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Horizon 2020

Call: H2020-SC6-GOVERNANCE-2018-2019-2020
(GOVERNANCE FOR THE FUTURE)

Topic: GOVERNANCE-03-2018

Type of action: RIA

Proposal number: SEP-210496726

Proposal acronym: PODEU

Deadline Id: H2020-SC6-GOVERNANCE-2018

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How to fill in the forms

The administrative forms must be filled in for each proposal using the templates available in the submission system. Some data fields in the administrative forms are pre-filled based on the steps in the submission wizard.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym **PODEU**

1 - General information

Topic **GOVERNANCE-03-2018**

Type of Action **RIA**

Call Identifier **H2020-SC6-GOVERNANCE-2018-2019-**

Deadline Id **H2020-SC6-GOVERNANCE-2018**

Acronym **PODEU**

Proposal title **Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, Constraints and Opportunities**

Note that for technical reasons, the following characters are not accepted in the Proposal Title and will be removed: < > " &

Duration in
months

40

Fixed keyword 1 **Transformation of societies, democratization, social movements**

Fixed keyword 2 **Public engagement**

Fixed keyword 3 **Political science**

Fixed keyword 4 **Participatory/Participation**

Fixed keyword 5 **EU citizenship**

Fixed keyword 6 **Political systems and institutions, governance**

Free keywords **Democracy, Populism, European Integration**

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym **PODEU**

Abstract

The main goal of PODEU is to identify the consequences that populist ideas and discourses have for democracy and the process of European integration. The project will describe how populists characterize and criticize elements of liberal democratic regimes that limit the ability of governments to be responsive to citizens' concerns in the face of societal challenges such as increasing immigration flows and mounting social inequality. The political consequences of populism will be analysed focusing on three different dimensions of contemporary European democracies: (1) liberal institutions and values, with a special emphasis on the restriction of fundamental rights and freedoms, the rule of law, and horizontal accountability mechanisms; (2) citizens' empowerment through direct democracy measures and the introduction of legal reforms to enhance the citizens' participation in decision making; and (2) the process of European integration. The project seeks to estimate also the conditions under which such impact of populism on democracy unfolds, with special attention to the type of populism (as defined by host ideologies), incumbency, and the reactions to populism by non-populist actors. To address these questions, PODEU will follow a cross-national comparative design that includes 12 European countries with key differences in populist partisan supply. The project's methodology revolves around two levels of analysis (the supply and the demand side of the political system), and is based on an integrative multi-method approach that combines quantitative and qualitative methods, as well as observational and experimental designs. The proposed research will contribute to a better understanding of the consequences of the rise of populist parties, movements and ideas, and will provide guidance on how to address the threats and opportunities that populism poses for European democracies.

Remaining characters

95

Has this proposal (or a very similar one) been submitted in the past 2 years in response to a call for proposals under Horizon 2020 or any other EU programme(s)?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Please give the proposal reference or contract number.

XXXXXX-X

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym **PODEU**

Declarations

1) The coordinator declares to have the explicit consent of all applicants on their participation and on the content of this proposal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2) The information contained in this proposal is correct and complete.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3) This proposal complies with ethical principles (including the highest standards of research integrity — as set out, for instance, in the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity — and including, in particular, avoiding fabrication, falsification, plagiarism or other research misconduct).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4) The coordinator confirms:	
- to have carried out the self-check of the financial capacity of the organisation on http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/organisations/lfv.html or to be covered by a financial viability check in an EU project for the last closed financial year. Where the result was “weak” or “insufficient”, the coordinator confirms being aware of the measures that may be imposed in accordance with the H2020 Grants Manual (Chapter on Financial capacity check); or	<input type="radio"/>
- is exempt from the financial capacity check being a public body including international organisations, higher or secondary education establishment or a legal entity, whose viability is guaranteed by a Member State or associated country, as defined in the H2020 Grants Manual (Chapter on Financial capacity check); or	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
- as sole participant in the proposal is exempt from the financial capacity check.	<input type="radio"/>
5) The coordinator hereby declares that each applicant has confirmed:	
- they are fully eligible in accordance with the criteria set out in the specific call for proposals; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
- they have the financial and operational capacity to carry out the proposed action.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The coordinator is only responsible for the correctness of the information relating to his/her own organisation. Each applicant remains responsible for the correctness of the information related to him and declared above. Where the proposal to be retained for EU funding, the coordinator and each beneficiary applicant will be required to present a formal declaration in this respect.	

According to Article 131 of the Financial Regulation of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (Official Journal L 298 of 26.10.2012, p. 1) and Article 145 of its Rules of Application (Official Journal L 362, 31.12.2012, p.1) applicants found guilty of misrepresentation may be subject to administrative and financial penalties under certain conditions.

Personal data protection

The assessment of your grant application will involve the collection and processing of personal data (such as your name, address and CV), which will be performed pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data. Unless indicated otherwise, your replies to the questions in this form and any personal data requested are required to assess your grant application in accordance with the specifications of the call for proposals and will be processed solely for that purpose. Details concerning the purposes and means of the processing of your personal data as well as information on how to exercise your rights are available in the [privacy statement](#). Applicants may lodge a complaint about the processing of their personal data with the European Data Protection Supervisor at any time.

Your personal data may be registered in the Early Detection and Exclusion system of the European Commission (EDES), the new system established by the Commission to reinforce the protection of the Union's financial interests and to ensure sound financial management, in accordance with the provisions of articles 105a and 108 of the revised EU Financial Regulation (FR) (Regulation (EU, EURATOM) 2015/1929 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 October 2015 amending Regulation (EU, EURATOM) No 966/2012) and articles 143 - 144 of the corresponding Rules of Application (RAP) (COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/2462 of 30 October 2015 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012) for more information see the [Privacy statement for the EDES Database](#).

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym **PODEU**

2 - Participants & contacts

#	Participant Legal Name	Country	Action
1	UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA	ES	
2	UNIVERSITE DE GENEVE	CH	
3	THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD	UK	
4	UNIVERSITAET SIEGEN	DE	
5	UNIVERSITA DEL SALENTO	IT	
6	UNIVERSITETET I BERGEN	NO	
7	SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE	IT	
8	KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN	BE	
9	ETHNIKO KENTRO KOINONIKON EREVNON	EL	
10	UNIVERZITA KARLOVA	CZ	
11	INSTITUT CATHOLIQUE DE LILLE	FR	
12	SWPS UNIWERSYTET HUMANISTYCZNOSPOLECZNY	PL	
13	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN BULGARIA	BG	
14	ALTERNATIVES EUROPEENNES ASSOCIATION	FR	

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UAB**

2 - Administrative data of participating organisations

PIC 999986484 **Legal name** UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA

Short name: UAB

Address of the organisation

Street CAMPUS DE LA UAB BELLATERRA

Town CERDANYOLA BARCELONA

Postcode 08193

Country Spain

Webpage <http://www.uab.es>

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyyes

Legal personyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Industry (private for profit).....no

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationyes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....01/12/2008 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme.....01/12/2008 - no

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UAB**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

☐ not applicable

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UAB**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Dr.

Sex

☐ Male

☒ Female

First name **Eva**

Last name **ANDUIZA**

E-Mail **eva.anduiza@uab.cat**

Position in org.

Full Professor

Department

Departament de Ciència Política i Dret Públic

☐

Same as
organisation name

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

Edifici B, CAMPUS DE LA UAB BELLATERRA

Town

CERDANYOLA BARCELONA

Post code

08193

Country

Spain

Website

Phone

+34935812428

Phone 2

+XXX XXXXXXXXX

Fax

+XXX XXXXXXXXX

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Nuria	Claver	nuria.claver@uab.cat	+34935813209
Susana	Bosch	susana.bosch@uab.cat	+XXX XXXXXXXXX

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UNIGE**

PIC

999974650

Legal name

UNIVERSITE DE GENEVE

Short name: UNIGE

Address of the organisation

Street RUE DU GENERAL DUFOUR 24

Town GENEVE

Postcode 1211

Country Switzerland

Webpage www.unige.ch

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationyes

Legal personyes

Industry (private for profit).....no

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....10/09/2008 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme.....10/09/2008 - no

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UNIGE**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name Institute of Citizenship Studies (InCite)

☐ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street Boulevard du Pont-d'Arve 40

Town Genève 4

Postcode 1211

Country Switzerland

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UNIGE**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Prof.

Sex

☒ Male

☐ Female

First name **Marco**

Last name **Giugni**

E-Mail **marco.giugni@unige.ch**

Position in org.

Director

Department

Institute of Citizenship Studies (InCite)

☐

Same as
organisation name

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

Boulevard du Pont-d'Arve 40

Town

Genève

Post code

1205

Country

Switzerland

Website

unige.ch/sciences-societe/speri/membres/marco-giugni

Phone

+41223799914

Phone 2

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax

+41223798364

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Genève	Euresearch	euresearch@unige.ch	+41223797560

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **USFD**

PIC

999976881

Legal name

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Short name: USFD

Address of the organisation

Street FIRTH COURT WESTERN BANK

Town SHEFFIELD

Postcode S10 2TN

Country United Kingdom

Webpage www.shef.ac.uk

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationno

Legal personyes

Industry (private for profit).....no

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....19/05/2016 - no

SME self-assessment19/05/2016 - no

SME validation sme.....29/09/2008 - no

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **USFD**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Politics

☐ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

Northumberland Road

Town

Sheffield

Postcode

S10 2TU

Country

United Kingdom

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **USFD**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Prof.

Sex

☐

Male

☒

Female

First name **Maria Teresa**

Last name **Grasso**

E-Mail **m.grasso@sheffield.ac.uk**

Position in org. Professor of Politics and Quantitative Methods

Department Politics

☐

Same as
organisation name

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street Northumberland Road

Town Sheffield

Post code

S10 2TU

Country United Kingdom

Website www.sheffield.ac.uk

Phone

+XXX XXXXXXXXXX

Phone 2

+XXX XXXXXXXXXX

Fax

+XXX XXXXXXXXXX

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
research eds	sheffield	research.eds@sheffield.ac.uk	+XXX XXXXXXXXXX
Lucy	Martinez	l.martinez@sheffield.ac.uk	+XXX XXXXXXXXXX

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UNIVERSITAET SIEGEN**

PIC

999849617

Legal name

UNIVERSITAET SIEGEN

Short name: UNIVERSITAET SIEGEN

Address of the organisation

Street ADOLF REICHWEIN STRASSE 2A

Town SIEGEN

Postcode 57076

Country Germany

Webpage www.uni-siegen.de

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationyes

Legal personyes

Industry (private for profit).....no

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....11/02/2016 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UNIVERSITAET SIEGEN**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Department of Social Sciences

☐ not applicable

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

ADOLF REICHWEIN STRASSE 2A

Town

SIEGEN

Postcode

57076

Country

Germany

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UNIVERSITAET SIEGEN**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Prof.

Sex

☒ Male ☐ Female

First name **Christian**

Last name **Lahusen**

E-Mail **lahusen@soziologie.uni-siegen.de**

Position in org. Professor of Sociology

Department Department of Social Sciences

☐

Same as
organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street ADOLF REICHWEIN STRASSE 2A

Town SIEGEN

Post code 57076

Country Germany

Website <http://www.uni-siegen.de/phil/sozialwissenschaften/soziologie/mit>

Phone +49 (0) 271-740 3296

Phone 2 +49 (0) 271-740 4504

Fax

+XXX XXXXXXXXX

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Frank	Gödicke	frank.goedicke@zv.uni-siegen.de	+XXX XXXXXXXXX

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UNILE**

PIC

999863585

Legal name

UNIVERSITA DEL SALENTO

Short name: UNILE

Address of the organisation

Street PIAZZA TANCREDI 7

Town LECCE

Postcode 73100

Country Italy

Webpage www.unisalento.it

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationyes

Legal personyes

Industry (private for profit).....no

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....20/10/1955 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UNILE**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

History, Society and Human Studies

☐ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

via di Valesio, 24/26

Town

Lecce

Postcode

73100

Country

Italy

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UNILE**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Prof.

Sex

☒ Male

☐ Female

First name **Fabio**

Last name **de Nardis**

E-Mail **fabio.denardis@unisalento.it**

Position in org. Associated Professor

Department History, Society and Human Studies

☐

Same as
organisation name

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street via di Valesio, 24/26

Town Lecce

Post code

73100

Country Italy

Website www.dsssu.unisalento.it

Phone +393393622420

Phone 2

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Cosimo Alessandro	Quarta	cosimoalessandro.quarta@unisalento.it	+393470714047

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UiB**

PIC

999974456

Legal name

UNIVERSITETET I BERGEN

Short name: UiB

Address of the organisation

Street MUSEPLASSEN 1

Town BERGEN

Postcode 5020

Country Norway

Webpage www.uib.no

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationno

Legal personyes

Industry (private for profit).....no

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....23/05/2016 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UiB**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Department of Comparative Politics

☐ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

PO Box 7802

Town

Bergen

Postcode

5020

Country

Norway

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **UiB**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Prof.

Sex

☐

Male

☒

Female

First name **Elisabeth**

Last name **Ivarsflaten**

E-Mail **elisabeth.ivarsflaten@uib.no**

Position in org.

Professor

Department

Department of Comparative Politics

☐

Same as
organisation name

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

PO Box 7802

Town

Bergen

Post code

5020

Country

Norway

Website

<http://www.uib.no/en/persons/Elisabeth.Ivarsflaten>

Phone

+47 55 58 24 60

Phone 2

+47 456 71 663

Fax

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Liv-Grethe	Gudmundsen	post@fa.uib.no	+4755584965

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **SNS**

PIC

999886962

Legal name

SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE

Short name: SNS

Address of the organisation

Street PIAZZA DEI CAVALIERI 7

Town PISA

Postcode 56126

Country Italy

Webpage www.sns.it

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationyes

Legal personyes

Industry (private for profit).....no

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....05/03/2014 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **SNS**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Department of Political and Social Sciences

☐ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

Palazzo Strozzi, Piazza Strozzi

Town

Florence

Postcode

50123

Country

Italy

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **SNS**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Prof.

Sex

☐

Male

☒

Female

First name **DONATELLA ALESSANDRA**

Last name **DELLA PORTA**

E-Mail **donatella.dellaporta@sns.it**

Position in org.

Full professor

Department

Department of Political and Social Sciences

☐

Same as
organisation name

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

Palazzo Strozzi, Piazza Strozzi

Town

Florence

Post code

50123

Country

Italy

Website

www.sns.it

Phone

+390552673322

Phone 2

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Officer	SNS	ricercaeuropea@sns.it	+39050509376

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **KU Leuven**

PIC

999991334

Legal name

KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN

Short name: KU Leuven

Address of the organisation

Street Oude Markt 13

Town LEUVEN

Postcode 3000

Country Belgium

Webpage www.kuleuven.be

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationyes

Legal personyes

Industry (private for profit).....no

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....12/08/1911 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **KU Leuven**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Department of Political Science

☐ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

Parkstraat 45

Town

Leuven

Postcode

3000

Country

Belgium

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **KU Leuven**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Prof.

Sex

☒ Male ☐ Female

First name **Marc**

Last name **Hooghe**

E-Mail **marc.hooghe@soc.kuleuven.be**

Position in org. Professor

Department Department of Political Science

☐

Same as
organisation name

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street Parkstraat 45

Town Leuven

Post code 3000

Country Belgium

Website www.kuleuven.be/citizenship

Phone +3216323249

Phone 2 +xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax +xxx xxxxxxxxx

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **EKKE**

PIC

999525831

Legal name

ETHNIKO KENTRO KOINONIKON EREVNON

Short name: *EKKE*

Address of the organisation

Street ODOS KRATINOY 9 AND ATHINAS

Town ATHINA

Postcode 105 52

Country Greece

Webpage www.ekke.gr

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Secondary or Higher education establishmentno

Research organisationyes

Legal personyes

Industry (private for profit).....no

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....20/10/1959 - yes

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme.....20/10/1959 - no

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **EKKE**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Institute of Social Research

☐ not applicable

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

ODOS KRATINOY 9 AND ATHINAS

Town

ATHINA

Postcode

105 52

Country

Greece

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **EKKE**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Dr.

Sex

☐

Male

☒

Female

First name **Maria**

Last name **Kakepaki**

E-Mail **mkakepaki@ekke.gr**

Position in org.

Researcher

Department

ETHNIKO KENTRO KOINONIKON EREVNON

☒

Same as
organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

ODOS KRATINOY 9 AND ATHINAS

Town

ATHINA

Post code

105 52

Country

Greece

Website

www.ekke.gr

Phone

+ 30 210 7491613

Phone 2

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **CHARLES UNIVERSITY**

PIC

999923434

Legal name

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA

Short name: CHARLES UNIVERSITY

Address of the organisation

Street OVOCNY TRH 5/3

Town PRAHA 1

Postcode 11636

Country Czech Republic

Webpage www.cuni.cz

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationyes

Legal personyes

Industry (private for profit).....no

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....22/04/1998 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name

CHARLES UNIVERSITY

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Institute of Sociological Studies

☐ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

U Kříže 8

Town

Prague 5

Postcode

158 00

Country

Czech Republic

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **CHARLES UNIVERSITY**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Prof.

Sex

☒ Male

☐ Female

First name **Paul**

Last name **Blokker**

E-Mail **paulus.blokker@fsv.cuni.cz**

Position in org. Associate professor in Sociology and Social Theory

Department Institute of Sociological Studies

☐

Same as
organisation name

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street U Kříže 8

Town Prague 5

Post code

158 00

Country Czech Republic

Website <http://fsveng.fsv.cuni.cz/FSVEN-1.html>

Phone 00420 - 251 080 216

Phone 2

+XXX XXXXXXXXX

Fax

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Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Pavlina	HILLEROVA	pavlina.hillerova@fsv.cuni.cz	+XXX XXXXXXXXX

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name

INSTITUT CATHOLIQUE DE LILLE

PIC

949264020

Legal name

INSTITUT CATHOLIQUE DE LILLE

Short name: INSTITUT CATHOLIQUE DE LILLE

Address of the organisation

Street 60 BOULEVRAD VAUBAN

Town LILLE CEDEX

Postcode 59016

Country France

Webpage www.univ-catholille.fr

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyno

Legal personyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Industry (private for profit).....no

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationyes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....18/10/1875 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name

INSTITUT CATHOLIQUE DE LILLE

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

European School of Political and Social Sciences

☐ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

60 Boulevard Vauban

Town

Lille

Postcode

59016

Country

France

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name

INSTITUT CATHOLIQUE DE LILLE

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Prof.

Sex

☐

Male

☒

Female

First name **Caterina**

Last name **Froio**

E-Mail **caterina.froio@gmail.com**

Position in org. Associate Professor (maîtresse de conférences)

Department European School of Political and Social Sciences

☐

Same as
organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

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Town LILLE CEDEX

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Fax

+XXX XXXXXXXXXX

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **SWPS UNIVERSITY**

PIC 999884634 **Legal name** SWPS UNIWERSYTET HUMANISTYCZNOSPOLECZNY

Short name: SWPS UNIVERSITY

Address of the organisation

Street UL. CHODAKOWSKA 19/31

Town WARSZAWA

Postcode 03 815

Country Poland

Webpage www.swps.pl

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyno

Legal personyes

Non-profityes

International organisationunknown

International organisation of European interestunknown

Industry (private for profit).....no

Secondary or Higher education establishmentyes

Research organisationyes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....10/03/2014 - no

SME self-assessment10/03/2014 - no

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **SWPS UNIVERSITY**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

☐ not applicable

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

UL. CHODAKOWSKA 19/31

Town

WARSZAWA

Postcode

03 815

Country

Poland

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **SWPS UNIVERSITY**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Dr.

Sex

☒ Male

☐ Female

First name **Ben**

Last name **Stanley**

E-Mail **bstanley@swps.edu.pl**

Position in org.

Lecturer

Department

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

☐

Same as
organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

UL. CHODAKOWSKA 19/31

Town

WARSZAWA

Post code

03 815

Country

Poland

Website

www.swps.pl

Phone

+48225179702

Phone 2

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Magda	Freyer	mfreyer@swps.edu.pl	+48225179702

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **AUBG**

PIC

949643678

Legal name

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN BULGARIA

Short name: AUBG

Address of the organisation

Street GEORGI IZMIRLIEV SQUARE 1

Town BLAGOEVGRAD

Postcode 2700

Country Bulgaria

Webpage www.aubg.edu

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyunknown

Non-profitunknown

International organisationunknown

International organisation of European interestunknown

Secondary or Higher education establishmentunknown

Research organisationunknown

Legal personyes

Industry (private for profit).....unknown

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status..... unknown

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **AUBG**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Politics and European Studies

☐ not applicable

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

GEORGI IZMIRLIEV SQUARE 1

Town

BLAGOEVGRAD

Postcode

2700

Country

Bulgaria

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **AUBG**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Dr.

Sex

☐

Male

☒

Female

First name **Emilia**

Last name **Zankina**

E-Mail **ezankina@aubg.edu**

Position in org.

Provost and Associate Professor in Political Science

Department

Politics and European Studies

☐

Same as
organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

GEORGI IZMIRLIEV SQUARE 1

Town

BLAGOEVGRAD

Post code

2700

Country

Bulgaria

Website

www.aubg.edu

Phone

+359887877100

Phone 2

+359894531253

Fax

+35973888123

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **ALTEREURO**

PIC

941964479

Legal name

ALTERNATIVES EUROPEENNES ASSOCIATION

Short name: ALTEREURO

Address of the organisation

Street RUE BOURSAULT 16

Town PARIS

Postcode 75017

Country France

Webpage www.euroalter.com

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public bodyno

Legal personyes

Non-profityes

International organisationno

International organisation of European interestno

Industry (private for profit).....no

Secondary or Higher education establishmentno

Research organisationno

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status..... unknown

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **ALTEREURO**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name

Name of the department/institute carrying out the work.

☒ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

Please enter street name and number.

Town

Please enter the name of the town.

Postcode

Area code.

Country

Please select a country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym

PODEU

Short name **ALTEREURO**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Mr.

Sex

☒ Male ☐ Female

First name **Niccolo**

Last name **Milanese**

E-Mail **n.milanese@euroalter.com**

Position in org.

director

Department

ALTERNATIVES EUROPEENNES ASSOCIATION



Same as
organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street

RUE BOURSAULT 16

Town

PARIS

Post code

75017

Country

France

Website

www.euroalter.com

Phone

03365243188

Phone 2

+XXX XXXXXXXXX

Fax

+XXX XXXXXXXXX

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym **PODEU**

3 - Budget

No	Participant	Country	(A) Direct personnel costs/€ ?	(B) Other direct costs/€ ?	(C) Direct costs of sub- contracting/€ ?	(D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties/€ ?	(E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises/€ ?	(F) Indirect Costs / € (=0.25(A+B-E)) ?	(G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs / € ?	(H) Total estimated eligible costs / € (=A+B+C+D+F +G) ?	(I) Reimburse- ment rate (%) ?	(J) Max.EU Contribution / € (=H*I) ?	(K) Requested EU Contribution/ € ?
1	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	ES	229000	71300	10000	0	0	75075,00	0	385375,00	100	385375,00	385375,00
2	Université de Genève	CH	200855	29900	0	0	0	57688,75	0	288443,75	100	288443,75	288443,75
3	The University Of Sheffield	UK	132692	30900	180000	0	0	40898,00	0	384490,00	100	384490,00	384490,00
4	Universitaet Siegen	DE	179417	29900	0	0	0	52329,25	0	261646,25	100	261646,25	261646,25
5	Università Del Salento	IT	87928	26900	0	0	0	28707,00	0	143535,00	100	143535,00	143535,00
6	Universitetet i Bergen	NO	170834	54900	15000	0	0	56433,50	0	297167,50	100	297167,50	297167,50
7	Scuola Normale Superiore	IT	94375	41900	0	0	0	34068,75	0	170343,75	100	170343,75	170343,75
8	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	BE	153200	31400	20000	0	0	46150,00	0	250750,00	100	250750,00	250750,00
9	Ethniko Kentro Koinonikon Erevnon	EL	70466	33600	0	0	0	26016,50	0	130082,50	100	130082,50	130082,50
10	Univerzita Karlova	CZ	110625	31400	0	0	0	35506,25	0	177531,25	100	177531,25	177531,25

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym **PODEU**

11	Institut Catholique De Lille	FR	106993	31400	0	0	0	34598,25	0	172991,25	100	172991,25	172991,25
12	Swps Uniwersytet Humanistyczn	PL	59500	31400	0	0	0	22725,00	0	113625,00	100	113625,00	113625,00
13	American University In Bulgaria	BG	82333	33600	0	0	0	28983,25	0	144916,25	100	144916,25	144916,25
14	Alternatives Europeennes Association	FR	57600	32900	0	0	0	22625,00	0	113125,00	100	113125,00	113125,00
	Total		1735818	511400	225000	0	0	561804,50	0	3034022,50		3034022,50	3034022,50

4 - Ethics

1. HUMAN EMBRYOS/FOETUSES		Page
Does your research involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs) ?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research involve the use of human embryos?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research involve the use of human foetal tissues / cells?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
2. HUMANS		Page
Does your research involve human participants?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	37-49
Are they volunteers for social or human sciences research?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	37-49
Are they persons unable to give informed consent?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	43-45
Are they vulnerable individuals or groups?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Are they children/minors?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	43-45
Are they patients?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Are they healthy volunteers for medical studies?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research involve physical interventions on the study participants?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
3. HUMAN CELLS / TISSUES		Page
Does your research involve human cells or tissues (other than from Human Embryos/ Foetuses, i.e. section 1)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
4. PERSONAL DATA		Page
Does your research involve personal data collection and/or processing?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	37-49
Does it involve the collection and/or processing of sensitive personal data (e.g: health, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	37-49
Does it involve processing of genetic information?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does it involve tracking or observation of participants?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research involve further processing of previously collected personal data (secondary use)?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	37-49
5. ANIMALS		Page

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym **PODEU**

Does your research involve animals?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
6. THIRD COUNTRIES		Page
In case non-EU countries are involved, do the research related activities undertaken in these countries raise potential ethics issues?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Do you plan to use local resources (e.g. animal and/or human tissue samples, genetic material, live animals, human remains, materials of historical value, endangered fauna or flora samples, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Do you plan to import any material - including personal data - from non-EU countries into the EU?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	37-49
Switzerland. Individual-level survey data Norway. Experiments results.		
Do you plan to export any material - including personal data - from the EU to non-EU countries?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
In case your research involves low and/or lower middle income countries , are any benefits-sharing actions planned?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Could the situation in the country put the individuals taking part in the research at risk?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
7. ENVIRONMENT & HEALTH and SAFETY		Page
Does your research involve the use of elements that may cause harm to the environment, to animals or plants?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research deal with endangered fauna and/or flora and/or protected areas?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research involve the use of elements that may cause harm to humans, including research staff?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
8. DUAL USE		Page
Does your research involve dual-use items in the sense of Regulation 428/2009, or other items for which an authorisation is required?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
9. EXCLUSIVE FOCUS ON CIVIL APPLICATIONS		Page
Could your research raise concerns regarding the exclusive focus on civil applications?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
10. MISUSE		Page
Does your research have the potential for misuse of research results?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	

Proposal Submission Forms

Proposal ID **SEP-210496726**

Acronym **PODEU**

11. OTHER ETHICS ISSUES		Page
Are there any other ethics issues that should be taken into consideration? Please specify	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	

I confirm that I have taken into account all ethics issues described above and that, if any ethics issues apply, I will complete the ethics self-assessment and attach the required documents. ☒

[How to Complete your Ethics Self-Assessment](#)

5 - Call-specific questions

Extended Open Research Data Pilot in Horizon 2020

If selected, applicants will by default participate in the [Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020¹](#), which aims to improve and maximise access to and re-use of research data generated by actions.

However, participation in the Pilot is flexible in the sense that it does not mean that all research data needs to be open. After the action has started, participants will formulate a [Data Management Plan \(DMP\)](#), which should address the relevant aspects of making data FAIR – findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable, including what data the project will generate, whether and how it will be made accessible for verification and re-use, and how it will be curated and preserved. Through this DMP projects can define certain datasets to remain closed according to the principle "as open as possible, as closed as necessary". A Data Management Plan does not have to be submitted at the proposal stage.

Furthermore, applicants also have the possibility to opt out of this Pilot completely at any stage (before or after the grant signature). In this case, applicants must indicate a reason for this choice (see options below).

Please note that participation in this Pilot does not constitute part of the evaluation process. Proposals will not be penalised for opting out.

We wish to opt out of the Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Further guidance on open access and research data management is available on the participant portal:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/open-access-dissemination_en.htm and in general annex L of the Work Programme.

¹ According to article 43.2 of Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 11 December 2013, laying down the rules for participation and dissemination in "Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)" and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1906/2006.

COVER PAGE

Title of Proposal

Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, Constraints and Opportunities (PODEU)

List of participants

Participant No *	Participant organisation name	Country
1 (Coordinator)	UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA	ES
2	UNIVERSITE DE GENEVE	CH
3	THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD	UK
4	UNIVERSITAET SIEGEN	GE
5	UNIVERSITA DEL SALENTO	IT
6	UNIVERSITETET I BERGEN	NO
7	SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE	IT
8	KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVE	BE
9	ETHNIKO KENTRO KOINONIKON EREVNON	EL
10	UNIVERZITA KARLOVA	CZ
11	INSTITUT CATHOLIQUE DE LILLE	FR
12	SWPS UNIWERSYTET HUMANISTYCZNOSPOLECZNY	PL
13	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN BULGARIA	BG
14	ALTERNATIVES EUROPEENNES ASSOCIATION	FR

* Please use the same participant numbering as that used in the administrative proposal forms.

Table of contents

1. Excellence	2
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1.3 Concept and methodology	7
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1. Excellence

1.1 Objectives

Overall objective

The proposed project aims to examine the ideas, discourses, and motivations of populist actors in Europe and **assess their impact on the functioning of democracy and the process of European integration**. It seeks to explain how populists characterize and criticize core elements of liberal democratic regimes that limit the ability of politicians and governments to address citizens' concerns in the face of societal challenges such as increasing immigration flows and mounting social inequality. In particular, we aim to identify the impact that populist discourse might have on:

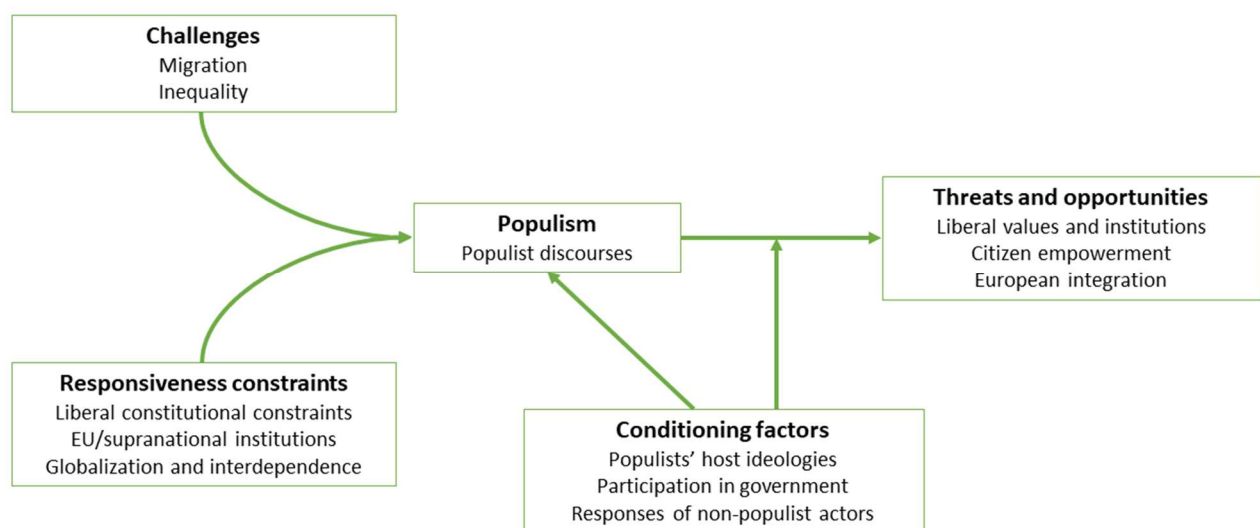
- liberal values and institutions, with a special emphasis on the restriction of fundamental rights and freedoms, the rule of law, horizontal accountability mechanisms, and the role of independent institutions;
- the empowerment of citizens through direct democracy measures such as the endorsement of referenda and popular initiatives and the introduction of legal reforms to enhance the citizens' say in political decisions;
- the process of European integration, in the form of reversing or retreating from the process or by defining different ways in which further integration can be achieved.

The project will also inquire into how the impact of populist parties on the functioning of democracy and the process of European integration is conditioned by:

- the ideological leaning and policy positions of populist actors;
- populist actors' participation in government; and fundamentally
- the discursive strategies employed by non-populist actors to deal with populist forces.

In pursuing its main objective, this project adopts a conceptual framework that builds directly on the constituent elements of populism itself. It takes those core components identified by the ideational approach and then traces their empirical implications in the discourses of political actors and the attitudes and behaviours of citizens. The framework, as outlined in Figure 1.1, builds on the premise that populism emerges as a reaction to the **constraints that limit the capacity of governments to respond to the challenges** faced by European democracies. These challenges and constraints are distinctly articulated in populist discourses, which in turn pose threats and opportunities for democracies. Both the form and content of populism and its impact on democracy are expected to be affected by a number of conditioning factors.

Figure 1.1. Conceptual framework



Ultimately, PODEU will contribute to a better understanding of the rise of populist parties, movements and ideas, and their consequences for liberal democracy. It will provide key insights on how to address populism while also taking advantage of some of the opportunities that the upsurge of populist parties might represent for European democracies. To address its objectives the project is based on a comparative approach. All the analyses and data generated by the project will comprise 12 European countries: Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Norway, Belgium, Greece, Czech Republic, France, Poland, and Bulgaria.

Specific objectives

To pursue this general goal, the project has six specific objectives: three descriptive objectives, two explicative objectives and one prescriptive objective.

Descriptive objectives

- (1) To provide a comprehensive **mapping of populist actors** in Europe.

The project will comprehensively identify the populist political actors that are present in the 12 countries considered in this project. This mapping of populist actors will be preceded and based on a **critical reflection about the concept of populism**, the evolution of its meaning, and the use of the term by political actors and pundits. Populist actors will be classified according to their ideological orientations and policy positions, and contextualized considering their electoral performance, main political competitors and their participation in government at the national, regional and, when relevant, local levels.

This objective requires the development of an **operational definition** and a protocol to identify instances of populism in a consistent manner, the development of a **typology** of populist parties or party families, and the development of a systematic **categorization** of situations where populist actors are involved and might have an impact.

- (2) To identify populist actors' **worldviews, ideas, experiences and discourses**, and how non-populist actors perceive and respond to them.

Our objective is to provide a first-hand account of what populist leaders and activists think about the challenges faced by European democracies and the constraints of European democracies that limit the capacity of governments to be responsive to citizens' demands and adequately respond to these challenges. We are interested in knowing the remedies that populists put forward to address these challenges and constraints, and how these are combined with other diverse and contingent ideological or policy positions. The project will approach populist actors to ascertain their views regarding the core elements of populist discourse (the people, the elite and popular sovereignty) and their policy agendas, particularly regarding the issues of liberal values and institutions, citizen empowerment, and the process of European integration. This will allow us to assess the extent to which they have a consistent populist agenda or their populist discourse is simply a means to other ends. For this purpose, we will aim to obtain not only a direct account of the political views and policy inclinations of populist leaders, but also the justifications and motivations that these actors provide for their worldviews and narratives. We are also interested in knowing how populist actors experience their participation in political institutions and their interaction with other populist and non-populist actors, including any transnational relations. In these analyses, we include populist leaders both in government and opposition, as well as leaders of social movements for whom a populist component can be identified.

Additionally, we seek to provide a first-hand account of how non-populist political actors and institutions perceive and react to populist actors, and how they interact with them in the political arena. This will allow us to compare populist and non-populist views with regard to the challenges and constraints faced by European democracies. At the same time, through these analyses we will be able to analyse different measures and types of discursive strategies employed by non-populist actors to deal with populist actors, with a focus on the generation and characteristics of anti-populist discourses.

Addressing this objective involves conducting approximately 260 in-depth face-to-face **qualitative interviews** with populist and non-populist politicians in the 12 countries considered in this project, as well as with high-rank officials of European institutions and members of transnational political networks.

- (3) To ascertain **citizens' support for populism and associated issues** and their sociodemographic and attitudinal correlates.

Support for populism and positions on the issues it is most closely associated with will be analysed also at the individual, demand-side level, involving both attitudinal and behavioural aspects. The project will devise indicators and collect primary data on populist attitudes and behaviours to measure the impact of populist discourse and narratives on the mass public. We will measure: citizens' perceptions of major problems in Europe (such as immigration, inequality, globalization); their attitudes towards core elements of the populist worldview (the people, the elites and popular sovereignty); their views about the constraints to political responsiveness faced by European democracies and their positions on issues of populist contention (liberal values and institutions, citizen empowerment and European integration). These analyses will also address individuals' levels of political support (political trust, engagement, legitimacy, satisfaction with democracy). Analysing the views of citizens is critical in order to understand the potential demand for populism across Europe, and to gain an informed understanding of the relationship between citizens' populist attitudes and their ideological orientations and policy positions. Moreover, the project will place a special focus on under-represented groups such as young citizens and women, and it will also explore heterogeneous relationships considering other socioeconomic indicators related to precarious employment and economic conditions.

To accomplish this objective, we will devise new instruments and indicators to measure citizens' support for populism and their opinions on the issues that lie at the core of the populist discourse such as, for example, the primacy of popular sovereignty or the criticism of rules and procedures that limit the responsiveness of governments. For this purpose, we will conduct a cross-national representative **population survey**, with approximately 2000 respondents in each of the 12 countries included in the project.

Explanatory objectives

(4) To assess to the **impact of populism on the supply side** of the political system

The proposed research will assess the effects that the emergence and electoral success of populist parties have on the diffusion of populist discourses in European public domains generally, and on the discourses and policy agendas of non-populist political actors specifically. We are interested in measuring the impact of populism on the issue priorities and policy positions of political actors, particularly with respect to the three dimensions identified above, namely liberal values and institutions, citizen empowerment and the process of European integration. We are also interested in measuring the extent to which the discourse of non-populist actors is contaminated and interacts with the rhetoric of populist actors, and how different strategies of non-populist actors can condition the impact of populism in the public domain. We will ascertain how such impacts are also conditioned by key features of political actors and the political context, such as their ideological orientation or their participation in government.

The public domain is the space where the dialogue between populist and non-populist discourses, narratives and frames develops and gets to be known by the public. To achieve this objective, we complement the qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews, with the collection and analysis of **political claims** from paper and online-only newspapers. This analysis will be based on the information gathered from a sample of 1000 claims collected in each of the 12 countries included in the project between the years 2007 and 2017.

(5) To assess to the **impact of populism on the demand side** of the political system.

We will identify the consequences of populist frames, discourses and narratives on citizens' political values and behaviours. We expect populist discourses regardless of host-ideology to have significant negative consequences on attitudes like trust in representative institutions, political support, or attitudes related to the process of European integration. Yet we expect certain negative consequences like for example the effect on trust in specific out-groups to depend on a mix of populism and specific host ideology. This effort will also be accompanied by a prognosis and test of the effectiveness of different strategies developed by non-populist actors to counter the potential negative effects of populism. A final aspect to be considered will be the role of populist mobilization for citizens' political engagement and participation, especially among traditionally marginalized groups. We expect the impact of populist discourses to be conditioned by the actors' host ideologies and role in government, non-populist counter-strategies and other elements of the opportunity structure.

To accomplish this objective, we will combine the analyses of political claims and survey data with the design and development of a series of **lab, survey and field experiments** to be carried out on representative population samples or among relevant subgroups, such as journalists, elected representatives, and young people.

Prescriptive objective

- (6) To develop **recommendations on how to address and counter** populist discourses and narratives.

The proposed research aims to identify broader opportunities for correction, strengthening of democratic values and political engagement, providing evidence that is useful both for policies and narrative construction. Based on the findings of the project, we will develop a series of recommendations on how to effectively deal with populist discourses, frames and narratives to counter their potential negative effects on democracy. Addressed to diverse audiences (including policymakers, social activists, educators, young citizens, the media and the general public), these recommendations will provide advice on how to identify populism in its various manifestations and contexts, and how it can be effectively addressed through discursive strategies, policy changes, and the coordinated action of diverse social, economic, and political partners.

To accomplish this objective, we will produce **policy recommendations prescriptive reports, education and video materials**, and we will organize different activities to maximize the dissemination and communication of these recommendations to different publics.

1.2 Relation to the work programme

PODEU has been conceived and designed to address the challenges and scope of GOVERNANCE-03-2018. Table 1.1 summarizes how PODEU aligns with the Work Programme priorities as defined in the Challenge and Scope of the Topic.

Table 1.1: Alignment of PODEU with the work programme

Work programme priority, as set in the Challenge and Scope	Alignment of the project
“The challenge is to analyse the phenomenon of populism and its consequences for European democracies and the European project.”	The overall objective of the proposed research is to examine the ideas and discourses of populist actors in European countries and to assess their impact on the functioning of democracy and the advancement of the European integration project. It aims to explain how populists criticize core elements of contemporary democratic regimes that limit the ability of politicians to address citizens’ concerns in the face of societal challenges such as increasing immigration flows and mounting social inequality. The project will identify the impact that populist attacks to such constraints might have on: (1) the institutional dimension of liberal democracy; (2) citizens’ attitudes and values and the mobilization of citizens (3) the process of European integration.
“In addition, innovative ways of understanding and addressing the causes of populism as well as strategies for strengthening democratic values and practices need to be identified.”	The project will contribute to a better understanding of the rise of populist parties, movements and ideas, and will provide key insights on how to address its consequences while also taking advantage of the opportunities it represents for today’s democracies. PODEU applies an innovative integrated multimethod approach addressed to (1) produce a contextualised understanding of populism at different levels (supply and demand) based on observational qualitative and quantitative data, (2) compellingly assess

	different strategies for strengthening democratic values and practices based on experimental research designs.
“Proposals should analyse populism comprehensively, drawing also on historical and comparative perspectives, philosophical, sociological, cultural and gender-based explanations, and foresight.”	PODEU analyses not only populist actors but also non-populist actors, to fully understand how they both interact in the framing of the challenges and constraints faced by European democracies. The project begins with a critical self-reflection on the concept based on previous philosophical, sociological and political science studies that inform all objectives and provide a comparative and long term historical perspective. It then takes a more focused comparative approach, including 12 European countries, and examines particularly the past decade, which has witnessed the Great Recession, and the upsurge of populism as a major global concern. The relationship between populism and gender and between populism and cultural values is transversal to all project objectives, methodologies and WPs. The project thus applies a variety of theoretical (political theory, political science, gender studies, sociology) and methodological perspectives (critical reflection, qualitative in-depth interviews, case studies, comparative longitudinal claims analysis, cross-sectional comparative surveys; survey, lab and field experimental designs).
“They should also examine whether and how populism is related to structural socio-economic mutations or destabilisations of politico-economic paradigms.”	PODEU presents a conceptual setup based on how the de-stabilisation of politico-economic paradigms, where the combination of societal challenges (migration, inequality) and contemporary liberal democracies’ constraints (checks and balances, rule of law, minority rights, supranational institutions, globalization) trigger and increase the resonance and consequences of populism.
“The evolving character and emergence of new political parties as well as the role played by both traditional and social media and public opinion should be studied, including changes in political and social functions over time.”	PODEU pays fundamental attention to populist political elites, including new challenger populist parties. Moreover, the conceptual and empirical work will provide new tools to identify populist parties, and assess their degree of newness. The proposed research analyses how populist and non-populist discourses interact in the public domain both in traditional and digital media during the past decade, how populist and non-populist actors define their targets, frame the challenges and constraints of European democracies, reflect different conceptions of what democracy ought to be, and set priorities in the public agenda.
“The significance of charismatic leaders for the cause of populism should also be considered as well as other factors such as perceptions of elitism and establishments, which may attract citizens to populist movements.”	PODEU examines the role of political leaders in two ways. First, it focuses on the analysis of political elites including their ideas and discourses on populism, pluralism and elitism. Second, it analyses citizens’ perceptions about the political establishment and also their attitudes towards the core elements of populism, including anti-elitism.
“A central question should be how the potential of groups under-represented in public affairs, particularly younger citizens, to engage in public affairs and their civil responsibilities could	PODEU explores heterogeneity in the attitudinal consequences of populism, which are not expected to be the same for all citizens. The project will place a special emphasis on under-represented groups such as young citizens and women, and it will also explore heterogeneous relationships considering other socioeconomic indicators related to precarious employment and economic conditions. The project will also assess whether and how populist discourses might affect and mobilize disaffected citizens.

be harnessed for constructive democratic engagement.”	
“The role of schools, local communities and digital media should be considered as well as new forms participation.”	PODEU will conduct a field experiment to analyse the effectiveness of populist and anti-populist messages distributed through social media. Moreover, in order to maximize the impact of the project we will develop education materials for high-schools aimed to increase young citizens democratic engagement.
“Proposals should also assess to what extent populism in Europe is tied up with negative orientations (e.g. anti-globalisation, anti-EU, anti-immigrants, anti-minorities), a sense of nostalgia or nativeness, and nationalist ideologies.”	PODEU considers the connection between populism and these negative orientations in all of its research objectives. Empirically it analyses how populism is connected to these and other ideological and policy orientations, both at the supply and demand sides. A fundamental concern of the proposed research is to assess how host ideologies affect the articulation of populist ideas and their impact on democracy, and to assess the relative weight of these orientations and policy goals relative to populist goals.
“Research should also investigate in which ways populism in Europe may be a transnational phenomenon and how it may have been affected by European integration.”	PODEU incorporates a WP explicitly designed to address the transnational dimension of populism by analysing populist and anti-populist transnational campaigns, the relationship between populism and Euroscepticism, and how EU institutions react to the policies implemented by populist parties when those are in government in member states.
“Research should also assess actions that have been taken to counter populism as well as how populism affects the policy-making process.”	PODEU tackles this question in two ways. First, it explicitly includes an empirical analysis of the reactions of non-populist actors and institutions towards populism, identifying explicit anti-populist discourses as well as different strategies to deal with populism. Second, it assesses the consequences that different narratives (populist and non-populist) may have for political attitudes and behaviours.

1.3 Concept and methodology

(a) Concept

On populism and the purpose of this project

One of the major hurdles in the quest for explaining the rise of populism is the many, sometimes divergent, and often hardly specified meanings that the concept has been given, not only within the academia but also by the media and among political commentators and politicians themselves. The proposed project adopts, as a point of departure, the **ideational approach** that conceives populism as Manichean view that sees politics as the struggle between the worthy people and the harmful, self-serving power elite—a view that is deeply suspicious of any constitutional restraints to the democratic principle and hence advocates for the absolute primacy of popular sovereignty (Aslanidis, 2016a; Bonikowski and Gidron, 2016; Hawkins, 2009; Moffitt, 2016; Mudde, 2004; Stanley, 2008). As such, populism relies on two fundamental notions: the moral distinction between the benevolent people and the evil elite, and the idea that politics should result from the general will of the people.

Populism is thus conceived as a specific set of ideas, not articulated enough to be considered an ideology but observable as a discourse, or discursive frame. It follows from this that populism can be adopted in different degrees by any actor, not only political parties and leaders but also journalists and voters, provided that their

claims comply with the minimal definition. This allows us to examine populism at **the supply and the demand side** of politics. The supply side is fundamentally comprised by political parties, while the demand side refers to citizens. Populism can be observed and measured on both sides, by examining the discourses of parties and the attitudes of citizens.

Additionally, such a minimal conceptual core renders populism **ideologically ubiquitous** (Taggart, 2000). Lacking any true programmatic content, populism does not provide an internally coherent set of specific solutions to the major conflicts present in modern societies. Instead, populist discourse is easily attached to different full-fledged ideologies on both sides of the left-right spectrum. Although the populist radical right has proved to be one of the most prolific party families in Europe over the last three decades, other distinct families have recently earned the same qualifier, such as neo-liberal populist parties or social-populist parties.

The main objective of this project is, as stated in section 1.1 of this proposal, to analyse the **consequences** that populism, as just defined, has for the functioning of the democracy and the European project. While the term is usually **heavily loaded with negative connotations** both in the political arena and in academia (Aslanidis, 2017; Bale et al., 2011; Stavrakakis, 2017), there is no consensus among scholars on whether populism poses a critical threat to democracy or it might also have beneficial effects, thus operating as a potential corrective to the functioning of democratic regimes (Abts and Rummens, 2007; Albertazzi and Mueller, 2013; Laclau, 2005; Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2012a; Rovira Kaltwasser, 2014; Taguieff, 1995). While not avoiding the theoretical and normative discussion, the proposed research **defies aprioristic positions** and adopts an empirical approach to this question. Populism may provide both threats and opportunities for the continuity, consolidation and advancement of democracy, depending on the specific characteristics of the actors involved and the circumstances in which their populist discourse may be deployed, as well as on the specific responses to the populist upsurge by mainstream political actors.

Unless we are willing to give up the fundamental purpose of our scientific endeavour from the outset, we must accept that populism may also have positive consequences for democracy, if institutions are able to take advantage of the opportunities that it provides. By taking an all-negative disqualifying perspective that follows what is commonly associated with populism in the political arena, conceptualisation and operationalisation become very difficult and we cannot properly understand the problems populism is signalling to, as everything associated with the term becomes by definition unacceptable. An open, non-predetermined account of populism and its implications, incorporating the necessary **critical self-reflexivity**, away from stereotypical bias, is essential to make academic analysis relevant in addressing today's challenges of democracy (Stavrakakis, 2017).

The nature, forms, and prevalence of populism in European democracies

Populism is inherently democratic, in that it defends the primacy of popular sovereignty over any other considerations (Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2012a). How could it then be harmful for democracy? The fact is populism may be conceived as a normative response to the perceived crisis of democratic legitimacy or the “democratic deficit” (Hawkins et al., 2017). As stated in the description of GOVERNANCE-03-2018, “mainstream political parties are being increasingly perceived as not addressing adequately the challenges faced by the EU and its Member States”. To a large extent, this can be explained by the increasing constraints that current institutional, political and economic circumstances impose on the power of politicians. National governments need to address overwhelming **challenges**, such as a devastating economic crisis that has left behind falling living standards and rising inequality, or mounting concerns over immigration management, the integration of minorities and the perceptions of cultural threat associated to immigrants (Giugni and Lorenzini, forthcoming). However, in addressing these challenges, governments operate constrained by a number of factors.

To begin with, modern democracies are not just democracies where the people are sovereign, but *liberal* democracies where the will of the people is constrained by **constitutional values, procedures and institutions** (Dahl, 2006). Horizontal accountability mechanisms and checks and balances, the rule of law, the protection of minorities' rights, the presence of intermediary actors are common features of contemporary liberal democratic regimes that restrict governments' ability to respond to people's concerns and demands. Governments today find themselves more and more constrained by other agencies and institutions. An increasing number of political questions have been removed from the political debate and located under the control of **unelected bodies**, hence not subject to democratic accountability, such as independent central banks and constitutional courts. Additionally, governments operating in liberal democratic regimes have seen their powers decreased by the constraints imposed by the **globalization** of national economies and the development

of **supranational institutions**, such as the European Union, the Council of Europe, and more globally the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund.

Liberalism, globalization and Europeanization thus set the contours of these constraints that limit the manoeuvring space within which governments and mainstream parties operate and, at the same time, generate opportunities for populists to grow. The threats (and opportunities) that populism poses to European democracies stem from the denunciation of those constraints that hinder governments' responsiveness to voters' demands. By accepting those limits and following the procedural norms and practices, mainstream parties are nevertheless becoming unresponsive to popular demands (Mair, 2013, 2009; Froio and Little, 2016). By exploiting people's dissatisfaction with this state of affairs, populist forces in turn are exposing and hence calling into question the constraints that prevent the "will of the people" from being realized, bringing to light the tensions between responsible and responsive government, and between popular sovereignty and liberal values and institutions.

While these features constrain the power of the people by limiting the manoeuvring space of governments and political leaders, they are also what make modern democracies liberal democracies. Therefore, representative government today is characterized by **trade-offs**, since liberal principles might impose limits on democratic principles (Ferrín and Kriesi, 2016; Hernández, 2016). Most of the times, on one side of the trade-off we find the desirable property of governments and political leaders being responsive to the interests and the "will of the people". On the other side of these trade-offs we find those other features that might limit governments' responsiveness and popular sovereignty, from liberal values and institutions inherent to modern democracies to the integration of countries into supranational institutions and global markets. Populists take sides with the "will of the people", criticize the undemocratic character of unelected agencies and institutions such as courts and central banks, and may eventually challenge liberal bedrocks such as the rule of law, separation of powers, and minority rights.

Criticism is also aimed at **European integration**. Populist collective actors of different ideological leaning have traditionally voiced criticism towards the EU, and have done so on the basis of different diagnostic and prognostic frames (Hernández and Kriesi, 2016; Pirro and Taggart, Forthcoming). Most of these organisations have hovered between contingent criticism of the specific forms taken by the process of European integration and outright rejection of the EU. Multiple shocks have shaken the politics of the European Union to the core over the course of the past decade. At the most critical peak of a post-Maastricht phase of "constraining dissensus", whereby decisions on Europe have eventually turned into object of contestation (Hooghe and Marks, 2009), these shocks are reconfiguring political debates and landscapes. The unfolding sequence of the Great Recession, the refugees crisis, and Brexit have not only elevated the European crises to central themes of national political contests, but also offered occasions for populists to emphasise their disenchantment with the process of European integration (Pirro and van Kessel, 2017). These crises have put Europe and the process of European integration at the forefront of the agenda of many populist parties. Populist parties with different ideological leanings characterize European integration as one of the most relevant constraints to government responsiveness and, in many cases, as a threat and violation of national sovereignty (Hobolt and Tilley, 2016). However, while some populist parties advocate for the withdrawal of countries from the EU, others advocate for a profound reform of European institutions in order to reduce their "democratic deficit".

Populists exploit these trade-offs that are inherent to contemporary liberal democracies by rejecting or criticizing constraints to the responsiveness of governments and political leaders. By denouncing the failure of elites to address people's concerns, populist politicians criticize and channel discontent towards those practices and institutions that set limits to popular sovereignty. Eventually, populists also promote reforms to transform or eliminate these practices and institutions, allegedly in order to give power back to the citizens. It is not necessarily the case that populism is motivated by a *tout court* opposition to liberal values and institutions, the process of European integration and economic globalization. Some key elements of the populist rhetoric may be mere discursive strategies with no actual reflection in political programs. Likewise, proposals to empower citizens through direct democracy measures may be instrumentally confined to certain policy goals (i.e., immigration, EU membership). The use of a populist discursive frame does not determine politicians' actual views and policy inclinations. Whether populist discourse comes along with a populist policy agenda or not is an empirical question that can only be examined case by case. The same can be said of citizens' attitudes: broad populist predispositions may be accompanied by consistent support for populist policies or bear no relation at all with these. However, whether this is the case is still unclear and must yet be substantiated based on systematic empirical research.

Along these lines, a key concern of the proposed research is to identify how the challenges and constraints faced by democracies are **framed in the discourses of populist political actors**, and how, if at all, these elements are linked to their ideologies and policy agendas. In examining the attitudes, beliefs and public discourses of populist politicians, PODEU puts special emphasis on assessing the appraisal and relative salience of constraints to popular sovereignty as posed by values and institutions inherent to liberal democratic regimes and by processes of globalization and interdependence, with a particular focus on the European integration project and EU institutions. Correspondingly, we will focus the analysis of populists' principles and proposals on three aspects intimately related to the core components of populism—namely, the removal of liberal constraints to the will of the people, the empowerment of citizens through the introduction of direct democracy measures, and the reversal or reconsideration of the European project. These three themes will also guide our analysis of the impact of populism on democracy, as explained in the next section.

While previous work has focused mostly on populist parties' political programs and speeches, we are interested in complementing the official discourse of populist actors with a direct account of their political views and policy inclinations, as well as, the justifications and motivations that these actors provide for their views and narratives. This seems especially pertinent in today's democracies where "back-stage" politics is becoming increasingly relevant (Kriesi, 2014). As noted by a prominent scholar of populism, "most [populist] leaders have never been studied, or even interviewed, by academics" (Mudde, 2016, p. 13), even if past efforts have proven to be highly valuable (Albertazzi and McDonnell, 2015; Art, 2011; Luther, 2011).

Correspondingly, on the **demand side** we will examine the association between voters' broad populist predispositions and positions on those more specific issues related to populists' denunciation of constitutional constraints to responsiveness. Most of the existing research on populism as a mass phenomenon uses vote choice to measure populism at the individual level, taking as a starting point the categorization of parties as populist and non-populist. Following the growing consensus around the definition of populism, in recent years several indicators have been suggested to measure **populist attitudes** in voters (Akkerman et al., 2014; Castanho Silva et al., forthcoming; Elchardus and Spruyt, 2016; Rooduijn, 2014a; Schulz et al., 2017; Stanley, 2011). These different instruments have been designed to tap the core ideas that make up the populist discourse, namely, people-centrism, anti-elitism, and the primacy of popular sovereignty. Representative surveys using these measures indicate that populist attitudes are rather widespread among citizens in Europe and the Americas, and a number of studies also find that they correlate significantly with support for populist parties in elections (Akkerman et al., 2014; Hawkins and Riding, 2010; Rico and Anduiza, forthcoming; Van Hauwaert and Van Kessel, 2018).

Although recent years have seen important advances in the measurement of broad populist attitudes at the mass level, cross-national data of this kind are still limited. More importantly, available surveys do not offer instruments that directly tap positions on the trade-offs between democratic and liberal principles, as typically exposed in populist discourse. The proposed project will devise indicators to measure such attitudes and will collect survey data that also includes perceptions of the major challenges faced by European democracies, hence allowing to ascertain the extent, forms, and content of populism among citizens.

Threats and opportunities: illiberalism, empowerment, European integration

There is little systematic empirical research on the influence of populism on democracy (Mudde, 2013; Rovira Kaltwasser, 2017). Scholarly work in this field is based on a growing and diverse number of case studies, with only a few comparative analyses usually involving a limited number of countries (see e.g. Albertazzi and Mueller, 2013; Houle and Kenny, 2016; Huber and Schimpf, 2016, 2017). Most of this research focuses on the impact of the populist radical right in Western Europe, particularly with regard to the immigration issue, while studies that systematically compare country cases across regions and policy areas are still lacking. The mixed findings of existing literature, their predominant focus on specific regions or policy areas, and the reliance on a limited set of policy issues, call for further systematic investigation about when and how populist parties and their discourses might have an impact on the supply and the demand sides of democratic systems, and on which specific dimensions of democracy their impact might be more apparent.

The proposed project builds on this previous literature to examine the impact of the discourses and narratives of populist actors on three dimensions of European democracies that are closely related to the populists' defining emphasis on the primacy of popular sovereignty and the tension with liberal constitutional constraints. Specifically, we are interested in identifying the impact that populist discourses might have on:

- **liberal values and institutions**, with a special emphasis on the restriction of fundamental rights and freedoms, the rule of law, horizontal accountability mechanisms, and the role of independent institutions

- the **empowerment of citizens** through direct democracy measures such as the endorsement of referenda and popular initiatives and the introduction of legal reforms to enhance the citizens' say in political decisions;
- the **process of European integration**, in the form of reversing or retreating from the process or by defining different ways in which further integration can be achieved.

These three dimensions will be systematically examined from the two perspectives adopted in this project: the supply side and the demand side. The proposed research will thus examine the diffusion of populist discourses in the public domains, and its impact on the policy priorities and positions and the discourses of non-populist political parties (supply side), as well as on the values, attitudes, beliefs and behaviours of citizens (demand side). This will allow us to assess the impact of populism in all its complexity and diversity across the various levels involved, including policy impact, agenda-setting, political debate, party competition, public opinion, and political participation.

Supply

We will ascertain how populism affects the **issue priorities and policy preferences** of non-populist parties. While extant studies have focused on the impact caused by populists' electoral momentum and participation in government, we adopt a broader approach that considers the impact related to the emergence and electoral success of populist parties, but also to the diffusion of populist discourses and narratives in the public domain.

The influence of populism on the policy agendas of parties may be **direct**, because of populists' participation in institutions (government and parliament), or indirect, because of the electoral competition from populist actors (Schain, 2006). Populist parties have been increasingly successful in elections in European countries over the past decades, but, apart from some remarkable exceptions, their participation in national government is a relatively new phenomenon and still modest in most cases, hence leaving no much basis for the analysis of direct effects (Akkerman, 2017; Taggart and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2016). Their impact while in power is also limited by the fact that they have predominantly entered the executive as junior partners in coalition governments, and only rarely have managed to lead the government from a majority position.

Indeed, extant studies show that populist parties in power have had limited success in introducing policies that erode fundamental rights and freedoms, but with significant variations across European countries and regions (Akkerman and de Lange, 2012; Albertazzi and Mueller, 2013; Minkenberg, 2001; Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2012b). Populists appear to be even less effective in the implementation of plebiscitary reforms to empower the people, although empirical work in this area is almost non-existent (Akkerman, 2017).

Evidence indicates that, when populists have been able to influence policy, it has been mainly **indirectly**—that is, by virtue of their electoral competition inducing changes in the political agendas of mainstream parties (Minkenberg, 2001). By raising issues that are not being addressed by the political system, populist forces force non-populist parties to respond to their positions, hence potentially altering the parameters of political debate and party competition.

Populism may affect **salience** of issues on the agendas of non-populist actors and their specific **positions** on them. On the one hand, parties may accept the politicization of the issue and its consolidation on the political agenda or try to defuse its salience by diverting the public's attention towards other topics. On the other hand, non-populist actors may respond by holding their positions or shifting them towards those held by populist parties (Bale et al., 2010). Based on the importance attached to issues and the stances adopted, non-populist parties can adopt accommodative, dismissive or adversarial strategies (Bale et al., 2010; Downs, 2012; Meguid, 2008). Evidence suggests, for example, that the electoral momentum of populist radical-right parties may prompt established parties to shift their positions on the issue of immigration (Alonso and Fonseca, 2012; van Spanje, 2010). Similarly, support for Eurosceptic challengers has been found to be associated with both the politicization of European integration and changes in mainstream parties' positions on the issue (Green-Pedersen, 2012; Hooghe and Marks, 2009; Meijers, 2017).

Empirical knowledge in this area is increasing rapidly but remains scattered, and there are still **critical gaps** in the literature that need to be addressed. While a considerable amount of research has been devoted to examining impact in the area of immigration and integration policies, much less is known about other closely areas linked to core elements of the populist discourse, such as policies to empower citizens through forms of direct democracy or European integration. Further systematic analysis is required to explain mainstream parties' strategies when confronted with populist party success, particularly given the variability in responses across issues, parties and party systems (Abou-Chadi, 2016). It is also crucial that research seeking to weigh

the contribution of populist forces to policy making and the reshaping of policy agendas takes into account the influence of non-populist actors—as these may be promoting changes and radicalizing their agendas even without facing the competition of populist parties (Akkerman, 2012; Alonso and Fonseca, 2012). For example, it has been argued that, to the extent that West European politics has shifted to the right, it has been mainly as a result of the influence of recent developments—such as migration flows or global terrorism—on the positions of non-populist centre-right parties, rather than a consequence of the emergence of the populist radical right (Mudde, 2013).

How actors respond to populism at the discursive level remains an understudied aspect the proposed research intends to address. By forcing political parties to take sides on divisive issues that are not being sufficiently addressed, populist parties polarize the political debate and public opinion, likely dampening the chances of agreement and cooperation among political forces. While studies examining the impact of populist parties on the policy agendas of mainstream parties are growing rapidly, research that looks at the **arguments and justifications** employed to respond to the concerns and demands of populist forces are still lacking.

As noted, the term “populist” carries all kind of negative connotations in society, implying that populism itself is bad and hence that its effects are always dangerous and unwanted. The **demonization** and systematic disqualification of populist actors without engaging in a critical dialogue may trigger political polarization and easily lead to the emergence of a populist vs. anti-populist cleavage that trumps more substantive dimensions of political competition, while also fostering feelings of grievance and victimhood among populists and their supporters (Rovira Kaltwasser, 2017). Another approach to deal with populists’ criticism consists in **blame-shifting**. Officeholders may well use the very constraints imposed by European institutions and the influence of globalization forces as a pretext for keeping ignoring populists’ demands and not taking action (Hobolt and Tilley, 2014). Indeed, the slogan *There is no alternative* (TINA) has become a common rhetorical strategy to justify the implementation of certain policies by democratic governments in the face of criticism raised by populist actors (Séville, 2017). Yet mainstream politicians may react in the opposite direction and eventually get **contaminated** by the rhetoric of populist parties, as some studies have suggested (Mazzoleni, 2008; Mudde, 2004; Rooduijn, 2014b; Rooduijn et al., 2014).

Demand

The values, attitudes and political engagement of individuals are paramount for democratization and the stability of democracy (Inglehart and Welzel, 2005). Consequently, they should also be crucial to deter and contain the attempts to erode liberal democracy by populist actors. When studying the potential impact of populism on democracy, it is thus especially relevant to look at the consequences it may have on the demand side of the political process.

There are multiple ways to assess the influence of populism on citizens’ values, attitudes and behaviours. First, influence will be gauged in terms of changes in **citizens’ issue priorities and policy preferences**. Following our conceptual framework, we intend to assess how populist discourses and narratives affect citizens’ support for liberal values and institutions, direct democracy and European integration. For example, these discourses might alter populist attitudes and the stances of citizens with respect to the different trade-offs between democratic responsiveness and liberal constraints, as discussed above. Second, our analysis will also assess whether, and how, populist discourse undermines **trust in institutions and groups**. Relevant outcomes here are levels of satisfaction with democracy and trust in political representatives, the EU, courts, the media, and relevant groups in society, such as immigrants and minorities. Third, the proposed research will examine the role of populism for citizens’ **political engagement and participation**, with a focus on the mobilization of traditionally marginalized groups.

Although there is an extensive research literature available on some of these topics, few firm conclusions can be drawn. Previous research looking at the influence of populist radical right parties on voters’ attitudes towards immigrants and minorities have reported mixed results (Bohman and Hjerm, 2016; Dunn and Singh, 2011; Sprague-Jones, 2011; Wilkes et al., 2007). Against widely held beliefs, there is some evidence that supporters of populist parties are *not* more likely than other voters to favour direct democracy measures (Bowler et al., 2017; Rooduijn, 2017). Likewise, the expectation that populist parties are capable of promoting negative sentiments towards the EU among the public has been only partially confirmed by previous studies (De Vries and Edwards, 2009; Halikiopoulou et al., 2012; Krouwel and Abts, 2007; Rooduijn, 2017).

Even when a correlation can be established, it is crucial to assess the extent to which populist actors drive changes in citizens’ attitudes or, on the contrary, support for those actors is itself driven by a fertile breeding ground of pre-existing populist attitudes among citizens (Betz, 1994; Mudde, 2010). For example, it is still a

matter of controversy whether or not the discourse of populist parties fuels sentiments of political cynicism and distrust among their supporters (Bélanger and Aarts, 2006; Hooghe and Dassonneville, 2018; Rooduijn et al., 2016; van der Brug, 2003). Alternatively, it might be thought that, by voicing previously unaddressed concerns, the presence of populist parties can boost voters' sentiments of efficacy and hence increase their levels of political engagement and trust in institutions. Similar questions can be raised with respect to voters' positions on issues associated with the typical themes of populist discourse. Does populists' emphasis on the primacy of popular sovereignty motivate voters' support, or is the appeal of populists on other issues that persuades supporters to oppose liberal constraints to the "will of the people"? Our project will contribute to disentangle the causal direction of these complex relationships.

Besides values and attitudes, the analysis of the demand side should also consider the impact of populist forces on citizens' political engagement and participation, which can be seen as an additional way in which populism affects opportunities for empowering the people. Post-industrial democracies have witnessed an increase in levels of cognitive mobilization and internal political efficacy, with associated demands for direct citizen participation and increasing challenging modes of participation (Dalton, 2014). This resonates with the people-centrism component of populism, making some discursive elements of populism appear legitimate with a view to increase citizens' participation and political engagement, and fostering expectations of citizens' participation to play a major role in political decision-making. A counterargument for this potential empowering and positive impact of populism is that the antagonism between the elite and the people prevalent in populists' discourses may increase levels of political polarization.

Scholars have often assumed that populism has the capacity to mobilize **excluded segments** of society and give voice to groups that do not feel represented by the elites (Jansen, 2011; Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2012a). A recurrent impression is that populist parties are effective in mobilizing traditionally marginalized groups into politics. Individuals at risk of socioeconomic exclusion are more vulnerable to different ongoing processes such as globalization or migration. The so called "losers of modernization" are considered one of the breeding grounds on which populism grows (Betz, 1994; Kriesi et al., 2006; Lubbers et al., 2002). Populist messages might make marginalized groups visible and generate collective identities that are expected to increase support particularly among individuals that can identify themselves as the deprived, while also channelling grievances toward specific targets and providing interpretive frameworks to those identities (Aslanidis, 2016b; Flesher Fominaya, 2017). A related question is how the emergence and success of populist parties affects participation in **non-institutional forms** of mobilization. Given the anti-establishment component in the rhetoric of populist parties, a likely hypothesis is that support for these forces in elections can substitute for protest in the streets or even political violence.

Empirical evidence in these areas remains scarce and the few existing studies yield inconclusive results about the ability of populism to bring about a more inclusive participation (Anduiza et al., 2016; Huber and Ruth, 2017; Immerzeel and Pickup, 2015) and to inhibit protest or channel it through the electoral arena (Anduiza et al., 2016; Hutter, 2014; Hutter and Giugni, 2009). The project will place a special focus on how populism affects and can mobilize under-represented groups such as young citizens and women, but also explore heterogeneous relationships considering other socioeconomic indicators related to precarious employment and economic conditions.

Conditioning factors

PODEU departs from the assumption that political outcomes (the consequences of populism for democracy) are the result of a complex interaction between political actors' ideas and discourses, and the characteristics of the context in which they operate. Expressions of populism are extraordinarily diverse and emerge in a wide variety of situations. Although some regularities may exist across populist episodes irrespective of its form and context, we expect differences to condition every aspect of the relationships examined in this project. One of the crucial purposes of our research is thus to identify the factors that explain differences in the extent, content and consequences of populism. Based on past research, we will consider political and institutional factors that provide opportunities and constraints for the advancement of populism, such as the proportionality of electoral systems (Golder, 2003; Jackman and Volpert, 1996; van der Brug et al., 2005), the structure of party competition (Arzheimer and Carter, 2006; Kitschelt and McGann, 1995; Norris, 2005), or the media environment (Aalberg, 2017; Mazzoleni, 2003). Also relevant are national political cultures and historical legacies, particularly the level of democratic consolidation, which marks a clear distinction between West European democracies and post-Communist democracies in Central and Eastern Europe. However, our project will put especial emphasis on the role of three conditioning factors: the ideological leanings of populist actors,

their participation in government, and the way in which non-populist actors respond to populist discourses and narratives.

As noted above, populism has been depicted as having an “empty heart” (Taggart, 2000). It rarely appears in isolation but combined with different full-fledged **host ideologies** and adopting diverse policy stances (Mudde, 2004; Stanley, 2008). Although a major distinction has been drawn between exclusionary and inclusionary forms of populism (Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2013), the diverse and constantly changing map of populist actors calls for more nuanced distinctions and typologies. Although contemporary populism in European countries is predominantly a radical-right phenomenon, relevant instances of left-wing, centre-right or even “radical centre” manifestations of populism can also be identified. Other decidedly populist actors, such as periphery/rural populist parties, can hardly be categorized in left-right terms (Ivarsflaten, 2016).

Distinct types of populist parties not only display markedly different political stands on a number of issues—including immigration and integration, crime and security, religion, welfare and redistributive policies, gender equality, economic globalization, European integration and political corruption, as well as different positions on how democracy should work (Hernández, forthcoming). Additionally, their positions have often evolved over time, giving rise to new types and categorizations. For example, part of the radical right has apparently moved from an ideological formula combining cultural exclusionist and authoritarian appeals with neoliberal socio-economic appeals (Kitschelt and McGann, 1995) to defending more protectionist policies and adopting a “welfare chauvinist” agenda to restrict benefits to natives (de Koster et al., 2013; Oesch, 2008; Schumacher and van Kersbergen, 2016). One of the goals to be achieved within the proposed project is precisely the classification and mapping of this diversity across time and space to allow for the systematic research of differences in causes and effects.

Hence populist themes usually appear attached to other ideas, but populism should not be confounded with these (Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2012a). To some extent, populist rhetoric may be considered as a strategy to achieve these but may also help shape them and/or give rise to others in its own right. We consider that populism needs to be analytically distinguished from these host ideologies, so that we can properly identify the challenges it poses, and whether these are truly a consequence of populism, or rather the consequence of how populism is combined with these host ideologies and political ideas that are associated with it. Hence, we will focus on this relationship between populism and host ideologies, which will allow us to differentiate types of populism and how they might condition the impact of populist discourses on different factors. For example, we expect populist discourses regardless of host-ideology to have significant negative consequences on trust in institutions, yet we expect negative consequences for trust in specific out-groups to depend on a mix of populism and specific host ideology.

Our analyses will also seek to discern the impact of populism through executive **government** from the impact they may exert by challenging mainstream forces in elections and through opposition in parliament (Akkerman and de Lange, 2012; Minkenberg, 2001). One should also distinguish between leading the executive and joining a coalition government as a junior partner, as it has been most often the case in Western Europe (Taggart and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2016). Comparatively, until recently only a few populist parties had made it into national government in European countries. Although populists in power usually raise more attention and interest, it has been suggested that populist parties in the opposition may have as much influence in shaping policy as populists in power (Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2012c). Through electoral competition, populist parties can introduce issues in the policy agenda and push non-populist parties to adjust their positions. While cases of populist parties in government are still scarce at the national level, our additional focus on regional and local government will provide more opportunities to assess the impact of populists in power. A related point to bear in mind is the distinction between fringe and mainstream populism (Vasilopoulou et al., 2014). Populist parties have been seen traditionally as “challenger”, “niche” or “pariah” parties, but improved electoral performance has helped some of them to break into the mainstream (Akkerman et al., 2016), with likely consequences on their discourse and behaviour.

Government experience can be expected to affect populist fates in multiple ways. It has been argued that populist parties thrive in opposition and perform poorly while in government, because the unconventional organizational and discursive features that are appealing to dissatisfied voters also make them ill-prepared for public office (Heinisch, 2003). Relatedly, it is often assumed that entrance into office moderates these parties’ ideological positions, whereas excluding them from the system leads to their radicalization. However, research is inconclusive regarding the effects of taking up government responsibility for these parties’ electoral fortunes and ideological positions (Akkerman et al., 2016; Akkerman and de Lange, 2012; Akkerman and Rooduijn, 2015; Albertazzi and McDonnell, 2015; Minkenberg, 2013).

This issue is closely connected to another prominent factor whose influence will be assessed in this project: **responses to populism**. The nature and consequences of populist discourse cannot be explained independently of how relevant non-populist actors, both at home and abroad, respond to it. Populism should not be analysed in isolation but in relation to other actors it interacts with in the political arena. The reactions of actors like non-populist parties or institutions like the EU to the growing popularity of populist actors, could condition (likely mitigate but also exacerbate) the effects of populists' discourses and narratives. We need to analyse populism in its actual, normatively loaded political arena, as something integrated in a complex public space where, precisely because of its negative connotations, the term is used politically and may generate anti-populist discourses and behaviours. We consider these reactions to populism as relevant as populism itself, and we intend to analyse them. Some of the outcomes that condition the future of European democracies can be seen as the consequences of populism, but some others can be interpreted as the consequence of anti-populist reactions.

Our research will consider the responses of a variety of political actors—parties, social movements, civil society organisations, unelected institutions, the media, foreign governments, supranational institutions, transnational civil and political organisations and international networks of parties. Extant studies have only started to identify the measures and strategies that those actors employ to respond to populism (Rovira Kaltwasser and Taggart, 2016; Stanley, 2016). Following the literature on extremism, four main strategies can be delineated in responses to populism, as defined by positions in the dimensions of tolerance and engagement: isolation, co-optation, ignorance, and collaboration (Downs, 2012). As populist parties secure their support, become habitual actors in the political system and even break into the mainstream of European democracies, more refined typologies will be probably required.

We have much to learn about the relative effectiveness of accommodative strategies—whereby non-populist forces try to cooperate with populist actors and eventually build alliances with them—compared to more confrontational strategies—such as those that seek to ostracize populist formations by systematically ruling out collaboration with them (the so-called *cordon sanitaire*). Scattered research suggests that cooperation and isolation may have different effects on their electoral outcomes (Pauwels, 2011; van Spanje, 2011; van Spanje and Brug, 2009), contribute to their radicalization or moderation (Akkerman et al., 2016), or even affect citizens' satisfaction with democracy (van Spanje and de Vreese, 2014).

A key aspect to be considered in the context of the proposed research will be the role played by the **European Union** in preventing the advancement of populists' illiberal policy agendas. It has been argued that the EU, let alone other international organisations, have a limited range of strategies available for dealing with populist governments (Taggart and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2016). Paradoxically, the capacity of European institutions to fight violations to democratic requirements appears to be diminished once a country becomes a member state. Assessing the effectiveness of EU responses to the populist challenge is a key priority of the proposed research.

Related research and innovation activities

The project will be connected and extend previous initiatives on the analysis of populism (see section 1.4). Most importantly the project is supported by the Team Populism network, based at Bringham Young University under the coordination of Kirk Hawkins. The project intends to be in close connection and coordination with other projects financed under GOVERNANCE-03-2018 (see Part 3 of the proposal). The project will relate to previous works on related topics, particularly in relation to the analysis of the political consequences of the crisis ("Living with hard times: How European citizens deal with economic crises and their social and political consequences" LIVEWHAT, EU 7th Framework Programme grant FP7-SSH-613237). In addition, the project will be tightly connected to previous national-scale projects on populism, (such as "Political Change in Spain: Populism, Feminism and new axis of conflict" POLCHAN, Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness grant CSO2017-83086-R, "Populist attitudes in Spanish public opinion" POLPOP, CSO2014-52950-R both coordinated by the coordinating institution of PODEU).

(b) Methodology

The overall methodological approach of the proposed project revolves around **two levels of analysis: the supply side and the demand side of populism**. The supply side focuses mainly on political parties, politicians, activists, and movements. The demand side will mainly focus on individual citizens. Moreover, throughout the project, we will put special emphasis on the interrelationship and interaction between these two levels of analysis in order to provide evidence-based knowledge about the relationship between populism and

democracy that can help different stakeholders to understand this phenomenon and deal with the potential negative consequences that can be derived from it.

PODEU's methodology follows a genuine **comparative approach**. All the analyses and data generated by the project will comprise **12 different European countries**, with the exception of the experimental data, which will be limited to 3 countries. Specifically, our comparative analysis covers 12 countries: **Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Norway, Belgium, Greece, Czech Republic, France, Poland, and Bulgaria**. The case selection reflects the conceptual and theoretical framework of this proposal and is the most adequate to address the project's research questions. In particular, the case selection is intended to maximize variance between cases in relevant variables such as the populist partisan supply and the popular support for populist parties, the extent to which countries are affected by the societal challenges considered in this project, the type of democracy and democratic trajectory of each country, the presence of populist parties in government, their degree of interdependence and European integration, and their exposure to globalization. This broad coverage of a diverse number of cases will allow us to provide valuable information on the relationship between populism and democracy across Europe while also allowing for **systematic comparisons**. Moreover, this large number of cases mirrors the diversity of the European landscape, which will maximize the impact of our findings by allowing us to generalize most of our conclusions beyond these cases.

PODEU is also based on an **integrative multi-method approach** (Seawright, 2016). The project draws on a wide array of complementary methods in order to achieve its objectives and explore the proposed research questions. The project **combines quantitative and qualitative** methods, as well as **observational and experimental** methods. Each of these will be used to address a specific objective. The project exploits the strengths and complementarities of each of the methods in an integrative fashion. For example, the evidence about the supply side gathered mainly through qualitative methods will be used to design and refine the items included in the individual-level survey conducted among citizens and to design the experimental protocols. For this reason, each of the methodologies will be implemented sequentially. This **sequential design** will ensure that the **evidence and results obtained with one methodology inform the next step of the research process**. The complementarity of each of the methods will not only be realized in the design-phase but also during the analysis-phase, since different types of evidence generated by different methods will be brought together in order to reach unified conclusions about the relationship between populism and democracy. Table 1.2 summarizes the primary methodology and main level of analysis that will be implemented to address the project's objectives.

Table 1.2: PODEU methodological approach and relationship to research objectives

Project Objective	Primary Methodology	Main level of analysis
1. Comprehensive mapping of populist actors in Europe	Critical self-reflexivity, analysis of secondary data	Supply side
2. To identify populist actors' ideas, experiences and discourses, and how non-populist actors perceive and respond to them	Qualitative in-depth interviews	Supply side
3. To ascertain citizens' support for populism and associated issues	Cross-national individual-level survey	Demand side
4. To assess the impact of populism on the supply side	Political claims analysis	Supply side
5. To assess to the impact of populism on the demand side	Survey, lab, and field experiments	Interaction demand and supply side

Besides the data that the project will generate we will also rely on multiple sources of secondary data either to define and refine our data collection efforts or to analyse the data in combination with the data generated by the project and provide further insights about populism in Europe.

The project will begin with a critical self-reflexive theoretical analysis of the concept of populism. This is a fundamental step that will inform all subsequent data collection and analysis efforts and will provide the necessary background for the whole project. This conceptual and theoretical analysis will be used for several purposes:

- to provide operational criteria to select the cases of populism to be analysed and the elements to take into account in their contextualization
- to define the criteria to select the politicians and activists that will be interviewed
- to define the criteria to select the claims to be coded in the analysis of the public space
- to further specify the variables to be included in the survey and the experiments

To provide a comprehensive mapping of populist actors in Europe these will be **identified and characterized**. Information on each party's electoral support, ideological position, participation in government, and main political competitors will be gathered from existing sources and partners' expertise.

Qualitative in-depth interviews are the main methodology applied to address objective 2, as the most adequate tool **to describe and analyse the ideas of populists and non-populist actors**, and to uncover the **justifications and motivations** that each of these actors provide for their views and narratives. This will produce a field-sensitive, comprehensive and in-depth picture of political experiences and interpretations of populism and the threats and opportunities it may represent for democracy. This methodology adds important evidence, and complements the analysis of public discourses, which does not allow to decipher these internal experiences and how they relate to different political agendas and ideological leanings. Such an internal view of the ideas of populists and non-populist politicians is essential to fully understand the threats and opportunities that populism brings to established politics, and the reactions and remedies that are being developed.

Political claims analysis is the most adequate method to address objective 4 and tackle the questions of how populism impact on the supply side and how populist, non-populist and anti-populist discourses and narratives transcend to the public domain. A claim is a unit of strategic action in the public sphere. It consists of the expression of a political opinion by some form of physical or verbal action, regardless of the form this expression takes and regardless of the nature of the actor. Following the method of political claims analysis, we will systematically study the actors intervening in public debates, the issues they address, their policy positions, the frames they advance, and more generally the ways in which populist arguments and the reactions they generate are presented and framed in the public domain with relation to liberal rights and institutions, citizen empowerment and European integration. National representative samples of political claims since 2007 will enable us to focus not only on atypical events (usually most visible in the media), but will also include the everyday debates about populism and democracy, to explore diachronic changes in terms of public reactions to these issues. The comparative and longitudinal nature of this method will allow us to assess the effects of populism on the public discourses and policy agendas of non-populist political actors and of populist actors themselves.

A **cross-national online individual-level survey** will be the method used to address the research questions related to objective 3. A representative sample of approximately 2,000 individuals will be selected in each of the 12 countries considered in this project. The first goal of the survey is to measure **populist attitudes and behaviours** and their **correlates** among European **citizens**. The second goal is to analyse individuals' **perceptions of the challenges and constraints** that are usually exploited by populist actors. Through this method we will be able to characterize the populist demand of each country and we will have first-hand information on how citizens position themselves with respect to the democratic trade-offs between responsiveness and liberal constraints that lie at the very core of the populist challenge. The design of the questionnaire will draw largely on the evidence and insights generated by the in-depth interviews and the claims analysis.

Finally, **survey, lab and field experiments** will be carried out to address the questions related to objective 5 about the consequences of populist discourses, the consequences of the reactions of mainstream political actors and the potential remedies to the purposed negative effects of populist discourses and narratives. Experimental methods are the most adequate tool to address these questions. To achieve high levels of **internal and external validity** the project combines different types of experiments, which will be carried out in 3 different countries, and among different publics (journalists, politicians and the general public). The experimental protocols as

well as the treatment materials will be informed and based to a large extent on the materials and results generated by the in-depth interviews, the claims analysis, and the cross-national survey.

Two aspects will be transversal to all objectives and methodologies applied in the project:

- The **transnational and European dimension of populism** will be present in the data collection and analysis processes of interviews, claims, survey and experiments, and has a specific WP (see section 3). In particular, the in-depth interview guidelines and the codebook of the claim analysis will include aspects related to European integration and the coordination of populist actors across European borders. Similarly, the questionnaire of the individual-level survey will, for example, include questions related to the tensions generated between the European integration process and national sovereignty, and the experiments will, for example, assess the consequences of populist discourses for attitudes about the process of European integration. Moreover, we will also conduct some specially designed interviews, which will explicitly target actors that operate in a transnational dimension (e.g. EU officials) or that develop transnational populist campaigns. These analyses will put special emphasis on the possible populist transnational networks that will be formed on the occasion of the 2019 EP elections.
- The **gender dimension of populism** will also be addressed across all objectives and methods (explained in the next subsection)

The gender dimension in PODEU

The relationship between populism, gender and democracy is transversal to all the objectives of PODEU. Therefore, all the methodologies applied in the project take into account the gender dimension.

- The interviews guidelines for the in-depth interviews and the codebook for political claims will contemplate questions/variables aimed to identify two aspects: (1) whether the gender of the interviewee/actor makes any difference with respect to the discourse used; (2) whether gender-equality issues appear in the discourse of populist parties and in what way.
- The questionnaire of the individual-level survey will include questions related to gender equality and gender and feminist identity. Hence, the analyses of this data will not only consider differences by gender but also how populist attitudes relate to gender-equality issues. The analysis will also explore gender-based heterogeneities (i.e. men and women responding differently to the same questions or showing different patterns in the relation between populist attitudes and their correlates)
- The experimental analyses will consider how gender might condition and moderate the treatments. These analyses will, for example, assess if men and women react differently to populist messages and to non-populist attempts to counteract these messages.

Methodologically, this translates into a research design that systematically integrates the gender dimension. Gender-sensitive situations will be monitored carefully during the whole life of the project in order to avoid any possible gender-related bias. This will be one of the responsibilities of the coordinator in relation to quality assurance (Task 9.3), as it is not possible to ensure a first-class research quality without being fully aware of the potential bias regarding gender. In case a bias is detected, mitigation protocols will be in place.

1.4 Ambition

Progress beyond the state-of-the-art

Populism is not an under-researched topic. Web of Science returns 3,211 entries for the search “populism”. The EC has funded a significant number of projects in which populism has played a main role. Table 1.3 summarizes the objectives of some of the most relevant projects as well as information about how PODEU provides additional insights about the relationship between populism and democracy by extending some of the objectives of these projects.

Table 1.3: Comparison of PODEU with a selection of related projects funded by the EC

Project Acronym Host Institution Funding Scheme	Links with populism	Innovations of PODEU
EUROPOPULISM Bocconi University ERC-ADG	The project studies the causes and implications of nationalism and populism.	EUROPOPULISM studies populism as due to the reaction of disappointed voters and aims to derive predictions about the effect of institutional reforms. PODEU innovates by identifying the consequences of populist and anti-populist discourses on preferences, perceptions, democratic values and attitudes towards democracy.
FATIGUE University College London MSCA-ITN-ETN	Ongoing project studying illiberal political discourses, right-wing politics, economic populism, inequality, xenophobia, protest movements. FATIGUE is interested in both voters and politicians: why illiberal discourses resonate with people in post-communist Europe, what type of people they resonate with, and in which context; how illiberal political actors make their views and which framing they use.	PODEU innovates by studying anti-populism together with populism, both at the elite's and voters' level.
LIVEWHAT University of Geneva CP-FP	Closed project studying the effects of crises on citizens' attitudes and behaviours.	PODEU moves beyond crises and analyses the relationship between the challenges European democracies are facing, democratic constraints and populism.
GAPRR University of Glasgow ERC-SG	Closed project studying gendering activism in two populist radical right parties (Italian LN and French FN) through an ethnographic approach.	PODEU incorporates a gender dimension focusing on the position of populist parties and actors about gender equality in a broader comparative setting (12 countries).
POLCON European University Institute ERC-AG	Ongoing project studying political conflict in Europe in the shadow of the Great Recession. Analyses of campaigns and electoral outcomes.	POLCON focuses on electoral outcomes, protest events, election campaigns, and political events. PODEU innovates by providing new data on: the perspectives of political leaders and movement activists, beyond their official discourses; how populist and anti-populist claims appear in the public sphere; populism among citizens and how it clusters with other attitudes.
LINKAGE KU Leuven ERC-AG	Closed project investigating the behavioural and electoral consequences of political trust, the stratification and the effectiveness of non-institutionalised forms of political participation and the interrelation between participation	PODEU focuses, instead, on identifying the consequences of populist and anti-populist discourses on preferences, perceptions, democratic values and political engagement.

	and attitudinal orientations toward the political system.	
PARTYDEMOCRACY Leiden University ERC-SG	Closed project on empirical and theoretical re-conceptualization of political parties and party democracy, in terms of parties' linkages with the state.	PODEU will explore how populist and non-populist parties frame the different challenges democracies are facing and will analyse how these actors frame the role of political parties as intermediaries in contemporary democracies.
RESPONSIVEGOV Sciences Po Paris ERC-SG	Closed project on governmental responsiveness to different manifestations of public opinion.	PODEU places a special emphasis on government responsiveness analysing how populist and non-populist parties frame the importance of government responsiveness and the constraints it is subject to. PODEU also analyses the importance that citizens attribute to government responsiveness in 12 European countries. PODEU also analyses the consequences of populist discourses for the importance that citizens attribute to governments' responsiveness vis-à-vis other principles of democracy.
EUROPOLIS University of Siena CP-FP	Closed project studying the forms of democratic deficit that directly affect EU citizens.	PODEU focuses on how populist discourse and the reactions of non-populist actors can affect political attitudes and exacerbate or mitigate individuals' perceptions of the democratic deficit.
EUDEMOS LSE ERC-COG	Ongoing project studying the impact of political choice on citizens' political behaviour and attitudes.	EUDEMOS provides insights about the impact of the partisan offer on individuals' attitudes and electoral behaviour. PODEU extends these analyses by focusing on how populist and anti-populist parties frame the phenomenon of partisan convergence and its relationship to the constraints of liberal democratic regimes.

The main progress **beyond the state of the art** of PODEU may be summarized in three key aspects that are attainable due to the conceptual framework outlined above and the comparative and multimethod methodological approach of the project:

1. single out in a fine-grained analysis **three different dimensions** of the functioning of European democracies that may (or may not) be affected by populist ideas, discourses and strategies: liberal values and institutions, citizens' empowerment, and the process of European integration.
2. identifying the **consequences that populist discourses and associated non-populist reactions** have on these three dimensions both at the **supply and the demand** side of the political system.
3. identifying the **conditions under which such impact of populism on democracy unfolds**, with special attention to three key aspects: type of populism, incumbency and non-populist reactions.

Innovation potential

Four main innovative contributions can be highlighted in the approach to populism of PODEU.

1. PODEU **departs from perspectives that attach an indisputable negative character to populism**. The project begins with a **critical self-reflexive analysis on the concept of populism**, to establish its constitutive characteristics, to allow for the effective identification of populist and non-populist actors, and to distinguish different types of populism. While accepting that normative concerns are central to the

analysis of populism, we analytically structure our proposal in terms of the potential threats and opportunities that populism represents, which in turn depend on its characteristics and circumstances. We intend to analyse these questions from an empirical perspective and to identify the conditions under which different effects of populism are to be expected, and the conditions under which threats may turn into opportunities.

2. PODEU **incorporates non-populist actors** in a relevant position of our theoretical framework. We acknowledge the difficulty of coming to an operational definition of populism that allows to distinguish between populist and non-populist actors in a clear-cut way. However, PODEU stands on the assumption that populism cannot be analysed without taking into account the reaction it generates among non-populist actors. These may react differently to populism in terms of discourse (by staying away of populist frames, by engaging in a dialogue with populists, by including populist elements in their discourses, by developing a powerful anti-populist discourse) and also in terms of strategies (by rejecting or accepting to cooperate with populist actors). The project is innovative in incorporating both populist and non-populist actors and their discourses into the analysis of the consequences of populism.
3. PODEU moves beyond the analysis of official discourses and party manifestos, incorporating **interviews and claims** as the best tools to analyse the potential consequences of populism for democracy at the supply side. While discourses and manifestos offer valuable insights, populist parties often lack a fully articulated public discourse on the specific dimensions of democracy we want to distinguish. Qualitative elite interviews provide a tool **to access directly to the ideas, insights and interpretations** of populists and non-populist actors regarding these specific issues. Political claims analysis on the other hand allows to see how these **ideas interact** in the public domain.
4. PODEU focuses on the **effectiveness of arguments and discourses used to address and counteract the claims made by populist actors**. Scholarly research has focused on the impact that populist parties have on the overall policy agenda, issue salience and contagion effects, as well as on the consequences of populist discourses for individual attitudes, but not on the arguments and styles used to address the claims of populist actors. A fundamental objective of the project is to assess the consequences of these non-populist discourses addressed at correcting for the potentially damaging consequences of populism for democratic values.

2. Impact

2.1 Expected impacts

PODEU has been conceived and designed with a view of maximizing its impact among different stakeholders that will benefit from the results and insights generated by the project. Consequently, PODEU devotes a substantial amount of resources and effort to guarantee a long-lasting impact among **policymakers and political parties, civil society organizations and political activists, journalists and other information professionals, the scientific community, teachers and students, citizens or the general public**. The impact among these stakeholders will be maximized through their direct involvement in our research activities and their participation in our dissemination and communication activities. The dissemination and communication activities to reach these stakeholders, which are fully described in section 2.2, will be based on different instruments and activities such as the publication of scientific articles and books, the edition of policy briefs and prescriptive reports, participation in conferences and seminars, world café workshops, social media communication, and a fully interactive website.

PODEU will have **an impact on all issues** listed in the GOVERNANCE-03-2018 work programme, as well as **on additional areas** not explicitly mentioned in it. The project will:

- 1) **enhance the knowledge base** on populism and provide renewed tools for the analysis and understanding of the phenomenon
- 2) **generate indicators** that can be used for policymaking and informational purposes
- 3) **support policies and narrative construction** to address the consequences of populism
- 4) **elaborate medium- and long-term scenarios** about populism and its consequences for European democracies

- 5) **contribute to the civic education of** young citizens and enhance their democratic values and tolerance

Table 2.1: Summary of most relevant expected impacts by stakeholder

Stakeholder	Most relevant expected impacts
Policy makers	Enhanced capacity to address and understand the populist upsurge and its consequences for democracy Better instruments for evidence-based policymaking (indicators, scenarios, tools for narrative construction) to address populism and to promote democratic innovations and citizens' political engagement
Civil society organizations and political activists	Enhanced capacity to understand the populist upsurge and its consequences for democracy Better tools for the design of political campaigns (with a transnational dimension) to promote democratic innovations and citizens' political engagement
Journalists and information professionals	Enhanced capacity to understand the populist upsurge and its consequences for democracy Better tools to analyse the phenomenon of populism (indicators, scenarios)
Scientific community	Advanced state-of-the-art to study populism and its consequences for democracy from a theoretical and empirical standpoint New methodological instruments to study the phenomenon
Students and younger public	Strengthened democratic values, increased tolerance and political engagement through the use of innovative civic education tools and materials and by rising awareness
Teachers	Better civic education tools to strengthen democratic values, increase tolerance and explain the populist phenomenon
Citizens and general public	Enhanced capacity to understand the populist upsurge and its consequences for democracy. Empowerment through participation in research and dissemination activities (e.g. world-café workshops)

Knowledge enhancement and renewed tools for the study of populism

PODEU is designed to conceptually and empirically “enhance the knowledge base on populism in comparative and historical perspective”. The project will provide new tools for the study and understanding of populism that will enhance innovation capacity. This will be achieved by focusing on the supply and demand sides of politics from a comparative perspective. Moreover, the project is based on an integrative multi-method approach. This approach will provide new and useful insights about the relationship between populism and democracy.

From a **theoretical standpoint** the project will provide a critical reflection about the constraints of European liberal democracies exploited by populist actors, and how these constraints limit governments' capacity to cope with important societal challenges. For citizens as well as for policymakers, it is important to flesh out what are the implications for democracy of the different positions regarding these challenges and constraints, which are the different democratic trade-offs that must be confronted, and in which ways different dimensions of democracy can be strengthened or undermined by the threats and opportunities that populism brings into politics. This should inform the development of a critical and sophisticated political citizenry. All stakeholders, especially the promoters of democratic reforms and democratic innovations, will clearly benefit from an informed understanding of the inherent trade-offs of liberal democracies in Europe.

From a **conceptual standpoint**, the project will also focus on the historical evolution and debates surrounding

the conceptualization of populism across disciplines. This analysis will generate an overview of the core defining elements of populism from a theoretical standpoint. This will not only enhance the knowledge base on populism and contribute to the debates about its conceptualization, but it will also provide a renewed tool to distinguish between different forms of populism. This tool will be directly applied to the generation of some indicators described below.

By focusing on the **supply side** PODEU will generate a rigorous and systematized account of the discourses and strategies that populist actors employ: how they exploit political, economic and cultural challenges and constraints of contemporary democracies, how they incorporate the typical populist elements with different ideological leanings, and in particular, how their discourses incorporate reflections and objectives related to liberal values, to citizens' empowerment and to the European integration process. By adopting a comprehensive approach to the analysis of the supply side PODEU will also provide a systematic overview of how non-populist actors react and attempt to counteract the growing popularity of populist actors and discourses. All these analyses will also put special emphasis on the European and transnational dimension of the supply side. This account of the supply side will raise awareness—among politicians, civil society organizations, political activists and information specialists—about the prevailing narratives and strategies of populist and non-populist actors across 12 European countries. Moreover, by providing information on how populist and non-populist actors coordinate their discourses and initiatives across European borders these analyses will provide valuable information for policymakers to develop pan-European campaigns that counteract the hypothesized negative effects of populism on democracy and the process European integration. This evidence will, therefore, be useful to develop political initiatives and campaigns to counter Euroscepticism and promote and strengthen European citizenship and solidarity. Moreover, this information about the supply and, specifically about how the discourses and narratives of populist might change once they are in government, will also provide useful elements to design the reaction of EU institutions to populist governments that attempt to curtail basic rights and freedoms in member states.

By focusing on the **demand side** PODEU will enhance our knowledge about the way in which citizens perceive the societal and political challenges exploited by populist actors, how they position themselves with respect to the trade-offs and constraints of European liberal democracies, and how these relate to their populist attitudes and their political behaviour and political engagement. Knowing how European citizens across 12 European countries think about these critical issues has the potential to be exploited by policymakers to develop and design policies that address the populist challenge and boost democratic engagement. This information can also be useful for informational purposes and has the potential to be used (in an adapted format) by information specialists, think tanks, and the broader public, which will be able to access and visualize this information through eye-catching visualizations of this data in our fully interactive website. However, this information about the demand side is not only relevant in and of itself, but it is also crucial to develop indicators and future scenarios about populism.

The scientific-community will also clearly benefit from these accounts of the demand and supply side not only through the theoretical and empirical insights that our analyses will generate, but also through the datasets that the project will produce. These datasets, which are fully described in the next section, will be made available to other scholars and curated through well-established open-access repositories. These datasets about the demand and supply will become excellent tools for the study of populism because of their broad geographical coverage and the fact that they will have been explicitly designed to study populism in a comparative perspective.

Development of indicators

GOVERNANCE-03-2018 states that projects should “develop indicators”. Based on data of different nature (qualitative and quantitative) PODEU will develop a series of indicators that, as stated in the work programme “will support policies, narrative construction and other actions to address the phenomenon” at the local, national and European level. The indicators will systematize the most relevant information that the project will gather through secondary data, political claims analysis, and representative surveys of the population.

These indicators will be presented in an accessible and interactive way in a dedicated section of the project's website that will allow users to directly visualize these indicators for 12 European countries. Users will also be able to download these indicators to exploit them for policy-making, campaign strategy, research, and other informational purposes. With the goal of supporting policies, as well as to directly engage citizens and other stakeholders without technical knowledge, these indicators will range from the simplest to the most complex. Therefore, these indicators will have the potential to be exploited by policymakers, political activists,

information professionals, researchers, students, and any other user who is interested in populism in Europe.

The content and archival analyses of this project will generate multiple indicators regarding the identification of populist parties, their overall electoral support, their support among different segments of the population (defined by age, gender, occupational status or income), their main characteristics (ideological position, participation in government) and the context in which they operate. This tool will inform citizens, researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders and allow them to understand and visualize the evolution of different types of populist parties across Europe.

The analyses of political claims will generate indicators related to the distribution and characteristics of populist discourses in the public domain. The flexibility of this methodology together with the possibilities for standardization that it offers allows to generate multiple indicators, for example about the frequency and types of populist claims that are present in different types of media outlets, about the kind of claims that populist actors make, about the specific groups populist parties target (e.g. migrants, the EU, political elites) in their public discourse, or about the extent to non-populist actors refer to populism in a negative or pejorative way. All the indicators generated through the analyses of claims will be available at the project's website for the 12 European countries considered in PODEU for the period between 2007 and 2017. The comparative and longitudinal nature of these indicators will make them an excellent tool for the academic study of populism. Policymakers and information specialists will also benefit from these indicators, which will be presented in an accessible format so that they can be exploited by this type of users. The longitudinal nature of these indicators will, for example, allow these stakeholders to easily assess how populist claims change over time and space, or after specific events. For example, through these indicators one will be able to analyse reactions to EU decisions, so that these can be anticipated.

The individual-level survey analyses will allow us to generate multiple indicators about Europeans' populist attitudes and perceptions regarding the challenges, trade-offs and constraints of European democracies among European publics. By focusing on individuals in 12 countries these data will allow us to generate indicators about the potential populist demand in different European countries, distinguishing between different segments (such as for instance women, the so-called "losers of globalization", the young, or among people with certain ideological leanings). This will allow policymakers and other stakeholders to know which types of individuals could be potentially mobilized by populist parties or are more likely to hold specific views about democracy. These indicators, therefore, will provide information about how Europeans would like their democracies to work, and have the potential to be used by actors promoting democratic reforms in order to make proposals that are in line with citizens' preferences.

Support policies and narrative construction to address the consequences of populism

In line with the expected impacts listed in GOVERNANCE-03-2018, PODEU will analyse "the consequences of populism" in order to "support policies, narrative construction and other actions to address the phenomenon". To address some of the hypothesized negative consequences of populism for democracy the stakeholders involved (policymakers, European institutions, political activists, or civil society organizations) must first have detailed information about whether and how populism might have any negative consequences for democracy.

PODEU estimates the consequences of populist messages on specific values and attitudes towards democracy among key publics: citizens, women, young people, journalists and politicians. Individual level survey data will provide fundamental evidence to assess to what extent populist attitudes are connected to citizens attitudes towards democracy, political engagement and European integration in different contexts. In addition, survey, lab, and field experiments conducted in three different countries (Spain, Belgium and Norway) among different publics will provide evidence-based information about the consequences that different populist discourses and narratives may bear on attitudes towards democracy, trust in institutions, trust in out-groups, European identity and solidarity, and political engagement. To inform policy making that offers potential solutions to these societal and political challenges exploited by populists, and to inform potential reforms of European democratic institutions, PODEU will put special emphasis on the consequences of populist messages among social groups like the "losers of globalization", the unemployed, the youth and other disengaged constituencies (seeking synergies and complementarities with the FP7 project LIVWHAT and the H2020 project EURYKA).

To offer a complete perspective on the issue, PODEU will also develop and test the effectiveness of actions and narratives that might be used by non-populist actors and institutions to counteract some of the hypothesized negative effects of populism on individuals' political support for liberal democracy and the process of

European integration. Therefore, we will provide policymakers, European institutions, political activists, and civil society organizations with information about how to mitigate the potentially negative consequences of populism and which are the kinds of discursive elements to which people are more reactive. This information about the consequences of populist and anti-populist discourses should inform the elaboration of policy responses and campaigns that are specifically tailored to mitigate the negative effects that certain forms of populism or populist arguments might have on individuals' political attitudes. These evidence-based policies and campaigns should have the potential to revert the negative effects of populism on the political values and attitudes of individuals. Therefore, in the long-run, the policy recommendations derived from these analyses can ultimately contribute to the stability of European democracies, the strengthening of the European integration project, and the development of European citizenship and solidarity.

Elaboration of future scenarios about populism and its consequences for European democracies

The analyses conducted in PODEU will yield relevant insights that will allow to “*elaborate medium to long-term scenarios*” about populism and its consequences for European democracies.

Through the data gathered with the citizen survey, we will ascertain the potential for a medium-term growth of different types of populist parties across 12 European countries. Through this data we will be able to assess the extent to which citizens in these countries hold populist attitudes and the most important correlates of these attitudes. Moreover, we will be able to segment the demand side of populism across different socioeconomic and political groups, with special emphasis on younger generations. This will allow us to predict some of the political consequences of social and economic transformations such as, for example, how the decreasing importance of blue-collar jobs and the growth of low-skilled service sector occupations might affect this demand in the near future, or what to expect from generational replacement.

The experimental data will allow to develop future scenarios about how citizens' attitudes towards democracy might change if certain populist or non-populist discourses gain visibility in different European societies. Since attitudes like political trust are of the utmost importance for the stability and functioning of liberal democracies and multinational institutions like the EU, the development of these scenarios will be highly informative about the potential consequences of populism and the reactions it generates.

PODEU will also generate scenarios about the potential impact of future attempts by the EU and other actors to counteract and prevent the right depletion caused by populists governing in member states. These scenarios will be developed on the basis of the comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of the institutional responses that the EU and non-populist actors have developed to prevent this right depletion in some member states where populists have governed.

Educate young citizens and strengthen democratic values and practices

PODEU is also designed to have a strong educational impact, both among secondary education and university students. The project will elaborate educational materials on the main issues at stake, and also explore innovative ways to convey their content among younger audiences via social media. At a time when populism is a hot and debated topic it is fundamental to provide the educational community with tools and materials to explain and analyse this phenomenon. Moreover, these materials will facilitate that PODEU has an impact among young students and teachers, even after the project has ended.

In cooperation with civic education and/or social sciences teachers of secondary education in Greece and Belgium we will prepare a teaching unit on populism and the challenges of European democracies. This unit will present students with different elements that are commonly used to define populism and will steer the debate among them on the potential positive and negative implications of different types of populism for European democracies. In a similar vein, the findings as well as the datasets produced by the project will be used to design research seminars at BA, MA and PhD levels related to the project's topic, in some of which we will also seek the participation of non-academic politically engaged young citizens and activists.

Besides the education materials and to provide potential solutions to the alleged crisis of democracy that populist parties seem to exploit, we will also conduct experiments focused on developing and evaluating strategies and tools that could be used to strengthen democratic values, promote political engagement and reduce political inequalities among the young. Our field experiments will be specifically designed to provide valuable information—for policymakers and educators—on whether and how civic education via social media communications can be effectively used to promote political engagement and strengthen the democratic values of the younger generations (seeking complementarities with the H2020 project EURYKA and the Eurydice project of the European Union).

Barriers and obstacles for the realization of the expected impacts

The expected impacts described in this section assume that citizens and policymakers will continue to have an interest in learning about populism and its consequences for democracy in the near future. While it seems fair to assume that this will be the case (in the last 14 years, Google searches for the term populism have grown exponentially) some events might reduce the interest in populism. Events such as a downfall of populist parties in national elections, a reduction in the votes of Eurosceptic parties in EP elections, or the defeat of populist governments in elections could certainly reduce public interest in populism. Some of the expected impacts described in this section also assume that particular forms and manifestations of populism might have negative effects on democracies that non-populist actors and institutions intend to prevent and counteract. However populist parties might abandon their agendas and no longer advocate for policies and reforms that might be detrimental for liberal democratic regimes. If this is the case, it would not make sense to generate evidence to support policies that address the consequences of populism. Similarly, if populist parties come to dominate most national governments and European institutions it would make little sense to provide recommendations for these institutions to address the consequences of populism, since those would not be implemented by populist parties. While we think that all these events and changes are highly unlikely, they must be acknowledged as potential barriers for the realization of some of the expected impacts of PODEU.

2.2 Measures to maximise impact

Dissemination of results

Dissemination is considered a crucial factor for the success of the PODEU project. For this purpose, the project has a large WP entirely dedicated to dissemination. All members of the consortium will be committed and actively involved in the dissemination activities which are assigned a substantial amount of staff effort and budget. Dissemination starts at the outset of the project and continues throughout its entire duration, with impact expected to happen also after the project. PODEU has two associate partners whose role in the project will be particularly oriented at facilitating the dissemination and communication of results at the scientific and the social level: **Team Populism**, and **The Open Society Initiative for Europe** (see section 4 for more information).

This section of the proposal presents a “draft plan for the dissemination and exploitations of the project’s results”. The exploitation and dissemination strategy is designed to maximize the project’s impact throughout its entire lifetime, as well as after the project has ended. This strategy addresses the full range of potential uses and users in relation to the project’s objectives and expected outputs: policymakers, civil society political activists, journalists and other information professionals, scientists, teachers and students, citizens and the broader public. The following activities are planned for the disseminations of the results among different stakeholders.

To involve policymakers, activists, and empower the general public, PODEU will hold “**world café**” **workshops** in three countries (Belgium, Greece and Bulgaria). World café is a method for engaging groups conducted in a workshop format. It is based on the assumption that people have the capacity to work together and generate valuable knowledge no matter who they are and no matter how difficult the challenge is. After a brief introduction, participants at each table of the world-café will be first asked to discuss the most relevant issues about the relationship between populism and the challenges and constraints that European democracies are facing from their own individual perspective. Then participants will be asked to discuss research findings and develop long- and medium-term scenarios in light of their own practical experience and expertise. After these rounds of conversations participants from the different tables will be invited to share the results from their conversations with the whole group. World café participants will be selected among some of those interviewed through our in-depth interviews, among those individuals who participated in the individual-level survey and expressed their interest in learning more about the project, or among individuals recruited through the project website. Participants at world cafés will be asked to discuss questions, findings and recommendations related to all the objectives of the project in order to harvest and share collective discoveries, with a special emphasis on formulating prescriptive recommendations. The questions, findings and recommendations that participants will be asked to discuss will be based on the policy briefs and blogposts that present and synthesize some of the most relevant findings and implications of the project.

To disseminate our findings among the general public and maximize the impact of the project among the young we will produce a **comic book** focused on populism and European democracies. The storyline of the comic

will be based on some of the insights and results obtained in different WPs of the project. To increase the reach and impact of the comic book, as well as to directly engage and involve young citizens in our research, the comic storyline and design will be based on the plots, narratives and draft drawings and designs produced in an open contest to design the contents. High-school and university students will be particularly invited and encouraged to participate in this contest for which a small monetary stipend and the publication of the comic will be awarded. The final production of the comic book will be subcontracted to a professional company having the necessary skills for this kind of work. The comic book will be initially produced in Spanish, and we shall seek opportunities for translation and distribution to other countries beyond the life of the project. We will also promote the comic among the general public through press releases, social media, and dissemination to European institutions and education centres.

With a focus on maximizing its impact on society PODEU will generate **education materials** to be used by secondary education teachers both during and specially after the project. The teaching unit on populism and the challenges of European democracies will include visual and interactive materials, which will be based on a dedicated section of the project website that will be adapted to users of an age between 13 and 17. The teaching unit will be presented in a selection of high schools. To maximize the impact and usage of these education materials the teaching unit will be available in our website, it will be promoted through social media, and it will be available in Greek and English. The promotion materials of this teaching unit will include indications on how the teaching unit can be effectively used in classrooms and how teachers can adapt and tailor these teaching materials to their specific needs and circumstances.

PODEU commits itself to provide **tools and strategies for evidence-based policy making** as one of its core duties in order to guarantee the highest possible impact among civil society organizations, political activists, institutions, and policymakers at the local, national and European levels. To maximize the project's communication capacity the consortium includes the non-academic partner European Alternatives who will play a critical role in the communication and policy outreach strategy of the project.

The **integrated reports** will summarize the key findings obtained in each of the countries and the main implications, that from a comparative perspective, can be derived from each of these work packages. Based on these integrated reports, PODEU will produce **two policy briefs** providing recommendations for evidence-based policymaking in light of the findings of the work packages. The first policy brief will focus specifically on the transnational and European dimension of populism, while the second will incorporate recommendations derived from politicians' views and discourses analysed through interviews and claims.

Additionally, the project will produce **a prescriptive report** based on the results of the analyses of the individual level-survey and experimental data, as well as the world café workshops. This prescriptive report will spell out the **prescriptive findings relevant for stakeholders**, which in addition to hard policy recommendations will give practical examples of the narratives and strategies that different actors should use in order to counteract the hypothesized negative effects of populism on individuals' support for democratic principles and institutions. This report will also provide specific recommendations focused on the strategies and narratives that are more likely to succeed in increasing the democratic engagement of different social and political groups such as for example women, the young, or the disaffected. The prescriptive report will also summarize and further develop future long- and medium-term scenarios on the evolution and impact of populism in Europe and will identify key areas that call for a change to address populism.

Maximizing its impact among policymakers, practitioners and civil society organizations is one of the main priorities of PODEU. In order to maximize the policy impact of the project the members of the consortium will:

- **translate** the policy briefs and prescriptive reports into the national languages of the countries involved in the consortium;
- submit, present and **promote the policy briefs**, the prescriptive reports and the integrated reports among local national and European authorities, international institutions and organizations, political activists, and journalists, with the collaboration of our associate partner **Open Foundation Initiative for Europe**;
- invite policymakers to participate in the **world-cafés**;
- organize a **final conference** in Brussels devoted to communicating the policy relevant findings. The conference will include the following participants: members of the consortium and the Board of Advisors, policymakers, representatives of civil society organizations and other interested actors such as European officials, experts and academics, and media representatives.

Among the **scientific community** we aim to maximize the impact of the project by disseminating the results of the project through academic publications. The project will generate numerous research findings that will be used to write articles to be published in peer-reviewed journals or collective volumes. To maximize the visibility and impact of the project's findings the members of the consortium will aim to publish their articles in high-impact journals such as, for example, *American Journal of Sociology*, *American Journal of Political Science*, *American Political Science Review*, *American Sociological Review*, *British Journal of Political Science*, *Comparative Political Studies*, *European Journal of Political Research*, *European Union Politics*, *Journal of Politics*, *West European Politics*. Consortium members will produce some of these scientific outputs independently, based on clear regulations on intellectual property established in the consortium agreement. However, to maximize the dissemination of the project's findings we also expect to produce at least two collective scientific publication involving most members of the consortium. These joint publications will take the form of edited volumes published by leading academic presses or special issues in international peer-reviewed journals.

To maximize the impact of the project among the scientific community and communicate effectively its findings the project will:

- develop **academic connections** of the members of the consortium with other academics working on the same topics, particularly through our associate partner **Team Populism**, through other H2020 projects such as "EURYKA", and through close collaboration **with other projects** that will be funded under GOVERNANCE-03-2018);
- present main findings at major of **national and international conferences** and workshops, such as EPSA, ECPR, APSA, MPSA, or PSA, and in the projects' academic conferences;
- incorporate its findings into existing **BA courses, MA and PhD seminars**;
- facilitate the production of **PhD theses** on topics covered by PODEU;
- organize a **summer school** for junior researchers in which a selection of political activists will also be invited to participate, and where members of the consortium will present some of the findings of the project and their policy implications, and where we will directly engage in discussions and roundtables with the participants.

Data dissemination and strategy for knowledge management and protection

PODEU will enhance the knowledge base on populism through the generation of different types of data (qualitative and quantitative) collected at the meso- and micro- levels of analyses, which are expected to have a significant impact on the scientific community. In particular, the project will generate two comparative datasets that, beyond their use by members of the consortium during the project, have the potential to be exploited by other users beyond the lifetime of the project. These datasets are:

- Database 1: standardized meso-level information on populism and democracy in European public domains stemming from the political claims analysis.
- Database 2: standardized micro-level data on individuals' attitudes towards populism and democracy.

Beyond these observational datasets, PODEU will also generate experimental data. These experiments will be designed with very specific goals directly linked to the projects' hypotheses. Given their more specific nature, these datasets are less directly exploitable by other users. Moreover, some of these experiments will include vulnerable subjects such as minors, or easily identifiable subjects such as politicians and journalists. For these reasons, these specific datasets will be made public through the research reports and, when possible, through fully anonymized replication packages that will accompany some of the academic publications that the WPs will produce.

The data management plan will establish the rules, regulations and recommendations concerning the use, curation, transfer and exploitation of these datasets and of all the data generated by the project. These rules will conform fully to the standards, principles and procedures of the European Directive on Data Protection (95/46/EC) and the new Regulation 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. The data management plan will also reflect EU's FAIR data management principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable), and will

be adapted to the Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020 (“open research data by default”) and to the European Commission guidelines established in the “Open Innovation, Open Science and Open to the World” document. Following these principles, the two datasets described above will be publicly accessible through the Harvard Dataverse, which is the most commonly used online data repository in the social sciences. Using this repository will maximize the exploitation of the research data generated by the project by researchers and users not connected to the project. As a well-established open-source and non-profit data repository, the Harvard Dataverse guarantees the curation and preservation of the data beyond the lifetime of the project and maximizes the potential for exploitation, re-use and verification of the data. All these datasets will be stored together with metadata and documentation that will facilitate their exploitation by users not directly related to the project. To maximize the visibility and exploitation of these datasets the teams responsible for each dataset will write a research note summarizing the datasets and highlighting their potential for future research, which could be published in specialized journals such as *European Political Science* or *Research & Politics*.

The data management plan, as well as the consortium agreement, will establish the rights and duties of each of the participants with regard to the data that PODEU will generate. All members of the consortium will be involved in the data collection and data generation process related to their respective countries. The datasets will be managed by the participants leading the WP in which the data are generated. Each of these WP coordinators will be responsible for the supervision in the generation of these datasets, and for their anonymization, harmonization and preparation for their public release in data repositories when necessary, or for the preparation of the research reports related to the datasets. To maximize dissemination and protect the interests of all project participants, the consortium agreement will set a policy for the management of intellectual property. This policy will ensure the intellectual property of each author, but, at the same time, it will be flexible and permissive enough to promote the use of data by all members of the consortium. After an embargo period, the data will be made available to the whole academic community to ensure impact beyond the life of the project.

To increase the impact of publications, the strategy for knowledge management of PODEU will prioritize “gold” open-access by encouraging participants to publish research findings in peer-reviewed journals providing waivers for open-access APCs, and by budgeting the open-access APCs of articles. When “gold” open access is not possible, we will opt for self-archiving (“green” open access) of publications. Open access ensures accessibility within the academic community, but also facilitates the visibility of the project results beyond the scientific community.

Communication activities

The communication strategy will consist of different activities involving all partners aimed at **increasing project awareness and maximizing its impact among all relevant stakeholders** that can benefit from the results of the project such as civil society organizations, policymakers, scientists, and the wider public. For this purpose, the project dedicates a WP to these tasks in which all members of the consortium will be actively involved.

Communication activities will start at the outset of the project and will continue throughout its entire lifetime. To widely and effectively communicate the project’s developments and results we will use effective communication means and strategies starting with the development of a **project brand identity** (e.g. project logo and image). All the communication activities will be included in a **communication plan** that will describe the strategy and time schedule of public communications. To reach our target audiences and communicate PODEU key messages, our communication tools will be:

- **Project branding** and design of communication materials. The project will elaborate a set of promotional tools (project identity set, leaflet, templates, press-releases with key findings). The image created and key messages are considered key for generating credibility and engagement at a global level, and specially with local communities.
- **Project webpage.** The web page will be set up in English and will include:
 - A static section with information about the project, consortium and activities.
 - An interactive section with indicators gathered by the project, the possibility to participate in some of the project’s experiments, and the opportunity to provide comments and feedback.

- A blog including fast reporting on early project findings and their connections to current political developments (such election results or political events related to populism).
 - The “How Populist am I?” tool. The goal of this tool will be to engage and attract citizens (especially younger citizens) to the project’s website so that they can learn more about populism and our project. This tool—based on the battery of questions to measure populist attitudes developed for the individual-level survey— will allow respondents to know how populist they are by asking them a series of questions and summarizing their results in comparison to users from diverse countries and different sociodemographic backgrounds. This summary of results will be presented through attractive and interactive data visualizations.
 - A section addressed to communicate the results of the project to the general public and the different stakeholders, selecting highlights from the policy briefs, the prescriptive reports, the educational materials and the WP reports, and facilitating access to the full materials (WP deliverables).
- **Social networks.** Social media (mainly Twitter and Facebook) will be actively used to engage society at large and to network with other EU and related projects.
 - **Short videos.** The consortium will produce four short videos summarizing the main findings of the project with appealing visualizations and illustrations. These videos will then be accessible at the project’s website and will be also disseminated through social media (Youtube, Facebook, Twitter) to reach different audiences.
 - **Op-eds and press releases.** The most relevant findings will be communicated through op-eds in traditional newspapers, press releases and also through articles and posts in specialized sites like the Monkey Cage or LSE EUROPP blogs, as well as other national blogs. This will allow us to engage in a debate with informed audiences and journalists.
 - **European Commission Communication channels.** PODEU will also use EC services to communicate largely on our project, its results and events: CORDIS News, CORDIS Wire, European Commission’s newsletters, EC’s event pages, and the Europa website, the EU interactive platform for dialogue and discussion. This will be done in close coordination with our project officer to reach a Europe-wide “qualified” audience.

A set of success indicators or Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be put in place thus setting the basis for verifying whether the dissemination communication objectives have been met. For the online communication and dissemination data, a Google Analytics account will be set up and linked to the project website whilst for all other social media, the available free analytics tools will be used (Facebook Insights, Twitter Analytics etc.). Table 2.2 summarizes the dissemination and communication activities of the project together with their KPIs.

Table 2.2: Summary of dissemination and communication activities and tools to maximize impact

Dissemination and communication tool	Target groups (stakeholders)	KPI
Web page	Policymakers, information professionals, civil society organizations, scientific community, teachers and students, general public	# of unique visits per month # of times website is linked in other sites
Blog posts	Policymakers, information professionals, civil society organizations, scientific community, general public	# of blogposts published # of visits
Social media accounts	Policymakers, information professionals, civil society organizations, scientific community, general public	# of followers, likes and retweets
“How Populist am I?” tool	General public	# of users per month

Short videos	Civil society organizations, teachers and students, general public	# of visualizations and likes
Op-eds	Policymakers, civil society organizations, general public	# of op-eds published
Comic book	Young people, general public	# of copies distributed # mentions in media
Teaching unit	High school students and teachers	# of schools using the materials
Summer school	Young academics and political activists	# of applications # of attendants
Policy briefs	Policymakers, information professionals, civil society organizations	# of downloads # of institutions briefs are distributed to
Prescriptive report	Policymakers, information professionals, civil society organizations	# of downloads # of institutions reports are distributed to
World-café workshops	Policymakers, political activists, general public	# of people attending the world-café workshops
Final conference for policy makers	Policymakers, information professionals, civil society organizations	# of people attending
Deposit of comparative datasets in public repository	Scientific community	# of downloads of datasets # of citations in academic publications
Participation in academic conferences, including conference with other projects funded under GOVERNANCE-03-2018	Scientific community	# of papers presented
Academic publications	Scientific community	# of papers accepted for publication # of citations in academic publications
Academic activities (BA, MA, PhD)	Scientific community, students	# of seminars related to the project # of PhD dissertations related to the project

3. Implementation

3.1 Work plan — Work packages, deliverables

The project is structured into 9 WPs to facilitate the organization of the work load and the overall coordination of the project.

Research tasks are spread over 6 WPs, each one addressing one or two specific objectives and using a specific methodology. These WPs follow a sequential logic and are arranged in chronological order, since the findings obtained in early WPs inform the design and data collection process of the later ones. They are also increasingly specific, from the conceptual mapping of WP1 to the experimental research designs to assess the consequences of populist discourses of WP6. WPs include instrumental deliverables (methodological instruments) and substantive deliverables (reports). WP1 is devoted to conceptual clarification and to produce a mapping of populism in Europe. This WP will provide the necessary criteria to operationalise the concept and identify types of populism, and will produce contextual information required for subsequent WPs. WP2 will build on the insights generated by WP1 and produce qualitative evidence intended to describe the ideas that the political establishment, including both populist and non-populist politicians and activists, has about populism and democracy. WP3 focuses on the European and transnational dimension of populism analysing cases of Eurosceptic organisations as well as EU reactions to populism. W4 will analyse how populist and non-populist ideas interact in the public sphere using political claims analysis from the main traditional and digital

newspapers. WP5 moves to the demand side using observational evidence from survey data to analyze citizens' attitudes towards populism and democracy and their correlates. This WP also explores heterogeneity in these relations across gender, age, and income. Associations observed in the survey data will be subject to causal scrutiny in WP6, which will focus on the impact of different types and dimensions of populist discourses and non-populist responses on different aspects of democratic values, attitudes and political engagement for different publics (citizens, young people, journalists and politicians).

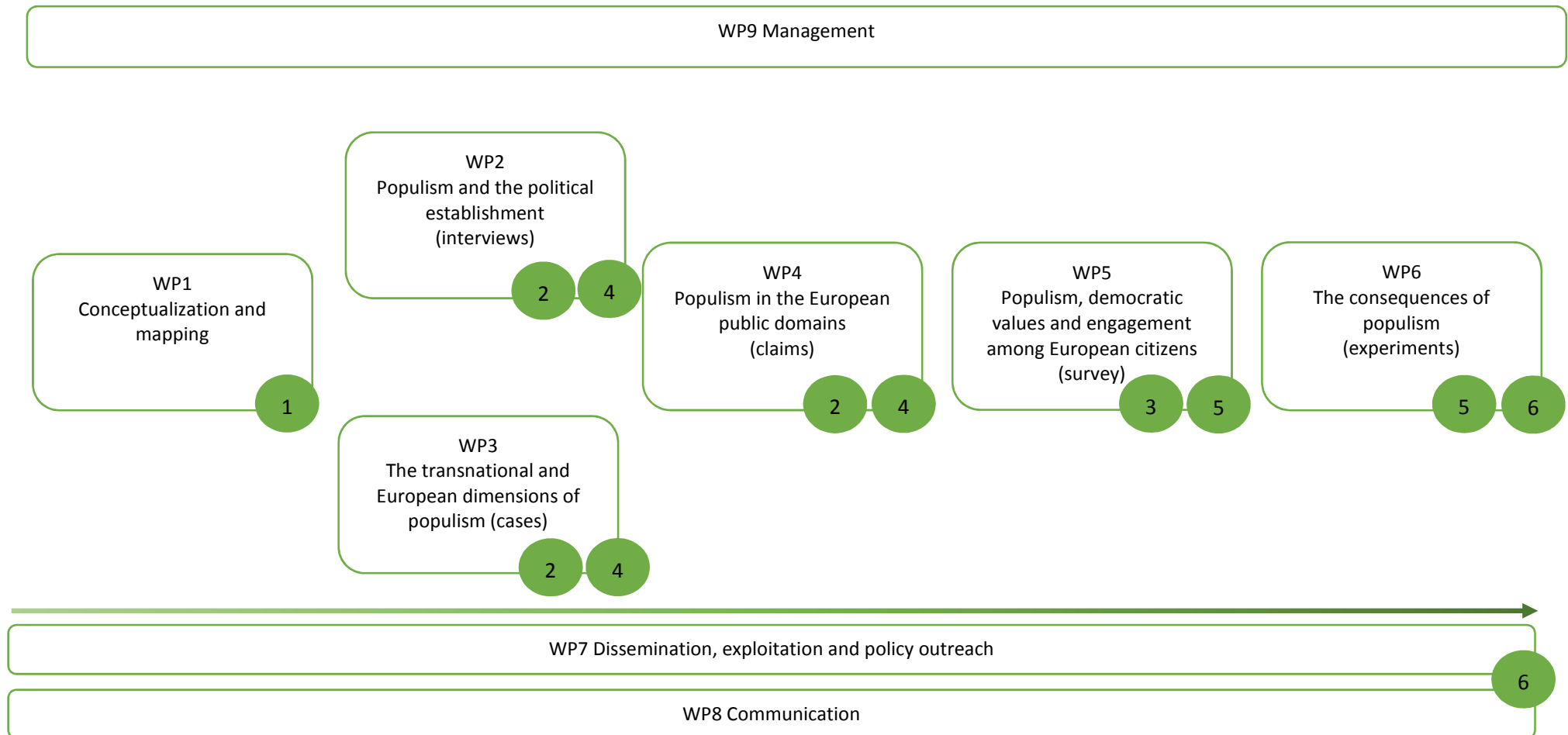
Impact tasks involve a large part of the project's effort and are divided into two WPs: dissemination, exploitation and policy outreach (WP7) and communication (WP8). WP7 aims to maximize the overall impact across different types of stakeholders (including citizens, young citizens, academics, young scholars, students, teachers, social activists, journalists and policymakers) through different outputs (comic, teaching materials, summer school, policy briefs, prescriptive report, world cafés, academic activities, databases and scientific publications). WP8 develops and coordinates measures related to the communication activities aimed at increasing project awareness among different audiences (web, blogs, social media, press releases, op-eds, video materials and conferences).

Scientific coordination and management tasks are included in WP9. Scientific coordination, management, data handling, ethical issues, periodic risk assessment and quality assurance procedures are included here.

Table 3.1a: List of work packages

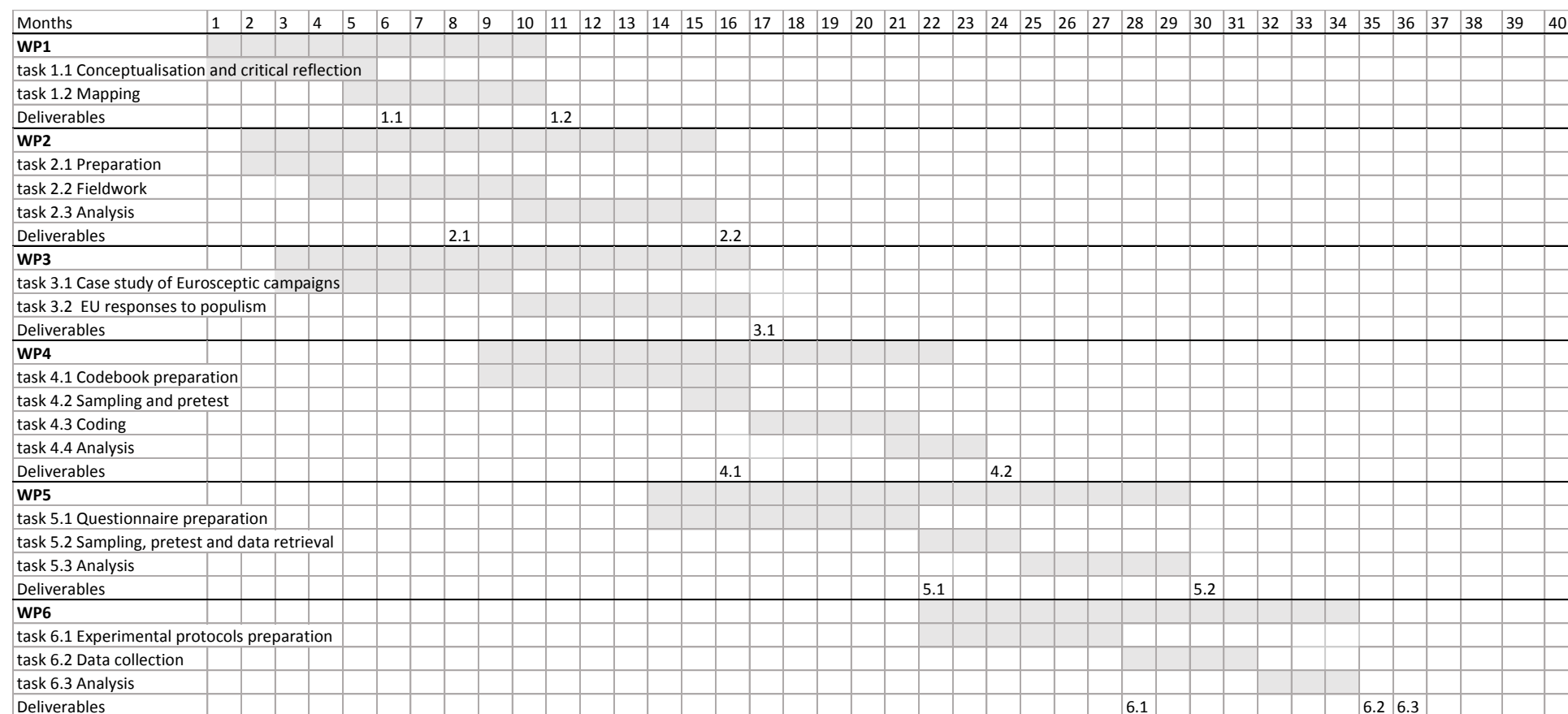
Work package No	Work Package Title	Lead Participant No	Lead Participant Short Name	Person-Months	Start Month	End month
1	Conceptualisation and mapping	5	UNISALENTO	19	1	10
2	Populism and the political establishment	4	USIEGEN	78	2	15
3	The transnational and European dimension of populism	7	SNS	16.5	3	16
4	Populism in European public domains	2	UNIGE	97	9	22
5	Populism, democratic values and engagement among European citizens	3	USFD	18	14	29
6	The consequences of populism	6	UiB	15	22	34
7	Dissemination, exploitation and policy outreach	1	UAB	92	1	40
8	Communication	1	UAB	48	1	40
9	Scientific coordination and management	1	UAB	63	1	40
Total				446.5		

Figure 3.1a: Overview of the project WPs (project objectives in circles)



Project objectives: 1: Mapping. 2: Populist supply and associated reactions. 3: Populist demand and associated attitudes. 4: Impact of populism on supply. 5: Impact of populism on demand. 6: Recommendations.

Figure 3.1b: Gantt Chart



WP7																																																				
task 7.1 Dissemination and exploitation plan																																																				
task 7.2 Comic																																																				
task 7.3 Summer school																																																				
task 7.4 Claims data																																																				
task 7.5 Survey data																																																				
task 7.6 Teaching unit																																																				
task 7.7 Policy briefing and prescriptive report																																																				
task 7.8 Café workshops																																																				
task 7.9 Edited book proposal																																																				
task 7.10 Article elaboration, presentation in conferences and submission																																																				
Deliverables	7.1																				7.2		7.7		7.3		7.4		7.5		7.8		7.6						7.9		7.10		7.11		7.12 to 16							
WP8																																																				
task 8.1 Communication plan and project brand identity																																																				
task 8.2 Web and blog																																																				
task 8.3 Social media																																																				
task 8.4 Op-eds and press releases																																																				
task 8.5 Video production																																																				
Deliverables	8.1				8.2, 8.3																				8.4																		8.4						8.4		8.5	
WP9																																																				
Task 9.1 Data management and ethical issues plan																																																				
task 9.2 Scientific coordination																																																				
task 9.3 Management and quality assurance																																																				
Deliverables					9.1, 9.2																				9.1																				9.1							
Milestones			M1						M2						M3												M4		M5								M6						M7									
Project meetings			1						2						3												4		5								6						7									
Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40												

Table 3.1b: Work package description

Work package number	1				Lead beneficiary				Università del Salento						
Work package title	Conceptualisation and mapping														
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Short name of participant	U A B	U N I G E	U S F D	U S I E G E N	U N I S A L E N T O	U i B	S N S	K U L E U V E N	E K K E	C U	I C L	S W P S	A U B G	A L T E R E U R O	
Person/months per participant:	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	0	
Start month	1				End month				10						

Objectives

This WP is devoted the conceptualisation, operationalisation and mapping of populism. The WP has two main objectives:

1. To critically reflect on the concept of populism taking the ideational approach as its starting point, and problematizing about the difficulties that the understanding of populism conveyed by politicians and the media pose for an academic treatment of the concept. This conceptual discussion will include an overview of the evolution of the notion of populism through space and time, identifying also relevant types of populism. It will also discuss the degree to which current uses of the concept overlap with related categories (e.g., anti-establishment) or are mutually exclusive from others to which it is usually opposed (e.g., mainstream), and will examine the merits and demerits of derivative terms (e.g., anti-populism). This conceptualisation will inform WP2 to WP6.
2. To provide an operational definition and a protocol to identify instances of populism consistently throughout the project and to produce a comprehensive mapping of all relevant populist actors in contemporary Europe, with a focus on populist political parties of different types. These cases will be briefly contextualized providing indicators of a few key variables that may condition the consequences of populism. To this end, data will be collected on the evolution of these parties' electoral support, participation in executive government at different levels, general ideological orientation, and main political competitors. This information will guide the selection criteria for WP2, WP3 and WP4.

Description of work

WP1 activities will be aimed at conceptualising populism and its essential features analysing how this conceptualization has changed through space and time, and providing a typology of the different forms it can assume. This WP will also define a set of selection criteria to identify scenarios of populism, which will be useful for other WPs. In addition, the WP will elaborate a map of populist parties in Europe, identifying their key characteristics and including information on circumstances that may condition their political consequences.

UNISALENTO will lead this work package. SNS, SWPS and CU will collaborate for the critical reflection around the concept of populism, mostly based on existing academic literature. UNISALENTO will elaborate the mapping, with support from all partners to gather electoral and contextual data for the populist parties.

Task 1.1. Critical reflection on the concept of populism (UNISALENTO, SNS, SWPS, CU)

Critical reflection on the definition and use of the concept of populism. UNISALENTO with support from SNS, SWPS and CU will collect and analyse the relevant academic literature, in order to identify the boundaries of the concept and its different types, as well as its evolution along time according to the first objective of the WP. UNISALENTO will be responsible for drafting the associated report.

Task 1.2. Mapping populism in Europe (UNISALENTO, SNS, SWPS, CU, UAB, UNIGE, USFD, USIEGEN, UiB, KU LEUVEN, EKKE, ICL, AUBG)

Definition of criteria that will inform the selection of relevant populist parties in contemporary Europe, their characterization, and collection of the relevant information following the second objective of the WP. This information will be collected and elaborated to produce a map of populism in Europe. UNISALENTO with support from SNS, SWPS and CU will produce a proposal of this map which then will be reviewed and validated by the other consortium members.

Deliverables

Deliverable 1.1. What is populism? A conceptual report (Month 6, UNISALENTO)

Report summarizing the critical reflection on the concept of populism, providing a definition of the term, an account of its historical and territorial variation, and a description of the different subtypes of populism.

Deliverable 1.2. Mapping populism in Europe (Month 11, UNISALENTO)

Report focusing on the operationalization criteria of the concept and its subtypes. It will include a list of populist parties identifying subtypes and main characteristics, and specific indicators of the cases selected (such as election results, participation in government, main competitors, contextual characteristics of the political opportunity structure, etc.).

Work package number	2				Lead beneficiary				Universitaet Siegen						
Work package title	Populism and the political establishment														
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Short name of participant	U A B	U N I G E	U S F D	U S I E G E N	U N I S A L E N T O	U i B	S N S	K U L E U V E N	E K K E	C U	I C L	S W P S	A U B G	A L T E R E U R O	
Person/months per participant:	7	6	6	10	6	6	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	
Start month	2				End month				15						

Objectives

This WP is devoted to identify populist actors' ideas, worldviews and experiences, and how non-populist actors perceive and respond to them in 12 European countries.

This general objective translates into two core aims:

1. To ascertain the views and ideas of populist politicians regarding the core elements of populist discourse (the people, the elite and popular sovereignty) and their policy agendas, particularly regarding the issues of liberal values and institutions, citizen empowerment, and the process of European integration.

2. To know how non-populist political actors and institutions perceive, experience and react to populist actors, how they interact with them in the political arena, and what kind of changes and adaptations emerge.

This WP will inform the information to be collected in WP4 (claims), WP5 (survey), and the design of experiments of WP6. Part of the fieldwork will be also used for WP3, dealing with the European and transnational dimension of populism.

Description of work

Fieldwork will consist of a series of in-depth face-to-face interviews in Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Norway, Belgium, Greece, Czech Republic, France, Poland and Bulgaria on the basis of common guidelines. This WP pays special attention to politicians, but may also include some activists of particularly relevant organizations in some countries. USIEGEN coordinates WP2. The responsibility comprises the preparation of guidelines and sampling instructions, the training workshop, the coordination of field-work, and the writing of the integrated report. SNS will contribute to the definition of guidelines about the transnational and European dimensions. Partners will carry out the data collection and analysis on their own country and submit a national report to the WP leader.

Task 2.1. Definition of the interview selection criteria, sampling, and interview guidelines (USIEGEN, SNS)

This task is devoted to the development of interview guidelines and the specification of the sample of politicians to be interviewed. Guidelines and samples are strictly interrelated and require joint discussion and decision-making. Overall, 20-25 interviews per country will be conducted including both populist and non-populist politicians. With regard to the selection of interview partners, the aim is not to develop a representative sample, but to generate a purposive sample that helps to get an in-depth picture of the variety of experiences, reactions, and challenges in the field. Sampling will be based on desk research for the purpose of sketching the individual characteristics to be represented in the universe of possible cases from WP1. On that basis, a series of criteria will be defined, such as party characteristics, (i.e. ideology, size, incumbency), social backgrounds, political trajectories or parliamentary bodies (i.e., national, regional and local parliaments). Eventually, the final set of criteria to be used will be presented, discussed and agreed among partners to maintain the comparability of national samples. Following the rules of qualitative interviewing, guidelines will focus on a set of relevant topics and a set of related open questions, the aim being to get an in-depth understanding of the populist politician's own perspective.

Task 2.2. Preparation and implementation of the fieldwork (USIEGEN, all partners except SNS and EUROALTER)

As a preparation for the fieldwork, SIEGEN will organize a training workshop for all partners of the consortium involved. Guidelines will be pretested in each country. If possible, interviews will be tape-recorded and transcribed. USIEGEN will be responsible for conducting the training workshop and coordinating field-work. All partners except SNS and EUROALTER will be involved in preparing the interviews and conducting field-work.

Task 2.3. Analysis of the in-depth interviews (USIEGEN, all partners except SNS and EUROALTER)

Teams will provide a detailed national report with the interview materials. Given the non-standardized nature of this data, guidelines for the analysis of this material will be proposed by USIEGEN, to be discussed and implemented in cooperation with partners. The analyses will be devoted to condense the essence of the ideas of populists and non-populist actors regarding populism and democracy, while allowing to identify contextual specificities and variations. USIEGEN will write the integrated report on the basis of national reports provided by participants.

Deliverables

D2.1. Interview guidelines (Month 8, USIEGEN)

Document including the sample selection criteria for the fieldwork of WP2 as well as guidelines with the most important dimensions to structure the interviews.

D2.2. Integrated report on populism and the political establishment (Month 16, USIEGEN)

Report, based on national reports provided by participants, summarizing the main findings of WP2 according to its objectives. The report will allow to identify the ideas of populist actors regarding populism, democracy and Europe, as well as the reactions they generate in non-populist actors on these questions.

Work package number	3				Lead beneficiary				Scuola Normale Superiore						
Work package title	The transnational and European dimensions of populism														
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Short name of participant	U A B	U N I G E	U S F D	U S I E G E N	U N I S A L E N T O	U i B	S N S	K U L E U V E N	E K K E	C U	I C L	S W P S	A U B G	A L T E R E U R O	
Person/months per participant:	1.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	
Start month	2				End month				15						

Objectives

The aim of WP3 is to analyse the transnational and European dimensions of populism. The WP has two specific objectives:

1. To analyse the discursive, strategic, organisational and transnational dimensions of Eurosceptic populism, through an in-depth analysis of a selection of cases of populist Eurosceptic collective actors. The WP seeks to explore how crises, as discursive devices for populist frames, relate to the evolution of populism and its opportunities for transnational cooperation.
2. To address whether, and by what means, non-populist actors, European institutions, and other transnational networks are responding to these Eurosceptic populist collective actors. Especially in countries where (nativist) populist actors have joined government coalitions or – even more critically – single-handedly seized power and a deterioration of the quality of democracy has been ascertained. The ability to rectify these ‘illiberal turns’ is, therefore, of the utmost importance. Shedding light on these aspects goes a long way in explaining the political prospects for populist collective actors. In turn, the evidence gathered should clarify potential responses to populists and define correctives to the liberal democratic status quo.

Description of work

The WP will analyse a selection of populist Eurosceptic collective actors and their campaigns since 2007. The WP will include the analysis of qualitative interviews (partly drawing from the in-depth interviews of WP2 and partly from WP3 specific fieldwork) as well as textual and discursive material. The WP will also map mobilisations at the European level, including the 2019 EP election campaign.

SNS coordinates WP3 and will be responsible for the case studies on the Eurosceptic campaigns and the EU responses to populism, including the drafting of the WP report. All consortium members will participate in the collection of data necessary for the analysis of the transnational dimension of populism through the fieldwork of WP2. Some partners will provide additional support for gathering information on particularly relevant cases of EU reactions. CU will provide additional expertise regarding the analysis of the EU reaction towards

populists in government, in terms of the rule of law and constitutional issues.

Task 3.1. Mobilising on Europe and mobilisations at the European level (SNS)

This task involves collecting specific information on the subset of populist Eurosceptics actors (including interviews, textual and discursive material). The WP will cover organizations/campaigns, considered both 'hard' and 'soft' Eurosceptic, and in particular, those with a transnational dimension. The analysis of interviews (about 20) and textual material will provide fine-grained qualitative discourse analyses on the material collected, and systematise data for quantitative comparative use. The analysis will also incorporate data gathered through WP2 to provide a complete assessment of the discursive, strategic, organisational and transnational aspects of Eurosceptic populists.

Task 3.2. Mapping of responses to populists (SNS, CU, UAB, USFD, SIEGEN, KU LEUVEN, EKKE, CU, SWPS, AUBG)

This task involves tracing those events that have triggered (institutional and non-institutional) responses to populism, assess the possible threats posed by these collective actors, and evaluate the efficacy of these reactions. As we are witnessing ever more frequent deviations from the liberal-democratic standards subtending EU membership, we wish to estimate the value of institutional and non-institutional contributions to redress them. SNS will be responsible for this task, with contributions from a selection of partners from countries that have generated some sort of EU reaction to populist collective actors and campaigns (Spain, UK, Germany, Belgium, Greece, Check Republic, Poland and Bulgaria).

Deliverables

D3.1. Integrated report on discourses, organisation, and forms of action of populist Eurosceptic actors (Month 17, SNS)

Report summarising the main findings of this WP. The report will provide new insights on the discursive, strategic, organisational and transnational aspects of Eurosceptic populism, as well as the EU responses to it.

Work package number	4				Lead beneficiary				University of Geneva						
Work package title	Populism in European public domains														
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Short name of participant	U A B	U N I G E	U S F D	U S I E G E N	U N I S A L E N T O	U i B	S N S	K U L E U V E N	E K K E	C U	I C L	S W P S	A U B G	A L T E R E U R O	
Person/months per participant:	8.5	11.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	0	9.5	7.5	7.5	9	7.5	7.5	0	
Start month	9				End month				23						

Objectives

Building on the results from WP2 and WP3, which focus on politicians' views and ideas, the aim of this WP is to study populist discourses and the reactions it generates in the public domains of 12 European countries. The WP has two specific objectives:

1. To assess to what extent, under what conditions, and in which way populists' ideas about populism, democracy and Europe transcend into the public domains, both in traditional and online media.
2. To assess to what extent, under what conditions, and in which way non-populist actors react to populist discourses, particularly in relation to their discourses and agendas regarding liberal rights and institutions, citizen empowerment and European integration.

The WP takes a comparative and longitudinal perspective that will allow to assess and explain the saliency of populism, its components, and its political agenda in contemporary European public domains. The WP will consider both print and online media, to explore differences between traditional mainstream and digital newspapers.

Description of work

This WP involves the coding and analysis of political claims in Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Norway, Belgium, Greece, Czech Republic, France, Poland and Bulgaria. The systematic data collection and analysis will be carried out in each country based on common guidelines. A sample of claims will be selected and manually coded in each country. The resulting information will first be summarized in national reports, which will be the base for an integrated report including comparative and longitudinal analysis. The data from each country will be merged into a comparative dataset.

UNIGE coordinates WP4 and is responsible for the preparation of the codebook with support from ICL. UNIGE will also organize the training workshop for coders and produce the comparative database and the integrated report on the basis of national reports written by partners. Partners will carry out the data collection and analysis on their own country for this WP.

Task 4.1. Preparation of codebook for the political claim analysis (UNIGE, ICL)

The codebook includes instructions concerning the definition, sampling, and coding of claims, as well as the variables and categories to be used in the coding, reflecting the two objectives of the WP.

Task 4.2. Sampling and pre-test (UNIGE, all partners except SNS and EUROALTER)

Five national newspapers representing different political orientations and formats (broadsheets vs. tabloids, paper vs. digital) will be selected in each country. A selection of news will be drawn from them by relevant keyword searches for each country for the period 2007-2017 (or the latest data available). From the set of articles thus generated, a representative sample of interventions in each country is selected and coded. The sample should be large enough to have a sufficient number of cases in the analytical categories to allow for quantitative analyses (tentative target: 1000 claims per country). The codebook will be pretested on a small sample of claims before starting the coding. Coders will be trained on the use of the codebook and inter-coder reliability tests will be applied.

Task 4.3. Coding of political claims (UNIGE, all partners except SNS and EUROALTER)

Coding will follow the method of political claims analysis, standardizing the information on claims retrieved on media sources in numerical form by the use of categories at different levels of generality.

Task 4.4. Analysis of political claims data (UNIGE, all partners except SNS and EUROALTER)

The political claims data will be analysed through traditional statistical methods (for example, cross-tabulation and regression).

Deliverables

D4.1. Codebook for the political claims analysis (Month16, UNIGE)

Codebook for the political claims analysis including instructions concerning the definition, sampling, and the variables and categories to be used in the coding.

D4.2. Integrated report on populism in the public domain (Month 24, UNIGE)

Report, based on national reports provided by participants, summarizing the main findings of WP4. The report will include a descriptive and explanatory analysis of populist discourses and the reactions they generate in the different European public domains.

Work package number	5				Lead beneficiary				University of Sheffield						
Work package title	Populism, democratic values and engagement among European citizens														
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Short name of participant	U A B	U N I G E	U S F D	U S I E G E N	U N I S A L E N T O	U i B	S N S	K U L E U V E N	E K K E	C U	I C L	S W P S	A U B G	A L T E R E U R O	
Person/months per participant:	2	1	5	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	
Start month	14				End month				29						

Objectives

Building on the results from WP2, WP3 and WP4, the aim of this WP is to study populist attitudes and their correlates in the supply side our 12 European countries. Its specific objectives are the following:

1. To investigate by means of a population survey how citizens stand with respect to the main components of the ideational definition of populism, how they see democracy's challenges and constraints and how they perceive the different threats and opportunities that democracy is facing.
2. To explore the individual-level dimension of macro-processes of structural socio-economic change and de-stabilisation of politico-economic paradigms, by disentangling the relationship between populist political attitudes and different perceptions of economic anxiety and cultural threats, negative orientations (e.g. anti-globalisation, anti-EU, anti-immigrants, anti-minorities), a sense of nostalgia or nativeness, and nationalist ideologies.
3. To analyse age-based, gender-based, education-based, occupation-based and income-based heterogeneity in these political attitudes and their correlates, that is, to assess to what extent there are significant differences across gender, age groups, education, income and occupational categories.

Description of work

To tackle these questions we will conduct an online representative population survey (N = 2000 per country) in Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Norway, Belgium, Greece, Czech Republic, France, Poland and Bulgaria. A specialized polling institute will be subcontracted to conduct the survey in each country through the CAWI method (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing) with online accessible questionnaires and data storage (using PHPSurveyor).

USFD coordinates WP5. This includes preparing the questionnaire with input from the other partners, managing all contacts with the survey company, providing scientific supervision in all aspects of the

subcontracted fieldwork, and writing the comparative report. Participants will assist with questionnaire design providing input and checking translations and programming for cross-national equivalence of the survey.

Task 5.1. Preparation of questionnaire for the population survey (USFD, all partners)

This task consists in preparing the questionnaire for the population survey. The questionnaire for this part of the study will include questions necessary to achieve the objectives of the WP. The questionnaire will be translated into the national languages of the countries included in the project. Translation protocols will be applied to ensure equivalent translations in all the languages. USFD will be responsible for the preparation of the questionnaire (English version) with input from all partners.

Task 5.2. Sampling, pretest, and data retrieval (USFD, all partners except SNS and EUROALTER)

The subcontracted company will be in charge of designing the sample, translating and programming the questionnaire, pre-testing the survey and data retrieval through the CAWI method (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing), under the scientific supervision of USFD. Participants will be responsible for revising the translations and questionnaire online layout in their respective languages.

Task 5.3. Analysis of survey data (USFD)

The survey data will be analysed through bivariate and multivariate statistical methods. USFD will write the comparative report addressing the objectives of the WP.

Deliverables

D5.1. Questionnaire for the analysis of populism among European citizens (Month 22, USDF)

Questionnaire for the population survey (English version).

D5.2. Comparative report on populism among European citizens (Month 30, USDF)

Report examining questions of this WP from a comparative perspective. The report will analyse populist attitudes and its attitudinal and behavioural correlates, and will explore heterogeneities across socioeconomic categories (age, gender, education, income, occupation). The report will also analyse how Europeans think that the trade-offs inherent to liberal democracies ought to be resolved.

Work package number	6					Lead beneficiary				University of Bergen					
Work package title	The consequences of populism														
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Short name of participant	U A B	U N I G E	U S F D	U S I E G E N	U N I S A L E N T O	U i B	S N S	K U L E U V E N	E K K E	C U	I C L	S W P S	A U B G	A L T E R E U R O	
Person/months per participant:	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Start month	22				End month				34						

Objectives

The main goal of this WP is to gain causal leverage on the questions raised in previous WP by conducting experiments that can disentangle the consequences of populist discourses on individual attitudes. Moreover, this WP also aims to design and test effective strategies to confront populist discourses when necessary. By

better grasping the consequences of populism, this WP should generate insights on how to influence these attitudes in an effective way, so as to design strategies for strengthening democratic values and practices through narrative construction.

More specifically, the WP has two specific goals:

1. To assess the consequences of different types of populism. We expect some populist discourses to undermine trust in the media, political representatives, the EU, courts, or liberal democracy itself. In addition, populism may also undermine trust between groups in society. While the first expectation may be common to all forms of populism regardless of their host ideology, the second is related to the specific host ideology (nativism; left-wing populism; periphery/rural populism). The WP will assess to what extent the expected negative consequences for trust in specific out-groups depends on a mix of populism and specific host ideology. We expect, for example, a negative impact on trust in immigrants or Muslims in the case of right-wing populists, on businesses and bankers in the case of left-wing populism, and on the urban expert elite in the case of periphery/rural populism.
2. To assess the consequences of specific populist ideas (and their non-populist alternative). The WP will explore the consequences on citizens' political attitudes of being confronted with two fundamental elements of populist discourse: the alleged unity of the will of the people (minimizing social cleavages as part of the effort to render the opposition between the population and the political elite more salient), and the assertion that liberal democratic procedures often prevent the will of the people from being implemented. The consequences of these components of populist discourse (and alternative ones) will be analysed with special attention to a segment of the population that is expected to be particularly sensitive to the potential consequences of populist messages (young people). For this reason, we will conduct a field experiment using channels that mirror the way in which this segment of population is usually exposed to political stimuli (social media). The challenge is to develop specific tools to make sure that the abstract principles of minority rights or separation of powers are being translated into concrete, specific and identifiable examples. We aim to ascertain to what extent it is possible to bolster both respect for social diversity and pluralism, and for the basic framework of the rule of law. In this effort, we build on contemporary insights into political socialization, and the paramount role of social media. The available evidence suggests that social media could have a stronger effect on attitudes and values than the more traditional media. Not only are they fully integrated into the daily lives of younger age groups, continually reinforcing specific message, but the content of social media is also generated by the peers of the receiver, thus adding an element of peer pressure that is largely absent in professional news media.

Description of work:

To achieve the objectives mentioned this above WP will integrate three kinds of experimental research designs: lab, survey and field experiments. This combined strategy should provide leverage and robust evidence with both internal and external validity on the consequences of populism for different publics and in different contexts.

For the first objective of this WP, a series (between 3 and 5 depending on results) of lab and survey experiments will explore the consequences of different types of populist discourse at the individual level, distinguishing also different publics that are crucial in the elaboration of populist and anti-populist discourses: politicians, journalist and citizens. Because of their unrivalled internal validity, laboratory experiments are ideal identification strategies for causal effects. Therefore, laboratory experiments will be the main methodology used in this WP. The WP leader direct a state-of-the-art social science laboratory, which will be used for carrying out the experiments in Norway. The experiments will be designed taking into account the results of other WPs about the nature of populist claims and strategies used to counter such claims. One core design feature of the laboratory experiments will consist of manipulating the content (both the extent and nature) of populism, and of the counter-strategies, in video-recorded speeches and newspaper articles to examine causal effects on the outcomes of interest. The WP will use a sequential logic in developing the experiments, whereby we gradually refine and build knowledge. In the cases where causal findings are established in the laboratory experiments the external validity will be examined in two ways. First, we will embed tailored and down-sized versions of the successful laboratory experiments in a population representative sample (N 1200), a panel of journalists, and a panel of elected representatives drawing on the unique set of facilities provided UiB. Second,

the experiments will be replicated/adapted to another case characterised by a different type of populism (Spain), with participation of UAB (approximate sample size 1500).

To address the second objective of the WP a field experiment will be carried out in Belgium by KU LEUVEN, in which young subjects will be treated with different virtual dialogs conducted in social media. The field experiment will be based on a series of virtual dialogues like the ones that are offered by commercial programs as 'Snapchat' in which the degrees of social heterogeneity and the presence of populist vs antipopulist arguments are manipulated.

UiB is responsible for coordinating this WP and also responsible for running the lab and survey experiments in Norway. UAB is responsible for running the survey experiment in Spain. KU LEUVEN is responsible for running the field experiment in Belgium.

Task 6.1. Preparation of experimental protocols (UiB, UAB, KU LEUVEN)

This task involves the design of the different experiments. Protocols and treatments will be tested. Results in the pre-test may imply a redefinition of the protocols. This task will be carried out by UiB for the lab and survey experiments in Norway, by UAB for the survey experiment in Spain, and by KU LEUVEN for the field experiment in Belgium.

Task 6.2. Fielding the experiments (UiB, UAB, KU LEUVEN)

This task involves fielding the lab, survey and field experiments. It will be carried out by partners UiB for the lab and survey experiments in Norway, subcontracted under the scientific coordination of UAB for the survey experiment in Spain, and carried out by KU LEUVEN with the support of a subcontracted company, for the field experiment in Belgium.

Task 6.3. Analysis of results (UiB, UAB, KU LEUVEN)

Each partner in the WP will be involved in the analysis of the results for the experiments carried out under their responsibility.

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery):

D6.1. Experimental protocols (Month 28, UiB)

Document including a detailed explanation of the different experimental designs and treatments of the WP.

D6.2. Report on the consequences of types of populism (Month 35, UiB)

Document including the results of the experiments carried out in Norway and Spain, focusing on the consequences of types of populism and populist discourses for democratic values among different publics.

D6.3. Report on the consequences of populist and anti-populist discourses (month of delivery: 36, KU Leuven)

Document including the results of the field experiment carried out in Belgium on how populist discourses (and their alternatives) in social media affect democratic values of young citizens.

Work package number	7				Lead beneficiary				Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona											
Work package title	Dissemination, exploitation and policy outreach																			
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						

Short name of participant	U A B	U N I G E	U S F D	U S I E G E N	U N I S A L E N T O	U i B	S N S	K U L E U V E N	E K K E	C U	I C L	S W P S	A U B G	A L T E R E U R O	
Person/months per participant:	11	7	7	7	5	5	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	
Start month	1			End month					40						

Objectives

The main objective of this WP is to ensure effective dissemination of the results in order to guarantee the highest possible impact. The plan for dissemination includes measures and activities addressing the full range of potential users and uses in relation to the project's objectives and expected outputs: scientific community, junior academics, social activists a civic organizations, policymakers, citizens, young citizens, students, teachers and journalists and information professionals.

An on-going discussion of the needs, ideas and challenges of each of these groups when it comes to dealing with the issues touched upon by the project will ensure the resulting policy recommendations and guidance is pertinent, as well as a ready community of stakeholder and users to take up the recommendations and exploit the findings of the project.

Description of work

The tasks of this WP are directed to identifying, contacting and maintaining an open dialogue with a wide array of stakeholders regarding the results of the project. The knowledge-enhancement results of the project will generate tools and products that are attractive and relevant for each of these stakeholders. UAB will develop and coordinate this process, but each consortium member will have a role in identifying, contacting and communicating with these stakeholders. In particular, EUROALTER will play a fundamental role in the policy-oriented and public-oriented dissemination strategies.

Task 7.1. Preparation of the dissemination and exploitation plan (UAB)

All the dissemination and exploitation activities will be included in a dissemination and exploitation plan that will follow the indications presented in section 2.2.a of this proposal. The plan will include all the measures and activities aimed at maximizing the project's impact both during and after the project, including a detailed list identifying the most relevant stakeholders in each country.

Task 7.2 Organization of contest among young students to design contents of the comic book and comic book production (UAB)

To disseminate the findings of the project among the young we will produce a comic book focused on populism and the challenges of European democracies. The storyline of the comic will be based on some of the insights and early results obtained in the project. The comic storyline and design will be based on the plots, narratives and draft drawings and designs that participants will submit as part of a contest.

Task 7.3 Organization of summer school for young academics and social activists (SNS)

Organization of a summer school for young academics (PhD students) on populism and democracy in Europe. The summer school will be open to 25 participants including PhD students working on the project, PhD students enrolled in doctoral programs across Europe who are working on topics related to populism and democracy as well as a selection of social activists. Members of the project will teach masterclasses based on the findings of the project, and PhD students will have the possibility to present and discuss their own paper

drafts among themselves and with members of the project in dedicated sessions. The summer school will be organised by SNS in collaboration with EUROALTER for the recruitment of social activists.

Task 7.4 Preparation of comparative dataset on populist and anti-populist discourses in the public domain for open access (UNIGE)

Preparation of the standardized dataset on populist discourses in the public domain based on the claims-analysis conducted in WP4 in order to make it publicly available through the Harvard Dataverse or other institutional data repositories. To facilitate its exploitation the dataset will be accompanied by the codebook and a short document summarizing the data collection process and procedures.

Task 7.5 Preparation of comparative individual-level survey dataset for open access (USFD)

Preparation of a standardized micro-level dataset on individuals' populist attitudes and their correlates based on the survey conducted in WP5 in order to make it publicly available through the Harvard Dataverse or other institutional data repositories. To facilitate its exploitation the dataset will be accompanied by the codebook and a short document summarizing the data collection process and procedures.

Task 7.6 Preparation of teaching unit and education materials to be used by high school teachers (EKKE, KU LEUVEN)

Preparation of a teaching unit on populism and the challenges and trade-offs of European democracies. This unit will present students with different elements that are commonly used to define populism and will steer the debate among them on the potential positive and negative implications of different types of populism for European democracies. It will also include visually attractive summaries of some basic results of our research, and stimulate students' reflection and debate on the trade-offs that European democracies and politicians face when trying to deal with challenges such immigration and inequality. EKKE will be in charge of this task in collaboration with KU LEUVEN.

Task 7.7 Review of research results and drafting of policy briefs and prescriptive report (EUROALTER)

The results of WP1-WP6 will be reviewed, synthesised and consolidated into a digestible format that can serve as the basis for building policy recommendations for different actors and different sectors, and prescriptive reports including medium and long-term scenarios based on the data gathered. The reports will be distributed to public authorities, policymakers, and civil society organization in each country and at the EU level. EUROALTER will be in charge of drafting these briefs and report, with collaboration from partners for translation and distribution of the reports.

Task 7.8 Preparation and organization of world café workshops (EUROALTER, EKKE, AUBG)

Three world-café workshops that will take place in Brussels, Sofia and Athens. These world cafés aim to engage policymakers and to empower the general public. EUROALTER will be responsible for overall coordination and organization of the world café in Brussels, AUiB for the organization of world-café in Sofia, and EKKE for the organization of world-café in Athens. The leading partners will select the participants of these world cafés ensuring representativeness criteria.

Task 7.9 Preparation of proposal for a special issue of an academic journal or edited book (SNS, all partners)

The members of the consortium coordinated by SNS will prepare a proposal for scientific journal special-issue about populism and democracy or for an edited book. This special-issue or edited volume will provide an encompassing and integrated overview of the findings of the project.

Task 7.10 Preparation of scientific articles corresponding to the different work packages, including presentation in international scientific conferences (UAB, USIEGEN, SNS, UNIGE, USFD, UiB, all other partners)

Consortium members will write papers to be published in scientific journals. Each WP leader will ensure the production of at least one publishable article per WP generating original data (WP2 to WP6). As customary, preliminary versions of these articles will be presented at scientific conferences (ECPR, EPSA, APSA, MPSA, etc.), including the projects own final conference. UAB will oversee and coordinate the publication efforts to ensure that the findings of the project are disseminated through high-quality publications, including all

participants in the consortium, and securing open access. WP coordinators are responsible for the respective submissions of each of the deliverables.

Deliverables

Deliverable 7.1 Dissemination and exploitation plan (Month 4, UAB)

Document outlining the dissemination and exploitation activities aimed at maximizing the project's impact both during and after the project.

Deliverable 7.2 Comic book (Month 21, UAB)

Comic book about populism, the challenges that European democracies are facing and the inherent trade-offs of democratic political system.

Deliverable 7.3 Summer school program for young academics and social activists (Month 25, SNS)

Program for the summer school on populism and democracy.

Deliverable 7.4 Comparative dataset on populist and non-populist discourses in the public domain (Month 28, UNIGE)

Standardized quantitative data on populism in the public domain stemming from the political claims analysis conducted in WP4 and associated documentation. This deliverable will not be made public immediately but will remain confidential during an embargo period after the termination of the project.

Deliverable 7.5 Comparative individual-level survey dataset (Month 29, USFD)

Standardized quantitative micro-level data on individuals' populist attitudes and their correlates from the individual-level cross-national surveys conducted in WP5 and associated documentation. This deliverable will not be made public immediately but will remain confidential during an embargo period after the termination of the project.

Deliverable 7.6 Teaching unit and education materials (Month 33, EKKE)

Teaching unit and materials on populism and the challenges and trade-offs of European democracies. The materials will be published in Greek and English.

Deliverable 7.7 Policy brief 1: The transnational and European dimensions of populism (Month 24, EUROALTER)

Policy brief reviewing and providing recommendations for evidence-based policymaking in light of the findings of the work packages focused on the transnational and European dimension of populism (WP3).

Deliverable 7.8 Policy brief 2: Populism on the supply side (Month 31, EUROALTER)

Policy brief reviewing and providing recommendations for evidence-based policymaking in light of the findings of the work packages focused on populism and the political establishment (WP2) and populism in the public sphere (WP4).

Deliverable 7.9 Prescriptive report: Populism: What shall we expect? What shall we do? (Month 37, EUROALTER)

Report based on the review of the analyses and results of the demand side, WP5 (surveys) and WP6 (experiments). The report will focus on: (a) the development of future long- and medium-terms scenarios on the evolution and impact of populism in Europe; (ii) the presentation of effective communication strategies for different actors who have a role in informing and educating citizens; (iii) an identification of key areas which call for a change to address populism. These recommendations will put special emphasis on the strategies and tools that policymakers can use to mobilize and increase the democratic engagement of social groups such as the youth and the disaffected.

Deliverable 7.10 World café workshops report (Month 38, EA, AUiB, EKKE)

Reports on the three world-café workshops with policymakers, journalists, activists and citizens to be held in Brussels, Sofia and Athens.

Deliverable 7.11 Proposal for special issue or edited book (Month 39, SNS)
Proposal of collection of scientific articles produced by the members of the consortium to be included in a scientific journal special issue or, alternatively, collective (edited) book proposal summarizing the main research findings.
Deliverable 7.12 Paper submission to academic journal with results from WP2 (Month 40, SIEGEN)
Submission of paper based on findings from WP2 to scientific journal.
Deliverable 7.13 Paper submission to academic journal with results from WP3 (Month 40, SNS)
Submission of paper based on findings from WP3 to scientific journal.
Deliverable 7.14 Paper submission to academic journal with results from WP4 (Month 40, UNIGE)
Submission of paper based on findings from WP4 to scientific journal.
Deliverable 7.15 Paper submission to academic journal with results from WP5 (Month 40, USFD)
Submission of paper based on findings from WP5 to scientific journal.
Deliverable 7.16 Paper submission to academic journal with results from WP6 (Month 40, UiB, KU Leuven)
Submission of paper based on findings from WP6 to scientific journal, including data for replication purposes.

Work package number	8				Lead beneficiary				Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB)						
Work package title	Communication														
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Short name of participant	U A B	U N I G E	U S F D	U S I E G E N	U N I S A L E N T O	U i B	S N S	K U L E U V E N	E K K E	C U	I C L	S W P S	A U B G	A L T E R E U R O	
Person/months per participant:	7	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	
Start month	1			End month				40							

Objectives
This work package has two main objectives:
1. To promote the project and increase project awareness among different publics.
2. To communicate the findings of the project and the associated recommendations effectively, and in an understandable language, to diverse audiences.

Description of work (where appropriate, broken down into tasks), lead partner and role of participants:
Communication activities involve the creation and maintenance of a website and blog, the maintenance of project activity in social media, the elaboration of op-eds and press releases, and the production of audio-visual materials. UAB will coordinate the WP, but all partners will actively contribute producing content. EUROALTER will be responsible for the elaboration of the audio-visual material.

Task 8.1 Preparation of the communication plan and project brand identity (UAB)

UAB will design the overall strategy and schedule of all communication activities. This plan will also establish the duties and responsibilities of each of the project's participants with regard to communication and policy impact, the project brand identity and the design of communication materials (logo, templates, etc.).

Task 8.2 Creation and maintenance of project website and blog (UAB, all partners)

Designing and maintaining the project's website. The project website will be set up at the start of the project and will be updated regularly. The website will also include a blog that will be regularly updated with contributions from all project participants as well as from invited authors. Further details about the organization of the project's website can be found in section 2.2.b of this proposal. UAB is responsible for this task, with the collaboration of all partners to provide content.

Task 8.3 Creation and management of project's social-media accounts (UAB, all partners)

The project's findings and activities will be promoted through different social media (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube) and through plug-ins and add-ons included in our website and online communications. UAB is responsible for this task, with the collaboration of all partners to provide content.

Task 8.4 Writing of op-eds and preparation of press releases (UAB, all partners)

To communicate the findings of the project to broad audiences the members of the consortium will write op-eds related to the topics covered in PODEU. We will issue press releases when major outputs have been generated. UAB is responsible for this task, with the collaboration of all partners to provide content.

Task 8.5 Production of video materials summarizing project results (EUROALTER)

To communicate the findings of the projects in an accessible and attractive way we will also produce a series of videos summarizing the project results. These videos will make use of appealing infographics and illustrations in order to reach a broader audience. These videos will be uploaded to our website and promoted through our social media accounts.

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery):**Deliverable 8.1 Communication plan and project brand identity (Month 5, UAB)**

Plan describing the overall strategy and schedule of all communication activities and materials.

Deliverable 8.2 Project website and blog (Month 6, UAB)

Website hosting and summarizing information about the project. The website will also host the project blog.

Deliverable 8.3 Project's social media accounts (Month 6, UAB)

Social media accounts for the project will be opened in Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Instagram.

Deliverable 8.4 Press releases and op-eds (Months 24, 31, 37, UAB)

Op-eds published in print and online newspapers related to the project's topic. Press releases communicating major findings of the project. They will be issued in connection to the release of the policy briefs, and the short videos to enhance impact.

Deliverable 8.5 Video materials summarizing the most relevant findings of the project (Month 38 EUROALTER)

Four short videos with a duration between 1 and 3 minutes summarizing the most relevant findings of the project in an accessible and attractive way through the use of illustrations and infographics.

Work package number	9				Lead beneficiary				Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona										
Work package title	Scientific Coordination and Management																		
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					

Short name of participant	U A B	U N I G E	U S F D	U S I E G E N	U N I S A L E N T O	U i B	S N S	K U L E U V E N	E K K E	C U	I C L	S W P S	A U B G	A L T E R E U R O	
Person/months per participant:	23	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Start month	1			End month					40						

Objectives:

This work package focuses on the scientific and administrative management of the project, which aims to support a timely and efficient implementation of the work plan. It includes the following objectives

1. To ensure an effective coordination among all partners and actors involved in the project in order to keep the scientific activities aligned with the work plan.
2. To ensure an adequate process of data handling and dissemination, including addressing ethical issues.
3. To facilitate and guarantee adequate communication and reporting to the EC.
4. To ensure quality in all processes of the project.

Description of work (where appropriate, broken down into tasks), lead partner and role of participants:

Task 9.1 Preparation of data management and ethical issues plan (UAB)

The Data Management Plan (DMP) will be prepared at the beginning of the project (month 4), which will be updated at months 21 and 40. The plan will reflect EU'S FAIR data management principles and will be adapted to the H2020 Pilot on Open Research Data. The DMP will establish rules, regulations and recommendations concerning the use, curation, transfer and exploitation of all the data generated by the project. Moreover, the DMP will set the ethics requirements that the data generation, manipulation and dissemination activities must comply with.

Task 9.2 Scientific coordination (UAB, all partners)

The scientific coordination of the project includes the following subtasks throughout the whole duration of the project: meeting content and agenda organisation, communication with partners and WP leaders, task coordination across WPs, ensuring ethic clearance is obtained by partners and dealing with ethical issues, relations with the advisory board, relations with other consortiums financed under the same topic, dealing with unexpected issues in the development of WPs, dealing with potential conflicts in the development of the project preparation of scientific and financial reports, coordinating the scientific reporting. UAB will be responsible for this task. Each PI of each of the beneficiaries will deal with the scientific coordination of tasks that take place in their respective country/institution.

Task 9.3 Management and quality assurance (UAB, all partners)

The project will develop a Management Handbook to facilitate the progress and accomplishment of all tasks as well as the timely and efficient production of deliverables, including quality control and periodic risk assessment (see section 3.2 below). Financial management and budget monitoring will be ensured by the financial and administrative offices of UAB. Each partner will be responsible for the accuracy and timeliness of its own financial reporting.

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery):

<p>Deliverable 9.1 Data management and ethical issues plan (Months 4, 21, 40 UAB)</p> <p>Plan for the management of all the data produced and exploited throughout the project including ethical issues. Updated during the project.</p> <p>Deliverable 9.2 Management handbook (Month 4, UAB)</p> <p>Handbook including different processes to be taken into account by members of the consortium.</p>

Table 3.1c: List of Deliverables

Deliverable (number)	Deliverable name	Work package number	Short name of lead participant	Type	Dissemination level	Delivery date
D1.1	What is populism? A conceptual report	1	UNISALENTO	R	PU	6
D1.2	Mapping populism in Europe	1	UNISALENTO	R	PU	11
D2.1	Interview guidelines	2	UNISIEGEN	R	PU	8
D2.2	Integrated report on populism and the political establishment	2	UNISIEGEN	R	PU	16
D3.1	Integrated report on the transnational and European dimensions of populism	3	SNS	R	PU	17
D4.1	Codebook for political claims analysis	4	UNIGE	R	PU	16
D4.2	Integrated report on populism in the public domain	4	UNIGE	R	PU	24
D5.1	Questionnaire for the analysis of populism among European citizens	5	USFD	R	PU	22
D5.2	Comparative report on populism among European citizens	5	USFD	R	PU	30
D6.1	Experimental protocols	6	UiB	R	PU	28
D6.2	Report on the consequences of types of populism	6	UiB	R	PU	35
D6.3	Report on the consequences of populist and anti-populist discourses	6	KU LEUVEN	R	PU	36
D7.1	Dissemination, exploitation and policy outreach plan	7	UAB	R	CO	4
D7.2	Comic book	7	UAB	DEC	PU	21

D7.3	Summer school program	7	SNS	DEC	PU	25
D7.4	Comparative dataset on populism in the public domain	7	UNIGE	OTHE	CO	28
D7.5	Comparative individual-level survey dataset	7	USFD	OTHE	CO	29
D7.6	Teaching unit and education materials	7	EKKE	DEC	PU	33
D7.7	Policy brief 1: The European and transnational dimensions of populism	7	EUROALTER	R	PU	24
D7.8	Policy brief 2: Populism on the supply side	7	EUROALTER	R	PU	31
D7.9	Prescriptive report. Populism: What shall we expect? What shall we do?	7	EUROALTER	R	PU	37
D7.10	World café workshops reports	7	EUROALTER	DEC	PU	38
D7.11	Proposal for special issue or edited book	7	SNS	R	CO	39
D7.12	Paper submitted to academic journal with results from WP2	7	UNISIEGEN	R	PU	40
D7.13	Paper submitted to academic journal with results from WP3	7	SNS	R	PU	40
D7.14	Paper submitted to academic journal with results from WP4	7	UNIGE	R	PU	40
D7.15	Paper submitted to academic journal with results from WP5	7	USFD	R	PU	40
D8.1	Communication plan	8	UAB	R	CO	5
D8.2	Project website and blog	8	UAB	DEC	PU	6
D8.3	Project's social media accounts	8	UAB	DEC	PU	6
D8.4	Press releases and op-eds	8	UAB	DEC	PU	24, 31, 37
D8.5	Video materials	8	EUROALTER	DEC	PU	38
D9.1	Data management and ethical issues plan	9	UAB	R	CO	4, 21, 40

D9.2	Management handbook	9	UAB	R	PU	4
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3.2 Management structure, milestones and procedures

Management structure

Based on previous experience, the project will have a simple decision-making structure with clear responsibilities and close monitoring of progress. The management structure is summarized in figure 3.2.

Project Manager Office

The PMO includes the scientific Project Coordinator (Eva Anduiza, UAB), the scientific Co-coordinators (Guillem Rico and Enrique Hernández, UAB) and the Project Manager. The PMO will be the point of contact between the European Commission and the consortium. The PMO will be responsible for the overall progress of the project and is in charge of the scientific and administrative management of the project and responds to the general assembly. To accomplish the coordination tasks, the coordinator is supported by a Steering Committee and will consult with the Board of Advisors for advice, on an individual or collective basis.

General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all partner institutions and is the main decisional body of the consortium. Each member of the consortium (usually the PI for that partner) has a vote. A General Assembly meeting will be held every six months, coinciding with the consortium meetings.

Board of Advisors

A Board of Advisors has been established including Marina Costa-Lobo, Kirk Hawkins, Levente Littvay and Diana Mutz (emails confirming they acceptance are included at the end of section 4 of this proposal).

Marina Costa Lobo, is principal researcher at the Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon and an expert in European democracies, public opinion and electoral behaviour with a particular focus on the analysis of political leadership. She is currently PI of the ERC funded project MAPLE on the politicisation of Europe before and after the Eurozone crisis.

Kirk Hawkins is associate professor of Political Science at Brynham Young University, and the leader of Team Populism network. He has published extensively on populism and populist discourses in comparative perspective.

Levente Littvay, is associate professor of Political Science at Central European University, specialist in voting behaviour and political psychology, with special focus on radicalism and populism.

Diana Mutz is professor of Political Science and director of the Centre for the Study of Citizen and Politics of the University of Pennsylvania Communication. She is an expert in survey and experimental methods and has recently explored the consequences of media incivility for political attitudes, respect for oppositional view points, and trust.

A small and committed advisory board will ensure timely and effective feedback. Their knowledge and expertise will be sought particularly on the instrumental deliverables (D1.1, D2.1, D4.1, D5.1, D6.1). They will also be invited to participate in our international conference, together with researchers from other financed projects within the same call, to ensure the enhancement of opportunities for dissemination beyond the end of the project.

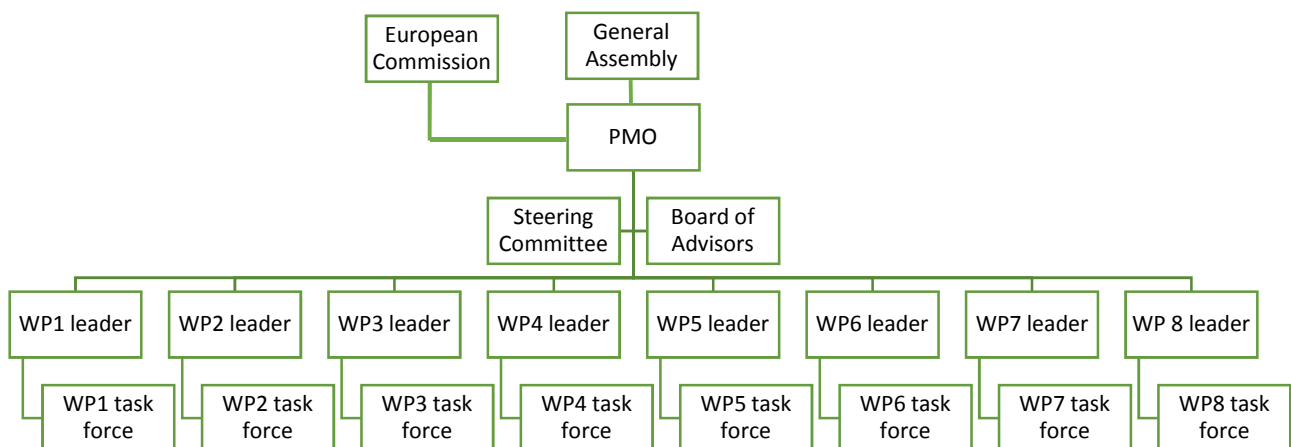
Steering Committee and WP leaders

The Steering Committee is composed of the WP leaders. The Steering Committee helps the coordinator in the project decision making and execution. It will meet in concomitance of the consortium meeting and will constantly interact through email or telephone communication. This will improve the coordination and integration of the various stages of the research.

Leading roles in terms of coordination of specific WP and related deliverables are distributed among the beneficiaries in order to reach a more effective implementation of the work plan. The WP leaders take responsibility for specific WPs, therefore constituting a fundamental element in the scientific management of

the project. These WP coordination roles are assigned based on previous experience and expertise (see section 4 of the proposal).

Figure 3.2: PODEU management structure



WP task-forces

For each WP (1 to 8) a small task force group of 4 or 5 researchers will be appointed, to ensure that each task and deliverable achieves the maximum quality taking advantage of the full capacity of our consortium. Partners that are not coordinating a WP have however a main WP of adscription in which they will contribute particularly, given their areas of expertise, and will be involved in these task forces. The General Assembly appoints the WP task forces.

Principal Investigators (PI)

Each partner will have a Principal Investigator. PIs will be responsible for carrying out the work plan concerning their own country for all WPs (fieldwork in Italy for WP2 and WP4 will be carried out by UNISALENTO and by ICL in France).

Procedures and decision making mechanisms

In order to ensure the most effective coordination, the consortium has put great care into agreeing and defining a simple structure that ensures rapid decision making among all members of the team and smooth project management, while providing the necessary control and participation mechanisms. These management mechanisms are the following:

- Decision making:** Decisions within the consortium will be taken by consensus whenever possible. In case of dissension, decisions will be taken by simple majority voting. Each partner will be entitled to one vote. In case of a tie, the Project Coordinator will have the casting vote.
- Consortium meetings:** Meetings in which all teams participate in person are a fundamental element in the development of a large project. Each meeting should provide the opportunity for strategic decision making regarding each of the WPs. These working meetings will also be held to discuss theoretical aspects, coordinate the collection of data, and work on common outputs and publications. They will serve as mutual monitoring of the work done by each partner in the consortium and should ensure that the beneficiaries proceed in a systematic and timely manner. The coordinator will be responsible for organizing the working meetings agenda and preparing the minutes which will be sent to all beneficiaries in a timely manner. The Gantt chart schedules meetings in months 3, 9, 15, 21, 27, 33, 40, with the content outlined in table 3.2 below.
- Online meetings:** Bilateral or multilateral meetings within the WPs will take place according to necessity.

- d) **Monitoring and progress reporting:** Each WP Leader will report about project progress to the PMO every 6 months. This will cover technical progress, results, deliverables and compliance with the work programme, as well as the monitoring and updating of the possible identified risks. Progress of the tasks will be reported in terms of percentage of completion and estimated time to completion, deviations from agreed time scales and corrective actions. The coordinator will summarise overall project progress, updating planning charts and manpower records.
- e) **Information and communication:** PMO and consortium PIs will be permanently in contact via email or telephone.
- f) **Internal quality control:** A project management handbook summarizing all the required knowledge for the adequate management and quality assurance of the project will be defined at the beginning of the project. It will include guidelines for financial reporting, presentation standards for deliverables and reports to the European Commission, measures to ensure timely reporting, etc. The same document will include an internal review procedure to guarantee the quality of the results of the project: each WP leader will be responsible for the quality of each WP work, especially the deliverables, which will be subjected to a peer review by another member of the consortium and the PMO before submitting any result to the European Commission in order to ensure the clarity of the message and the accuracy of its meaning. Thus, the high quality and timeliness of all tasks and deliverables will be ensured.
- g) **Risk management:** Risk management is an important issue and will be included in the agenda of every meeting and in all internal reports in order to constantly monitor and analyse risks, including the progress of work, performance of participants, quality of deliverables, changes to the project and effect of corrective actions. Each partner has the responsibility to report immediately to their respective WP leader and to the Project Coordinator any risky situation that may arise and may affect the project objectives or their successful completion. Any change in time schedule of deliverables or in the allocated budget must be reported to the corresponding WP leader and to the PMO. In case of problems or delays, the Steering Committee will be consulted and it will establish mitigation measure to reduce the impact of risks. Responses may include: i) strengthened supervision. ii) adjustments to project strategy; iii) changes to implementation arrangements; iv) changes in budget allocations.
- h) **Conflict resolution:** Conflicts will be solved at the lowest level possible, and preferably agreeably. If an agreement cannot be reached at a task or WP level, then the Steering Committee will mediate. If that is not satisfactory, then the Project coordinator will make a decision, and if necessary will ask for the authorisation of the EC. Procedures will be provided in the Consortium Agreement.

Table 3.2: Project meetings

Meetings	Main content and tentative venue	Related work package(s)	Purpose
1 (month 3)	Kick off meeting (Barcelona)	WP1	Data, dissemination and communication plans are approved. Conceptual discussion of W1. Initial discussion of interview guidelines for WP2 and WP3.
2 (month 9)	Ideas meeting (Athens)	WP2 WP3	Preliminary WP2 and WP3 results are presented. First draft of codebook for WP4 discussed.
3 (month 15)	Claims meeting (Prague)	WP4	Final codebook for claims analysis agreed by consortium. First draft of questionnaire for WP5 discussed.
4 (month 21)	Survey meeting (Lille)	WP5	Preliminary findings of WP4 discussed. Final questionnaire for survey is agreed by consortium. First discussion of WP6 experimental research designs
5 (month 27)	Experiments meeting (Warsaw)	WP6	Discussion of WP5 and WP6 preliminary findings.

6 (month 33)	Scientific conference with other consortiums (Sofia)	WP9	Joint conference with other consortiums.
7 (month 40)	Final conference with policy implications. (Brussels)	WP8 WP9	Final conference where results and policy implications are presented.

PODEU will have regular contact with other projects within the same call GOVERNANCE-03-2018, seeking to maximize complementarity and impact among financed projects.

Financial services and management at European level (keeping of contract terms, budget monitoring, maintenance of administrative contacts with the European Commission) will be coordinated by the coordinating institution (UAB). Each partner will seek support from its own institutional services for all that concerns national procedures (contracts, monitoring local budgeting, etc.).

The project will develop a data management and ethical issues plan, which will establish the property rights of the data. The following initial rule will be applied: initially each beneficiary will have full property rights on the data it has collected and which refer to its country-study. The use of these data by the other beneficiaries is contingent upon its agreement. The merged databases for WP4 and WP5 will be made available to the whole consortium as soon they are collected and may be used for project deliverables. The data will be embargoed for a period to be defined in the Data Management Plan after which they will be made available to other researchers and disseminated to practitioners.

Milestones to monitor data production

Project milestones are related to major stages in data production.

Table 3.2a: List of milestones

Milestone number	Milestone name	Related work package(s)	Due date (in month)	Means of verification
1	Data, dissemination and communication plans approved	WP1	5	Deliverables 7.1, 8.1, 9.1 submitted
2	Mapping criteria defined	WP2 WP3	11	Deliverable 1.2
3	Data collection for WP2 (interviews) completed	WP4	16	Deliverable 2.2 submitted
4	Data collection for WP4 (claims) completed	WP5	24	Deliverable 4.2 submitted
5	Data collection for WP5 (survey) completed	WP6	30	Deliverable 5.2 submitted
6	Data collection for WP6 (experiments) completed	WP9	35	Deliverable 6.2 submitted
7	Final conference	WP8 WP9	40	Meeting minutes of final conference

Critical risks for implementation

Table 3.2b below identifies specific critical risks for implementation and proposed risk mitigation measures.

Table 3.2b: Critical risks for implementation

Description of risk (indicate level of likelihood: Low/Medium/High)	Work package(s) involved	Proposed risk-mitigation measures
Refusal by high-ranked populist elites to be interviewed (Level of likelihood: Low)	WP2 and WP3	Other interviewees will be selected according to similar criteria.
Average number of claims to be coded by article in some countries is lower than expected (Level of likelihood: Medium)	WP4	Sample size in these countries is allowed to be lower than originally planned without affecting the type and scope of the analyses. The data can be weighted to reach a balanced overall sample.
Some specific quotas of the individual-level survey are difficult to complete in some countries (Level of likelihood: Medium)	WP5	Together with the subcontracted company we will design an efficient strategy for refusal conversion specifically addressed to these quotas. Alternatively, the data can be weighted to reach a balanced overall sample.
Failure to obtain ethical clearance to conduct experiments among late adolescents aged between 16 and 18 (Level of likelihood: Medium)	WP6	In the case that recruiting minors would be excluded by ethical boards, these experiments can still be conducted with young adults in the age group of 18 to 21 years.
Insufficient participation or engagement of stakeholders in world-café workshops (Level of likelihood: Medium)	WP7	A broader range of organizations will be addressed. From the outset of the project the consortium will seek and ensure the active engagement of key local, national and EU-level stakeholders
Conflicts among partners arise (Level of likelihood: Low)	All	The coordinator, supported by the Steering Committee, will mediate to find a consensual solution and, in case of no solution, take a binding decision.
Deliverables are not handed in on time (Level of likelihood: Low)	All	Continuous management and quality assurance mechanism will be set in place at the outset of the project. The Consortium Agreement and the Coordinator will set time limits, beyond which a reduction of allocated funds will be foreseen.

3.3 Consortium as a whole

The project consortium incorporates an outstanding set of scholars that have excelled in the study of issues such as populism, radicalism, radical right parties and movements, political engagement, the EU, social movements, young citizens, political leadership, representation and democracy. The excellence of the project participants is manifested in the numerous international publication produced by all its members about these topics. Moreover, the members of the consortium have a solid and consolidated experience of participation in cross-national research projects that ensures the viability of the project.

The consortium is **perfectly balanced in terms of gender and areas of expertise of the PI**, as well as in terms of **methodological skills**. The consortium is also balanced with regard to **geographical area expertise**, covering 12 European countries, which will provide a broad comparative picture of populism in Europe. The

team has ample experience in research on all European regions (Southern Europe, Scandinavian countries, Western Europe, Central and Eastern European countries).

The background of the researchers guarantees the skills and expertise necessary to develop the multi-method approach of the project. Table 3.3 summarizes these complementary fields of expertise, both substantive – present in the topic- and methodological, with reference to each partner institution and its main researchers.

Table 3.3: Partners' substantive and methodological areas of expertise

Substantive areas of expertise	Partner	Researchers
<i>Populism</i>	UAB, SNS, SWPS, UNISALENTO, ICL	Anduiza, Anselmi, Demertzis, Guinjoan, Froio, Ivarsflaten, Pirro, Rico, Stanley, Zankina
<i>Engagement and participation</i>	UAB, UNIGE, USFD, KU LEUVEN	Anduiza, Galais, Giugni, Grasso, Hooghe, Lahusen, Marinova
<i>Extremism</i>	ICL, UiB, SNS	Froio, Giugni, Ivarsflaten, Pirro
<i>Democracy and democratic values</i>	UAB, KU LEUVEN, SNS	Bernardi, Hernández, Hooghe, Zankina
<i>Youth, socialization, civic education</i>	USFD, KU LEUVEN, EKKE	Grasso, Hooghe, Lahusen, Kakepaki
<i>Transnationalism</i>	SNS	Della Porta, Mosca
<i>European Union</i>	CU, SNS	Blokker, della Porta, Hooghe, Pirro
<i>Gender</i>	AUBG, EKKE	Kakepaki, Zankina
<i>Digital media</i>	ICL, UAB	Anduiza, Froio, Mosca
<i>Political communication</i>	EKKE	Kakepaki, Mosca
Methodological areas of expertise		
<i>Discourse analysis</i>	SNS, ICL	Froio, Pirro
<i>Qualitative interviews</i>	USIEGEN, SNS	Lahusen, Mosca, Pirro, Zankina
<i>Claim analysis</i>	UNIGE, ICL	Giugni, Grasso, Froio, Mosca
<i>Experimental research designs</i>	UAB, UiB,	Anduiza, Hooghe, Ivarsflaten, Rico
<i>Survey design and analysis</i>	UAB, USFD, UNIGE, EKKE,	Anduiza, Giugni, Grasso, Hernández, Galais, Ivarsflaten, Mosca, Rico

UAB coordinates this project. The PI, Anduiza, has extensive experience in the scientific coordination and management of research projects. During the last 10 years the coordinator has successfully managed 9 competitive research projects and has been partner, PI or WP leader and country coordinator for three European projects. In terms of subject expertise several members of the UAB team have published on **populist attitudes** (Anduiza, Guinjoan, Rico) or on issues close related such as **new parties** (Hernández, Barbet); **political engagement** (Marinova, Galais).

Expertise on conceptualisation issues (WP1) comes from UNISALENTO, SNS, CU, and SWPS. These four partners (in particular de Nardis, Stanley, Blokker and Pirro) have expertise in **political theory related to populism**, and, specifically in analysing **conceptual aspects** about populism.

The analysis of populist and non-populist **actors** (including qualitative interviews and campaigns of WP2 and WP3 respectively) will draw on the toolkit of **social movement studies**, with expertise provided by UNISIEGEN and SNS. Lahusen, della Porta, Pirro and Mosca have expertise in the **qualitative comparative analysis of interviews**, particularly relevant to the analytical work to be conducted in WP2.

The team at SNS (including della Porta, Pirro and Mosca) has extensive experience in the analysis of the **transnational and European dimension of social movements** drawing on different qualitative and quantitative methodologies, which can be applied to the study of the transnational and European dimensions of populism in WP3. CU led by Blokker will provide additional expertise regarding the analysis of the EU reaction towards populism in government, and their **constitutional and legal implications**. The CU team has a distinctive set of specializations in the relationship between populism and constitutionalism, as well as populism and social movements.

The analysis of populism in the public domain is assured by the expertise of WP4 leader, Giugni, and other members of the UNIGE team, who have extensive experience in the use of **political claims analysis**. Giugni has coordinated several FP7 and H2020 collaborative projects, providing additional expertise and experience in scientific coordination. ICL, led by Froio, will also bring experience with claims analysis, **digital media, and their relation to political extremism**.

USFD PI, Grasso, has extensive experience in the questionnaire design coordination of **complex large-scale comparative surveys** for several other large European projects. This methodological expertise of the WP leader will be combined with her focus on **political participation** particularly among the **young**. Zankina, from AUBG, also an experienced researcher in **populism in Eastern Europe**, will also contribute to the incorporation of the **gender dimension in the project**.

Expertise on experimental research designs comes from UiB, KU Leuven and UAB. Ivarsflaten (UiB) has a long trajectory in the study of **right wing populism** and is the PI of the **Norwegian citizen Panel** and DIGSSCORE, the **Digital Social Science Core Facility**, specialized in survey and **experimental methods** applied to the social sciences. DIGSSCORE will provide unique infrastructure and human support to the project. DIGSSCORE comprises The Citizen Lab –a fully equipped state-of-the-art social science on-site computer laboratory; The Norwegian Citizen Panel with 6,000 randomly recruited participants; The **Panel of Elected Representatives** and the **Panel of Journalists**. UiB and UAB have already collaborated in the **BGB network in experimental Political Science**.

Hooghe (KU LEUVEN) has extensive experience on the cutting-edge analysis of political **engagement and political attitudes**, with a specific focus on **young people and political socialisation**. As a result of its involvement in youth studies, KU LEUVEN is a major contributor to the debate about political socialization, and the way young citizens in particular develop democratic attitudes.

The educational objectives of WP6 and WP7 will benefit also from the participation of EKKE. EKKE has an established Educational Committee responsible for maintaining contacts and **disseminating educational material to secondary education schools**. It regularly hosts school visits, has prepared and presented material on the methodology of social sciences to Secondary School teachers and is coordinator in one of the few surveys in Greece on adolescents' political socialization, running since 1982. The PI Kakepaki, currently coordinates the former whilst she is also coordinating the task of the YouWeP digital platform, designed as an interactive venue that will be entirely addressed to young people 's values, attitudes and orientations (funded under the REDI project). Also, under the ReCulM project, Demertzis, with a previous record of publications on populism and emotions, coordinated the creation of an up-to-date, modular course on refugee crisis management. In addition to the Open Educational Resources, the project team developed an original Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) to support large scale and open access participation in training.

Dissemination to policy makers and non-academic stakeholders will be facilitated by the participation of EUROALTER in the consortium, with over 10 years of experience in **dissemination and policy outreach activities targeting policy makers, civil society, researchers, cultural actors, the press and the general public**.

3.4 Resources to be committed

Personnel

[PODEU]

The effort necessary to carry out this project is estimated in 446.5 person months. Within each WP we have distinguished coordination tasks (26 pm to be carried out by the PI and WP leaders), analytical tasks (126 person months to be carried out by postdoctoral researchers or advanced PhD students) and execution tasks (294 person months to be carried out by research assistants or PhD students in their first year). Personnel effort of the project is distributed into three different parts:

- **Research** activities represent **55% of the effort**, with WP4 and WP2 as the two most intensive (22 and 17% respectively) and WP1, WP3 and WP6 bearing 4% of the effort each because of their more limited fieldwork and coding needs. These resources will produce the instruments, data and result reports corresponding to WP1 to WP6. The allocation of pm to each partner reflects its involvement in the different tasks of the project (4 pm for coordination of WP involving all partners, 3 for coordination of WP not involving parties, 1 for support to task force of WP). All partners have the same number of pm for data generation activities (0.5 pm for WP1, 6 pm for WP2, 7.5 for WP4, 1 for WP5). WP3 effort is concentrated in SNS. WP6 effort is concentrated in UiB, UAB and KU LEUVEN.
- **Dissemination and communication** activities are a fundamental part of the project to achieve and maximize the expected impact, and represent **31% of the staff effort**. This is a requirement in order to carry out a large number of activities and produce the dissemination related products (comic, summer school, data sets, teaching materials, policy briefings, prescriptive report, world cafés, book proposal and publishable papers) and the communication tasks (web and blog, social media, op-eds, videos). Partners have between 5 and 11 pm for dissemination tasks and between 3 and 7 for communication tasks depending on specific tasks and deliverables they are involved in.
- **Scientific coordination and management** activities represent **14% of the effort**, including risk assessment and quality management. A 33% of this effort corresponds to the UAB as project coordinator institution, while partners have been allocated between 2 and 4 pm each reflecting involvement in different tasks (for instance hosting meetings).

Travel

The budget includes the following travel costs:

- Participation in project conferences (7) and training sessions (2) for all members of the consortium (14.000 euros per partner)
- Participation of Advisory Board and other project's researchers in the project conferences (12.000 euros)
- Participation in academic conferences presenting project results for all member of the consortium (4.800 per partner)
- Fieldwork trips for WP2 and WP3 (4.000 euros per partner)

Equipment and consummables

The budget includes a small sum for the subscription to news providers necessary for WP4 fieldwork, and printing for world cafés and communication activities (1.500 euros per partner)

Other

Other costs include the following:

- Organisation of project meetings and training sessions (4.500 and 3.000 euros respectively for the partners hosting these meetings).
- Summer school organisation (15.000 euros for host, 5.000 for grants to activists)
- World cafés organisation (8.800 euros)
- Lab experiments (28.000 euros)
- Comic edition (10.000 euros) and video production (15.000 euros).

Subcontracting

The following tasks will be subcontracted:

- Fieldwork of WP5 (180.000 euros covering all 12 countries)
- Online survey experiments of WP6 (10.000 euros in Spain and 15.000 euros in Norway)
- Field experiment of WP6 (20.000 euros in Belgium).

Table 3.4a: Summary of staff effort

		wp1	wp2	wp3	wp4	wp5	wp6	wp7	wp8	wp9	Total
1	UAB	1.5	7	1.5	8.5	2	6	11	7	22	66.5
2	UNIGE	0.5	6	0	11.5	1	0	7	3	2	31.0
3	USFD	0.5	6	0.5	7.5	5	0	7	3	3	32.5
4	USIEGEN	0.5	10	0.5	7.5	1	0	7	3	3	32.5
5	UNISALENTO	8	6	0	7.5	1	0	5	3	3	33.5
6	UiB	0.5	6	0	7.5	1	2	5	3	2	27.0
7	SNS	2.5	1	11	0	0	0	7	5	2	28.5
8	KU LEUVEN	0.5	6	0.5	7.5	1	6	6	3	3	33.5
9	EKKE	0.5	6	0.5	7.5	1	1	7	3	4	30.5
10	CU	1.5	6	0.5	7.5	1	0	6	3	4	29.5
11	ICL	0.5	6	0.5	9.5	1	0	6	3	4	30.5
12	SWPS	1.5	6	0.5	7.5	1	0	6	3	4	29.5
13	AUBG	0.5	6	0.5	7.5	2	0	6	3	4	29.5
14	ALTEREURO	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	12.0
Total		19	78	16.5	97	18	15	92	48	63	446.5

Table 3.4b: ‘Other direct cost’ items (travel, equipment, other goods and services, large research infrastructure)

Participant	Cost (€)	Justification
1 UAB		
Travel	34.000	Consortium meetings attendance. Advisory Board and other Consortiums travel expenses. WP4 fieldwork. Conference attendance.
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	35.000	Project branding. Web. Project meeting hosting. Language corrections. Software for questionnaire design. Open Access. Comic. Audit
Total	71.300	

2 UNIGE

Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance. WP4 fieldwork. Conference attendance.
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription

Other goods and services	5.600	Training session hosting. Language corrections. Open Access.
Total	29.900	

3 USFD

Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance. WP4 fieldwork. Conference attendance.
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	6.600	Language corrections. Open Access. Audit.
Total	30.900	

4 USIEGEN

Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance, WP4 fieldwork, conference attendance.
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	5.600	Training session hosting, language corrections, Open Access.
Total	29.900	

5 UNISALENTO

Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance, WP4 fieldwork, conference attendance
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	2.600	Language corrections, Open Access
Total	26.900	

6 UiB

Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance, WP4 fieldwork, conference attendance
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	30.600	Language corrections. Open Access. Lab experiments (28.000).
Total	54.900	

7 SNS

Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance, WP4 fieldwork, conference attendance
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	17.600	Language corrections. Open Access. Summer School (15.000).
Total	41.900	

8 KU LEUVEN

Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance, WP4 fieldwork, conference attendance
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	7.100	Language corrections, Open Access, hosting consortium meeting

Total	31.400	
9 EKKE		
Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance, WP4 fieldwork, conference attendance
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	9.300	Language corrections, Open Access, hosting consortium meeting, world café (2.400)
Total	33.600	
10 CU		
Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance, WP4 fieldwork, conference attendance
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	7.100	Language corrections, Open Access, hosting consortium meeting
Total	31.400	
11 ICL		
Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance, WP4 fieldwork, conference attendance
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	7.100	Language corrections, Open Access, hosting consortium meeting
Total	31.400	
12 SWPS		
Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance, WP4 fieldwork, conference attendance
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	7.100	Language corrections, Open Access, hosting consortium meeting
Total	31.400	
11 ICL		
Travel	22.800	Consortium meetings attendance, WP4 fieldwork, conference attendance
Equipment	1.500	News provider subscription
Other goods and services	9.300	Language corrections, Open Access, hosting consortium meeting, world café (2.400)
Total	31.400	
14 EUROALTER		
Travel	7.000	Consortium meetings attendance
Equipment	1.500	World café materials
Other goods and services	24.400	Video production (15.000), world café (4.400), grants for social activists (5.000)
Total	32.900	

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Section 4: Members of the consortium

4.1. Participants (applicants)

UAB- UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA BARCELONA

Legal entity and its main tasks

The Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona is a Catalan public university founded in 1968 on four principles of autonomy: freedom to select teaching staff, admission available to all students (with a limited number), freedom to create its own study plans, and freedom to administrate the University's capital. Nowadays, it consists of 57 departments in the experimental, life, social and human sciences, spread among 13 schools. All these centres together award a total of 85 qualifications in the form of first degrees, diplomas, and engineering degrees. Moreover, the UAB offers more than 300 masters degrees postgraduate programs and almost 80 doctoral programs. UAB has more than 40,000 students and more than 3,600 academic and research staff. In recent years, the UAB has seen recognition for its efforts in promoting quality in teaching, in attracting international talent and in obtaining a growing impact in research, together with a progressive improvement in its classifications in the most prestigious and influential international rankings. The UAB is occupying an outstanding position among Spanish universities in world rankings. The UAB is the second-ranked university in Spain according to the World University Ranking (THE WUR 2018). The UAB is recognized internationally for its quality and innovation in research.

The research group on Democracy, Elections and Citizenship (DEC) is an established research group of the Department of Political Science and Public Law of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, one of the best in Spain with more than 14 established research groups and over 60 faculty members. DEC currently includes two full professors, seven post-doctoral researchers and three pre-doctoral researchers. DEC it is also connected to the Institut de Govern i Polítiques Publiques (IGOP), an interdisciplinary research institute at UAB.

DEC has worked in different national and international projects on different dimensions of citizens' political engagement in contemporary democracies. DEC's research interests lie at the intersection of political science, sociology and social psychology. For the past four years DEC has been researching on populist attitudes in Europe within the context of a project on populist attitudes in Spain (POLPOP, financed by the Spanish government) an a project on the consequences of the economic crisis (LIVEWHAT, FP7). The research developed by the members of the group draws mostly on quantitative evidence, with a particular emphasis on panel data and survey experiments.

UAB will be responsible for:

- the overall coordination of the project
- the lead and coordination of WP7 (dissemination), WP8 (communication) and WP9 (management)
- the development of fieldwork for WP2, WP4 and WP6 for Spain
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP3, WP5 and WP6

Principal investigator

Eva Anduiza (female) is a full professor and ICREA Academia (2015) fellow at the UAB. She directs the UAB Master's Programme in Political Science and coordinates the DEC research group. Her research focuses on the study of political attitudes and behaviour, including the analysis of electoral turnout, political engagement and digital media, populist attitudes and the political consequences of the economic crisis. She is currently principal investigator of the POLCHAN project, financed by the Spanish government, which explores changes in political conflict in Spain. She has authored or co-authored over 50 articles (in outlets including *Comparative Political Studies*, *Acta Politica*, *Swiss Political Science Review*, *Information Communication & Society*, *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, *European Journal of Political*

Research), books and book chapters. She will be CASBS fellow at Stanford University next academic year (2018-2019).

Other team members

Guillem Rico (male) is a ‘Ramón y Cajal’ post-doctoral fellow at the Department. His research interests include voting behaviour, public opinion, and political leadership. His work has been published in journals such as *Political Psychology*, *Electoral Studies*, and *South European Society & Politics*. He is also author of a book on the perception and electoral influence of party leaders in Spain (CIS, 2009), and co-editor of a volume on the 2011 general elections in Spain (CIS, 2014).

Dani Marinova (female) is a Marie Curie post-doctoral researcher. She joined the Department of Political Science in 2015 as Juan de la Cierva fellow. Previously, she was a postdoctoral researcher at the Political Economy Cluster at the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin. She completed a PhD in Political Science at Indiana University in 2012. Her book “Coping with Complexity: How Voters Adapt to Unstable Parties” published by ECPR won the 2017 GESIS Klingemann Prize for the Best CSES Scholarship. She has published articles in *Political Behavior* and *Perspectives on Politics*.

Enrique Hernández (male) is postdoctoral fellow at the Department of Political Science. He completed a Ph.D. in Political and Social Sciences at the European University Institute in 2016. His research interests include electoral behaviour, political attitudes, public opinion and political participation. His research has been published or is forthcoming in *Electoral Studies*, *the European Journal of Political Research*, *European Union Politics*, *Research & Politics*, and *Comparative European Politics*. In 2017 Enrique was awarded the Best Book Chapter Prize by the Spanish Political Science Association for his chapter “Europeans’ Views of Democracy: the Core Elements of Democracy”.

Carol Galais (female) is “Ramon y Cajal” postdoctoral fellow at the Department of Political Science at the UAB. She obtained her Ph.D. in political science from the Universitat Pompeu Fabra and held postdoctoral fellowships at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and Université de Montréal (UdeM, 2012-2015). Her research interests revolve around two major research strands: public opinion and local participation. She has published more than 10 peer-reviewed articles in journals such as *West European Politics*, *the European Journal of Political Research*, *Electoral Studies* and *Research & Politics*.

Marc Guinjoan (male) is “Juan de la Cierva” postdoctoral fellow at the Department of Political Science at the UAB. He is a doctor in Political Sciences by the Universitat Pompeu Fabra. His research focuses on political behaviour, elections and electoral systems, as well as on processes of decentralization, identities, nationalism and secession. He has published his work in peer-reviewed journals such as *Comparative European Politics*, *Political Geography*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Publius*, *Gender & Politics*, or *Nations and Nationalism*.

Berta Barbet (female) is a postdoctoral fellow at the Department of Political Science and Public Law. He completed a Ph.D in Political Science and International Relations at the University of Leicester in 2016. Her research deals with the determinants of citizens’ behaviour and attitudes with an especial focus on how context shapes them.

Luca Bernardi (male) is a “Juan de la Cierva” Postdoctoral Researcher at the Department of Political Science at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. He previously was a researcher in the ERC-funded ResponsiveGov Project at the School of History, Politics and International Relations at the University of Leicester, where he obtained his PhD in 2016. His areas of research include electoral incentives and representation, public opinion and policy change, mental health and political attitudes and behaviour, and intra-party democracy. His research has been published in the *British Journal of Political Science*, *Environmental Politics*, and *Acta Politica*.

Relevant publications

- Anduiza, Eva, Camilo Cristancho & Jose Manuel Sabucedo 2014, “Mobilization through online social networks: the political protest of the indignados in Spain” *Information, Communication & Society*, 17:6, 750-764

- Bernardi, Luca and James Adams (2017, Forthcoming) Does Government Support Respond to Governments' Social Welfare Rhetoric or their Spending? An Analysis of Government Support in Britain, Spain and the United States. *British Journal of Political Science*:
- Hernández, Enrique (Forthcoming) "Democratic Discontent and Support for Mainstream and Challenger Parties: Democratic Protest Voting". *European Union Politics*
- Rico, Guillem, Marc Guinjoan and Eva Anduiza (2017) "The Emotional Underpinnings of Populism: How Anger and Fear Affect Populist Attitudes", *Swiss Political Science Review*.
- Rico, Guillem and Eva Anduiza (2017) "Economic correlates of populist attitudes: an analysis of nine European countries in the aftermath of the great recession", *Acta Publica*.

Relevant previous projects or activities

- "Political Change in Spain: Populism, Feminism and new axis of conflict" POLCHAN, Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness grant CSO2017-83086-R, from 1/1/2018 to 31/12/2020. PIs: Guillem Rico and Eva Anduiza (105.000€)
- "Emerging modes of political protest: paths to political inclusion", Recercaixa grant from 28/2/2015 to 27/2/2017 from 28/2/2015 to 27/2/2017 (77.969€) PI: Eva Anduiza.
- "Living with hard times: How European citizens deal with economic crises and their social and political consequences" (LIVEWHAT), FP7-SSH-613237 grant, from 1/11/2013 to 31/10/2016, 270.000€. PI: Marco Giugni, Université de Genève.
- "Populist attitudes in Spanish public opinion" POLPOP, Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness grant CSO2014-52950-R, from 1/1/2015 to 31/12/2018. PIs: Eva Anduiza and Guillem Rico.
- "Stability and change in political attitudes" POLAT, Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation grant CSO2010-18534, from 1/10/2010 to 30/9/2013, 108.900€. PI: Eva Anduiza.

Infrastructure and technical equipment

UAB has the necessary infrastructure and technical equipment to carry out the proposed project, including resources for project management. The UAB will provide full support to this project through the UAB International Research Projects Office, its financial, administrative and legal offices. Moreover, in order to assist the coordinator with regard to ethical issues the UAB will also provide support through its Ethics Committee on Animal and Human Experimentation.

The UAB and the Political Science Department in particular possesses the relevant resources in terms of libraries, computer equipment, and the software necessary for both quantitative and qualitative analyses, and will make them available to the project.

UNIGE- UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE

THE INSTITUTE OF CITIZENSHIP STUDIES (INCITE)

Legal entity and its main tasks

The Institute of Citizenship Studies (InCite) is a research center within the Geneva School of Social Science at the University of Geneva (UNIGE). InCite aims to promote research as well as other initiatives bearing on citizenship and on the social, political, and legal issues associated with it in all different aspects: formal, participatory, identitarian, and other. Currently, five research groups exist within InCite and pursue activities on more specific aspects of citizenship: CitCare, on the policies of care; MultiCite, on political and moral questions relating to citizenship, democracy, and multiculturalism; PolCite, on forms of political participation and youth engagement; PostCit, on otherness, "race", and postcoloniality; #DigCit, on digital citizenship.

InCite has been involved in a number of EU-funded projects and is currently coordinating the EURYKA project and participating in the TRANSSOL project, both EU-funded. It has previously coordinated the LIVEWHAT project and participated in the POWER2YOUTH project, both EU-funded. Citizenship is at the

core of the activities carried out by InCite. Furthermore, the study of political participation is one of the main research axes of InCite. The study of populism is closely linked to both issues. Furthermore, previous projects carried out by InCite have employed all the methods that will be used in the proposed project. In particular, the principal investigator has a long experience in performing political claims analysis, which is the method adopted in the workpackage he will lead.

UNIGE will be responsible for:

- the lead and coordination of WP4
- the development of fieldwork for WP2 and WP4 for Switzerland
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP5, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Marco Giugni (male) will be the principal investigator for the Swiss team and coordinator of the project. He is the Director of InCite and a Professor at the Department of Political Science and International Relations at the University of Geneva. He has directed and collaborated on a number of national and international research projects on topics relating to social movements and contentious politics, youth unemployment social exclusion, social and political participation, and multiculturalism and migration. He was scientific coordinator of the UNEMPOL project (EU FP5), coordinator of the YOUNEX AND LIVEWHAT project (EU FP7), and participated in the DEMOS and the LOCALMULTIDEM projects (EU FP6), as well as in the EURISLAM and POWER2YOUTH projects (EU FP7). He is currently the coordinator of the EURYKA project (EU H2020), which focuses on the relations between inequalities and young people's ways of doing politics. He is also participant in the TRANSSOL project (EU H2020), which focuses on transnational solidarity. Publications include 11 books, 14 edited collections, and about 145 articles and book chapters. His work on the impact of the political context for the mobilization of social movements and on the outcomes of social movements, as well in the field of youth are particularly relevant for the proposed project. He also has strong methodological skills in comparative survey analysis, political claims analysis, experimental analysis and other methods used in the project

Other team members

Eva Fernández G.G. (female) is a PhD Candidate in political science and sociology at the University of Geneva and the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa. She works as a research assistant for EU project TransSOL. Her thesis dissertation analyses individual and collective forms of solidarity-based political participation toward migrants. In addition, she examines how communitarian attitudes enhance preferences of welfare chauvinism as well as exclusionary collective forms of solidarity-based political behaviour against migrants.

Nathalie Giger (female) works as assistant Professor at the Department of Political Science and International Relations and is member of the InCite Institute. Her main research interests lay in the linkage between citizens and political elites as well as citizen's behavior in comparative perspective. Especially relevant for the project are her articles on unequal representation, i.e. the degree to which low income citizens are politically disadvantaged in European countries. Further important contributions include her work on the electoral consequences of social policy reform or her more recent work on interest group influence or the impact of the financial crisis on citizens' representation. Recently, she started investigating the link between representation and populism.

Valentina Holecz (female) is a doctoral student and a collaborator of research at the Institute of Citizenship Studies (InCite). She is currently working on a project financed by the European Commission that aims to study the relations between inequalities and young people's ways of doing politics as well as to advance scenarios for future democratic models and political systems in Europe that are more inclusive for young people. She has collaborated on the SNFS research project 'Offensive Discourse in Political Arenas' in 2014 and LIVEWHAT, a project financed by the European Commission in 2016. Valentina obtained a bachelor and a master degree in political science at the University of Geneva.

Relevant publications

- Cinalli, Manlio, and Marco Giugni. 2016). "Collective Responses to the Economic Crisis in the Public Domain: Myth or Reality?" *Politics and Policy* 44: 427-446.
- Rosset, Jan, Giger, Nathalie, and Julian Bernauer. 2013. "More Money, Fewer Problems? Cross-Level Effects of Economic Deprivation on Political Representation." *West European Politics* 36: 817-835.
- Traber, Denise, Giger, Nathalie, and Silja Häusermann. Forthcoming. "How Economic Crises Affect Political Representation: Declining Party-Voter Congruence in Times of Constrained Government." *West European Politics*.
- Giger, Nathalie, and Heike Klüver. 2016. "Voting Against Your Constituents: How Lobbying Biases Representation." *American Journal of Political Science* 60: 190-205.
- Giugni, Marco and Jasmine Lorenzini (forthcoming). "The Politics of Economic Crisis: From Voter Retreat to the Rise of New Populisms", in *The New Handbook of Political Sociology: States, Parties, Movements, Citizenship and Globalization*, edited by Thomas Janoski, Cedric de Leon, Joy Misra, and Isaac Martin. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Relevant previous projects or activities

- "Reinventing democracy in Europe: Youth doing politics in times of increasing inequalities" (EURYKA), EU H2020.
- "Living with hard times: How European citizens deal with economic crises and their social and political consequences" (LIVEWHAT), EU FP7.

Infrastructure and technical equipment

UNIGE has the necessary infrastructure and technical equipment to carry out the proposed project, including resources for project management. It possesses the relevant resources in terms of libraries, computer equipment, and the software necessary for both quantitative and qualitative analyses, and will make them available to the project.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

Legal entity and its main tasks

The University of Sheffield is a leading global university and one of the largest in the UK with over 25,000 students from over 120 countries. The University of Sheffield has a global reputation for teaching and research, ranked 13th in the UK and 38th in Europe in the 2012-13 Times Higher Education World University Rankings, and 66th in the world in the 2012 QS World University Rankings; it was the Times Higher Education University of the Year in 2011. The University of Sheffield has a long-standing tradition of collaborative research with groups in the UK and overseas and has much experience in managing large European research projects.

The Department of Politics is one of the UK's most successful centers for teaching and research in the UK. This was confirmed in the 2014 UK Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), when the Department was ranked in the top three Politics Departments for research excellence. Teaching is closely aligned with research interests and staff and postgraduates work closely together to share ideas. The Department has a lively culture of intellectual exchange, particularly, in the context of the Department's four research groups: Governance and Participation, Political Economy, International Politics, Political Theory and Global Justice. The Department of Politics has been involved in a number of EU-funded projects. They are currently participating in the EURYKA project and in the TRANSOL project, both funded under the Horizon 2020 scheme. They previously participated in the LIVEWHAT project in the FP7 scheme. Professor Grasso as well as colleagues

at the Department of Politics have a keen focus on questions of democracy and participation including linked to populism and focused on boosting citizen engagement with politics at both the national and EU level.

USFD will be responsible for:

- the lead and coordination of WP5
- the development of fieldwork for WP2 and WP4 for the UK
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP3, WP5, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Maria Grasso (female) is a Full Professor and Chair in Politics and Quantitative Methods at the Department of Politics, University of Sheffield. She holds a BA (Hons) in Philosophy, Politics and Economics, an MSc in Sociology with Distinction, and doctorate (2011, Nuffield College) from the University of Oxford. Between 2009-2011 she worked as a Research Fellow on the European Science Foundation-funded collaborative European survey project Caught in the Act of Protest: Contextualizing Contestation (see: www.protestsurvey.eu). Professor Grasso has published her work in the *British Journal of Political Science*, *European Journal of Political Research*, *Electoral Studies*, *Acta Politica*, *Work, Employment, and Society*, *Mobilization*, *Research in Social Movements*, *Conflict and Change* and other journals. Her main research interests are in political behaviour, socio-political attitudes and social change and her academic work deals primarily with quantitative research and statistical analysis of cross-national surveys.

Relevant publications

- Grasso, M.T., Yoxon, B., Karampampas, S. and L. Temple, (2017) "Relative deprivation and inequalities in social and political activism" *Acta Politica*
- Giugni, M. and Grasso, M.T. (2017) "Blame and contention: How perceptions of the government's role in the economic crisis shape patterns of political action" *Acta Politica*
- Grasso, M.T. and M. Giugni (2016) "Protest participation and economic crisis: The conditioning role of political opportunities" *European Journal of Political Research*
- Giugni, M. and Grasso, M.T. (eds) (2018, Forthcoming) *Citizens and the Crisis: Perceptions, Experiences, and Responses to the Great Recession in Europe*. London: Palgrave Macmillan
- Giugni, M. and Grasso, M.T. (eds) (2019, Forthcoming) *Citizen Politics in Times of Crisis*. Special Issue of *Acta Politica*

Relevant previous projects or activities

- "Reinventing democracy in Europe: Youth doing politics in times of increasing inequalities" (EURYKA), EU H2020. Feb 2017- Jan 2020
- "European paths to transnational solidarity at times of crisis: Conditions, forms, role-models and policy responses" (TransSOL), EU H2020 June 2015- May 2018
- "Living with hard times: How European citizens deal with economic crises and their social and political consequences" (LIVEWHAT), EU FP7 Dec 2013-Nov 2016

Infrastructure and technical equipment

The Department of Politics and University of Sheffield has the necessary infrastructure and technical equipment to carry out the proposed project, including resources for project management. It possesses all the relevant resources in terms of libraries, computer equipment, and the software necessary for both quantitative and qualitative analyses.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SIEGEN
CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES (SOWiS)

Legal entity and its main tasks

The University of Siegen was founded in 1972 and has quickly developed into a centre of quality research and teaching in the ‘three-border-region’ of the Hessen, Rhineland Palatine and North Rhine Westphalia states, with more than 19,000 enrolled students. It maintains extensive cooperation with numerous universities and research institutions all over the world and partnerships with over 130 European universities. Research work is conducted at the Faculty of Arts’ own ‘Centre for Research in the Social Sciences’ (SOWiS). The SOWiS aims to enhance social science research in five core areas of general concern, amongst them European studies, political sociology, social problems, and social policy. It hosts a series of empirical research projects funded by institutions like the German Research Council, the European Commission and other national and international agencies. Its members participate in various international consortia, such as bEUCitizen, LIVEWHAT, TransSOL, and EURYKA.

The SOWiS has two major research foci that are closely related to populism. Research has recurrently dealt with political parties, interest groups and social movements. Additionally, various projects have centered on the political and social reality of Europe.

USIEGEN will be responsible for:

- the lead and coordination of WP2
- the development of fieldwork for WP2 and WP4 for Germany
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP5, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Christian Lahusen (male) will be the principal investigator for the German team. He holds a Chair of Sociology in the Faculty of Arts at Siegen University. He studied sociology in Düsseldorf and Madrid, received his PhD from the European University Institute (Florence) and obtained his habilitation from the University of Bamberg. His research interests include the sociology of European societies and European integration, social movements and civil societies, social problems and social exclusion. Lahusen is well experienced with various methodological approaches, amongst them, qualitative research and comparative analyses. Both his specialization and methodological skills are particularly relevant to the analytical work of the project. He has directed and participated in a number of national and international research projects on topics relating to contentious politics, civil society and social exclusion, most of them with a European and comparative perspective. His research has been funded by the German Research Council, the EU and other national and international funding agencies. He was a participant in EU funded projects such as UNEMPOL (EU FP5) and YOUNEX (EU FP7) and is currently coordinator and investigator of TransSOL (H2020) and part of LIVEWHAT (EU FP7).

Other team members

Johannes Kiess (male) will be post-doctoral researcher in the German team. He is currently employed as a researcher at Siegen University. He holds an M.A. from the University of Leipzig where he studied political science, sociology, and philosophy. He also studied Middle East Studies at the Ben Gurion University of the Negev in BeerSheva, Israel. His research interests include European integration, industrial relations, and political sociology with a special focus on right-wing extremism. Since 2010 he is part of a research group at University of Leipzig surveying right-wing extremist attitudes in Germany (2002-2016). He was a researcher in the EU-funded project LIVEWHAT (FP 7), and a visiting researcher at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne, and at Georgetown University, Washington D.C. Currently he is a researcher in both TransSOL (H2020) and EURYKA (H2020). His qualifications include quantitative and qualitative methods, developing and administering workpackage agendas, experience in third party funded research, and successful international cooperation.

Olga Eisele (female) will be a post-doctoral research fellow in the German team. She received her PhD in political science from the University of Vienna in 2017 and is currently member of the TransSOL (H2020) Consortium. Her research focus is on the EU's democratic deficit, especially on political communication and its effects, in particular parliamentary communication and mass media discourses about parliaments. Eisele has used different methodological approaches in her work, including both, qualitative and quantitative approaches. Her research profile is relevant with regard to the general project topic of populism, in particular the media analysis and the reflections about the crises of representation and democracy in the EU in particular. Her work has been published in leading international journals.

Relevant publications

- Eisele, Olga (2017). "Complementing, Competing, or Co-operating? Exploring Newspapers' Portrayals of the European Parliament and National Parliaments in EU Affairs". *Journal of European Integration*, 39(4), 435-451.
- Christian Lahusen, Maria Kousis, Johannes Kiess and Maria Paschou (2016). "Political Claims and Discourse Formations: A Comparative Account on Germany and Greece in the Eurozone Crisis". *Politics & Policy*, 44 (3) S. 525-552.
- Johannes Kiess and Christian Lahusen (2018). "An Island of Bliss – For Everyone? Perceptions and Experiences of the Crisis across Social Classes in Germany". In: Marco Giugni and Maria Grasso (eds.), *European Citizens and the Crisis* (pp. 189-214). Basingstoke: Palgrave.
- Barbara Yoxon, Steven Van Hauwaert and Johannes Kiess (2017). "Picking on immigrants: A cross-national analysis of individual-level relative deprivation and authoritarianism as predictors of anti-foreign prejudice". *Acta Politica* (online first).
- Johannes Kiess, Oliver Decker and Elmar Brähler (2016). *German Perspectives on Right-Wing Extremism. Challenges for Comparative Analysis*. London: Routledge.

Relevant previous projects or activities

- "European paths to transnational solidarity at times of crisis: Conditions, forms, role-models and policy responses" (TransSOL), EU H2020.
- "Reinventing democracy in Europe: Youth doing politics in times of increasing inequalities" (EURYKA), EU H2020
- "Living with hard times: How European citizens deal with economic crises and their social and political consequences" (LIVEWHAT), EU FP7
- "Youth, unemployment and social exclusion. A multidimensional approach to understanding the conditions and prospects for social and political integration of young unemployed" (YOUNEX), EU FP5.

Infrastructure and technical equipment

USIEGEN has the necessary infrastructure and technical equipment to carry out the proposed project, including resources for project management. It possesses the relevant resources in terms of libraries, computer equipment, and the software necessary for both quantitative and qualitative analyses, and will make them available to the project

UNIVERSITÀ DEL SALENTO

THE CENTRE FOR CONFLICT AND PARTICIPATION STUDIES (CCPS)

Legal entity and its main tasks

The Centre for Conflict and Participation Studies (CCPS) based at the Department of History, Society and Human Studies (DSSSU) of the University of Salento is an Inter-University Research Centre between the University of Salento, University of Pisa, University of Perugia and the LUISS University of Rome born to

promote research and studies on Political Participation, Open Government, Democratic Innovations, Social Movements, Media and Democracy, and Populism. The Centre replaced two different research Centres: The Centre for the Study of Politics and Society (CSPS) of the University of Salento, and the Centre for Media and Democratic Innovation (CMDI) of the LUISS University of Rome.

Currently, three research groups exist within the CCPS: the Italian network on populism studies promoted by CCPS but also sponsored by the Political Sociology Section of the Italian Sociological Association (AIS) with a linkage with an European Network of Populism Studies that, at the moment, involves different Universities in Southern Europe; a research group on social movements and Hybrid parties; and a research group on the economic crisis and its consequences also in term of the growing of an anti-political sentiment. CCPS is also one of the main sponsor of the Scopus Journal.

Political Participation and Democratic Innovation are at the core of the activities carried out by CCPS. The study of populism phenomena is also one of the main research axes of CCPS. Furthermore, previous projects carried out by the CCPS (and previously by the CSPS and CMDI) have employed all the methods that will be used in the proposed project.

UNISALENTO will be responsible for:

- the lead and coordination of WP1
- the development of fieldwork for WP2 and WP4 for Italy
- support to WP leaders for WP5, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Fabio de Nardis (male) will be the principal investigator for the Italian team and leader of the WP1. He is Co-Director of the Centre for Conflict and Participation Studies (CCPS), Editor-in-Chief of the SCOPUS Journal *PARTECIPAZIONE E CONFLITTO* (Participation and Conflict), and Associate Professor of Political Sociology at the Department of History, Society and Human Studies of the University of Salento where he is also the Chairman of the Undergraduate and Graduate Program of Sociology. He was member or coordinator of different research groups on: De-Politicization of Politics in Times of Financialization of the Economy; New Populist Movements and Parties; Consequences of Social Movements: their influence in complex organizations, in multi-scalar governance, in power relations, and in (social) regulatory processes; Forms of organizational hybridizations between Parties and Social movements (from hierarchical to rhizomatic organizations).

Other team members

Federico Russo (male) will be member of the Italian Team. He is Assistant Professor of Political Science at the Department of History, Society and Human Studies of the University of Salento, where he teaches Political Science and International Relations. His research interests focus on political representation, legislative studies. Most of his recent work focuses on democratic politics in times of crisis. He is co-director of the Italian unit of the Comparative Agendas Project, and co-editor of the open-access journal *Interdisciplinary Political Studies*. He has published on journals such as *Party Politics*, the *Journal of European Integration*, *Parliamentary Affairs*, the *Journal of Legislative Studies*. He was awarded the Sartori Prize for the Best Article Published on the Italian Political Science Review in 2016.

Enrico Ciavolino (male) is Assistant Professor of Social Statistics at Salento University and member of scientific committee of Human and Social Sciences PhD course. Since 2003 he has taught Descriptive and Multivariate Statistics in BA and MA Political Sciences courses; Descriptive, Inferential and Multivariate Statistics at BA and MA level for Psychology programs. He was advisor of 5 Ph.D. students and more than 50 Master and undergraduate students. He is Erasmus coordinator with Leiden University in Netherlands and Anglia Ruskin University in UK. He has coordinated or participated in more than twenty regional and national projects. The activity of methodological research concerns the models of multivariate analysis and structural equation models based on parametric estimators (maximum likelihood), non-parametric (partial least squares - PLS) and semi-parametric (Generalized Maximum Entropy). The methodological research find applications in the fields of psychology, economics, and more generally for the decision support systems, quality monitoring and services evaluation. Applied research concerns the

evaluation of customer satisfaction in public utility services (hospitals, transport, education), analysis of employee satisfaction (Job Satisfaction) models for decision support in social and political field, gender studies, multivariate models for quality evaluation.

Relevant publications

- Borghetto, E., & Russo, F. (2018). From agenda setters to agenda takers? The determinants of party issue attention in times of crisis. *Party Politics*, 24(1), 65–77
- de Nardis (2014), “Challenges to Democracy and the Opportunity of a New Participatory Governance in the Era of Trans-Local Societies”, *H-ermes. Journal of Communication*, 2(3): 71-101.
- de Nardis (2015), “Political Opportunity Structures, Social Movements, and the De-Politicization of Contemporary Politics. Some Reflections Starting from Caruso's Article on the Political Process Approach to the Analysis of Local Mobilizations”, *Sociologica. Italian Journal of Sociology*, 9(3): 1-17,
- de Nardis (2017), “Some Theoretical Insights on Social Movements and Resistance Practices in the Era of De-Politicization of Representative Politics” (with Luca Antonazzo), *Società, Mutamento, Politica*, (8)15: 103-128,
- Russo, F., & Cotta, M. (2013). Beyond euroscepticism and europhilia: Multiple views about Europe. *Rivista Italiana Di Scienza Politica*, (3/2013), 411–434.

Relevant previous projects or activities

- “Democratic innovations among collaborative design, active citizenship and Internet governance” (2017-) - Scientific Research Program of High National Interest (PRIN) funded by MIUR (Italian Government)
- “Populisms and Technocracy” (2016-)- International Research Network
- “Pluralism and Democracy. Public Service Media as Tools for Democracy” (2012-2014) Funded by sky Italia
- “The Transformations of the Political Participation and the New Relationship of Politics with the Territories: The Italian Experience of the Activists of the Five Star Movement” 2017)- Funded by CRISPO (Centro di ricerca su società e politica)
- “The Ideological Representations of Europe in Political Parties and Social Movements” (2006-2007)- Scientific Research Program of High National Interest (PRIN) funded by MIUR (Italian Government)

Infrastructure and technical equipment

UNISALENTO and the Department of History, Society and Human Studies (DSSSU) has the necessary infrastructure and technical equipment to carry out the proposed project, including resources for project management. It possesses the relevant resources in terms of libraries, computer equipment, and the software necessary for both quantitative and qualitative analyses, and will make them available to the project.

UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN

THE DIGITAL SOCIAL SCIENCE CORE FACILITY (DIGSSCORE)

Legal entity and its main tasks

The University of Bergen (UiB) is a medium sized European University with about 14,500 students and 3,200 faculty and staff. Six faculties cover most of the traditional university disciplines. The University is engaged in the European Union's Framework programmes for research, technological development and innovation and has been designated as a European Research Infrastructure and a Research Training Site in several scientific fields. More than 500 European researchers (professors, senior researchers, post docs and PhD candidates) have visited Bergen on EU grants. UiB is involved in 109 FP7 projects - 38 coordinated by UiB, among them

UiB hosts 7 ERC Advanced Grants, 1 ERC Starting Grant and 1 ERC Synergy Grant. To date (2018-01-02), UiB has been awarded 72 projects under H2020 of which 24 are coordinated by UiB.

The Digital Social Science Core Facility (DIGSSCORE) is the largest social science infrastructure at a Nordic University comprising now the The Citizen Lab –a fully equipped state-of-the-art social science on-site computer laboratory; The Norwegian Citizen Panel with 6,000 randomly recruited participants; The Panel of Elected Representatives and the Panel of Journalists. The infrastructure was established in 2012 and is rapidly becoming a key hub for experimental research in political science and media studies in Norway and beyond. It is funded by the Bergen Research Foundation and by strategic funds from the Faculty of the Social Sciences at the University of Bergen.

The research team has extensive experience in conducting experiments. They co-coordinate the annual Barcelona-Gothenburg-Bergen Workshop in Experimental Political Science and have hosted a Ph D course in “Experimental Design and Analysis for the Social Sciences” in collaboration with Mike Tomz, Stanford. Populism, and in particular right-wing populism, is one of the core themes addressed by researchers at DIGSSCORE. The P.I. has written much cited publications on right-wing populism (e.g. Ivarsflaten, CPS, 2008; Blinder, Ford, and Ivarsflaten, AJPS, 2013) and she and other members of her team have directed or currently direct several research projects and networks on populism (ongoing initiative listed below).

UiB will be responsible for:

- the lead and coordination of WP6
- the development of fieldwork for WP2, WP4 and WP6 for Norway
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP5, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Elisabeth Ivarsflaten (female) is the Scientific Director of DIGSSCORE and a Professor at the Department of Political Science at the University of Bergen and an Affiliated Professor at the Center for Research on Extremism (C-REX) at the University of Oslo. She has directed and collaborated on a number of national and international research projects on topics relating to populism, nativism, and legitimacy. She is currently partner in an NSF-funded project with Paul Sniderman, Stanford, on the Inclusion of Muslims in Europe and the U.S., where experiments are used to examine majority populations willingness to include the Muslim minority. She has given invited presentations of her work on right-wing populism at, e.g., Harvard, Stanford, Oxford University, the British Academy, Central European University, The University of Amsterdam, and the University of Gothenburg. She is currently preparing the chapter on populist right persuasion for the forthcoming Oxford University Handbook on political persuasion.

Other team members

Stefan Dahlberg (male) holds a Ph.D. in Political Science and is Database Manager at the Quality of Government Institute. He is also a research fellow at the Swedish National Election Study program and the Multidisciplinary Opinion and Democracy Research Group (MOD) at the University of Gothenburg. His research focuses on representative democracy, democratic legitimacy, political parties and voting behavior.

Erik Knudsen (male) is a postdoctoral fellow at the Digital Social Science Core Facility (DIGSSCORE) and Department of Information Science and Media Studies at the University of Bergen (UiB). Much of Knudsen's research explores patterns and effects of news and political communication, trust in journalism, and selective exposure to like-minded information. He is founder and PI of the Norwegian Journalism Panel and the interdisciplinary Political Communication Research Group at DIGSSCORE (together with Stefan Dahlberg, UiB)

Relevant publications

- Hartevelde, Eelco and Elisabeth Ivarsflaten (2016), “Why Women Avoid the Radical Right: Internalized Norms and Party Reputations,” *British Journal of Political Science*.

- Blinder, Scott, Robert Ford & Elisabeth Ivarsflaten (2013), “The Better Angels of Our Nature: How the Anti-Prejudice Norm Affects Policy and Party Preferences in Great Britain and Germany,” *American Journal of Political Science*, 57(4): 841-857.
- Ivarsflaten, Elisabeth (2008), “What Unites the Populist Right in Western Europe? Re-examining grievance mobilization models in seven successful cases,” *Comparative Political Studies*, 41(1): pp. 3-23.
- Ivarsflaten, Elisabeth (2005), “The Vulnerable Populist Right Parties: No Economic Realignment Fuelling Their Electoral Success,” *European Journal of Political Research*, 44: pp. 465-492
- Ivarsflaten, Elisabeth and Kristin Strømsnes (2013), “Inequality, diversity and social trust in Norwegian local Communities,” in Special Issue of *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties* edited by Laura Morales, 23(3): pp. 322-42

Relevant previous projects or activities

- “Democracy in an Age of Populism: How the populist radical right affects political support, polarization and notions of democracy.” Research Council of Norway, 2018-2022.
- “Radical Right-wing Parties in Europe: A Comparative Study”. Swedish Research Council (2017-2020).
- “Populist Political Communication in Europe: Comprehending the Challenge of Mediated Political Populism for Democratic Populism”.

Infrastructure and technical equipment

DIGSSCORE is an optimal infrastructure for this workpackage and the team has extensive experience in preparing, fielding, publishing, and dissemination experimental work on populism

SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE

THE CENTRE ON SOCIAL MOVEMENT STUDIES (COSMOS)

Legal entity and its main tasks

The *Scuola Normale Superiore* (SNS) is one of the oldest centres of excellence in advanced studies in Italy. It hosts cutting-edge research in the fields of natural sciences and humanities. Recently, a new international PhD program in Political Science and Sociology has been developed at the Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, in Florence, directed by Prof Donatella della Porta. She is also Director of the Centre on Social Movement Studies (COSMOS), which is an international research centre affiliated with the above-mentioned institute. Building upon a cross-disciplinary tradition in social movement studies, COSMOS also aims to increase cooperation among the fields of political science and sociology, as well as anthropology, history, psychology, philosophy, law, economics and area studies. In order to strengthen synergies and networking among researchers in social movement studies, COSMOS organizes conferences, colloquia, public lectures, seminar series, and summer schools. It also aims to facilitate the dissemination of its research findings to academia, the public sphere, and policymakers. A lively and stimulating environment is provided not only by the doctoral and post-doctoral members of COSMOS, but also by members of the teaching staff (*Collegio Docente*) at SNS. This project will be administered by a specific unit within the international research administration at the SNS. This longstanding unit deals exclusively with the management of externally funded grant contracts and is responsible for proposal submissions, contract negotiations, financial, and day to day administrative management of the projects, the preparation of cost statements, and contacts with external partners.

COSMOS is a network located at the Institute of Humanities and Social Science at the SNS, Florence. It focuses on social movements as part of broader contentious politics. It promotes theoretically-driven empirical analyses on forms, dimensions, causes and impacts of social movements, in established democracies as well as authoritarian regimes. Particular attention is given to social movements as promoters of democratization processes. COSMOS activities are organized around five main clusters: Democracy and social movements;

Socio-economic structures and contentious politics; Communication in Political Participation and Mobilization; Movement parties in time and space; Political Violence.

SNS will be responsible for:

- the lead and coordination of WP3
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP2, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Prof Dr Donatella della Porta (female) is Full Professor of Political Science and Dean of the Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, Scuola Normale Superiore. In the last ten years, Professor della Porta has worked on political violence, social movements, civil society, policing, political parties, political corruption, and the methodology of the social sciences. She has published 78 books, including monographs and edited volumes; 118 articles in scientific journals; and 108 contributions to edited volumes. She has also authored nine reports for major institutions (including the European Commission and the United Nations). Her work has appeared in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Slovenian, Catalan, Finnish, and Polish. She is on the editorial board of 23 scientific journals as well as a number of research foundations. She has supervised 80 PhD students, 48 of whom have successfully defended their theses, as well as 24 post-doctoral fellows. She has organized a dozen international conferences and participated as an invited speaker in 90. She is the recipient of the Mattei Dogan Prize for Political Sociology and holds a PhD *Honoris Causa* from the Universities of Lausanne, Bucharest and Gothenburg. She is a member of the Academia Europea.

Other team members

Prof Lorenzo Mosca (male) is associate professor at SNS and member of COSMOS. His main research interests are in the areas of political communication and collective action, with a particular focus on online participation in comparative perspective. He has taken part in several European and national projects on social movements, political participation and digital media. His recent research on movement parties in Southern Europe and populism is particularly suited for the project.

Dr Andrea L. P. Pirro (male) is a postdoctoral research fellow at the SNS and member of COSMOS. He is joint convenor of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) Standing Group on *Extremism & Democracy*. His research interests include the relation between extremism and democracy, populism, Euroscepticism, social and political change in Europe, party politics, and social movements. His work appeared in different international peer-reviewed journals as well as a number of edited volumes. He is the author of *The Populist Radical Right in Central and Eastern Europe: Ideology, Impact, and Electoral Performance* (Routledge, 2015), and co-editor of Special Issues of *PACO – Partecipazione e Conflitto* (with D. della Porta and L. Caruso, 2017), *Politics* (with P. Taggart and S. van Kessel, 2018), and *European Societies* (with P. Castelli Gattinara, forthcoming). He is a regular media commentator on populist and radical politics.

Relevant publications

- della Porta, D. (ed.) (2009) *Another Europe: Conceptions and Practices of Democracy in the European Social Forums*. London: Routledge
- Caiani, M., D. della Porta and C. Wagemann (2012) *Mobilizing on the Extreme Right*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Pirro, A.L.P. (2015) *The Populist Radical Right in Central and Eastern Europe: Ideology, Impact, and Electoral Performance*. London: Routledge.
- della Porta, D., H. Kouki, J. Fernandez, and L. Mosca (2017) *Movement Parties against Austerity*. Cambridge: Polity.
- Pirro, A.L.P., and P. Taggart (forthcoming) 'The Populist Politics of Euroscepticism in Times of Crisis: A Framework for Analysis'. *Politics*.

Relevant previous projects or activities

[PODEU]

- Mobilizing for Democracy, ERC Advanced Grant 2011–2016.
- ANTICORRP – Anticorruption Policies Revisited, EC FP7 project 2011–2016.
- DEMOS – Democracy in Europe and the Mobilization of Society’, EC FP6.
- The Contentious Politics of Unemployment in Europe: Political Claim-Making, Policy Deliberation and Exclusion from the Labour Market, EC FP5 2002-2005

Infrastructure and technical equipment

SNS has the necessary infrastructure and technical equipment to carry out the proposed project, including resources for project management. It possesses the relevant resources in terms of libraries, computer equipment, and the software necessary for both quantitative and qualitative analyses, and will make them available to the project.

KU Leuven

Centre for Citizenship and Democracy (CCD)

Legal entity and its main tasks

The Centre for Citizenship and Democracy (CCD) at the University of Leuven (Belgium) conducts research on citizenship norms, electoral behaviour and political participation. The Centre is embedded in an international network of close collaboration, e.g., with the University of Montreal (Canada) and Ben Gurion University (Israel), and in general it has established itself a strong international profile. The Centre is strongly devoted to PhD training, and former students at the Centre now occupy various positions at universities in Europe and Northern America. The Centre also organizes the ‘Leuven-Montréal Winter School on Electoral Behaviour’. The Centre has expertise in managing various large-scale projects.

The members of the team mostly specialize in comparative research, covering Europe and Northern America with a focus on advanced quantitative methods. They have also published extensively on matters of youth and politics, political socialization and civic education. In recent years, members of the Centre have published extensively on topics like electoral volatility, emerging citizenship norms, and determinants of political trust. The Centre has acquired a strong expertise on the topics connected to this proposal. In the field of electoral research, the members have focused on the motives leading to an extreme or populist vote, and this framework has also been applied to elections in the United States. As a result of the involvement in youth studies, the Centre is also a major contributor to the debate about political socialization, and the way especially young citizens acquire democratic attitudes.

KU LEUVEN will be responsible for:

- the development of fieldwork for WP2, WP4 and WP6 for Belgium
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP3, WP5, WP6, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Marc Hooghe (male) will be the principal investigator for the KU Leuven team. He has published mainly on political participation, electoral behaviour and political socialization. He has published extensively on these topics, and a substantial number of this articles are well-cited in the literature. His articles on social capital, political consumerism, anti-immigrant sentiments and political trust are among the most-cited on those topics

Other team members

Martin Okolikj (male) received his PhD in 2017 from University College Dublin (Ireland) and is now a post-doctoral researcher at the Centre. He has published mainly on comparative voting behaviour

Relevant publications

- Hooghe M., Dassonneville R. (2018). A Spiral of Distrust. A Panel Study on the Relation between Political Distrust and Protest Voting in Belgium. *Government and Opposition*, 53 (1), 104-130.
- Hooghe M., Marien S., Oser J. (2017). Great expectations: the effect of democratic ideals on political trust in European democracies. *Contemporary Politics*, 23 (2), 214-230.
- Hooghe M., Dassonneville R., Marien S. (2015). The impact of education on the development of political trust. Results from a five year panel study among late adolescents and young adults in Belgium. *Political Studies*, 63 (1), 123-141.
- Hooghe M., Reeskens T. (2007). Are cross-national surveys the best way to study the extreme-right vote in Europe?. *Patterns of prejudice*, 41 (2), 177-195.
- Hooghe M. (1999). The Rebuke of Thersites. Deliberative democracy under conditions of inequality. *Acta Politica*, 34(4), 287-301.

Relevant previous projects or activities

- “Linkage mechanisms between citizens and the state. Consequences of changing value patterns and expanding participation repertoires” ERC Advanced Grant (2012-2017).
- “International Civic and Citizenship Education Study” ICCS 2016 (Belgian partner)
- “National election studies in Belgium” 2009 and 2014

Infrastructure and technical equipment

The Centre has experience in conducting survey research and online experiments. It has the necessary know-how and equipment to develop this kind of public opinion research. This refers to the presence of skilled researchers, the technical know-how and software, and experience with the various ethical codes to ensure anonymity and confidentiality. As the Centre has conducted the ICCS study among adolescents, we also have experience with the special confidence regulations if data are obtained among minors

EKKE, ATHENS

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH (ISR)

Legal entity and its main tasks

The National Centre for Social Research (EKKE) is the only public institution for social research in Greece. Since its founding in 1959, EKKE has established a research tradition in areas such as social policy, political sociology and electoral geography, social geography and social anthropology. After 2014, its three previous Institutes were merged into one, the Institute of Social Research (ISR) that conducts social research on a wide range of subjects and provides support to the State by designing and evaluating public policies at the national, regional and local level. EKKE maintains constant international collaboration by its presence in international research and expertise networks as well as in major European research programs. It has been involved in a number of EU-funded (QUING, DIVERCITIES, TIPSE, ReCulM) and international projects (PIAAC) and holds a cumulative expertise in survey research and research infrastructure. EKKE is the coordinator of the Greek research infrastructure for the social sciences (So.Da.Net) and a member of CESSDA ERIC. It has been the national coordinator for Greece of the European Social Survey (ESS) since 2002, the World Internet Project (WIP) since 2015 and currently the World Values Survey (WVS).

EKKE will be responsible for:

- the development of fieldwork for WP2 and WP4 for Greece
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP3, WP5, WP6, WP7, WP8, WP9

EKKE has an established Educational Committee responsible for maintaining contacts and disseminating educational material to Secondary Schools. It regularly hosts school visits, has prepared and presented material on the methodology of social sciences to Secondary School teachers and is coordinator in one of the few surveys in Greece on adolescents’ political socialization, running since 1982. The PI **M. Kakepaki**,

currently coordinates the former whilst she is also coordinating the task of the *YouWeP* digital platform, designed as an interactive venue that will be entirely addressed to young people's values, attitudes and orientations (funded under the REDI project).

Also, under the ReCulM project, **N. Demertzis** coordinated the creation of an up-to-date, modular course on refugee crisis management. In addition to the Open Educational Resources, the project team developed an original Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) to support large scale and open access participation in training.

Principal investigator

Manina Kakepaki (female) will be the principal investigator for the Greek team. She is a researcher at EKKE's Institute of Social Research. She has directed and collaborated on a number of national and international research projects on topics related to political elites, political representation, youth political participation, gender and politics. She has participated in the QUING (FP6) and INTUNE projects (FP6), and is currently the coordinator of the *YouWeP* digital platform, which will focus on young people's values, attitudes and identity formation (funded by the OP "Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation"). She was also national coordinator of a comparative project on social and political attitudes and values in Greece and Hungary, and member of the Greek ESS team. She has edited a book on the socio-political profile of parliamentary representatives in Greece whilst her current work on representation, as well as in the field of young people's political orientations are particularly relevant for the proposed project.

Nicolas Demertzis (male) holds a PhD in Sociology from the Department of Sociology, University of Lund, Sweden. He is Professor at the Department of Communication and Media Studies, Athens University. His current academic and research interests include political sociology, political communication, and the sociology of emotions. He has researched and published on populism and its cultural and emotional underpinnings. Currently, he is the Director and President of the Administrators Board of the National Centre for Social Research (EKKE). He is the representative of the World Internet Project in Greece and Cyprus and has been principal investigator and member of research groups in a large number of national and international research projects.

Relevant publications

- Kakepaki, M. (2013) *'This is a new way to make my voice heard': gendered aspects of private and collective action in Athens during the crisis* ["*Είναι ένας νέος τρόπος να ακουστεί η φωνή μου*": Έμφυλες διαστάσεις της συλλογικής και ατομικής δράσης στην Αθήνα της κρίσης"] *Greek Political Science Review* 41:35-59

Relevant previous projects or activities

- "Research – Education – Infrastructure "(REDI). Project funded by the OP Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation. 2017 onward:
- "Web Survey on social and political attitudes and values: Greece and Hungary". Project funded by Hungarian Academy of Sciences - MTA-ELTE Peripato Comparative Social Dynamics Research Group. 2016-2017:
- "Social Data Net (So.Da.Net)". Project funded by the OP "Administrative Reform 2007-2013". 2013-2015:
- European Social Survey (National Coordinator). 2001 – 2011

Infrastructure and technical equipment

EKKE has the necessary infrastructure and technical equipment to carry out the proposed project, including resources for project management. It possesses the relevant resources in terms of libraries, computer equipment, and the software necessary for both quantitative and qualitative analyses, and will make them available to the project. The center hosts a Web Laboratory for the design and implementation of web surveys and contains one of the country's largest libraries for the social sciences.

CHARLES UNIVERSITY (CU)
INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES (ISS)

Legal entity and its main tasks

The Institute of Sociological Studies belongs to the Faculty of Social Sciences which engages in research and educational activities since 1993. It is embedded at Charles University, a public university established by the act No. 111/1998 Coll., on Higher Education Institutions and on Amendments and Supplements to Some Other Acts. Charles University is the oldest and the largest university in the Czech Republic. It comprises 17 faculties and other specialised departments. Expertise of the team members includes interdisciplinary knowledge grounded in the fields of (political) sociology, political theory, public law, EU law, socio-legal studies, public and social policy, and political science. The Institute of Sociological Studies (ISS) and the Centre for Social and Economic Strategies (CESES). The research team includes a Jean Monnet Chair in European Political Sociology.

The team has a strong background in research on populism, in both theoretical/conceptual and empirical terms, and a distinctive set of specializations in the relationship between populism and constitutionalism, as well as populism and social movements. The team has ample experience in research on the region of Central and Eastern Europe, and includes expertise on social movement studies, media and communication studies, and political-sociology studies of democratic discourses. The team has an additional expertise in political theory related to populism.

CU will be responsible for:

- the development of fieldwork for WP2 and WP4 for Czech Republic
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP3, WP5, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Paul Blokker (male) will act as the main coordinator for the Project. Blokker is associate professor (*docent*) in Sociology and Social Theory and Jean Monnet Chair in European Political Sociology at the Institute of Sociological Studies, Charles University in Prague. Blokker is currently focussing explicitly on the relation between populism and constitutionalism, and has presented his work on this at the NYU, LUISS in Rome, Masaryk University, Brno, and the EUI, Florence, where he also taught a doctoral course on this theme, and has contributed to the *Verfassungsblog* on this matter. He is co-editor of the journal *Social Imaginaries*. Among his (recent and forthcoming) publications are: *Sociological Constitutionalism*, edited with Chris Thornhill, Cambridge university Press (forthcoming, 2017); *Constitutional Acceleration in the European Union and Beyond*, editor, Routledge Research in Constitutional Law (forthcoming, 2017); *New Democracies in Crisis? A Comparative Constitutional Study of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia*, Routledge (2013). His research interests are: democratization, populism, constitutional sociology, constitutional politics and change, multiple democracies, critique and dissent, pragmatic sociology, political theory, and social imaginaries.

Other team members

Manuel Anselmi (male) is a researcher in political sociology. With Paul Blokker, he coordinates the research network “Populismi e Politica Globale” of the section Political Sociology of the Italian Sociological Association (AIS). His work is predominantly focussed on populism, the sociology of power, and the analysis of political ideologies, with a particular focus on Latin America. His publications include: *Populism. An introduction*, Routledge; (2017), *Populismo. Teorie e problemi*, Mondadori; (2015), with Stefano Anastasia and Daniela Falcinelli, *Populismo penale. Una prospettiva italiana*, CEDAM; and (2013), *Chavez's Children: Ideology, Education, and Society in Latin America*, Lexington.

Ondřej Císař (male) is Associate Professor at the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University and is also affiliated to the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences. He is editor-in-chief of the Czech edition of Czech Sociological Review. His research focus is on political

mobilisation, social movements, European civil society and political sociology. He is author or co-author of four books and numerous papers. Recent publications include: 'Polanyi, Political Economic Opportunity Structure and Protest: Capitalism and Contention in the Post-communist Czech Republic' (with J. Navrátil, *Social Movement Studies*, 2017); 'Social Movements in Political Science' (*Oxford Handbook of Social Movements*, 2015); 'The Emergence of a European Social Movement Research Field' (with M. Diani, *Routledge Handbook of European Sociology*, 2014); 'Transnational Activism of Social Movement Organizations: The Effect of European Union Funding on Local Groups in the Czech Republic' (with K. Vráblíková, *European Union Politics*, 2013).

Vaclav Stetka (male) Václav received his PhD in sociology from Masaryk University in Brno, the Czech Republic, where he then worked as Assistant Professor at the Department of Media Studies and Journalism, Faculty of Social Studies. Between 2009 and 2013 he was Senior Research Fellow at the Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford, working on an ERC-funded project Media and Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe (<http://mde.politics.ox.ac.uk>). Václav moved to Prague in 2013, having been appointed a Senior Researcher at the Institute of Communication Studies and Journalism, Charles University. There, he established the Political Communication Research Group (<http://www.polcore.cz>) which focuses on the role of social media in political communication and civic participation. In 2016 he joined the Department of Social Studies, Loughborough University, becoming Lecturer and member of the new Centre for Research in Communication and Culture. His research interests encompass political communication and the role of new media, media systems in Central and Eastern Europe, media ownership and globalization.

Relevant publications

- Anselmi, Manuel (*forthcoming*), “Populism and Democracy”, Routledge.
- Anselmi, Manuel and Nadia Urbinati (2018) “*La sfida populista*”, Fondazione Feltrinelli.
- Blokker, Paul (2014) 'The European Crisis and a Political Critique of Capitalism', *European Journal of Social Theory*, 17(3).
- Blokker, Paul (2005), 'Populist Nationalism, Anti-Europeanism, Post-Nationalism, and the East-West Distinction', in: 'Confronting Memories: European “Bitter Experiences” and the Constitutionalisation Process', Special Issue, co-edited with Christian Joerges, *German Law Journal*, 6(2).

Relevant previous projects or activities

- 'Transnationalism Populism and European Democracy' (TRAPPED), 2018-2020. Standard Grant, Czech Science Foundation (GACR).
- 'Constitutional Politics in Post-Westphalian Europe' (CoPolis), department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Trento, Italy. Funded by the Provincia Autonoma di Trento, (June 2012-August 2015)
- 'Crisis of Constitutionalism in Central and Eastern Europe' (CrisCon), Provincia Autonoma Trentino/University of Trento, Italy, 2008-11; Post-doctoral fellowship, project.
- 'Varieties of Democracy in New Member States', University of Liverpool/Sussex University, 2007-8; Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship (European Commission), project ‘
- Jean Monnet Chair, “European Political Sociology”, 575140-EPP-1-2016-1-CZ-EPPJMO-CHAIR, September 2016-19;

Infrastructure and technical equipment

The institute has the necessary infrastructure and technical equipment to carry out the proposed project, including resources for project management. It possesses the relevant resources in terms of libraries, computer equipment, and the software necessary for both quantitative and qualitative analyses of different dimensions of populism, and will make them available to the project.

UNIVERSITÉ CATHOLIQUE DE LILLE, FRANCE (UCL)
EUROPEAN SCHOOL OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (ESPOL)

Legal entity and its main tasks

Lille Catholic University (UCL) is a major actor of the French higher education system. Founded in 1875, it boasts 28,400 students, 6 faculties, 20 colleges and institutes, and it offers a comprehensive education with 40 postgraduate and 170 undergraduate programs in four major fields of study: Sciences and Technology; Health Sciences; Arts, Humanities, Education & Social Sciences; and Law, Economics & Management. Lille Catholic University combines in one visible, mutually supportive, interdisciplinary structure, 13 research teams, a hospital complex and a child guidance centre. These institutions share the same educational philosophy based on excellence, achievement and solidarity and are open to students and staff of all cultures and beliefs.

ESPOL-LAB is the research centre of the European School of Political and Social Science. It specializes in the study of contemporary transformations in the political sphere and public decision-making processes, with a special emphasis on the European Union. It brings together a wide range of top-ranked expertise in the fields of comparative politics, international relations, and public policy. Research is conducted within three major areas: *The Quality of Democracy*, *Regulations*, and *Reconfigurations of the International*. Founded in 2012, the centre has rapidly expanded and currently has 12 members. Despite being young, ESPOL-LAB is already involved in a major EU-funded project (RECONNECT).

USFD will be responsible for:

- the development of fieldwork for WP2 and WP4 for France
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP3, WP4, WP5, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Caterina Froio (female) is Associate Professor in Political Science at the European School of Political and Social Sciences (Catholic University of Lille), and research associate at the C-Rex (University of Oslo) and at the CEE (Sciences Po Paris). Before joining ESPOL, Caterina was a VOX-Pol Research Fellow at the Oxford Internet Institute (University of Oxford). Between 2015-2016 she has been awarded a postdoctoral Fellowship from the French National Center of Scientific Research to work in the project 'SOG-PRO' and a Young Investigator Award on 'Racism, Xenophobia and Antisemitism' from the City hall of Paris (2015-2016). Her research interests include political parties, agenda-setting dynamics, e-politics, and the relations between extremism, populism and democracy. Caterina is joint convenor of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) Standing Group on *Extremism & Democracy*. Her publications include 1 book, about 15 articles and book chapters. Her recent contributions have appeared (or are forthcoming) on *European Societies*, *Party Politics*, *Perspectives on Politics*, *Political Studies*, *Revue Française de Science Politique*, *Réseaux*, *Comunicazione Politica* as well as in several edited volumes. She also has strong methodological skills in discourse analysis, party manifestos analysis, policy analysis, political claims analysis, digital and other methods used in the project.

Other team members

Philippe Bonditti (male) is Associate Professor of Political Science at Lille Catholic University (ESPOL) and adjunct professor of theories of security at the Free University of Brussels (ULB). He graduated from Sciences Po Lyon and holds a doctorate in political science from Sciences Po Paris (2008). Previously an assistant professor at the Institute of International Relations of PUC-Rio, Brazil (2010-2013) and a postdoctoral fellow at the Watson Institute, Brown University, USA (2008-2010), his research interests include: contemporary discourses on violence, war, and security, the transformations of the modern state and the art of government, (critical) IR theory, (critical) security studies, contemporary French philosophy and political theory. He recently edited (with Didier Bigo and Frédéric Gros), *Foucault and the Modern International. Silences and legacies for the study of World Politics*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.

Julien Navarro (male) is an Associate Professor of Political Science at Lille Catholic University and the Francophone Chair of Political Science in European and International Studies at the Diplomatic Academy of

Vienna. He holds a PhD in Political Science from Sciences Po Bordeaux (2007) and has been a visiting research fellow at the Free University of Brussels (ULB), the University of Gothenburg, the University of Jena and the University of Siena. His research focuses mainly on European Union politics, parliamentary institutions and political elites. His articles have appeared in *Revue Française de Science Politique*, *French Politics*, *Revue Internationale de Politique Comparée* and the *Journal of Legislative Studies*. He is an editorial board member of *Revue Internationale de Politique Comparée* and a board member for the Research Committee on Political Elites (RC02) of the International Political Science Association. He is currently PI and WP leader of the EU-funded project RECONNECT.

Giulia Sandri (female) is an Associate Professor at ESPOL and a research associate at the CEVIPOL, Université Libre de Bruxelles. She was previously a Research Fellow at the Church and at the Department of Politics and International Relations of the University of Oxford. Her work has been recently published in *Politics and Policy*, *Acta Politica*, *Comparative European Politics*, *Religion, State and Society*, *Ethnopolitics*, *Italian Political Science Review* and *Regional and Federal Studies*. She has also recently got published an edited book, co-edited with Fulvio Venturino and Antonella Seddone, on Party Primaries in Comparative Perspective, Ashgate. Her main research interests are party politics, territorial politics, intra-party democracy and political behaviour.

François Briatte (male) is Research Fellow and Assistant Lecturer at Lille Catholic University (ESPOL). He studied at the University of Edinburgh and Sciences Po Grenoble where he received his MA degree. His research has touched upon public health policies in Europe, the sociology of social movements, the sociology of quantification, and applications of network analysis to the social sciences. Before teaching at ESPOL, he has taught at Sciences Po in Paris and Reims, at the University of Lille 2, and at the University of Edinburgh

Relevant publications

- Caterina Froio (*forthcoming*) Race, religion or culture? Framing Islam between racism and neo-racism in the online network of the French far right. *Perspectives on Politics*. Accepted for publication (Jan. 2018).
- Caterina Froio and Bharath Ganesh (*forthcoming*) The transnationalisation of far-right discourse on Twitter. Issues and actors that cross borders in Western European democracies. *European Society*. Accepted for publication (Dec. 2017).
- Pietro Castelli Gattinara and Caterina Froio (2017) Direct Social Actions and Far Right Mobilization: The Relationship between ideas and action in the extreme right. *Partecipazione e Conflitto*, 9(3): 1040-1066.
- Caterina Froio, Shaun Bevan and Will Jennings (2017) Party mandates and the politics of attention: Party platforms, public priorities and the policy agenda in Britain. *Party Politics*. 23(6): 692-703.
- Froio Caterina and Conor Little (2015) Responsible government and representation in the Eurocrisis. In *Party Politics and Democracy in Europe: Essays in Honour of Peter Mair*: Routledge

Relevant previous projects or activities

- “Violent online political extremism” (VOX-Pol). EU FP7. 2016-2017
- “Racism, xenophobia and anti-semitism” The City Hall of Paris. 2015- 2016
- “Fascists of the third millennium? Far-Right Mobilization in times of crisis” Part-funded by the European University Institute of Florence. 2012- 2014

Infrastructure and technical equipment

UCL has access to all necessary infrastructure and technical equipment to carry out the proposed project, including resources for project management through its “Maison des Chercheurs”. It possesses the relevant resources in terms of libraries, computer equipment, and the software necessary for both quantitative and qualitative analyses, and will make them available to the project.

SWPS UNIWERSYTET HUMANISTYCZNOSPÓŁECZNY
CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY (CSD)

Legal entity and its main tasks

SWPS Uniwersytet Humanistycznospołeczny (SWPS University) is the first private university in Poland, and a highly regarded social sciences and psychology center for research and learning. SWPS University currently runs undergraduate, graduate and doctoral degree programs for almost 16,500 students in its 5 campuses (Warsaw, Sopot, Wrocław, Poznań and Katowice). The University has been awarded the HR Excellence in Research certificate which acknowledges the commitment of the University to the highest standards in supporting its researchers in the development of their skills and careers. SWPS University is the first center of psychological education in Poland which has received the highest mark of distinction from the National Accreditation Commission.

It is the only private university in Poland that has been granted the right to award post-doctoral degrees in Psychology and Cultural Studies and PhD degrees in Psychology, Sociology, Cultural Studies and Law. In 2017, following the national evaluation conducted by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, SWPS University has been ranked as the leading higher education institution offering Social Sciences programs in Poland

SWPS University conducts cross-disciplinary research with multiple departments (Psychology, Philology, Humanities & Social Sciences) and 20 modern research centres and laboratories (e.g., Interdisciplinary Center for Applied Cognitive Studies (ICACS), Interdisciplinary Research Laboratory in Wrocław Campus, Laboratory of Applied Psychology: Cognition, Emotion and Decision Making (CedLAB), StressLab, Public Space Research Institute, Youth Research Lab). The university is one of the major beneficiaries of the funds for R&D projects from the Polish science budget. As the only non-public higher education institution in Poland, SWPS University regularly receives grants from Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education for statutory R&D activities. Each year about 200 research projects are conducted at SWPS University. SWPS University has been a partner in a number of international research projects, including 6th and 7th EU Framework Programmes, Horizon 2020 and Directorate-General Justice projects; it participates also in the Joint Programming Initiative.

The Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD), is a structural unit of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. IT conducts research in the field of theory of democracy, models and the quality of democracy, civic participation and political innovation, social movements, as well as political attitudes and views. It collaborates with numerous research centers in Poland and abroad, as well as with non-governmental organizations. Along with scientific activity, the Center aims at identifying good practices which facilitate the functioning of the public sphere, issuing a yearly Democratic Audit on the state of democracy in Poland

SWPS will be responsible for:

- the development of fieldwork for WP2 and WP4 for Poland
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP3, WP5, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Ben Stanley (male) will be principal investigator for the SWPS team. He is Lecturer in the Centre for the Study of Democracy at the SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities. A political scientist, he received a PhD in Government from the University of Essex. Dr Stanley has worked on two previous EU-funded projects: as an experienced researcher (post-doc) for the Marie Curie Initial Training network ELECDem at the Institute for Public Affairs in Bratislava, and as principal investigator for the Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship project WINLOSE. His primary area of research interest is the politics of populism in Central and Eastern Europe, incorporating analysis of party ideological appeals and voter behaviour. His current research activities include an experimental analysis of the links between conspiracy theory mentality and populism in Poland, measurement of populist attitudes in Central and Eastern Europe, and a monograph on Polish populism. Dr Stanley has experience in survey design as a member of the teams that prepared the CSES-affiliated 2010 post-election survey in Slovakia, the Polish National Election Study in 2015, and the Södertörn University Multi-Country Social-Political Survey of 2016.

Relevant publications

- Stanley, B. (2016), 'Confrontation by default and confrontation by design: strategic and institutional responses to Poland's populist coalition government', *Democratization*, 23(2): 263-282.
- Stanley, B., Czeński, M. (2016), 'Poland's Palikot Movement: Voice of the Disenchanted, Missing Ideological Link, or More of the Same?', *Party Politics*, 22(6): 705-718, 2016.
- Stanley, B. (2011) 'Populism, Nationalism, or National Populism? An Analysis of Slovak Voting Behaviour at the 2010 Parliamentary Elections', *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, 44(4): 257-270.

Relevant previous projects or activities

- 'The Winner-Loser Divide? A Comparative Analysis of Voting Behaviour and Cleavage Formation in Post-Communist Party Systems' (WINLOSE), EU FP7.

Infrastructure and technical equipment

SWPS has the necessary infrastructure and technical equipment to carry out the proposed project, including resources for project management. It possesses the relevant resources in terms of libraries, computer equipment, and the software necessary for both quantitative and qualitative analyses, and will make them available to the project

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN BULGARIA POLITICS AND EUROPEAN STUDIES DEPARTMENT

Legal entity and its main tasks

The American University in Bulgaria (AUBG) is a private, selective, residential liberal arts university established in 1991. AUBG is accredited both in the United States by NEASC and in Europe by Bulgaria's National Agency for Evaluation and Accreditation. Upon graduation, students receive an American and a Bulgarian diploma. The university offers 10+ BA programs, an Executive MBA program and a joint Executive Business Program with SDA Bocconi School of Management, Milan, Italy. Today AUBG is home to about 1,000 students from 40+ countries, and 70+ faculty from almost 20 countries. Degree programs and curriculum are regularly upgraded and modernized to respond to the ever-increasing demands of the global business environment. AUBG faculty body comprises world-renowned professors as well as experienced practitioners, who create an outstanding academic experience for students. AUBG provides the best modern facilities in the region and an American-style campus, including a world-class residential compound and the environmentally sustainable, award-winning building of the America for Bulgaria Student Center. Approximately 5,000 alumni have graduated from AUBG over the years, with 99.8% employed or enrolled in grad school within a few months of graduation. AUBG alumni occupy top positions in business and government and have the highest income among Bulgarian graduates. AUBG is top ranked, ranking 1st or 2nd in all of its programs, according to the Bulgarian Ministry of Education national university ranking.

The team in Sofia will be actively involved in WP7 and WP8. It will also lead the coordination and execution of the Bulgarian fieldwork of WP2, WP4 and WP5.

AUBG will be responsible for:

- the development of fieldwork for WP2 and WP4 for Bulgaria
- support to WP leaders for WP1, WP3, WP5, WP7, WP8, WP9

Principal investigator

Emilia Zankina (female) is provost and Associate Professor in Political Science, American University in Bulgaria. Doc. Dr. Zankina has extensive research on the topic of populism. She has published on the subject and delivered numerous talks at conferences and policy forums. Dr. Zankina holds a PhD in International

Affairs from the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, and a Certificate in Advanced Russian and East European Studies from the same university. She is the recipient of numerous U.S. national grants, such as a research fellowship at the Wilson Center for International Scholars, Washington, D.C., and grants from top research organizations such as IREX, ACLS, and American Councils. Dr. Zankina is an expert on Bulgarian politics and contributes to databases and reports, such as the Freedom House Annual Report or the V-democracy Index.

Other team members

Boris Gurov (male) - Research Assistant, Assistant Professor at the Economic Research Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; visiting lecturer at New Bulgarian University. Dr. Gurov has extensive research experience and has been involved in different projects. He has served as principal investigator, senior analyst, and country expert. He has ample experience in data collection and analysis, including macroeconomic data, surveys, interviews, focus groups, and more. He holds a PhD in Sociology from the Université de Provence Aix-Marseille-I. He is the recipient of top research awards, including the NewDem Volkswagen Research Fellowship at the Institute for advanced studies, Central European University, Budapest, the French Ministry of Education and Research, and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Relevant publications

- Zankina, Emilia (2017), “Populism, Voters and Cleavages in Bulgarian Politics”. *Czech Journal of Political Science* 24 (1), 56-71.
- Raskova Ekaterina and Emilia Zankina (2017), “Are (Populist) Radical Right Parties *Männerparteien*? Evidence from Bulgaria”. *West European Politics*, Vol 40 (4), pp. 848-868.
- Zankina, Emilia (2016), “Theorizing the New Populism in Eastern Europe: A Look at Bulgaria”. *Czech Journal of Political Science*. Vol. 23, 2/2016, pp. 182-199.
- Gurov, Boris and Emilia Zankina (2013), “Populism and the Construction of Political Charisma: Post-transition Politics in Bulgaria”. *Problems of Post Communism*, Vol. 60, No. 1, January/February 2013, pp. 3-17.
- Gurov, Boris and Emilia Zankina (2011), “A King and a Premier: Construction of Political Charisma and the Return of Simeon II to Bulgarian Politics”. *Sociology and Economy*, Vol. 1, Issue 4/2011, pp. 21-36.

Relevant previous projects or activities

- “European Integration and the Transformation of European Diplomacy from 1945 to Present”, Project 2015-2138/001-001 - ERASMUS + JEAN MONNET MODULE
- “European Lobbying: Interest Groups and European Integration”, Project 2014-2395/001-001 ERASMUS + JEAN MONNET MODULE
- “Support for developing better country knowledge on public administration and institutional capacity building”. European Commission, DG Employment, Contract VC/2016/0492. Country expert on Bulgaria.
- “Competitiveness of the Bulgarian Economy 2007-2013”. Macroeconomic analyst, 2016-2017. Operational Programme
- “Revisiting communism. Collective Economic Thought in Historical Perspective”, comparative project in all former socialist countries headed by János M. Kovács, IWM, Vienna, Austria. Country researcher, 2014-2016.

Infrastructure and technical equipment

AUBG operates high quality IT infrastructure, computer labs, and offers a rich portfolio of modern IT services.

EUROPEAN ALTERNATIVES (EUROALTER)

Legal entity and its main tasks

European Alternatives is a civil society movement promoting democracy, equality and culture beyond the nation state, with a particular focus on new political movements and new forms of political participation and contestation across Europe. It has over 10 years of experience in activities targeting policy makers, civil society, researchers, cultural actors the press and the general public. This experience has been developed through its campaigning on issues such as democratic reform, the economic crisis and precarity, Media Freedom (it ran an ECI on media pluralism), human rights, Roma rights, migration,; through its innovative and creative activities such as the annual TRANSEUROPA festival happening in many cities simultaneously and engaging hundreds of social and political movements; or the Citizens Pact for European Democracy created with thousands of young people across the continent in advance of the European elections. It has developed a very large network of activists (over 10000) in over 15 countries, and organizes debates, workshops, trainings and other activities on a weekly basis and regularly produces online talk shows and documentaries on transnational themes.

European Alternatives places particular emphasis in connecting grass roots movements to decision makers and institutions and establishing common discursive terms to allow for dialogue and collaboration. The institution has been leading the process of networking municipal movements across Europe, as well as work on the commons through the European Commons Assembly. Through PoliticalCritique.org, a European web magazine consortium of 20 new media from Eastern and Central Europe, it has been reporting and analysing for 2 years the emergence of nationalism, xenophobia and cultural reactionism in core European countries. The organization was an important steering committee member in the European Year of Citizens Alliance, and now in the Civil Society Europe platform where it chairs the work on shrinking civic space. It has a steering committee role in the Europe+ coalition of several hundred organizations calling for democratic renewal of the European Union. It is an active member of the Fundamental Rights Agency and of the European Commission Structured Dialogue group on citizenship.

European Alternatives has won prizes from the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee, the Charlemagne Foundation and the German National Agency for civic education for its work, thus showing the innovative, participative and high quality of its activities.

The institution has extensive experience over 10 years in over 15 countries across Europe of building cross-cutting stakeholder group involvement between political decision makers, grass roots activists, journalists and cultural actors around complex transnational issues. It builds these communities around powerful political narratives and innovative participative actions, including festivals, public space activities and world cafes and has won prizes for the quality of its video and documentary making on trans-european issues. It has extensive contacts and networks of grassroots activists throughout the continent and experience of conducting research in emerging themes of political contestation related to the process of European integration.

The team at European Alternatives will be actively involved assist in the coordination of WP7 and WP8.

Principal investigator

Niccolo Milanese (male) is Chair of European Alternatives. Over 10 years he has developed experience in managing transnational projects funded through EU programs such as Europe for Citizens, youth in action, Culture, the European Parliament DG COMM. He has held advisory and consultancy roles in global and regional projects of both the British Council and Goethe Institute regarding political change and citizenship. He is an elected committee member of the Europe+ coalition for democratic renewal of the European Union, of Civil Society Europe - the main platform of European civil society organizations - and of the Cultural Innovators Network bringing together leading cultural activists from across the Mediterranean. He is chair of the advisory board of NECE - Networking European Citizenship Education of Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung.

He is a member of Chatham House Institute of International Affairs, and was educated in Cambridge and Paris in philosophy and social sciences as an Entente Cordiale Scholar. He is author of *Citizens of Nowhere* (Zed books 2018) and numerous articles in peer reviewed journals on themes relating to the history of political thought, ontology and philosophy of language. He writes regularly for the Guardian, the Independent, and opendemocracy. Prior to starting European Alternatives he worked as a literary critic and journalist.

Other team members

Daphne Büllesbach (female) lives in Berlin and is the executive Director at European Alternatives. In this role she has been principle investigator in the Horizon 2020 project TRANSOL, and in leading the organisation of TRANSEUROPA Festival. In her previous role as Head of Citizenship, she has been involved in projects ran citizens consultations across Europe for three years involving thousands of young people in a transnational activity that culminated in the drafting of the Citizens Manifesto for European Democracy, Solidarity and Equality in 2013. She is co-editor of *Shifting Baselines, New perspectives beyond Neoliberalism and Nationalism* (Transcript 2017). Previously she worked in social science research and the evaluation of government programs. Her main thematic focus was on social programs, fostering youth engagement for democracy in rural areas in Germany and fighting right-wing extremism. She has also conducted evaluations in the field of integration policies, urban policies and youth development. Furthermore she has a background in international humanitarian and development organizations in Kenya, Morocco, Argentina and Belgium. Her academic background is in European Studies and Social and Political Science: She received her Bachelor with a First Class Honours in European Studies with French at King's College London. She was then awarded a scholarship to study for a M.Phil. in Modern Society and Global Transformations at the University of Cambridge, UK.

Marta Cillero (female) is head of Communications at European Alternatives. She is responsible for audiovisual production and has produced transnational documentaries for television and online, and overseen the development of TalkReal talkshow of European Alternatives in four languages in 10 countries. She is co-editor of *Shifting Baselines, New perspectives beyond Neoliberalism and Nationalism* (Transcript 2017). She has qualifications in Communications, Media and Journalism.

Relevant publications

- Marsili L and Milanese N (2008), "Citizens of Nowhere, How to Save Europe from Itself", London Zed Books.
- Büllesbach D and Cillero M (2017), *Shifting Baselines, New perspectives beyond Neoliberalism and Nationalism*, Berlin Transcript
- Milanese N (2008) 'An Audience with... the sovereign, the representative, the public', *Philosophy and Society*, 28, 1, 5-21

Relevant previous projects or activities

- "European paths to transnational solidarity at times of crisis: Conditions, forms, role-models and policy responses" (TransOL), EU H2020
- "Reinventing democracy in Europe: Youth doing politics in times of increasing inequalities" (EURYKA), EU H2020.
- 'Oecumene: citizenship after orientalism' ERC advanced grant. Awarded to Prof. Engin Isin at the Open University in the UK. European
- 'Citi-Rights Europe' DG Justice of the European Commission and 'citizens consultations on the Stockholm Program' and 'Citizens Pact' awarded by the Europe for Citizens program.

Infrastructure and technical equipment

European Alternatives has the necessary video and film production equipment for documentary and film making.

4.2. Third parties involved in the project (including use of third party resources)

No third parties involved

4.3. Associate partners involved in the project

Team Populism

Team Populism brings together renowned scholars from Europe and the Americas to study the causes and consequences of populism. Team Populism is led by Prof. Kirk Hawkings from Brigham Young University. More information on Team Populism can be found [here](#).

Open Society Foundation Initiative for Europe

The Open Society Foundations work to build vibrant and tolerant societies whose governments are accountable and open to the participation of all people. It seeks to strengthen the rule of law; respect for human rights, minorities, and a diversity of opinions; democratically elected governments; and a civil society that helps keep government power in check. More information on the Open Society Initiative can be found [here](#).

A copy of the letters by Team Populism and the Open Society Foundation Initiative for Europe endorsing the PODEU are attached in section 4.4.

4.4. Advisory Board Members and Associated Partners Acceptance to Participate

From: Eva Anduiza Perea <Eva.Anduiza@uab.cat> **Date:** Sunday, March 4, 2018 at 4:34 PM **To:** Kirk Hawkins <kirk_hawkins@byu.edu>, Levi Littvay <levi@littvay.com>, Marina Costa <marina.costalobo@ics.ulisboa.pt>, Diana Mutz <mutz@upenn.edu> **Subject:** Advisory Board PODEU

Dear Marina, Kirk, Levi, Diana,

Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in the advisory board of the project we are presenting for the call GOVERNANCE-03-2018: Addressing populism and boosting civic and democratic engagement.

Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, constraints and opportunities (PODEU)

I am writing you this email so that you can respond to it to officially to accept your participation in the project. I will attach your response to the proposal. We will circulate the project as soon as it is ready.

Many thanks for your collaboration! With kind regards,

Eva

--

Eva Anduiza
Departament de Ciència Política i Dret Públic
Edifici B, Campus de Bellaterra
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
08193 Cerdanyola del Vallès
@evaanduiza
<http://evaanduiza.uab.cat/>
<http://grdec.uab.cat/>

De: Marina Costa <marina.costalobo@ics.ulisboa.pt> **Fecha:** domingo, 4 de marzo de 2018, 22:37 **Para:** Eva Anduiza Perea <Eva.Anduiza@uab.cat>, Kirk Hawkins <kirk_hawkins@byu.edu>, Levi Littvay <levi@littvay.com>, Diana Mutz <mutz@upenn.edu> **Asunto:** Re: Advisory Board PODEU

Dear Eva,
Hello.

Many thanks for the invitation to participate in the Scientific Advisory Board, which I am glad to participate in.

Regards,
Marina

Marina Costa Lobo
Principal Researcher
Social Sciences Institute of the University of Lisbon
Website: www.marinacostalobo.pt
ERC Consolidator Grant website: www.maple.ics.ulisboa.pt

De: Kirk Hawkins <kirk_hawkins@byu.edu> **Fecha:** lunes, 5 de marzo de 2018, 15:53 **Para:** Eva Anduiza Perea <Eva.Anduiza@uab.cat>, Levi Littvay <levi@littvay.com>, Marina Costa <marina.costalobo@ics.ulisboa.pt>, Diana Mutz <mutz@upenn.edu> **Asunto:** Re: Advisory Board PODEU

Thank you for this invitation, Eva. I am happy to accept as well!

[PODEU]

Kirk

De: Levi Littvay <levi@littvay.com> **Fecha:** domingo, 4 de marzo de 2018, 22:36 **Para:** Eva Anduiza Perea <Eva.Anduiza@uab.cat> **CC:** Diana Mutz <mutz@upenn.edu>, Kirk Hawkins <kirk_hawkins@byu.edu>, Marina Costa <marina.costalobo@ics.ulisboa.pt> **Asunto:** Re: Advisory Board PODEU

I would be happy to participate. Levi

De: Diana Mutz <mutz@upenn.edu> **Fecha:** domingo, 18 de febrero de 2018, 19:29 **Para:** Eva Anduiza Perea <Eva.Anduiza@uab.cat> **Asunto:** RE: advisory board h2020 project on populism

Dear Eva,

Yes, I would enjoy being involved on the consortium's advisory board. I would also love to see your specific proposal for what you have planned. I have been doing survey experiments in the US, Canada, and Great Britain that bear on this theme as well.

All best regards, and I look forward to hearing more.

Diana

To whom it may concern

Barcelona, March 31st 2018

**Letter of Support
for the
PODEU PROJECT**

Submitted as a project proposal within the H2020 programme of the European Commission

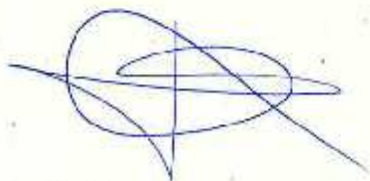
I the undersigned, confirm on behalf of my organisation, Open Society Initiative For Europe-OSIFE, our interest in the project "Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, Constraints and Opportunities" (PODEU).

We would like to be kept informed about the progress of this project and support the project submission. Given our interest in the project and the alignment of its objectives with those of our organization we will participate in some of its communication activities.

We therefore fully support this initiative. We encourage the European Commission to fund this project and wish every success to the project Consortium and for the accomplishment of the proposed work.

This document has not a legally binding character and does not involve any financial commitments on the part of the undersigned.

Sincerely,



*Jordi Vaquer
Regional Director for Europe
Director, Open Society Initiative for Europe*

Open Society initiative for Europe
Tel: 34 93 159 38 35

C/Sant Eusebi, 29. 08006-Barcelona
marina.molinacolon@opensocietyfoundations.org

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
745 SWKT
PROVO, UTAH 84602-5545
(801) 422-3423 / FAX: (801) 422-0580



**Letter of Support
for the
PODEU PROJECT**

Submitted as a project proposal within the Horizons 2020 programme of the European Commission

I the undersigned, confirm on behalf of my organisation, Team Populism, our interest in the project "Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, Constraints and Opportunities" (PODEU).

We would like to be kept informed about the progress of this project and support the project's submission. Given our interest in the project and the alignment of its objectives with those of our organization, we will participate in some of its communication activities.

We therefore fully support this initiative. We encourage the European Commission to fund this project and wish every success to the project consortium in the accomplishment of the proposed work.

This document has no legally binding character and does not involve any financial commitments on the part of the undersigned.

Dated 6 March 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Kirk Hawkins".

Kirk Hawkins, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, BYU Department of Political Science

Director, Team Populism

Section 5: Ethics and Security

5.1 Ethics

The project's research and dissemination activities will involve human participants. These individuals will be involved in PODEU through their participation in our empirical research (interviews in WP2 and WP3, surveys in WP5, experiments in WP6), and their participation in our dissemination activities like, for example, the world café workshops.

All personal data and sensitive personal data will be gathered with informed consent, having presented the participants with information about the study and the characteristics of their participation in it before. This information will outline the purposes of the research, the use of the data for those purposes, the storage of the data, the period of time that the research information and identifying information would be kept, the process of anonymizing the data (i.e. removing and breaking the possibility of re-identifying the data to specific individuals), the identity and contact address of the researchers, the right to withdraw from the study at any time (and the practical steps that would be taken after such a withdrawal), and any rights of the participant to gain access to the data. Samples of information sheets and informed consent forms for interviews (WP2), the individual-level survey (WP5) and the (WP6) can be found at the "Optional Annex 3: Ethics Supporting Document(s)" of this proposal.

The interviews conducted as part of WP2 and WP3 will collect information about the views and opinions of politicians and social activists. When gathering these opinions, the participants will agree with the researcher in which way they want the information to be collected (with video recording or notes) and used (as anonymous participants or no). The agreement will be recorded in writing and kept by the coordinator.

The cross-national individual-level survey and the experiments conducted as part of WP5 and WP6 will collect personal data, and in some cases sensitive data such as, for example, individuals' ideology or vote recall. In all cases these procedures will be conducted under strict adherence to the relevant European and national laws, particularly those relating to Data Protection and to Privacy. We will conform fully to the standards, principles and procedures of the European Directive on Data Protection (95/46/EC) and the new Regulation 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. The project will fully conform to the national legislation that originates from these harmonizing measures; and to the European Convention on Human Rights (and in particular to Article 8) and to any other applicable national laws protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of individual participants.

The researchers analysing sensitive data will not be able to trace information back to respondents. The lists that links survey and experimental responses with a participant ID number will be kept separate from research data. This information will be stored securely and in an encrypted format by the subcontracted survey company or by the University conducting the experiment for the duration of the project, after which it will be irrevocably deleted. The information provided by survey respondents and experimental subjects will only be used in fully anonymized form for scientific purposes. For this purpose, all staff members who process personal data within the project will be trained in the ethical and legal standards required.

To protect the rights of experimental subjects, all the individuals taking part in the experiments will be debriefed after their participation so that they can fully understand the experimental procedure they have been involved in, how treatment manipulation can help all of us to address important societal challenges and how their participation in the research process can ultimately benefit society.

It has to be noted that some of the online experiments that will be conducted in WP6 will recruit late adolescents, between the ages of 16 and 18. We opt for late adolescents, given the knowledge about intensive social media use, and potentially stronger effects among this age group who are in the impressionable years. This implies that for these experiments even stricter standards apply, given the fact that participants are minors. Debriefing will receive special attention from the research team. The KU Leuven research group has extensive experience with empirical research on political socialization among adolescents, and based on these experiences, a set of best practices has been developed. An example of parental informed consent forms for experiments involving adolescents between the ages of 16 and 18 can be found at the "Optional Annex 3: Ethics Supporting Documents", even though parental consent is

not necessary today for young people over 16 in Belgium. In the unlikely case that recruiting minors would be excluded by the ethical board, these experiments can still be conducted with young adults in the age group of 18 to 21 years. In that case, it can be expected that observed effects could be slightly weaker, but the research design does remain fully valid.

All the survey and experimental procedures involving human subjects and the use of personal sensitive data will be reviewed and subject to the approval of the ethical board of the university of the participant that leads the design of the methodology. The ethical board of the University of Siegen will review the interview guidelines and procedures of the in-depth qualitative interviews. The ethical board of the University of Sheffield will review the questionnaire and data management and storage procedures of the individual-level cross-national survey. The ethical board of the University of Bergen will review the design and data management and storage procedures of lab and survey experiments. The ethical board of the KU Leuven will review the design and data management and storage procedures of the field experiments.

In order to meet all legal and ethical requirements the call for tenders for the cross-national survey will be restricted to companies that comply with the highest ethical and data protection standards, as established in European and national legislation, and that store respondents' information in secure servers located in the European Union.

With regard to our dissemination activities involving human subjects, the rules of how comments and sessions will be recorded at the world-café workshops and at the project conferences will be set in before the events, and participants will be informed in advance. The event registration form will include consent to participate on the published terms and according to each country legislation on Data Protection. Where individual participant's contributions could be quoted and attributed, further, specific consent will be requested.

We also assure in regard to the potential impact of our research that the aims of our web-based and conventional dissemination and communications activities are committed to respect human dignity and basic human rights. The project is thus committed to assure that research results and the dissemination will not cause any form of stigmatization or discrimination of particular social groups (e.g., according to economic status, age, gender, political affiliation or religion).

The coordinator will oversee that all legal and ethical requirements are met, and will securely store all the relevant information and documentation (e.g. information sheets, informed consent forms). The Consortium Agreement will set clear guidelines on how ethical issues must be decided upon. If necessary, the coordinator will seek support from the Ethics Committee on Animal and Human Experimentation and the Data Protection Office of her institution (UAB).

5.2 Security

Please indicate if your project will involve:

- Activities or results raising security issues: (NO)
- 'EU-classified information' as background or results: (NO)

Optional Annex 3. Ethics Supporting Documents

PODEU - "Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, constraints and opportunities"

These are examples of ethics documents that may be adjusted during the course of the project. They will also be made more readable for the participant subjects.

Example of information sheet for interviews

Participant information sheet

PODEU - Project full title: "Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, constraints and opportunities"

You are invited to participate in a study that will investigate issues related to the challenges of European democracies for political parties and citizens. The current study is part of a EU funded project and is conducted by a team of researchers associated from the Department of _____, University of _____. Before you decide whether or not you will participate in this study we would like to inform you about the study, its goals, the way it will be conducted and your contribution to it.

The main goal of the proposed research is to examine the discourses and narratives of political actors in European countries and to assess their potential impact on the functioning of democracy and the advancement of the European integration project.

You have been invited in this study because your views either as an individual or a member of a group/organisation, are likely to influence decisions about innovative solutions for European's democracies problems. We are interested in your ideas about democracy and Europe.

If you agree to participate in this study, you will be asked to sign the attached Consent Form. You will be involved in a discussion-interview that will be held in a location as close to your residence or place of work as possible and at a time that is most convenient for you. It is anticipated that the interview will last between 45 and 60 minutes.

The interview session will be run by _____. An audio recording device will also be used during the discussion in case you agree. Audio recording will be used only for the analysis of data and will be accessible only by members of the research team.

The moderator-interviewer of the discussion will provide you with some information and ask you a number of questions on issues related to the challenges and constraints of European democracies. You may refuse to answer any question you don't want to answer. No one except members of the research team will have access or see the information you will provide in the interview.

There are no direct benefits to participants in this study. However, your contribution is important because through your answers we will collect and analyze information that will contribute to better, future policy and strategic planning.

Your participation in this study will not cost you anything. You are however asked to contribute with your time and provide your own transportation to the meeting place.

Your participation in this study is voluntary and you may withdraw from this study at any time without any consequences.

Maintenance of confidence from members of the research group is guaranteed. Our discussion-interview will be transcribed and then all names, locations and affiliations of people will be changed so that individual participants cannot be identified.

The audio-recordings will be stored in a locked filing cabinet at the office of the leading researcher of the group _____. Electronic and audio material will be kept on the leading researchers' office at _____ in a password-protected computer.

Audio files, paper data and electronic files will be stored until all publications and dissemination material has been finalized. After this time audio and video tapes and electronic data will be erased and paper data will be shredded. No data will be kept longer than 5 years after the completion of the study.

If you have any concerns or questions please contact (*Name and address of researcher*)

Thank you for taking the time to consider participating in this study.

If you agree to be interviewed, please sign the attached informed consent form.

This information sheet is for you to keep.

Example of informed consent for interviews

Informed consent form (for audio-recording)

PODEU - Project full title: "Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, constraints and opportunities"

I have read the attached Participant Information Sheet on the above names study, and understand the purpose and procedures described within it.

I have been made aware of any known or expected inconvenience, risk, discomfort or potential side effects and of their implications as far as the researcher currently knows them.

I understand that my participation in this study will involve me taking part in an interview and that the questions asked will relate to alternative forms of resilience in times of crisis.

I understand that data gathered from the results of the study may be presented at a conference or published, provided that I cannot be identified.

I understand that all data that can potentially reveal my identity will be changed in the transcripts of the interview discussion.

I have had an opportunity to ask questions and I am satisfied with the answers I have received.

I freely agree to participate in this study and understand that I can withdraw at any time.

I will respect the confidentiality of the interview.

I consent to the audio-recording of the interview discussion: Yes No

Name: _____

Signature:_____

Date:_____

Location:_____

Example of informed consent for individual-level survey

Welcome to our survey!

You are invited to participate in a survey for the project research project PODEU "Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, constraints and opportunities". In this project we investigate issues related to the challenges of European democracies for political parties and citizens. Our goal in this project is to compare the opinions of citizens in different countries of Europe about democracy in Europe.

The survey and its data protection policy has been approved by the competent Ethics Committee of the University of Sheffield. The principal investigator of the PODEU project is Prof. Dr. Eva Anduiza from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

By participating in this survey, you agree that your answers are used in fully anonymized form for scientific research only. The results from this study will be presented as statistical summaries. No information will be presented about individual respondents. The researchers working with the data will not know the identity of the participants at any point of the process.

Your personal data will be handled privately, confidentially and with the greatest care. The researchers analyzing this data will not be able to trace information back to you. The list that links your response with a participant ID number will be kept separate from research data. This information will be stored securely by the survey company for the duration of the project, after which it will be irrevocably deleted. The information you provide will only be used in fully anonymized form for scientific purposes. At the end of the project, the fully anonymized data will be made available to the scientific community.

Participation in this online survey is voluntary. You can exit the survey at any point and you can skip questions at any time without giving reasons for doing so. Exiting the survey or skipping questions will have no negative implications for you.

Completing the survey will take you approximately 15 minutes.

If you have any questions about your rights as a participant, please contact (*survey company contact person*). If, at a later point, you want to revoke your consent, please contact (*survey company contact person*).

I have understood the above information and I give my informed consent to participate in this study.

I agree to participate

I decline to participate

Example of informed consent for experimental procedures (for adults)

Welcome and thank you for collaborating with our research!

You are invited to participate in a study for the project research project PODEU "Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, constraints and opportunities". In this project we investigate issues related to the challenges of European democracies for political parties and citizens. Our goal is to compare the opinions of citizens in different countries of Europe about democracy in Europe.

The study and its data protection policy has been approved by the Ethics Committee of the University of _____. The person responsible for this study is (*professor responsible for experiment in country*).

We are going to show you some materials and ask you a series of questions about politics and democracy.

Your participation in the study will last approximately XX minutes.

By participating in this research, you agree that your answers are used in fully anonymized form for scientific research only. The results from this study will be presented as statistical summaries. No information will be presented about individual respondents. The researchers working with the data will not know the specific identity of the participants at any point of the process.

Participation is voluntary. You can stop your participation at any point and you can skip questions at any time without giving reasons for doing so.

Your personal data will be handled privately, confidentially and with the greatest care. The researchers analysing this data will not be able to trace information back to you. The list that links your response with a participant ID number will be kept separate from research data. This information will be stored securely for the duration of the project, after which it will be irrevocably deleted. The information you provide will only be used in fully anonymized form for scientific purposes. At the end of the project, the fully anonymized data will be made available to the scientific community.

If you have any questions about your rights as a participant, please contact (*research team contact person details*). If, at a later point, you want to revoke your consent, please contact (*research team contact person details*).

I have understood the above information and I give my informed consent to participate in this study.

I agree to participate

I decline to participate

Example of informed consent for field experiment
(for adolescents aged between 16 and 18)

Parental Permission for Children Participation in Research.

(Note: At the moment, parental permission is not necessary in Belgium, but we include this protocol in case it becomes so during the duration of the project).

Your child is invited to participate in a study for the project research project PODEU "Populism and Democracy in Europe: Challenges, constraints and opportunities". In this project we investigate issues related to the challenges of European democracies for political parties and citizens. Our goal is to compare the opinions of citizens in different countries of Europe about democracy in Europe.

The purpose of this form is to provide you (as the parent of a prospective research study participant) information that may affect your decision as to whether or not to let your child participate in this research study. Read the information below and ask any questions you might have before deciding whether or not to give your permission for your child to take part. If you decide to let your child be involved in this study, this form will be used to record your permission.

The study and its data protection policy has been approved by the Ethics Committee of the University of KU Leuven. The person responsible for this study is Prof. Marc Hooghe.

If you agree, your child will be asked to participate in a research study about the challenges and constraints of European democracies. The purpose of this study is to better understand how European democracies can confront challenges such as increased inequality and how young citizens democratic values, tolerance and participation can be fostered.

If you allow your child to participate in this study, she/he will be asked to:

- Participate in a series of digital dialogs about tolerance and discrimination in a secure online platform
- Answer a short survey about political attitudes

This study will take XX minutes and there will be XX other people participating in this study.

There are no foreseeable risks to participating in this study.

Participation in this study is voluntary. Your child may decline to participate or to withdraw from participation at any time. Withdrawal or refusing to participate will not affect their relationship with KU Leuven in anyway. You can agree to allow your child to be in the study now and change your mind later without any penalty.

In addition to your permission, your child must agree to participate in the study. If your child does not want to participate he or she will not be included in the study and there will be no penalty. If your child initially agrees to be in the study they can change their mind later without any penalty.

Neither you nor your child will receive any type of payment participating in this study.

Your child's personal data will be handled privately, confidentially and with the greatest care. The researchers analysing this data will not be able to trace information back to you. The list that links responses with a participant ID number will be kept separate from research data. This information will be stored securely for the duration of the project, after which it will be irrevocably deleted. The information your child provides will only be used in fully anonymized form for scientific purposes. At the end of the project, the fully anonymized data will be made available to the scientific community.

Prior, during or after your participation you can contact the researcher (*name*) at (*phone*) or send an email to (*email*) for any questions or if you feel that you have been harmed.

For questions about your rights or any dissatisfaction with any part of this study, you can contact, anonymously if you wish, the KU Leuven Institutional Review Board by phone at (*phone*) or email at (*email*).

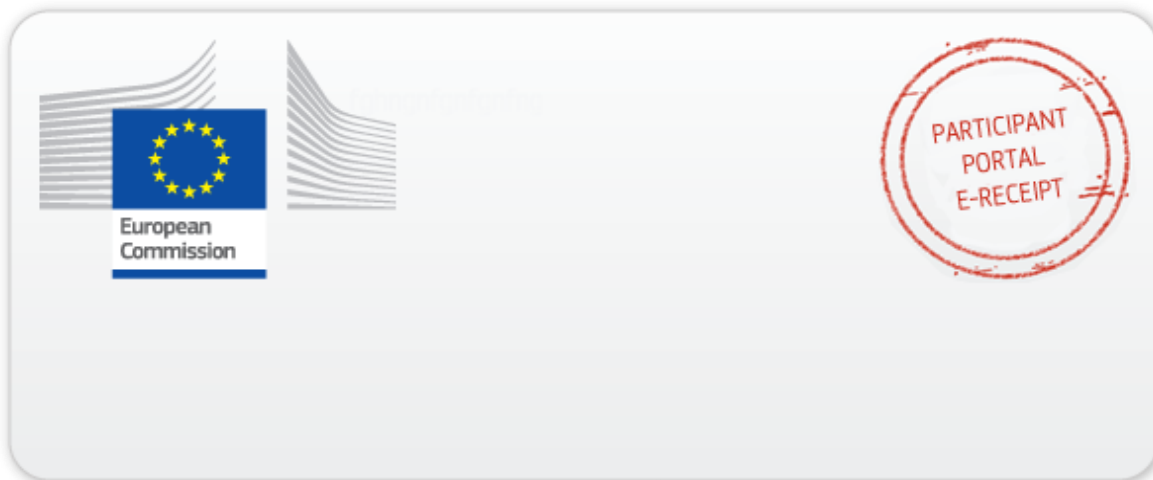
You are making a decision about allowing your child to participate in this study. Your signature below indicates that you have read the information provided above and have decided to allow them to participate in the study. If you later decide that you wish to withdraw your permission for your child to participate in the study you may discontinue his or her participation at any time.

You will be given a copy of this document.

Printed Name of Child

Signature of Parent(s) or Legal Guardian

Date



This electronic receipt is a digitally signed version of the document submitted by your organisation. Both the content of the document and a set of metadata have been digitally sealed.

This digital signature mechanism, using a public-private key pair mechanism, uniquely binds this eReceipt to the modules of the Participant Portal of the European Commission, to the transaction for which it was generated and ensures its full integrity. Therefore a complete digitally signed trail of the transaction is available both for your organisation and for the issuer of the eReceipt.

Any attempt to modify the content will lead to a break of the integrity of the electronic signature, which can be verified at any time by clicking on the eReceipt validation symbol.

More info about eReceipts can be found in the FAQ page of the Participant Portal. (<http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/faq>)