its linkages with the Western Balkans' enlargement process. The inter-linkage between the EEAS and the EC in the Western Balkans as regional countries were not only part of the EU's enlargement policy but also subject to the CFSP and CSDP. Panel three focused on the views from the region regarding the EEAS. Different EU policies were discussed such as the one towards Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The concluding session stressed that launching of the EEAS had positive ramifications on the Western Balkans although only a small timeframe was available so far. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/19081.html>. The proceedings of the workshop have been published as a book of abstracts by IRMO.

*Workshop "The EU as a Foreign Policy Actor - Ambitions, Interests and Challenges in Year Three of the Lisbon Treaty and beyond" (Institut für Europäische Politik, 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> October 2012, Berlin)*

55 experts from academia as well as practitioners followed the invitation of the Institut für Europäische Politik to participate in this workshop. Emily Haber (State Secretary, Federal Foreign Office) provided the audience with a keynote speech which drew the attention to the fundamental changes the EU. Four panels were held during the workshop. The first session dealt with the EU's presence in world affairs and the respective performance CFSP in policy substance. The panelists acknowledged that the EU found itself in times of change confronted with new framework conditions and a variety of internal and external challenges that had to be tackled. During the second panel on achievements and shortcomings of the new CFSP in operation, the experts elaborated on different approaches to measure its success. Even though so far expectations were not fulfilled, several improvements are visible since the Lisbon Treaty came into force. The first day of the workshop was concluded with a speech by Elmar Brok (MEP). Session three dealt with the external dimension of the CFSP. Five issues were identified as of special importance within the context. Those are the ENP, the ESS, agreement on a common strategic interest, ensuring credibility of the EU as a foreign policy and finally a new definition of the EU-US relations. The last panel looked at the future of the CFSP and how it can be developed further. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/25529.html>

*Workshop "The Lisbon Treaty: A quasi-constitutional framework to be revised" (University of Bologna/ CIRDE, 14<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> November 2012)*

After the welcoming speech by Giovanni Luchetti (University of Bologna) a roundtable entitled "The European Union and the crisis: Amending or just completing the Lisbon Treaty?" kicked off the workshop. Two panels chaired by Marc Maresceau (Universiteit Ghent) and Lucia S. Rossi (University of Bologna), respectively, then discussed the possible revision of the Lisbon Treaty. The first panel focused on the EU's competences, its legal acts but also the external dimension. After the introductory statements participants discussed the use of conditionality by the EU. The second panel highlighted the assessment of the impact of the rule of law in the EU after Lisbon. The main innovations by the Lisbon Treaty were considered to influence the way in which the principle of loyalty between Member States will be implemented in the near future. Human rights and discrimination were additional

topics that came up in the discussions. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/26028.html>

*Workshop "The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in the Treaty of Lisbon" (IAI Rome, 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2013, Rome)*

The workshop organised by the Istituto Affari Internazionali dealt with the changes in the ENP since the Lisbon Treaty was put into force. Barbara Lippert (SWP Berlin) delivered a keynote speech on the issue. The workshop's first session assessed the legal ground for the ENP post-Lisbon, dealing with, inter alia, Article 8 TEU, which was viewed essentially as a political rather than a legal matter. The second session examined the change of approach the EU had undertaken since Lisbon. It was considered that while the original set-up of the ENP featured a progressive, differentiated and pragmatic approach, the Lisbon Treaty promotes a policy model based on hard law to a larger extent. The third panel discussed whether or not the ENP was still a viable option for the EU to explore further convergence with third countries, given the new geopolitical, economic and institutional situation. Host Gianni Bonvicini (IAI) summarized the results of the workshop in his concluding remarks. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/26654.html>

*Workshop "Workshop on theorising the integration and governance after the Lisbon Treaty" (University of Sheffield, 9<sup>th</sup> July 2013, Sheffield)*

The objective of the workshop was to review the 'state of the art' of the theoretical/analytical literature on the EU in the aftermath of the Lisbon Treaty and in the midst of the "euro-zone crisis". In his keynote speech Ben Rosamond (University of Copenhagen) made reference to three crises in the EU: the empty chair crisis, the Maastricht ratification crisis and the on-going crisis of the eurozone. In each case, he emphasised that a standard story based on 'external drivers' could be told also in terms of 'internal drivers'. This led him to the conclusion that we shouldn't necessarily expect the current major external driver, the crisis of the eurozone, to transform the theoretical terrain of EU studies. Subsequently, the first panel "Integration theory post-Lisbon/ post-crisis" chaired by Simon Bulmer (University of Sheffield) discussed different theoretical approaches in terms of the long-term prospects of the EU. Participants criticised that theory failed to pay sufficient attention to domestic politics which had become extremely significant in the current crisis. The second panel considered questions of governance theory from a variety of perspectives, using different narratives of the crisis such as the crisis as a "threat" or as an "opportunity". In the third panel the focus was on new approaches towards teaching integration theories in the wake of the crisis. Participants agreed that there was a need to engage more with scholarly approaches from outside the mainstream, in particular, political economy approaches. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/27817.html>

*Workshop "Towards the Political Union? The integration of the Fiscal Compact and the ESM into the Lisbon Treaty" (IAI Rome, 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> September 2013, Turin)*

The additional workshop was dedicated to the integration of the Fiscal Compact and the ESM into the Lisbon Treaty and the question if those steps meant that the EU was on its way towards a Political Union. Ambassador Ferdinando Nelli Feroci in his opening remarks argued that the Lisbon Treaty did not provide effective instruments to control national budgets, to ensure financial assistance for vulnerable countries

and adequate mechanisms to coordinate national economic policies. The first day of the workshop was split into three sessions entitled “The financial and economic crisis as a test bench for the Lisbon institutions: what new roles and functions? What is missing?”, “Old and new institutions for the management of the Fiscal Compact and the ESM” and “How to effectively integrate the Fiscal Compact and the ESM into the Lisbon treaty?”. The need to promote a political project that envisages the creation of a European Federal Fiscal Union was emphasized in all three panels as well as the issue of the effective integration of the Fiscal Compact and the ESM into the Lisbon Treaty. On the second day two panels took place, one of which discussed the role of the European Parliament and the national parliaments, while the second one focused on the question of the eurozone as a core for the Political Union. In the concluding discussion Wolfgang Wessels (University of Cologne) and Paolo de Ioanna (Fondazione Bruno Visentini) wrapped-up the results of the panels. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/28987.html>

*Workshop “A roadmap for the Future of Europe: Differentiated integration within or beyond the legal framework of the Lisbon Treaty” (Institut für Europäische Politik, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> September 2013, Berlin)*

Although the Lisbon Treaty was supposed to settle the question of substantial reform in the European Union for the foreseeable future, the inefficiencies and deficits within its governance structures were exposed by the crises of the Eurozone. Against this background, the aim of the academic conference was to debate a roadmap for the EU's future by analyzing possible ways out of the current crisis and discussing different prospects for the future composition and structure of the European Union. Differentiated integration was chosen as the primary theoretical lens, leading to the following questions that served as a thread for the discussion:

- What is the relationship between the concept of Political Union and differentiated integration? How will the institutional architecture be affected?
- What role does differentiated integration play regarding the different EU policy areas?
- Will the Lisbon Treaty provide a sufficient legal base for further European integration? What are the benefits and perils of substantial treaty revision including a Convention?
- What are the dividing lines in Europe? How can the emerging North-South divide be managed and the UK be kept on board?

The conference was organized into five panels and was complemented by a keynote speech by Arndt Freytag Von Loringhoven, Director for EU Basic Issues, Community, Policies and Strategic Coordination at the German Federal Foreign Office. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/28996.html>

*Workshop “Will the changes in the Eurozone demand new institutions for the EU?” (Federal Trust London, 24<sup>th</sup> September 2013, London)*

The workshop, the third and final part of the Federal Trust's activities in the LISBOAN framework, was attended by 55 participants including academics, embassy staff and journalists. In the first session Andras Inotai (Institute for World Economics) gave a presentation on Germany's fortunate economic situation, arguing that it was more likely the result of coincidence than of the effectiveness of German policy making. He opined for more flexibility and imagination when dealing with the euro crisis. Petr Kratchovil (Institute for International Relations) raised the following three key

dichotomies that served as a starting point for the general discussion: output and input legitimacy, the interest of the EU's citizens and those of the EU member states, and supranational compared with intergovernmental governance. Ottmar Höll (Austrian Institute for International Affairs) provided the opening remarks for the second session by analysing the position of the EU in the global context. He warned that its slow reaction might put the EU behind the rest of the world both politically and economically. Host Brendan Donnelly summarized the outcome of the workshop in the concluding panel, arguing that the EU was more likely to succeed than to fail in sorting out its problems. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/28986.html>

## **PhD Schools**

Each year, PhD students from all member institutes were given the opportunity to participate free of charge in a PhD school organised by network members. The expected impact was twofold: The schools bring a new generation of young researchers on European integration in contact with their fellows, strengthening cross-border networks also for a new generation of researchers. Secondly, the PhD schools provide ample opportunity to enter into discussion with senior scholars and stakeholders from leading institutions and to receive feedback on one's own research. Practical sessions on "How to get published" also formed an essential part of each school's programme, providing the students with the opportunity to acquire new skills important for their future careers.

*PhD School 2011: Europe in the World, 12<sup>th</sup> September - 25<sup>th</sup> September 2011*

The first PhD School was organized in cooperation with the ECPR by Dimitris Xenakis (University of Crete, Greece), Stelios Stavridis (Zaragoza University, Spain), Kennet Lynggaard (Roskilde University, Denmark) & Tobias Schumacher (Lisbon University Institute, Portugal) at the Department of Political Science, University of Crete, Rethymno, Greece. It focused on the role of the European Union (EU) as an international actor, the implications of EU development and foreign policies, but also how the global environment affects EU's policies and politics. Accordingly it had both an 'outward' look on the implication of EU agents and policies in international arenas and an 'inward' focus on the impact of globalization on the EU's institutions and policies. The school dealt with the theme "Europe in the World" both in theoretical and empirical terms, but also in terms of research methods. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/phd.html>.

*PhD School 2012: Europe in the World, 18<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> June 2012*

The PhD summer school 'Europe in the World' was held at the Center for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES) at the University Institute of Lisbon (IUL), Portugal, from 18-30 June 2012, under the auspices of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) and the Standing Group on European Union (SGEU). The PhD summer school was organized jointly with Roskilde University on behalf of the LISBOAN project. Taking up the topic of the 2011 school, it focused on the role of the European Union (EU) as an international actor. By means of concrete examples, various research techniques were discussed, including methods and theoretical tools known from comparative politics, international relations, foreign policy analysis, and others. The school attracted 21 PhD-students (half of them from the LISBOAN

network) and trained them in theoretical, empirical and research-strategic issues on the subject matter. Additionally, the PhD students received feedback with a view to furthering their own research projects. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/phd2.html>

*PhD School 2013: Beyond the Crisis – The Institutional Politics of the European Union, 8<sup>th</sup>-12 April 2013*

The PhD school “Beyond the Crisis – The Institutional Politics of the European Union” was organised by Thomas Christiansen (Maastricht University) on behalf of the LISBOAN project and was held at Grand Hotel de l’Empereur in Maastricht. It aimed to bring together PhD students to broaden their perspective on EU studies by meeting with renowned scholars and fellow students from different disciplines and academic background. At the same time, the school offered support on issues relating their individual research projects. The general theme “The Institutional Politics of the European Union” provided a framework for a variety of thematic contributions, from financial regulation to European neighbourhood Policy to EU agencies. The format of the PhD school was a mix of lectures by scholars and presentations of PhD projects. The aim was to make both elements as interactive as possible. The 10 doctoral students were asked to provide an outline and prepare a presentation of their projects prior to the school. Thomas Christiansen served as the researcher-in-residence for the PhD candidates. In addition to thematic issues, research techniques in the field of European international relations were also discussed, including methods and approaches of comparative politics, European integration theory, policy analysis and international relations. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/phd3.html>

### **LISBOAN Lecture Series**

LISBOAN supported guest lectures by staff from network members at other member institutions in order to increase teaching staff mobility. Below is a list of lectures held in the LISBOAN framework. Details on the lecture series are available at <http://www.lisboan.net/lectureseries.html>.

D	Host	Invitee	Date	Title
17	Plovdiv University	Eugene Eteris	25/11/2011	EU after the Lisbon Treaty – International Cooperation in the Area of Economy, Law and Business; The EU's Legal Order Within the International Law Framework – Specific Contemporary Relationships
23	IMO Zagreb	Thomas Christiansen	16/04/12	The Role of the National Parliaments in the EU post-Lisbon
29	University College London	Christopher Lord	30/04/2012	Bailing Out Politics: EU Democracy and Legitimacy in Crisis?
36	IAI Rome	Wolfgang Wessels	17/05/2012	The European Council and Germany: Towards institutional and political hegemony?
38	University of Cologne	Meltem Müftüler Bac	23/05/2012	The Lisbon Treaty: Challenges of European Integration and Enlargement
57	OIIP Vienna	Ron Holzacker	24/10/2012	Recent developments in the EU's area of Justice and Home Affairs
61	Charles University Prague	Simon Bulmer	27/11/2012	The Comparison of German and British Approaches towards the EU; Germany and the Euro zone Crisis: Between Hegemony and Domestic Politics
64	University of Ljubljana	Sabina Kajnc-Lange	28/11/2012	EU Institutions after the Lisbon treaty: surprising winners and losers!
66	Babes-Bolyai University Cluj	Wilfried Loth	11/06/2013	European Identity: Traditions, experiences, and prospects
87add	UA Barcelona	Michael Kaeding	11/06/2013	European regions and EU law-making post-Lisbon - rebalancing the institutional equilibrium
90add	University of Ljubljana	Paul Meerts + Ida Manton	24-25/09/2013	Changes of post-Lisbon diplomacy and negotiations in the EU

## LISBOAN Awards

LISBOAN offered annual awards for excellence in teaching and research with a view to the Treaty of Lisbon. Each award was endowed with a prize of 1.500 € and aimed at a wide variety of persons or activities: senior or young researchers, docents, but also academic careers, online courses, text books, etc. The awards for excellence in teaching and research were open to non-members to enhance the visibility of EU studies and the Lisbon Treaty as a subject among wider parts of Academia and practitioners. The selection committees for the Teaching and the Research Award were headed by Prof. Lenka Rovna (Charles University Prague) and Prof. Brigid Laffan (University College Dublin), respectively. For more information please see <http://www.lisboan.net/awards.html>.

### *LISBOAN Awards 2011:*

Nicolae Paun, Jean Monnet Chair at Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj, Romania, received the Award for excellent teaching. The Award for excellent research was split between two works: Laurent Pech, Jean Monnet Chair in EU Public Law, National University of Ireland, Galway, was distinguished for his book “The European Union

and its Constitution: From Rome to Lisbon". Peter van Elsuwege, Professor of European Law, University of Ghent, Belgium, was distinguished for his contribution "EU External Action after the Collapse of the Pillar Structure. In Search of a New Balance between Delimitation and Consistency", published in Common Market Law LISBOAN Award 2011:

*LISBOAN Awards 2012:*

Alejandro Ribo (College of Europe) and Bruno Scholl (College of Europe) receive the Award for excellent teaching. Jaap de Zwaan, Flora Goudappel (Erasmus University Rotterdam) and Sarah Wolff (The Clingendael Institute) receive the Award for excellent research. They were distinguished for their publication "Freedom, Security and Justice after Lisbon and Stockholm", published in 2011.

*LISBOAN Awards 2013:*

Joachim Koops (Vesalius College, Vrije Universiteit Brussels) received the Award for excellent teaching for the course "'From Theory to Post-Lisbon Practice: Policy Analysis and Policy Advice" – The Arab Spring and the EU's Approach to the Maghreb' in 2013. Ian Cooper (ARENA Oslo) received the Award for excellent research for the article 'A "Virtual Third Chamber" for the European Union? National Parliaments after the Treaty of Lisbon', published in West European Politics in 2012.

## **Lisbon Watch**

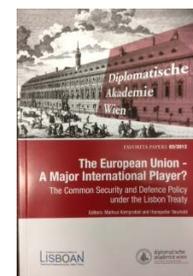
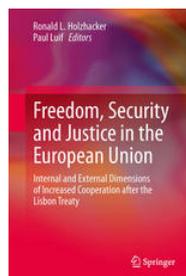
One of the major outputs of the network is the "Lisbon Watch" annual report. Collecting contributions from a large number of network partners, the report provides a pan-European perspective on the Treaty of Lisbon. The Lisbon Watch maps best practices in research and teaching via comprehensive studies done by members based on a jointly developed and annually updated template, pooling the expertise of the institutions involved. Based on on a joint template with guide questions, member institutions from all countries involved in the network, the Lisbon Watch provides an in-depth overview of the state of the art in the field with broad geographical coverage. It is disseminated widely beyond the network via the project website. For more information see <http://www.lisboan.net/lisbonwatch.html>

Following the structure of the questionnaire, the report is divided into four parts. Parts one and two cover the teaching and research activities at each contributing institution. This pertains both to EU studies in general and the Lisbon Treaty in particular. Part three deals with the debate on the Treaty of Lisbon in the respective country. Finally, part four provides the contributor's personal assessment of topical issues linked to the EU's new legal foundation. Have there been remarkable/counterintuitive developments following the Treaty's coming into force? What challenges will the EU have to face in the short term, and does the Lisbon Treaty offer a better framework to cope with these challenges? In which areas are pressures for continued treaty reform likely to emerge? Starting from the second issue, a small survey with several questions about the state of the EU and the Lisbon Treaty was added to the template.

## Dissemination of the outcomes and results

The network itself has been introduced to interested parties via an information brochure ([http://www.lisboan.net/uploads/media/011\\_Lisboan\\_Flyer2.pdf](http://www.lisboan.net/uploads/media/011_Lisboan_Flyer2.pdf)) providing information about the projects objectives, activities and structure. Moreover, a newsletter was published and regularly distributed through the network and the website. The newsletter informed the public and the network about past, ongoing and upcoming network activities as well as activities of partner institutions and their recent relevant publications (<http://www.lisboan.net/newsletter0.html>). The regularly updated LISBOAN website provided information on the general network objectives, and structure as well as upcoming activities. Detailed reports are available for all events.

By inviting practitioners, politicians and the interested public to LISBOAN conferences, workshops and public lectures, the outcome of these events have been successfully disseminated and a fruitful exchange of ideas has been guaranteed. Several publications emerged from the project's workshops. These publications will provide also a longer-term impact beyond the project's lifetime.



(cover of Rossi/Casolari not yet available)

Some events were also disseminated via online videos, such as a talk by Marise Cremona at the Vienna workshop on CSDP (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1sFWgLSLVLE>) or a short statement by Wolfgang Wessels in the framework of his guest lecture at the IAI Rome in mid-2012 ([http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_embedded&v=zekXRk7bj0A](http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=zekXRk7bj0A)).

## Impact of the outcomes and results

The impact of these outcomes and results of the project has been threefold. First of all, all activities have fostered exchange between academics involved in research on current developments of the EU system. Secondly, LISBOAN has fostered exchange of best practises in research-based teaching on the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty. Accordingly, the primary target group of LISBOAN are academics active in EU-studies in several disciplines and at all levels of their career. This includes early stage researchers who particularly benefit from the network's PhD-schools. The network directly involves more than 300 academics who in turn relay the project output to a multitude of students at their 68 home institutes. These students greatly benefit from enhanced synergies between teaching and research, improved material, access to practitioners and skills required in potential key job-markets. Thirdly, the

inclusion of research institutes and think tanks in the network provides first-hand access to practitioners as well as access to skills required in translating research into policy advice – a key advantage for students. The events also offered links with stakeholders in Brussels and national capitals.

## 4. Partnerships

LISBOAN has brought together academics involved in research and teaching on the Lisbon Treaty thereby overcoming persisting disciplinary and geographical divides in EU studies. Interdisciplinary cooperation provided ample opportunity to exchange diverse academic traditions and fostered insights into otherwise neglected approaches. Put differently, close personal contacts form a basis to better understand different cultures and to overcome existing borders. The inclusion of research institutes and think tanks in the network provided first-hand access to practitioners as well as access to skills required in translating research into policy advice – a key advantage for students wishing closer contact with non-academic employment opportunities. Furthermore, the events organized offered links with stakeholders in Brussels and national capitals.

The project output reached a wide audience of non-members as well. The network's broad overview – its “menu” – of teaching material and methods (discussed and refined at conferences, working groups and workshop, collected in the annual report and disseminated widely via the project website) forms an invaluable resource for assessing the utility of alternative/innovative approaches to teaching for lecturers and academics all over Europe and the world. If we take participants in the LLP's Jean Monnet Action alone as a reference group, this would constitute a target audience of 1,500 professors, reaching audiences of 250,000 students annually around the globe.

The network structures remain a valuable resource even after the project is finished. Members can draw upon this resource to establish further collaboration in other fields. Project output will be stored on the project website that will remain accessible. In this way, members of the global community on integration studies can profit from LISBOAN activities. Moreover, publications from network members remain helpful for future generations of students.

## **5. Plans for the Future**

All different activities of the network have been carried out as foreseen in the project proposal. However, cooperation between partner institutions will by no means come to an end. To mention only one example, the PADEMIA Erasmus Academic Network on parliamentary Democracy includes a large number of LISBOAN members and will build on the established structures with a different topical focus.

Moreover, the coordinating institution has prepared a draft “summary paper” on the LISBOAN project, which was discussed at the concluding annual conference and will be finalised by the end of 2013. It will be subsequently disseminated via the LISBOAN website and the network partners.

## 6. Contribution to EU policies

Based on a consortium of 68 institutions from 32 European countries, LISBOAN created a sustainable pan-European association of experts for research-based teaching in EU studies. Its network activities increased the exchange between experts, fostering closer synergies between research and teaching material and curricula, facilitating the diffusion of innovative methods and techniques as well as enhancing the quality of its members' teaching programmes. Thereby it encouraged the best use of results, innovative teaching material and methods and the exchange of best practice in order to improve the quality of education and training as outlined as one of the major objectives of the Lifelong Learning Programme.

LISBOAN supported the achievement of a European Area of Higher Education by developing a Europe-wide overview on best practices in teaching EU integration studies and by facilitating dissemination, in particular to institutions which have less experience so far. It strengthened existing cooperation and provided ample opportunity for new ones. The network included early stage researchers (i.e. through PhD-schools) to encourage closer collaboration among a future generation of lecturers and researchers. Moreover LISBOAN made more sustainable prior successful thematic networks such as EU-CONSENT and further translated results into teaching material.

Furthermore, LISBOAN contributed to the priorities of the EU by focusing on a field of high current and future relevance to the study of European integration. It spread new approaches in both research and teaching. The consortium combined universities and research institutes across disciplines such as economics, history, law and political science, reaching academics, students and public administration alike.

Close personal contacts form a basis to better understand different cultures and to overcome existing borders. Thereby LISBOAN promoted awareness of the importance of cultural and linguistic diversity within Europe, as well as of the need to combat racism, prejudice and xenophobia.

