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Dear Readers,

Welcome to issue 37 of the Think Tank Review compiled by the EU Council Library* ([click to share on Twitter](#)). It references papers published in June 2016. As usual, we provide the link to the full text and a short abstract.

This TTR has a special focus on Geopolitics and Strategy, in particular on the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, presented by the High Representative Federica Mogherini at the European Council on 28 June 2016. The strategy - under the title 'Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe' - is the result of an open and transparent process: over the past year, extensive consultations took place with the EU member states, the European institutions, and European civil society at large, including think tanks. Our readers will find stimulating contributions on the strategy itself, as well as papers on topics covering Eurasian integration and the EU, effective multilateralism and security in the Baltic Sea region.

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In Section 1 (EU Politics and Institutions), we would like to draw our readers' attention to three papers: one on European public opinion in the face of the crisis (2005-2015); a second paper on populist parties in the Nordic region; and another on the role of national parliaments in the European Union.

In Section 2 (Economic and financial affairs), an article from Bruegel on the first eighteen months of European banking supervision will give our readers relevant material on how it is working in practice.

In Section 3 (EU Member States), several articles concentrate on the UK referendum. We remind our readers that, on this topic, we have published a special issue of the TTR covering papers published by think tanks between February and June 2016. Also in this section, we would like to point out that the Association for International Affairs and the Centre for European Studies present three papers on the Visegrad Group.

In Section 4 (EU Policies), the strong link between the reflections of think tanks and EU policy-making is visible, with think tanks hosting papers on better regulation, the digital economy, international mobile roaming and the circular economy.

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In the Foreign Affairs section (Section 5), we present a wide selection of articles on the NATO Warsaw Summit, Russia, Turkey, China, Western Balkans and United States of America.

Finally, we would like to wish our readers a nice and relaxed summer holiday – and remember: the Think Tank Review will be back in September, with what we expect to be a rich harvest of papers published during the summer.

The Review can be downloaded from our [blog](#). As always, feedback is welcome at library@consilium.europa.eu.

For readers from outside the General Secretariat, the Library is in the Justus Lipsius building, at JL 02 GH, Rue de la Loi 175, 1048 Brussels. It is open to Council officials, staff of other EU institutions and Permanent Representations of member states. Members of the public may use the library for research purposes.

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SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

Foreign Policy Centre

Europe and the people: examining the EU's democratic legitimacy

by Adam Hug [@AdamHug](#) (ed.)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

The article examines the concerns across Europe around the democratic legitimacy of EU institutions and the European project as whole. It looks at how the debate about EU democratic legitimacy fits within the broader context of a crisis of institutions at both the national and global levels, particularly in the wake of the 2008 economic crisis. The publication explores the mechanisms through which EU institutions seek to gain democratic legitimacy and how they try to engage the public, comparing and contrasting with other organisations at the national and international levels. It places the debate around European democratic legitimacy within the context of the UK referendum on EU membership, as well as the fallout from the Greek debt crisis.

Institute for European Studies

Governance in the EU member states – Evidence from three global indicators

by Lino Briguglio

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (34 p.)

This paper assesses governance in twenty-eight EU member states by comparing these countries among themselves and with the rest of the world, utilising three indicators relating to political, economic and social governance. The main contributions of this paper on the issue of governance are three. First the paper includes economic and social governance in the meaning of the term "governance". Studies on governance generally use indicators associated with politics and public administration. Secondly, it attempts to place the governance scores of the EU member states, as a block, in an international context. Thirdly, the study tries to explain why GDP growth and governance indicators are often found to be negatively correlated.

Fundación Alternativas / Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

The state of the European Union 2016: Europe at the political crossroads

by Diego López Garrido [@DiegoLGarrido](#) (dir.)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (146 p.) and in [Spanish](#) (148 p.)

The 4th Report on the State of the EU – "Europe at the political crossroads"– is published as a contribution to a campaign to relaunch the EU, motivated by the belief that the serious problems with which the Union is currently grappling can only be resolved if we address the political challenges it faces.

College of Europe

European regions in Brussels: towards functional interest representation?

by Riccardo Trobbiani [@RiccardoTrob](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

Opportunities structures for participation in EU policy-making are characterised by the inefficiency of institutional channels of territorial representation and the progressive inclusion of broad civil society in new systems of consultation and cooperation with EU institutions. Recent Multilevel

Governance literature has recognised an increasing convergence in strategies of territorial and functional actors to respond to these challenges. Nevertheless, it has neglected the partial shift of European regions from territorial institutional representation to lobbying strategies based on acting as intermediaries for functional interests. Through strong cooperation with the private sector, regions go beyond their purely institutional roles, partly presenting themselves as actors of functional representation and thus playing by the same rules of most lobbying actors in Brussels: providing specialised and genuine information to EU institutions in exchange for inclusion in the policy-making process.

Svenska institutet för europapolitiska studier (Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies)

Turnout in the EP Elections 2014 - A comparative study of the EU member states

by Hermann Schmitt and Sebastian Adrian Popa

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (94 p.)

Direct elections to the European Parliament started in 1979. However, participation in these elections has always been significantly lower than participation in national elections. This report investigates the turnout in the 2014 elections to the European Parliament. It pays particular attention to the electoral promotion activities conducted by the European Parliament Information Offices (EPIOs) as well as the constitutional innovation with the so-called "Spitzenkandidaten". The authors evaluate whether the promotional activities and the "Spitzenkandidaten" scheme contributed to a higher voting turnout.

Centre for European Reform

The role of national parliaments in the EU: building or stumbling blocks?

by Agata Gostyńska-Jakubowska

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (13 p.)

National parliamentarians have long resented the fact that the Commission pays much more attention to the European Parliament than to them. This resentment is particularly strong in the British House of Commons, whose MPs have repeatedly questioned the democratic mandate of the European Parliament. Parliaments have also been upset about the Commission's legalistic approach to their concerns. MPs can challenge a Commission proposal only when they think that it violates the subsidiarity principle. But they cannot show the Commission a card when they think that a Commission proposal goes beyond what is necessary to achieve objectives set out in the EU treaties (the so-called proportionality principle).

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

The EU, despite everything? European public opinion in the face of crisis (2005-2015)

by Daniel Debomy

22 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (116 p.)

Controversies concerning the draft treaty establishing a constitution for Europe, conflicts related to the Eurozone crisis, and tensions resulting from the refugee crisis have not only fuelled an intense public debate in most EU member states, but have also given rise to many impressionistic and alarmist comments that need to be put into perspective on the basis of sound data and robust and substantiated analyses. This is the great merit of the study conducted by Daniel Debomy, a renowned specialist in the analysis of European public opinion trends who, on the basis of the valuable Eurobarometer surveys, painstakingly stresses for which issues and to what extent EU citizens have been able to change their opinion on the EU over this "decade of crises".

Pew Research Center

Europeans face the world divided: many question national influence and obligations to allies, but share desire for greater EU role in global affairs

by Bruce Stokes [@bruceestokes](#), Richard Wike [@RichardWike](#) and Jacob Poushter [@japoushter](#)
13 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (48 p.)

In the wake of prolonged economic stagnation, a massive influx of refugees, terrorist attacks and a strategic challenge posed by Russia, many Europeans are weary – and perhaps wary – of foreign entanglements, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. Views of their respective countries' place in the world vary widely, but few see the past decade as a time of growing national importance. And across the continent publics are divided: many favour looking inward to focus on domestic issues, while others question whether commitments to allies should take precedence over national interests.

Külügyi és Külgazdasági Intézet (Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade)

Politics heats up the cold north: populist parties in the Nordic region

by Katalin Ertsey [@ertseykata](#) and Diána Szőke
13 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (17 p.)

The rise of populist authoritarianism is an overwhelming phenomenon in Western democracies. This study examines its common roots and looks at how this plays out in various countries of the Nordic region. The study agrees with the theory that the emergence of a new type of populist parties is a test for the fundamental institutions of democracy: in societies where checks and balances are strong and unquestioned, society can prove resistant, and these forces will remain marginal. In this regard, the Nordic region is among the best positioned ones globally to deal with this type of political force.

European Council on Foreign Relations

The world according to Europe's insurgent parties: Putin, migration and people power

by Susi Dennison [@sd270](#) and Dina Pardijs [@PardijsDJ](#)
June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

ECFR carried out the first comprehensive survey of Europe's insurgent parties - newer, smaller and leaner parties -, ranging from the hard left to the far right. It found that, despite their differences, they share a surprising range of beliefs on foreign policy. They are broadly sceptical about the EU; oppose intervention abroad, particularly in the Middle East; are unenthusiastic about the relationship with Washington; and positively inclined towards Putin's Russia.

SECTION 2 - ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)

Effectiveness of the ECB programme of asset purchases: where do we stand?

by Kerstin Bernoth, Michael Hachula, Michele Piffer and Malte Rieth

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

The ECB has engaged in several forms of unconventional monetary policy since 2007. This report documents empirically that the implemented measures were effective. In a counterfactual analysis, the report simulates the effects of an unconventional monetary policy shock of -10 basis points to euro area sovereign yields, consistent with the effect of the first announcement of the Expanded Asset Purchase Programme.

Bruegel

European banking supervision: the first eighteen months

by Dirk Schoenmaker and Nicolas Véron [@nicolas_veron](#) (eds.)

8 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (184 p.)

The Single Supervisory Mechanism, is the first and arguably the main component of European banking union. In late 2014, the ECB became the supervisor for the region's largest banking groups; the ECB also oversees the supervision by national authorities of smaller banks. This paper is the first in-depth study of how this ground-breaking reform is working in practice.

The effectiveness of the European Central Bank's Asset Purchase Programme

by Maria Demertzis [@mariademertzis](#) and Guntram B. Wolff [@GuntramWolff](#)

23 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

The general macroeconomic situation and weak inflation dynamics justified quantitative easing (QE) in the euro area. Doubts have emerged about its effectiveness as inflation has remained weak. However, we do not know where inflation would have been without QE and the still large slack in the economy suggests that inflation might increase only in a few years.

Overseas Development Institute

The capabilities of finance ministries

by Philipp Krause, Bryn Welham, Shakira Mustapha and Sierd Hadley and Julia Fleischer

June 2016

Link to the research report in [English](#) (58 p.), to the [UK](#) study (45 p.) and to the [Germany](#) study (63 p.)

Virtually every policy decision that involves the raising and spending of public money involves a finance ministry at some stage. Yet despite their almost self-evident importance, very few studies focused on finance ministries as objects of study. This report investigates the question of what makes a capable finance ministry using multiple in-depth case studies: Germany, UK, Mexico, South Africa, Uganda, Nepal, and Sierra Leone. Each case study covers institutional context, organisational features, and fiscal and social outcomes, as well as an analysis of capabilities.

Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft Köln (Cologne Institute for Economic Research)

On the future of EMU: targeted reforms instead of more fiscal integration

by Jürgen Matthes and Anna Iara

21 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (38 p.)

According to a dominant narrative, the recent crisis has allegedly shown that EMU is not sustainable without fiscal risk sharing. This paper questions this narrative and suggests that a limited set of reforms (mostly focusing on the financial sector) would suffice to make EMU sustainable.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

Automatic stabilizers for the euro area: what is on the table? Promises and problems of three proposals for cyclical stabilization

by Nathalie Julia Spath

30 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (26 p.)

This paper contributes to the debate on how to equip the euro area with a mechanism for asymmetric shocks absorption. It responds to the challenge of automatic stabilization and adds to potential solutions by analysing the promises and problems of automatic stabilization mechanisms for the euro area. The analysis reveals the underlying assumptions of each proposal, identifies main requirements and compares net payments as well as stabilization properties.

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

The European Union and the China-led transformation of global economic governance

by Balazs Ujvari [@balazs_iravju](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

This paper compares the newly created China and BRICS-backed multilateral development banks to the established institutions they seek to mirror while also discovering various paths the EU may follow in its policy towards them.

SECTION 3 - EU MEMBER STATES

CROATIA

Ekonomski institut, Zagreb (Institute of Economics, Zagreb)

Self-employment of the young and the old: exploring effects of the crisis in Croatia

by Valerija Botrić and Iva Tomić

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

The economic and financial crisis that erupted in Europe in 2008 hit some groups of the population harder than others. Young population was among those that experienced the largest increase in unemployment, whereas many of those belonging to the older working-age group, after experiencing a loss of their jobs, were unable to return to employment. Hence, one of the options for both of these groups was to seek self-employment solutions. This paper focuses precisely on transitions into self-employment of these two end-groups among the working-age population in a country that experienced one of the longest and largest setbacks during the recent recession - Croatia.

DENMARK

Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier (Danish Institute of International Studies)

Danish Foreign Policy Yearbook 2016

by Nanna Hvidt and Hans Mouritzen

23 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (172 p.)

The Danish Foreign Policy Yearbook offers an overview of the Danish foreign policy and Denmark's role both regionally and globally. Apart from the articles by Denmark's foreign and defence ministers, this volume includes three scholarly articles whose authors represent only themselves and their academic expertise (for their titles and affiliations, see each article).

FRANCE

Institut français des relations internationales

La Sentinelle égarée ? L'armée de Terre face au terrorisme

by Elie Tenenbaum

June 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (60 p.)

The 2015 terror attacks in France and the ensuing activation by the Ministry of Defence of its homeland protection plan opened a new phase in the long history of the French Army's involvement in internal security. Operation Sentinelle mobilizes 10,000 men, i.e. 10% of the Army's total force. While initially planned to be short-term, this deployment proved long-lasting; it is now putting pressure on the Army's human resources and complex training cycles. It also raises the issue of the coordination with law enforcement forces, with the risk of turning the Army into a police auxiliary force, which would inevitably lead to a loss of its specific skills and last resort function. In order to make homeland security duties sustainable for the land forces, French authorities will need to reevaluate in depth the current balance between defence and security.

CEPII - Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales

The march of the techies: technology, trade, and job polarization in France, 1994-2007

by James Harrigan [@JamesRHarrigan](#), Ariell Reshef and Farid Toubal

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (72 p.)

Using administrative employee-firm-level data on the entire private sector from 1994 to 2007, the authors show that the labour market in France has polarized: employment shares of high and low wage occupations have grown, while middle wage occupations have shrunk. During the same period, the share of hours worked in technology-related occupations ("techies") grew substantially, as did imports and exports, and the authors explore the causal links between these trends. This paper is among the first to analyse polarization in any country using firm-level data, and the authors show how polarization occurred within firms, but mostly due to changes in the composition of firms (between firms).

Fondation pour l'innovation politique

Portrait des musulmans de France: une communauté plurielle

by Nadia Henni-Moulaï [@MeltingBook](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (52 p.)

For over twenty years, Islam in France has been regularly at the centre of public debate. If the idea that there is a Muslim community is widespread in public opinion, the reality is more complex. Does the key concept in Islam, the ummah, the sense of community of faith, reflect on the image of Muslims? This paper attempts to provide elements of analysis to better define the Muslim community in France.

HUNGARY

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

A magyar közvélemény és az Európai Unió

by András Bíró-Nagy, Tibor Kadlót and Adám Köves

June 2016

Link to the article in [Hungarian](#) (43 p.)

This study aims to examine how did the opinion of Hungarians on the EU change since 2010. The analysis is based on Eurobarometer surveys: the 2010 results were compared to the most recent, spring-fall 2015 data. The Hungarian results are respectively placed in the context of all the 28 EU member states.

IRELAND

Economic and Social Research Institute

Corporate taxation and foreign direct investment in EU countries: policy implications for Ireland

by Ronald B. Davies, Iulia Siedschlag and Zuzanna Studnicka

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (23 p.)

This research provides new empirical evidence on the impact of corporate taxation and other factors on the attractiveness of Ireland and other EU countries to foreign direct investment (FDI) over the period 2002-2013. In comparison to previous analyses which have considered individual countries as alternative locations, the article analyses groups of EU countries with similar

characteristics as alternative locations for FDI. In this context, the authors examine the extent to which Ireland and the United Kingdom are perceived as similar alternatives with respect to factors that determine the location choice of foreign affiliates. In addition to identifying average effects for all FDI projects, the article accounts for the heterogeneity of investors' behaviour by analysing intra-EU investments and investments from outside the EU.

ITALY

Bertelsmann Stiftung

Labour market and social policy in Italy: challenges and changes

by Giuseppe Ciccarone [@GiusCiccarone](#), Giancarlo Dente [@GiancarloDente](#) and Simone Rosini
June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) and in [Italian](#) (20 p.)

Eight years after the outbreak of the financial crisis, Italy has still to cope with and overcome a plethora of economic and social challenges. On top of this, it faces an unfavourable demographic structure and severe disparities between its northern and southern regions. Some promising reforms have recently been enacted, specifically targeting poverty and social exclusion. However, according to the paper, much more remains to be done on the way towards greater economic stability and widely shared prosperity.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

Privileged partners? Italy should use its leverage for constructive policies towards Russia

by Marco Siddi [@MarcoSiddi](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

Italy has a long-standing cooperative relationship with Russia, which is based on significant economic contacts and the lack of major contentious issues in bilateral relations. The Ukraine crisis exposed the limits of cooperation between Moscow and Rome: the EU sanctions and Russian countersanctions severely affected bilateral trade, while the energy partnership was weakened by the cancellation of the South Stream pipeline project. The author considers that Italy could contribute to EU-Russia relations by profiling itself as a proactive, leading EU interlocutor on the resolution of the Libyan crisis, anti-terrorism efforts in North Africa and Mediterranean politics in general.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Preoccupazioni ed aspettative dei cittadini italiani nei confronti dell'Unione Europea

by Richard Hilmer and Alexander Flügge

June 2016

Link to the article in [Italian](#) (32 p.)

This report is based on results from a representative study conducted on a sample of 8 countries by the German polling institute on behalf of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation in the second half of 2015 with the aim to gather the opinions of citizens of selected countries on the European integration process. As part of this study surveys in Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the Czech and Slovak Republics were conducted. This report summarizes the most important data from the survey for Italy and compares them with the results achieved in other countries. Since some questions are also conducted a deep analysis of how they changed the positions of the different social classes on Europe. Finally, the report compares the positions of the supporters of the various Italian political parties.

NETHERLANDS

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

New estimate of the size of Dutch 'gig economy'

by Ursula Huws [@Ursulahuws](#) and Simon Joyce

June 2016

Link to the press release in [English](#) (2 p.) and to the results in [English](#) (4 p.) and in [Dutch](#) (9 p.)

Joint study by the Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) and UNI Europa, carried out by University of Hertfordshire and Ipsos MORI, indicates the size of the 'gig economy' in the Netherlands.

POLAND

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Goodbye Europe? : Die Außenpolitik der polnischen PiS-Regierung

by Joanna Andrychowicz-Skrzeba and Roland Feicht

June 2016

Link to the article in [German](#) (12 p.)

The PiS government (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość - Law and Justice Party) is the first government since 1989, that changes the priorities of Polish foreign policy, especially in relation to the EU. Foreign policy priorities of the PiS government will be in particular the security of Poland and the strengthening of the Polish position within the EU and as a regional player. Although PiS is not planning a Polish withdrawal from the EU, it objects to a continuation of the EU in its current form. PiS is seeking to create a counterweight to Germany within the EU.

Case - Centrum Analiz Społeczno-Ekonomicznych (Center for Social and Economic Research)

VAT non-compliance in Poland under scrutiny

by Grzegorz Poniatowski, Jarek Neneman and Tomasz Michalik

June 2016

Link to the article in [English and Polish](#) (69 p.)

The vast gap between theoretical VAT obligations and actual inflows in Poland is caused by a range of factors and behaviours by economic actors. Additionally, the scale of the VAT gap is also influenced by factors that are difficult to measure, including legal and tax structures, and procedures both legal and illegal. This article presents the results of an analysis intended to identify the sources and estimate the scale of the most important elements that contribute to the VAT gap in Poland; it also contains the results of research on trends in collection, changes in the tax base and the effective VAT rate in 2009-2013. Further, the article presents the results of a comparative analysis of the VAT system in Poland with those of other countries in the region (the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary); the Netherlands, the country with the highest VAT collection rate in the EU; and the United Kingdom, which for years has been successfully narrowing the VAT gap. A multidimensional analysis of these systems has served to highlight the areas and solutions which may help improve VAT collection.

Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)

GoodGov: lepsze rządzenie dzięki bliższej współpracy współpraca polsko-norweska dla większej skuteczności polityki energetycznej, migracyjnej i bezpieczeństwa

by Jakub Godzimirski [@jmggnupi](#), Zuzanna Nowak, Krzysztof Kasianiuk, Lidia Puka [@lidiapuka](#) and Marcin Terlikowski [@MTERlikowski](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [Polish](#) (41 p.)

This research found that the Norwegian system of government is considered to be more effective than the Polish system. Norwegians use internal mechanisms of learning (and their regular evaluation) that are lacking in Poland. The fact that Norway is systematically ahead of Poland in all the six key categories evaluated in the "Indicators of good governance in the world "(Worldwide Governance Indicators, WGI) suggests that transfer of Norwegian knowledge of governance could lead to the improvement of the quality of governance in Poland. This includes the three areas studied in this project: security, energy and migration.

ROMANIA

Stredoeurópsky inštitút pre výskum práce (Central European Labour Studies Institute)

Taking stock of the crisis: a multilevel analysis of the Romanian trade union movement

by Dragos Adascalitei [@d_adascalitei](#) and Stefan Guga

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (29 p.)

This paper analyses the evolution of industrial relations in Romania since the onset of the crisis from a multilevel perspective. It shows that the crisis has contributed to a significant decline in the power of trade unions at the national and sectorial levels as employers capitalized on weaknesses the union movement had accumulated during the previous decade. By looking at the example of the Romanian automotive industry, a traditional stronghold for trade unions, the authors analyse how trade unions defend their interests at the local level.

SPAIN

Fondation Robert Schuman

Mariano Rajoy's People's Party emerges strengthened after the parliamentary elections in Spain

by Corinne Deloy

27 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.) and in [French](#) (3 p.)

On 26 June 2016, the Popular Party (PP) of Mariano Rajoy won the parliamentary elections in Spain with 137 deputies and 33% of the vote. The Socialist Party (PSOE) came second with 85 seats and 22.66% of the vote, the radical left coalition Unidos Podemos 21.26% and 71 seats and Ciudadanos 13% and 32 seats. The absolute majority of 176 out of 350 in the House was not reached.

SWEDEN

Fondazione ISMU – Iniziative e Studi sulla Multiethnicità (Initiatives and Studies on Multi-ethnicity)

Sweden: a country of opportunities and constraints for migrant integration

by Veronica Riniolo

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

In the midst of the enduring migrant crisis, Sweden's representation of itself as one of the most egalitarian, tolerant and humanitarian countries in the world is being challenged. The riots of May 2013, the rise of the anti-immigration party, and the tightening of border controls depict a more nuanced picture than that usually brushed. The quick evolution of the Swedish context and the recent surge in the number of asylum seekers (163.000 in 2015) deserve specific attention. A first section of this paper traces back the main phases of migration flows and integration policies. A second section looks into integration processes with regard to housing and economic inclusion and introduces the challenges faced.

Institut français des relations internationales

La transition énergétique en Suède

by Michel Cruciani

16 June 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (60 p.)

This study traces the evolution of energy choices in Sweden, including regarding nuclear policy, carbon tax and renewable energy development. Considered as model of energy transition, the country could, however, be facing the same problems of its European neighbours in the near future.

UNITED KINGDOM

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

Plan B after Brexit: what Britain can expect negotiating a Swiss-type arrangement with the EU

by Jacqueline Breidlid and Cenni Najy

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

This paper examines the central claims made by those who see Switzerland as a model for the UK's future relationship with the EU and argues that the Swiss model is no Holy Grail for the UK.

European Council on Foreign Relations

Brits abroad: how Brexit could hurt expats

by Susi Dennison [@sd270](#) and Dina Pardijs [@PardijsDJ](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (27 p.)

A British exit from the EU could jeopardise the jobs, homes, and healthcare of the 1.2 million Brits living in Europe, according to this research. After a Brexit, the UK would have two options. One is to join Iceland and Norway in the European Economic Area, or Switzerland in the European Free Trade Area, but the price would be continuing to follow current EU rules on freedom of movement. The other option is for London to negotiate separate deals with each of the 27 member states on

the jobs, homes, and healthcare of its citizens abroad. This report looks at what would be up for negotiation in these talks.

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

The Brexit scenarios: towards a new UK-EU relationship

by Pol Morillas [@polmorillas](#) (ed.)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (17 p.)

This publication presents three scenarios based on whether the UK will stay in the EU ("Bremain"), whether it will leave the EU following some form of agreement ("soft Brexit") or whether it leaves it abruptly ("harsh Brexit"). The authors cover the economic, political, social and geopolitical effects of each scenario, attempting to devise the new UK-EU relationship in case these scenarios materialise. They pay particular attention to the political dynamics in the EU following the Brexit referendum and the effects on the European project, as well as on the future of the UK.

Royal United Services Institute

Would a new SDSR (Strategic Defence and Security Review) be needed after a Brexit vote?

by Malcolm Chalmers [@MChalmers_RUSI](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (13 p.)

According to the author, a UK decision to leave the EU would be as significant a shift in national strategy as the country's decision in the late 1960s to withdraw from bases East of Suez. In these circumstances, it would be appropriate for the government to conduct a new Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR), despite the fact that the last such Review was only completed in November 2015.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

What should happen? What is likely to happen? Notes on Brexit

by Henrik Enderlein [@henrikenderlein](#)

30 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

The Brexit vote is the answer to a simple question: together or alone. Britain has decided to go alone. Britain believes it is better to confront current and future policy challenges with the tools of an independent nation state. In that sense, the referendum's key message is more about the UK than about the EU.

Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques

Après le "Brexit" : quelle stratégie de défense pour l'Union européenne ?

by Olivier de France [@olivierdefrance](#), Jean-Pierre Maulny [@jpmaulny](#), Dorota Richard and Thibaud Harrois [@ThibaudHarrois](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (43 p.)

Despite the tools that the Lisbon Treaty was putting at its disposal in 2009, Europe still responds to today's crises in a more reactive than proactive way, and more dispersed than consistent. The new crisis caused by the British vote of 23 June could further reinforce this trend.

Istanbul Politikalar Merkezi (Istanbul Policy Center)

Brexit: what, why and how?

by Senem Aydın-Düzgit [@SenemAydnDzgit](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

This paper presents a summary of the discussions related to UK's EU referendum.

Institut Montaigne

Bremain or Brexit: Europe, build your future!

June 2016

Link to the summary in [French](#) (2 p.) and to the policy paper in [English](#) (52 p.) and in [French](#) (56 p.)

Irrespective of the result of the 23 June referendum and of whether the British decide to stay or leave, Europe must affront these overlooked aspects; it must give back meaning to its integration project and re-invent itself so that the European project, which has produced an unprecedented period of peace and prosperity in the history of our continent, can still be a reality tomorrow.

Institute of Economic Affairs

No need to queue: the benefits of free trade without trade agreements

by Patrick Minford

7 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

It is widely believed that trade agreements are necessary to enable the UK to prosper in world markets. In reality, unilateral free trade is possible and offers many benefits. According to this paper, the UK's exports of services to the EU owe little to the Single Market as national barriers to trade in services still dominate in Europe.

Making the pieces fit: reforming Britain's relationship with the EU

by Philip Booth and Ryan Bourne [@MrRBourne](#)

22 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

It will probably take a long time for Britain to disentangle itself from the EU or at least EU policy. Moving towards a more classical liberal Britain is therefore a long-term endeavour. It seems likely in the event of a Brexit that the government and civil service will push for the UK to join the European Economic Area (EEA). This brings with a repatriation of some powers, but does not fully restore control across a range of economic areas. To realise the true gains from Brexit, the EEA must, in these circumstances, be very much a transitional arrangement.

Külügyi és Külgazdasági Intézet (Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade)

Does the Brexit issue highlight the EU's fault lines? Ever-closer Union vs. multi-speed Europe

by Zsuzsanna Csornai

23 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

The issue of Brexit has been a hot topic over the past couple of months, and rightly so: the outcome of the referendum has fundamental implications for the future of the Union. Most analyses tend to concentrate on the potential economic, political, and social consequences of a possible

British vote to leave the EU. This study, however, aims to assess Brexit from the perspective of the ongoing crises and dilemmas currently facing the EU.

Institute of International and European Affairs

Brexit: remain - The new reality?

by Tony Brown

3 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (19 p.)

In the debate on the EU referendum, attention was largely devoted to the prospect of the UK leaving the Union and to the implications of such a development. Less time has been given to discussion of the other potential outcome – a decision to 'Remain' in the EU. This paper discusses the implications of a Remain vote.

LSE IDEAS

Brexit: what happens next?

by Tim Oliver [@timothyloliver](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

A British withdrawal from the EU would be a process not an event. This paper sets out the nine overlapping series of negotiations that would be triggered and the positions the 27 remaining EU countries and the EU's institutions would take, gathered from a network of researchers across the continent.

Terra nova

Après le Brexit : quel destin pour l'Union et pour Paris ?

by Abdeldjellil Bouzidi [@Djellil_11](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (9 p.)

The British have expressed themselves for quitting the EU. Europeans will measure its effects in the coming months. For now, a window of opportunity opens with the Brexit to rethink the place of Paris in the European and global finance. If action is not taken quickly, the capitals of the Eurozone will be opposed one to each other and a risk of fragmentation of financial activities would permanently weaken their position, which is already quite degraded.

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung (Hanns Seidel Foundation)

"Splendid Isolation" im 21. Jahrhundert? Historische Hintergründe des Brexit

by Reinhard Meier-Walser

29 June 2016

Link to the article in [German](#) (8 p.)

This article presents a historical analysis on the UK's referendum on the EU.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

¿Brexit? Escenarios internacionales y Gibraltar

by Araceli Mangas Martín

17 June 2016

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (18 p.)

Following the agreement reached at the European Council of 18 and 19 February 2016, this paper reflects on possible international scenarios in case of withdrawal, including regarding Gibraltar.

Fundación para el análisis y los estudios sociales (Foundation for Social Studies and Analysis)

Reino Unido y la Unión europea tras el 23-J: ¿la conllevancia como única opción?

by Alfredo Crespo Alcázar

24 June 2016

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (24 p.)

"Vote Leave (take control)" has defeated "Britain Stronger in Europe". With a share of 72.16%, the Brexit (52 vs. 48%) has successfully completed a debate that has spread over the past decades in the UK, but it can not be said to have concluded. A period of political, economic and social uncertainty has started in Europe.

Fondation Robert Schuman

43 years after their accession Britons decide to leave the European Union

by Corinne Deloy

27 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.) and in [French](#) (4 p.)

On 23 June the UK decided to leave the EU. To the question they were asked (Should the UK remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?) a majority of voters (51.9%) answered "leave" whilst 48.1% voted to remain.

Centre for Policy Studies

The great overtake. In or out: how the UK will be the biggest and best in Europe

by Daniel Mahoney [@danielmCPS](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

The EU faces a dramatic shift in its demographic structure. Increasing longevity and below replacement fertility rates across the EU will lead to a rapidly aging society. From having four working-age people for every person aged over 65 years today, within a generation the EU will have just two working-age people in 2060 to support those over 65. Many EU member states and the EU itself are, rightly, concerned about their future prospects. For there are, broadly, four possible solutions (reforming pensions and retirement ages; increasing labour participation among the working age population; increasing immigration rates; and increasing the productivity of workers) or, of course, a combination of them - to the demographic and economic challenges.

Fabian Society / Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

A unique contribution: reducing budget deficits and tackling inequality with a one-off wealth tax

by Nick Donovan [@nickpdonovan](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

The Panama Papers have put questions of wealth, tax and inequality right back at the top of the political agenda. In 'A Unique Contribution', Nick Donovan calls for a one-off levy on the passive worldwide wealth of Britain's super-rich, which takes a more stringent approach with those who have used tax havens or domestic tax avoidance schemes. The proposal is introduced by Dan Jarvis MP, author of the report's foreword. The report argues a one-off levy would be a much fairer way to pay down the deficit than the chancellor's continued programme of public spending cuts, and would also address growing public concern about spiralling inequality.

Institute for Government

Improving government effectiveness across the world. Can lessons from the UK's reform experience help?

by Caterina Alari and Peter Thomas

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (57 p.)

This report explores how far and under what conditions more than 40 years of public sectors reforms in the UK can help other countries in their own efforts to improve policymaking. The authors used a stocktake of progress to explore the parallel lessons from their respective experience of reforms in the UK and overseas more systematically, drawing on a mix of their experiences, practitioner reflection, case studies, research and lessons from research into aid interventions in developing countries (especially centre-of-government reforms) to provide a model approach as well as key questions and recommendations that should be applied throughout an engagement with a recipient government.

RAND Europe

Travel in Britain in 2035 - Future scenarios and their implications for technology innovation

by Charlene Rohr, Liisa Ecola, Johanna Zmud, Fay Dunkerley, James Black and Eleanor Baker

24 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (89 p.)

Without substantial investment, by 2035 the UK will experience severe congestion across its transport infrastructure. This study explores how emerging technologies might be able to address the problem of congestion by using capacity more efficiently, supporting different mode choices, and managing or reducing travel demand.

Institute for Public Policy Research

At the crossroads. Regional trade in the North East

by Anna Round

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (38 p.)

The North East is exceptional among English regions both in having recorded a positive balance of trade for most of the past 20 years, and in the scale of its goods export growth over the past decade. The available data suggests that the region's exports to its domestic neighbours – London, Scotland and the rest of the north of England – are also strong. However, it stands at a crossroads in another sense, too. Because a greater proportion of its trade is with the EU than that

of other English regions, the impact of any change in Britain's relationship with the EU – positive or negative – will be greater for businesses in the North East than for those elsewhere.

VISEGRAD GROUP

Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky (Association for International Affairs)

V4: heaven or hell for sharing economy?

by Kryštof Kruliš

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (13 p.)

In early June, the European Commission issued guidelines on how to regulate the functioning of sharing economy platforms on the EU internal market. Is it possible to create a single horizontal definition of the phenomenon? In what aspects is the regulatory approach of the V4 countries different from the other EU member states? And what are the tax risks associated with the diffusion of such platforms? The policy paper draws on the conclusions of the conference "Sharing Economy: The View from the Visegrad Group", which was supported by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom and the International Visegrad Fund within the project "Smooth Functioning of the Internal Market between V4 Countries".

Understanding new Polish intermarium: trap or triumph for the Visegrad group?

by Vít Dostál [@VitDostal](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

On 1 July 2016, Poland took over the presidency in the Visegrad Group. What can be expected from the new Polish government headed by the national-conservative Law and Justice (PiS) party? Vít Dostál in his policy paper studies ideological foundations of the new Polish policy towards Central Europe, and examines the content of concrete sectorial initiatives which will be prioritized. Will PL V4 PRES bring anything revolutionary in its program? The text was issued within the project "New Horizons of the Czech-Polish Cooperation", which was supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic in the framework of the Czech-Polish Forum.

Center for European Neighborhood Studies

Should we upgrade the V4-Turkey dialogue?

by Lucia Najšlová, Adam Balcer, Rebecca Murray and Zsuzsanna Végh

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (35 p.)

At a time when the Visegrad Group (V4) is becoming a more ambitious regional bloc, several policymakers and analysts have floated the idea of deepening a dialogue with Turkey. A new report prepared by Czech, Hungarian, Slovak and Polish researchers and supported by the International Visegrad Fund explores possible areas of upgraded cooperation. The report argues that the V4+Turkey consultative format offers a number of opportunities and the group should mainly focus on the identification of the niches they can occupy to further improve EU-Turkey relations. The EU is a crucial framework for addressing all major policy areas of interest for the V4, including energy, trade, foreign and development policy in the EU neighbourhoods and the management of the refugee crisis. Importantly, Turkey's EU accession process is still the best tool for deepening a mutual relationship, since it can strengthen the country's democratic institutions and facilitate the establishment of the functional tools for foreign policy coordination.

SECTION 4 - EU POLICIES

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

Centre for European Policy Studies

Internal border controls in the Schengen area: is Schengen crisis-proof?

by Elspeth Guild, Sergio Carrera, Lina Vosyliūtė, Kees Groenendijk, Evelien Brouwer, Didier Bigo, Julien Jeandesboz [@jjeandesboz](#) and Médéric Martin-Mazé [@MedMM84](#)
30 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (124 p.)

This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizen's Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, analyses the Schengen area in the wake of the European 'refugee crisis' and other recent developments.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE CRISIS

Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development

Strengthening the migration-development nexus through improved policy and institutional coherence

by Amy Hong and Anna Knoll [@anna_katharinak](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (79 p.)

The research community has thus far given the topic of policy and institutional coherence for migration and development (PICMD) little attention. Responding to this gap, this paper aims to provide a conceptual framework for PICMD. The paper outlines the levels at which PICMD should be pursued - intragovernmental, intergovernmental, multilateral, and multi-stakeholder. Moreover, it defines three broad categories of policies that are relevant to the migration-development nexus - migration policies (narrowly conceived); sectorial policies not specific to migration, yet which nonetheless affect or are affected by migration; and migration-related development policies - and explores potential synergies, incoherencies, and solutions in each of these groupings. The paper concludes by identifying significant types of research gaps in the area of PICMD.

Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Menschenrechte (Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights)

A new asylum policy for Europe?! Opting for a rights' based approach

by Dorothea Keudel-Kaiser, Giuliana Monina, Bettina Scholdan and Katrin Wladasch

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (80 p.)

This study has aimed at elaborating ways, how polices could and should look like, if opting for a rights' based approach - instead of concentrating on the fight against irregular migration and asylum abuse.

Bertelsmann Stiftung

Facts on the European dimension of displacement and asylum: Lebanon

by Christian Hanelt

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.) and in [German](#) (8 p.)

Every third person in Lebanon is a refugee. Many are living in poverty and need legal recognition of their status, as well as access to education and health care. The government is paralyzed, civil society active. Europe is providing considerable financial aid, but achieving little politically.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Rethinking asylum distribution in the EU. Shall we start with the facts?

by Elspeth Guild and Sergio Carrera

17 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

To understand the distribution of asylum seekers across the EU, the only consistent source of information is that released by Eurostat. So what do the Eurostat data reveal about the distribution of asylum seekers in the EU? According to the report it issued on 3 March 2016, relating to the full year of 2015, the total applications received for asylum was just over 1.2 million.

Migration Policy Institute / Sachverständigenrat deutscher Stiftungen für Integration und Migration (Expert Council of German Foundations on Integration and Migration)

Improving education for migrant-background students: a Transatlantic comparison of school funding

by Julie Sugarman, Simon Morris-Lange and Margie McHugh

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (48 p.)

The educational needs of migrant-background students in primary and secondary schools pose a growing challenge for policymakers and educators around the world. In a joint report, the Migration Policy Institute and the Expert Council's Research Unit shed light on supplementary funding mechanisms targeted to migrant-background students, and some of the key challenges and strategies decision-makers are wrestling with as they attempt to ensure that additional resources are used effectively. The joint research project was funded by Stiftung Mercator.

Svenska institutet för europapolitiska studier (Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies)

Efficient solidarity mechanisms in asylum policy

by Jesús Fernández-Huertas Moraga and Hillel Rapoport

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (58 p.)

The authors explore ways in which physical and financial solidarity among EU member states can be combined and propose a mechanism that allows for an exchange of refugee-admission quotas for monetary contributions. They add also a matching mechanism that takes into account the preferences of both refugees and member states.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

Towards Dublin IV: sharing norms, responsibility and costs

by Henrik Enderlein [@henrikenderlein](#) and Nicole Koenig [@Nic Koenig](#)

29 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (26 p.)

The massive inflow of migrants that the EU has been facing in recent months and years has put the Common European Asylum System under intense pressure. It has exposed some important flaws in the system and has called one of its cornerstones, the Dublin Regulation, into question. The EU has attempted to compensate for these flaws through short-term emergency measures and has started a broader reform process aimed at addressing fundamental deficiencies in the medium-term.

Migration Policy Institute

Understanding the creation of public consensus: migration and integration in Germany, 2005 to 2015

by Friedrich Heckmann

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

As immigrant-sceptic movements gained salience, and even political representation, in several European countries in recent years, Germany remained a relative outlier. From 2005 onward, even as the country experienced a major rise in immigration, leaders across the political spectrum maintained a consensus in support of continued immigration and emphasized the importance of maintaining a culture that is open to newcomers and diversity. While that consensus has been put to the test as Germany copes with massive inflows of asylum seekers and migrants that began in late summer 2015, it is instructive to see how the consensus developed. This report examines the 2005-15 period to provide answers, finding that Germany's pro-immigration consensus was built on a foundation of economic growth, linkage between immigration and economic growth in public narratives, steady migration flows, and high investments in integration. That foundation likely safeguarded the country from political and public turmoil during the initial months of the migration and refugee crisis.

Mendel European Centre

The European dream: parallel to the American dream?

by Petra Netuková

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

The main aim of this discussion paper is to deal with the immigration to the European countries, basically member countries of the EU.

TERRORISM

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague

Lessons from history for counter-terrorism strategic communications

by Haroro J. Ingram and Alastair Reed [@reed_alastair](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

This policy brief lays out the key policy-relevant lessons for developing effective counter-terrorism strategic communications. It presents a framework of interrelated macro-, mezzo- and micro-level

considerations for maximizing the efficacy of not just a strategic communications campaign but message design. Historical examples are drawn upon to illustrate their practical application. The policy brief concludes by analysing four key strategic-policy principles arguing that a counter-terrorism strategic communications campaign is more likely to be successful if it is based on the cumulative effects of a multidimensional messaging strategy.

Converts and Islamist terrorism: an introduction

by Bart Schuurman [@BartSchuurman3](#), Peter Grol and Scott Flower

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (21 p.)

Converts to Islam represent a small percentage of the Muslim community in Western countries. Yet when it comes to Islamist extremism and terrorism, research has suggested that converts are considerably overrepresented. This policy brief serves as an introduction to this topic by providing an overview of what is known about converts' involvement in homegrown jihadism and the foreign fighter phenomenon.

A brief history of propaganda during conflict: lessons for counter-terrorism strategic communications

by Haroro J. Ingram

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (47 p.)

There is a tendency in scholarly and strategic-policy fields to see the propaganda produced by groups like Islamic State and Al-Qaeda as historically unheralded. This research paper explores the history of propaganda during conflict and draws out key lessons for improving counter-terrorism strategic communications. Overall, history suggests that a strategic communications campaign during conflict is more likely to succeed if it based on a multifaceted approach characterised by the deployment of a diversity of messages that leverage a variety of target audience motivations, uses all pertinent means of communication (not just the latest), and synchronises this messaging with strategic-policy/politico-military actions.

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

European Political Strategy Centre

Towards an innovation principle endorsed by better regulation

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

Innovation is an essential element of the internal market. Defined by the objective of a "highly competitive social market economy, aiming at full employment and social progress, and a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment" (Article 3 (3) TEU), innovation is a precondition of "sustainable and job-creating growth ". It leads to higher productivity and competitiveness while yielding social and environmental benefits. By definition, innovation cannot be preordained. It takes place in response to diverse incentives. The policymaker's task is not to pick winners but to ensure that the entire economy becomes more conducive to innovative outcomes. Regulation matters at all stages of the innovation cycle, from research and development, to diffusion, commercialisation, uptake, and beyond. A toolbox of innovation-enabling legislation is key to unleash the innovative potential of society, companies and individuals.

Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies

Rewiring Europe – Five priorities for a lasting digital economy

by Joakim Wernberg and Jacob Dexe

29 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (68 p.)

This study highlights five specific policy issues that are crucial to promoting a lasting digital economy in Europe. These areas include the need for harmonised regulation; making data borderless and data flows seamless; promoting regional, bottom-up, controlled experimental policy initiatives; growing urban digital markets where digitisation and density accelerate innovation; and establishing an open, coherent framework for data ownership with regard to privacy, personal data and metadata.

Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal

From startup to scale-up: growing Europe's digital economy

by Sergey Filippov [@FilippovEU](#) and Paul Hofheinz [@PaulHofheinz](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (32 p.)

What does it take for European companies to move from the "startup" to "scale-up" phase? Why do so many European firms remain static and what prevents them from becoming global champions and driving the growth and jobs Europe so badly needs? Aimed at contributing useful ideas to the Investment Plan for Europe put forward by European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, the policy brief analyses the places where company-growth financing breaks down in Europe and proposes a ten-point plan for fixing the European "funding escalator." The policy brief was formally launched at Startup Europe Summit 2016 in Berlin at a high-level panel of leading venture capitalists.

Financial services in the digital age: how strengthened digital identity will open markets, drive innovation and deliver growth

by Sergey Filippov [@FilippovEU](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

What role will electronic identification and e-signatures play in the emerging digital single market? How can common electronic identity standards facilitate the rise of cross-border financial services? How can Europe's new eIDAS regulation become the backbone of a better, stronger and deeper single market for the digital age? This policy brief – which sets out a seven-step programme for improving online identity procedures as a way of facilitating greater single-market access – was formally launched at the High-Level Conference on a New Leap in the eIDAS Journey: New Trust Services for a Digital Single Market chaired by Andrus Ansip, vice-president of the European Commission for the digital single market.

TRANSPORT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ENERGY

Institute of Economic Affairs

Stuck in Brussels. Should transport policy be determined at EU level?

by Kristian Niemietz [@K_Niemietz](#) and Richard Wellings [@RichardWellings](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

Transport policy is increasingly determined at EU level, with national, regional and local governments heavily constrained by a supranational regulatory framework. This one-size-fits-all

approach has meant regulations have frequently been maladapted to local conditions, and as a result have imposed very large costs on individuals and businesses. In some sectors, such as aviation, EU rules may have promoted competition and benefited consumers by reducing protectionist, market-distorting behaviour by member states, such as subsidies for national airlines. Loss-making cross-border links have been subsidised to deepen integration, while funding has been targeted at the poorer regions of the bloc rather than locations where economic returns would be highest.

Bruegel

Challenging prospects for roam like at home

by J. Scott Marcus and Georgios Petropoulos [@georgionomix](#)

15 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

On 25 November 2015, the EU enacted new rules for international mobile roaming (IMR) under Regulation 2015/2120, which seeks to implement a Roam Like at Home (RLAH) regime among the member states of the EU. Questions remain, however, as to whether it is possible to implement RLAH without mandating below-cost pricing and thus introducing significant regulatory and economic distortions. It is difficult to see how RLAH could be implemented for other than trivial amounts of IMR traffic without significant cross-subsidisation of the IMR service in many different dimensions. Identifying ways to maintain the ubiquity of the IMR service without unduly distorting the economics of European mobile markets and networks would appear to pose serious challenges; the saving grace, however, might well be that IMR revenue now represents a small enough fraction of total mobile revenue (thanks to previous regulation) that the necessary cross-subsidies might be manageable.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

From distraction to action - Towards a bold Energy Union innovation strategy

by Thomas Pellerin-Carlin and Pierre Serkine

14 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

Europe is at a crossroads. It faces a multifaceted crisis with rising distrust in representative democracy, doubts about the purpose of the European project, an urgency to tackle climate change, and a poisonous definition of competitiveness. In this context, the Energy Union Research Innovation and Competitiveness Strategy (EURICS) can kill three birds with one innovative stone: to boost its competitiveness, Europe should become the global provider of low-carbon solutions, an objective best achieved democratically - with citizens at the centre and in the driving seat of Innovation. This policy paper is therefore about Research and Innovation (R&I) in Europe. More precisely, it intends to bring new perspectives to the debate on EURICS, a strategy that should not be a distraction from policy choices but an action towards a faster, fairer and more democratic energy transition in Europe and the world.

Institut français des relations internationales

Les exportations américaines de gaz naturel: de nouvelles règles du jeu sur l'échiquier européen

by Sylvie Cornot-Gandolphe

June 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (79 p.)

This study analyses the consequences of exports of US liquefied natural gas (LNG) to Europe, in particular on the strategy of Russia, main gas supplier to the EU.

Cette étude analyse les conséquences des exportations de gaz naturel liquéfié (GNL) américain vers l'Europe, en particulier sur la stratégie de la Russie, principal fournisseur de gaz de l'Union européenne.

Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)

Nuclear power and the uranium market: are reserves and resources sufficient?

by Roman Mendelevitch and Thanh Thien Dang

9 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

The increase of the use of atomic power in some emerging economies, in particular South Korea and China, has revitalized a discussion regarding the availability of uranium resources. Despite the fact that global uranium resources are more than sufficient to supply reactor-related demand for the rest of the century, some voices in the nuclear community expect a supply shortage for the upcoming decades, and the risk of prices tipping in the next 20 years. They argue with delayed construction times, untimely mining expansion and unfavourable market conditions. This paper takes a closer look at the arguments of the debate.

Institut Montaigne

Nucléaire : l'heure des choix

June 2016

Link to the summary in [French](#) (2 p.), to report in [French](#) (192 p.) and to the policy paper in [English](#) (36 p.)

What is the outlook for nuclear energy? While this is by no means a new question, answering it has now become a matter of some urgency. The need to act fast on climate change, together with the commitments taken at COP21, make this essential. The absolute need to ensure safety makes it a priority, at a time when countries around the world are developing nuclear power fleets. Furthermore, the economic and financial situation amplifies this question, as it brings with it a great deal of uncertainty, especially in deregulated markets.

Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

Business model for cross-border interconnections in the Mediterranean basin

by Rahmatallah Poudineh and Alessandro Rubino

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (34 p.)

The complementarity between electricity systems of the north and south Mediterranean basin along with the need for diversification of energy resources and optimisation of energy systems are among the reasons for greater electricity trade and cross-border integration in the region. However, development of cross-border interconnection in the Mediterranean basin requires a business model which provides incentives for investment and efficient operation, manages risks and uncertainties and facilitates coordinated planning and governance. The study advocates a hybrid business model in which the main benefits of a merchant model are maintained within a regulated structure. The study highlights the main components of the proposed business model and shows how it addresses the key features of a viable business model in relation to incentives, risks and governance. This analysis demonstrates that the proposed Mediterranean business model for interconnection can better provide incentives for investment and is more compatible with the region's energy scenario, governance structure and the risk attitude.

EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH/CONSUMER AFFAIRS

European Political Strategy Centre

The future of work: skills and resilience for a world of change

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

Work glues societies together. It translates talent into broader economic virtue and lends meaning as well as structure to most people's lives. In Europe, the majority of workers hold permanent contracts. However, tectonic shifts are re-shaping the ways that work is performed.

European Trade Union Institute

The European pillar of social rights: critical legal analysis and proposals

by Klaus Lörcher and Isabelle Schömann

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (109 p.)

The aim of the present paper is to provide a basis for an in-depth discussion of the European Commission's initiative for a 'European Pillar of Social Rights' by briefly examining its context.

Too little, too late? Evaluating the European Works Councils Recast directive

by Stan De Spiegelaere [@Stan_ds](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (89 p.)

In 2009, Europe launched a Recast Directive on European Works Councils (EWCs) aiming to improve the effectiveness of EWCs and increase the amount of EWCs. In 2016, this Recast Directive will be evaluated by the European Commission. This report feeds into this, building on data of EWC agreements from the EWC Database managed by the European Trade Union Institute.

Collective social rights under the strain of monetary union. Can Article 28 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights offer protection?

by Florian Rödl and Raphaël Callsen

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (160 p.)

This report examines in depth the legality of the measures taken by the EU, alongside the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund, in the wake of the financial and debt crisis.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

Access to social benefits for EU mobile citizens: "tourism" or myth?

by Sofia Fernandes

30 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (26 p.)

The aim of this policy paper is to shed some light on this complex debate on mobile EU citizens' access to benefits.

Social benefits and cross-border mobility

by Frank Vandembroucke

17 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

This paper deals with the main elements of the debate on social benefits paid to non-nationals and of posted workers in the EU. Issues that are relatively unimportant in quantitative terms often weigh heavily in the political debate: the political capital invested in the question of social benefits paid to non-nationals is a salient example of this paradox. However, principles can be important in politics. The author makes a link with the longstanding debate on posting of workers in the EU. These two debates have been separated. He argues that EU member states should approach these two debates from a single, principled perspective.

ENVIRONMENT

Friends of Europe

Urban air pollution – Local response to a global challenge

by Danuta Slusarska

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

This briefing reviews the main challenges facing cities as they struggle to tackle air pollution. It aims to provide readers with information on the state of play of air pollution in industrialised and emerging economies, and gives examples of successful measures taken to combat air pollution at local level.

Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft Köln (Cologne Institute for Economic Research)

Moving towards a circular economy: Europe between ambitions and reality

by Adriana Neligan

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

The European Commission is taking serious steps towards realising the concepts of 'recycle, repair and re-use' and avoiding waste at all stages of the value chain with its EU circular economy package (December 2015). Besides setting new recycling and landfilling targets to enforce member states to climb up the waste hierarchy, the Commission also intends to harmonise the measuring of recycling and re-use rates in the EU to make more transparent, how much is effectively recycled.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Germany on the road to a circular economy?

by Henning Wilts

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.) and in [German](#) (28 p.)

The transformation to the circular economy is associated with high expectations in terms of both ecological and economic benefits. This study therefore begins by outlining the various facets of the concept of circular economy. Following a review of Germany's progress towards such a circular economy, a number of concrete implementation options are presented, as well as next steps.

SECTION 5 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

NATO summit 2016: from reassurance to deterrence. What's really at stake?

by Agnieszka Nimark

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

As discussions continue about EU-NATO cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea and potentially Libya, it looks like NATO's strategy is going to be driven not only by what is happening in the east, with Russia, but also in the Mediterranean region. The internal divisions are becoming emblematic of NATO's inability to deal comprehensively with threats strongly affecting its southern shore. Some Europeans believe that an expanded role of NATO in the south would make it harder to reach an agreement with Russia over Syria. NATO cannot claim to be relevant without having a comprehensive strategy in response to evolving threats in the MENA region.

Carnegie Europe

A threat-based strategy for NATO's southern flank

by Sinan Ülgen and Can Kasapoğlu [@CanKasapoglu](#)

10 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (49 p.)

NATO's southern flank poses a set of unique challenges to the alliance, with complex and diverse threats from both state and non state actors. This environment calls for a policy response framework that reflects the heterogeneity of the landscape. Achieving this aim will require building on existing foundations, adjusting domestic narratives, and revisiting the questions of priorities and burden sharing. NATO allies will need to reach a political consensus to overcome the threat of an introverted western world accompanied by adverse consequences for global and regional security.

Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)

NATO and the future of peace in Europe: towards a tailored approach

by Marcin Terlikowski [@MTerlikowski](#) (ed.), Artur Kacprzyk [@ArturKacprzyk](#), Kacper Rękawek [@KacperRekawek](#), Witold Rodkiewicz and Andrzej Wilk

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

Today's considerations on the future of NATO, its policies and capabilities, are in fact tantamount to deliberations on the future of European peace and on how to maintain it. At the same time, answers to pressing threats and challenges are urgently sought, as the European security environment is undergoing a structural change.

Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence Studies)

NATO's cyber deterrence

by Piret Pernik [@PiretPernik](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

According to NATO Secretary General, "treating cyber as an operational domain would enable us to better protect our missions and operations." In this context this paper recommends necessary

courses of action in order to extend deterrence into this new domain, focusing on education, exercises, training, and evaluation as key aspects for future capability planning. It suggests that NATO should plan and prepare for fulfilling its core tasks both in and through the cyber domain.

Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt (The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs)

Expectations for the Warsaw summit: conventional and nuclear responses to Russian belligerence

by Jeffrey A. Larsen

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

This paper describes two aspects of the changed security environment. First, it discusses NATO's response to the new threats on its eastern and southern borders. Second, what is the role for NATO nuclear policy in strategic deterrence? Given its sensitivity, this subject is unlikely to be discussed at the next summit—but perhaps it should be. This paper addresses some of the key elements of deterrence strategy in an alliance that has not had to think about the subject for more than two decades.

Military non-alignment, political solidarity, and a retreat to territorial defence: how to understand the Swedish NATO-debate

by Malena Britz

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The development of Sweden's security policy might from the outside seem as a bit of a mystery. Sweden saw its role as a buffer between NATO and the Warsaw pact, and in order to achieve national security pursued a neutrality policy. After the end of the Cold War the neutrality policy was transformed into a policy of military and political non-alignment in order to create a possibility of neutrality in war. However, contemporary Swedish security and defence policy includes military non-alignment in combination with political solidarity, and the politicians have stopped talking about neutrality.

European Institute for Asian Studies

The new great game: an opportunity for the EU's Common and Foreign Security Policy

by Sebastiano Mori [@SebastianoMori](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (29 p.)

This paper seeks to examine the EU's CFSP for Central Asia, utilizing a combination of primary and secondary sources to build an accurate picture of the European strategy in this fundamental area for global order. The study will provide a detailed analysis of the EU pivot to the region between the Caspian Sea and Western China, considering all the pillars of its engagement and the sectors of potential partnership such as energy, trade and security.

Friends of Europe

2016 security jam – Beyond conventional security challenges

by Paul Ames [@p1ames](#) (rap.)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (144 p.) and to the executive summary in [English](#) (20 p.)

This paper is the final report of the fourth Friends of Europe - Security Jam, organised in cooperation with the US European Command, the EEAS, IBM and a coalition of over 50 partners. It presents insights from participants from 131 countries on global security challenges, from early-warning and radicalisation to climate change, Middle East security and the future of policing.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Ukraine, Russia and the EU: breaking the deadlock in the Minsk process

by Hrant Kostanyan [@HrantKostanyan](#) and Stefan Meister

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (17 p.)

Given the persistent deadlock in the Ukraine crisis, the leaders of the EU ought to agree to prolong the sanctions against Russia, push for the renegotiation of the Minsk II agreement and widen the 'Normandy format' to include the US and bolster reforms in Ukraine, says this paper.

Royal United Services Institute

Out of sight, out of mind? A review of efforts to counter proliferation finance

by Emil Dall, Andrea Berger and Tom Keatinge [@keatingetom](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (48 p.)

Greater collaboration between the public and private sectors is needed to tackle the problem of proliferation finance. According to this study, enhanced information sharing and the development of specific expertise will greatly improve the effectiveness of programmes aimed at tackling this key global issue.

Countering violent extremism and risk reduction: a guide to programme design and evaluation

by James Khalil and Martine Zeuthen

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (45 p.)

This report provides guidance to policy-makers and implementers of countering violent extremism and risk reduction programmes, and outlines key issues relating to programme monitoring and evaluation.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Oil price volatility and the implications for European Foreign and Security Policy

by Nicolò Sartori [@_nsartori](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (27 p.)

Starting from a broad overview of the consequences of declining oil prices on the revenue-dependent economies of North Africa and the Middle East, this paper investigates the possible social and political implications in the medium-long term, highlighting the need for producing states to evaluate wisely policies able to prevent further turmoil in the area. A large part is dedicated to what the trend means for Europe, in order to shed light on the strong link between the regions and underline the importance of the EU playing an active role in mitigating the effects on both importing and exporting countries.

TRADE

Svenska institutet för europapolitiska studier (Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies)

A brief on the politics and economics of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

by Håkan Nordström

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

The negotiations of the TTIP between the EU and the US began in July 2013 with the ambition to conclude the negotiations before the end of President Barack Obama's term in January 2017. This paper outlines what the parties are trying to achieve, potential sticking points, the interdependence of the EU and US economies and the potential gains of a successful agreement.

DEVELOPMENT

European Centre for Development Policy Management

Prospects for supporting regional integration effectively: an independent analysis of the European Union's approach to the 11th European Development Fund regional programming

by Alisa Herrero Cangas [@alisaherrero1](#) and Cecilia Gregersen [@CgGregersen](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (108 p.) and to the briefing note in [English](#) (10 p.) and in [French](#) (11 p.)

The 11th European Development Fund (EDF) regional programmes are the EU's main instruments for supporting regional integration in the ACP region. By reviewing the EU's regional programming process, this study sets out to reveal how the EU and its ACP partners approached the challenges of supporting regional integration.

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale

A deepening and widening conflict: the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute and the regional context

by Marilisa Lorusso

16 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

Dubbed the four-day war, the early April clashes between Azerbaijan and the breakaway region of Nagorno-Karabakh (South Caucasus) shed renewed light on the long lasting dispute, "frozen" since the ceasefire of 1994. After having shortly recalled how the current situation crystallized after the bloody years of war between Azerbaijan, NK, and Armenia, the present analysis focuses on the regional dimension of the conflict. The NK conflict is per se an extremely complicated issue, and it is now exacerbating in the midst of a turbulent conjuncture where strategic, tactical and situational factors embroil its primary and secondary actors (Russia, Turkey, and Iran). Squeezed between domestic policies dominated by hostility and isolation on one side, and raising regional tensions on the other, the dispute needs an articulated response.

ENLARGEMENT PROCESS

Beogradski centar za bezbednosnu politiku (Belgrade Centre for Security Policy)

Annual report of the Working Group for freedom, justice and security (chapter 24) of the National Convention on the EU

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (35 p.)

Within the corpus of the EU community law, negotiation Chapter 24 covers policies in the field of justice, freedom and security. This chapter covers policies that mostly fall within the scope of a country's internal affairs and on which the security of citizens and their access to justice largely depend.

AFRICA

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

Missing the target: the African Union's mediating efforts in Burundi

by Yolande Bouka [@yolandebouka](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

In December 2015, following violent confrontations between the Burundian army and rebel groups, the African Union issued a communiqué to deploy a 5,000-strong peacekeeping mission. However, African heads of state tabled the plan, calling for the approval of the Burundian government. The Peace and Security Council's decision to deploy the mission followed by the body's inability to follow through illustrates the ups and downs of African Union's recent involvement in Burundi.

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)

Africa's position in global trade - Free trade agreements, WTO and regional integration

by Evita Schmieg

1 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

Africa is perhaps the only continent that tends to be examined and judged as a single entity. That approach fails to do justice to great differences between countries in terms of their histories and present situations. This paper concentrates on Sub-Saharan Africa, where the majority of the world's Least Developed Countries are found.

ASIA-OCEANIA

European Union Centre in Singapore

Asia-Europe meeting (ASEM) in the age of connectivity

by Yeo Lay Hwee, Bart Gaens and Shada Islam

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (32 p.)

The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) was launched in 1996 with an inaugural summit in Bangkok. Since then, the summits have been held biennially, alternating between Asia and Europe. This paper gives an analytical account of ASEM's history and background, assesses ASEM's developments and achievements since the inaugural summit, and provides some thoughts on the future of ASEM.

Promoting regional development bank complementarity: challenges to Asia and lessons from Europe

by Ji Xianbai

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (22 p.)

As the international development finance architecture decentralises, a plethora of regional multilateral development banks emerge. The institutional landscape in Asia is transforming with the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). This working paper aims to shed light on the horizontal relationship between the traditional development actor, the Asian Development Bank and the nascent AIIB.

CHINA

European Council on Foreign Relations

China's market economy status and the European interest

by François Godement [@FGodement](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

This paper argues that the question of market economy status is a red herring. The term is not even defined under WTO rules. In fact, China is focusing its attention on the battle to get rid of Europe's special anti-dumping measures. Keeping the current measures in place would only be a short-term solution, as China will launch a legal challenge once the deadline runs out.

Time's up: China's coming battle for market economy status

by Agatha Kratz [@AgathaKratz](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

This paper draws on Chinese sources to assess how the issue looks from China, teasing out the common ground, and points of disagreement, between Europe and Beijing. It finds that there is a general sense in China that the country's economic reforms need to go further, but also an emphasis on lobbying EU member states rather than negotiating. China may also be overconfident about its ability to persuade Europe to come round to its position on this issue.

Royal United Services Institute

China's Belt and Road - A view from Delhi

by Raffaello Pantucci [@raffpantucci](#) and Sarah Lain [@sarahlain12](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

In March 2016, the Royal United Services Institute, in collaboration with the Vivekananda International Foundation hosted a workshop in New Delhi to discuss the challenges of connectivity facing China's strategic Belt and Road vision, which aims to connect Central Asia and develop strategic economic corridors across the region. This report summarises these discussions and provides insights into co-operation between China and its regional partners.

Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations)

Economic diplomacy in EU–China relations: why Europe needs its own 'OBOR'

by Francesco Saverio Montesano and Maaïke Okano-Heijmans

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

Having failed to show a united front vis-à-vis the China-proposed Asian Infrastructure Development Bank in 2015, the EU and its member states now have the chance to improve their track record of defending shared European interests. China's flagship 'One Belt One Road' (OBOR) initiative in particular provides impetus to develop a strategically coordinated European economic diplomacy. Following a broad overview of the ongoing economic diplomacy dynamics at the EU level, this paper assesses OBOR's strategic relevance, shedding light on the key challenges and opportunities that it presents for Europe, institutionally and normatively.

Institute for Security and Development Policy

Understanding China's position on the South China sea disputes

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

The intention of this paper is to clarify China's position and perspective on its territorial and maritime claims in the South China sea, the causes for recent tensions over these claims, and the manner in which these disputes are to be managed and resolved.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Transparency International

Conditional cash transfers in Latin America - Promoting equality through transparency and accountability

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (57 p.) and in [Spanish](#) (57 p.)

In the past decades, Latin America has seen an explosion of government social spending targeting human development for the region's poorest citizens. Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programmes, which link cash payments to the provision of education and health care, have been widely adopted. This report provides a set of evidence-based findings regarding common weaknesses found in the integrity mechanisms of selected CCT programmes in Latin America along with several recommendations for ensuring that programmes in the future operate with the most effective standards of transparency and accountability, especially accountability to those most in need – the intended beneficiaries.

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

The Iran nuclear deal: the Iranian and US domestic factors that put its implementation at risk

by Astrid Viaud

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

The Iran nuclear deal with E3+3 and P5+1 is not without its detractors. The Iranian Conservative Party, the US Republican Party and Israel disapprove. This paper aims to understand the Iranian and US domestic factors that could challenge the implementation of the deal.

RUSSIA

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

Kaliningrad in the "mirror world": from Soviet "bastion" to Russian "fortress"

by Sergey Sukhankin [@sergeysukhankin](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

Moscow's growing assertiveness has given totally new meaning to the issue of "border regions" and territories that are physically separated from Russia proper. Under these circumstances the role of Kaliningrad Oblast has largely been recovered. Kaliningrad has never been an exclusive zone of European responsibility. The EU could only act in accordance with Russia, not on a separate basis, which would surely have been construed as a sign of irredentism.

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Import substitution and economic sovereignty in Russia

by Richard Connolly and Philip Hanson

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

Russia's economic policy is being progressively subordinated to security concerns, with the ostensible aim of insulating the country from internal and external threats. The geopolitical conflict with the West that intensified after the annexation of Crimea in 2014 has resulted in the authorities accelerating their efforts to enhance Russia's economic sovereignty. One way for Russia to become more sovereign would be to diversify its economy away from oil and gas exports.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

Rosyjskie siły zbrojne na froncie walki informacyjnej. Dokumenty strategiczne.

by Jolanta Darczewska

June 2016

Link to the article in [Polish](#) (51 p.)

In this text the author analyses the records of several strategic documents. A comprehensive approach enables the extraction of various aspects of the action information of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, including in the field of CyberPower. It also allows to draw conclusions about the continuity of the strategic approach and the durability of the mechanisms of the strategic objectives.

Transatlantic Academy

Russian elites are worried: the unpredictability of Putinism

by Marie Mendras [@MarieMendras](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (22 p.)

This paper addresses the question of the adjustment capacity of professional and cultural elites. It adopts a broad economic and sociological definition of elites, but leaves aside the Kremlin inner circle, the top oligarchs, and the siloviki, i.e. those in the "force structures" – the army, police, Interior Ministry, intelligence services, and judiciary. A foreign scholar has virtually no access to the "ruling elites" and must rely on secondary sources, rumours, and deduction to guess their attitudes. This paper, therefore, focuses on the upper middle class and elites that do not belong to the ruling oligarchic system or "power organs."

CEPII - Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales

Collateral damage: the impact of the Russia sanctions on sanctioning countries' exports name

by Matthieu Crozet [@matthieucrozet](#) and Julian Hinz [@julianhinz](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (59 p.)

Economic sanctions are a frequent instrument of foreign policy. In a diplomatic conflict, they aim to elicit a change in the policies of foreign governments by damaging their economy. However, sanctions are not costless for the sending economy, where domestic firms involved in business with the target countries might incur collateral damages. This paper evaluates these costs in terms of export losses of the diplomatic crisis that started in 2014 between the Russian Federation and 37 countries, (including the US, the EU, and Japan) over the Ukrainian conflict.

Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies

From disapproval to change? Russia's population may surprise Putin at the next elections

by Vladimir Milov

9 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

This study analyses the potential impact of the crisis on Russian politics, based on available public opinion data and what is known of the Russian electorate's behaviour of the past decade.

TURKEY

European Council on Foreign Relations

With friends like these: Turkey, Russia, and the end of an unlikely alliance

by Asli Aydintasbas [@asliaydintasbas](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

This paper examines the rise and fall of the Turkey-Russia friendship during the Putin-Erdogan era. It argues that Europe can't afford for their conflict to grow more intense. Europe should push Turkey in the right direction – back towards democracy and European values, and away from Russian-style nationalism and crony capitalism.

Center for American Progress

Turkey's digital divides

by Max Hoffman

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (37 p.)

The report begins by detailing the disparities in internet access between Turkish men and women. These disparities are alarming for a high-middle income country that sets its European neighbours as its benchmark. The report details the reasons why Turkey has struggled to develop internet literacy and to deliver content relevant to a wider swath of its population and outlines the ripple effects of these challenges on rural adoption and e-government penetration and effectiveness. It also outlines the consequences of Turkey's failure to develop a healthy privatized market for the advancement of high-quality, low-cost internet and communications services.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

Konstytucja dla Erdoğan. Konsekwencje konfliktu politycznego w Turcji

by Mateusz Chudziak

June 2016

Link to the article in [Polish](#) (7 p.)

The progressive consolidation of power in the hands of the Turkish president enjoying the indisputable authority in the party and the country leads to the escalation of conflicts. This paper aims at reporting on the latest developments in the country suffering from political crisis.

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale

Kurdistan: an invisible nation

by Stefano M. Torelli (ed.) [@mideastorels](#)

27 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (144 p.)

Spread across Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran, Kurdistan is one of the hottest geopolitical areas in the Middle East. It is a land inhabited by over 30 million people, representing one of the largest stateless "nations" worldwide. The Kurds play a crucial role in the region, and the so-called "Kurdish factor" has constantly been a key ingredient of recent Middle East crises: from the wars in Iraq under Saddam Hussein to the fight against the so-called Islamic State. Not to mention the strategic relevance that Kurdistan assumes as one of the oil-richest areas in the region.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

US election note: economic policy after 2016

by Christopher Smart

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

For the outside world, a key question is just how much the US will turn inward given the tone of the campaign and in the wake of the UK's vote to leave the EU. While Trump claimed the British referendum results as an affirmation of his call to assert control over immigration and trade, the actual impact on the US campaign will depend on whether the UK has set itself a promising economic and political course come November. Meanwhile, Trump's rhetorical style would also make economic summits like the G20 less cooperative and likely leave global leaders hamstrung in any coordinated response to renewed global financial instability.

Institut français des relations internationales

États-Unis : les nominations à la Cour suprême, enjeu des élections de 2016

by Anne Deysine

June 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (32 p.)

With the death of Justice Antonin Scalia on 13 February 2016, the Supreme Court of the US lost a beacon of conservative thought and one of the most influential American jurists in the last thirty years. The question of his replacement immediately became an issue as the US looks forward to the presidential election in November. While past nominations to the Supreme Court have been relatively uncontentious, nominations today are affected by the polarization of American politics.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

What's going on in the USA? Explaining the Trump phenomenon

by Michael Haltzel

30 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

The author concludes that whether Clinton or Trump emerges victorious, the American political landscape will be significantly changed.

After rebalance: visions for the future of US foreign policy and global role beyond 2016

by Mika Aaltola and Anna Kronlund (eds.)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (188 p.)

The foreign policy of the US has often been seen as oscillating between a more withdrawn, isolationist perspective and more expanded, interventionist tendencies. The US is seen as continuing to have an important role in the world, it is generally regarded important for the US to continue to be at least relatively engaged with the world, and the safeguarding of the commitments and alliance responsibilities is perceived as important. This report details the likely dynamics within these points of agreement. It charts how they define and contain the options for future foreign policies in various regions and thematic areas and identifies some observable trends that are likely to be relevant in the future as the US moves beyond the era of Barack Obama's presidency.

RAND Europe

Assessing the implications of allowing transgender personnel to serve openly

by Agnes Gereben Schaefer, Radha Iyengar, Srikanth Kadiyala, Jennifer Kavanagh, Charles C. Engel, Kayla M. Williams and Amii M. Kress

30 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (112 p.)

This study identifies the health care needs of the transgender population and transgender service members in particular. It also examines the costs of covering transition-related treatments, assessed the potential readiness implications of a policy change, and reviewed the experiences of foreign militaries that permit transgender personnel to serve openly.

WESTERN BALKANS

Österreichische Institut für Internationale Politik (Austrian Institute for International Affairs)

Neuer Islamismus und islamische Radikalisierung am Balkan: Aktuelle Entwicklungen und Gefahrenpotentiale

by Vedran Dzihic

June 2016

Link to the article in [German](#) (26 p.)

This paper provides an overview of the current trends for new Islamism and the Islamic radicalization in the Balkans. The focus is on three regions, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sandzak in Serbia and Kosovo.

Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche (The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies)

Elusive development in the Balkans: research findings

by Vladimir Gligorov

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

Historical and structural deficiencies of development in the Balkan countries are discussed in detail in this report with emphasis of the role of investment, integration, and structural and policy deficiencies.

Improving competitiveness in the Balkan region – Opportunities and limits

by Hubert Gabrisch, Doris Hanzl-Weiss, Mario Holzner [@MarioHolzner](#), Michael Landesmann, Johannes Pöschl and Hermine Vidovic

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (160 p.)

The aim of this study is to analyse the state of the competitiveness of seven Western Balkan economies and to suggest policy recommendations in order to increase their capacity to compete.

Policy options for competitiveness and economic development in the Western Balkans: the case for infrastructure investment

by Mario Holzner [@MarioHolzner](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

The Western Balkan states are among the poorest countries in Europe. Their societies expect security and prosperity to be achieved with the help of their integration into the EU. However, their integration process is taking very long and has been cumbersome.

Backwardness, industrialisation and economic development in Europe: the developmental delay in Southeastern Europe and the impact of the European integration process since 1952

by Mario Holzner [@MarioHolzner](#), Amat Adarov and Luka Šikić

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (39 p.)

The present study uses long-term economic development data (1952-2010) as well as a detailed industry-level panel data (1963-2011) to analyse industrialisation patterns in Europe, implications of economic backwardness and the role of European integration in facilitating industrialisation and development. Regions of extensive backwardness such as the Balkans had difficulties to catch up.

A narrative explanation of breakpoints and convergence patterns in Yugoslavia and its successor states 1952-2015

by Ivo Bičanić, Milan Deskar-Škrbić and Jurica Zrnc

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (61 p.)

In this paper the authors place the transformation, decomposition and new state formation in terms of long term, secular, economic growth during the 61 year period from 1952 to 2013.

SPECIAL FOCUS - GEOPOLITICS AND STRATEGY

European Union Institute for Security Studies

A global strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy

29 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (60 p.)

High Representative Federica Mogherini presented the "EU Global Strategy on foreign and security policy - Shared vision, common action: a stronger Europe (EUGS)" to EU leaders meeting in Brussels at the EU summit on 28 June 2016. Mogherini was mandated to prepare the new strategy by the European Council in June 2015 and invited to present it to leaders in June of this year. The strategy is the result of an open and transparent process: over the past year, extensive consultations took place with the EU member states, the European institutions and European civil society at large, including think tanks.

Effective minilateralism for the EU – What, when and how

by Erica Moret [@DrEricaMoret](#)

3 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Large, bureaucratic institutions such as the UN, the EU, NATO and the WTO cannot be as innovative or responsive as they would always like. They are composed of diverse groups of countries with distinct worldviews, resources, objectives and perspectives on threats to security. Frameworks created by such institutions risk becoming inflexible. Attempts to reach agreements between member states can be time-, resource- and energy- intensive. As a result, decision-making can prove cumbersome and slow-paced and lead to watered-down results, often requiring member states to cede control.

European Policy Centre / Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

The EU Global Strategy: going beyond effective multilateralism?

by Balazs Ujvari (ed.) [@balazs_iravju](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

The ongoing consultation process on the EUGS presents an occasion for the EU to redress the European Security Strategy's shortcomings and update its stance on multilateralism. This collection of six essays tries to answer to the question: Over a five year horizon, what do you think should be the focus of the EU's multilateral agenda? The answers dwell on the EU playing a proactive role in relation to emerging powers especially China, and Latin America as a whole; furthering the EU's soft power through 'science diplomacy'; and EU leadership in building a global energy and climate community, and counter terrorism measures.

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

The EU Global Strategy: realpolitik with European characteristics

by Sven Biscop

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

On 28 June 2016 High Representative Federica Mogherini presented the EUGS to the European Council. Many pundits will present it as another example of Brussels' otherworldliness to table an external strategy just a few days after the UK created a huge internal challenge by voting to leave the Union. Many will also gladly find fault with the document, looking for the deficiencies. But it is

the strategy now. Therefore the question is not what it could have said that it doesn't, but whether it gives us something to work with to render EU foreign and security policy more effective. The answer is: yes, and quite a lot.

Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations)

A new strategy - Implications for CSDP

by Margriet Drent, Lennart Landman and Dick Zandee
June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

The new EUGS will have implications for many areas of EU responsibility, including for the CSDP. In this report, those implications are discussed. It is based on the findings of the Netherlands EU Presidency Seminar that was organised in Amsterdam on 10 June 2016 by Clingendael and the Netherlands Ministry of Defence. The authors provide ideas on the operationalization of the strategy through a CSDP White Book into new levels of ambition, the related adaptation of CSDP tasks and operations and corresponding capabilities.

E3G

EU foreign policy in a changing climate: a climate and energy strategy for Europe's long-term security

by Luca Bergamaschi [@lucaberga](#), Nick Mabey [@Mabeytweet](#), Jonathan Gaventa [@jonathangaventa](#) and Camilla Born [@camillaborn](#)
June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (34 p.)

As European leaders are set to agree on a new EU Global Strategy at the end of June, it is increasingly evident that Europe's global strategic interests have become inseparable from managing climate risk and the global energy transition. The growing urgency of delivering climate security and an orderly energy transition require a reset of EU foreign policy objectives. These issues need to have higher priority, stronger support capacity and consistent mainstreaming across all aspects of EU foreign policy. This report reminds EU leaders that if left unmanaged, climate change and a disorderly energy transition could undermine the foundations of Europe's security and prosperity.

Istituto Affari Internazionali / European Centre for Development Policy Management

A new EU strategic approach to global development, resilience and sustainability

by Damien Helly [@DamienHelly](#) and Bernardo Venturi [@bervent](#)
May 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

The new EUGS and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda provide an opportunity for the EU to refresh its global approach to development cooperation. The EUGS could promote resilience through coherence between internal and external policies, in line with the 2030 Agenda. The EUGS could establish a new EU approach to development combining resilience, development and conflict sensitivity. As a multi-diplomacy umbrella document fostering policy coherence, the EUGS will have to acknowledge and encourage a series of adjustments to be made in EU development diplomacy and cooperation to contribute to the universal and transformative SDG agenda.

Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies

European security: a defining moment?

1 June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (167 p.)

This publication delivers important contributions to the debate about a new European security strategy.

European Council on Foreign Relations

Absorb and conquer: an EU approach to Russian and Chinese integration in Eurasia

May 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (95 p.)

Europe shouldn't be afraid of Russian and Chinese efforts to integrate the Eurasian landmass, but should embrace these initiatives and absorb them into its international order, making use of its huge market, soft power, and long experience of regional integration. So far, Europe has treated these projects as unwelcome competition, and kept its distance. This paper argues that this is a mistake. Based on extensive interviews with policymakers and business leaders across Eurasia this report sets out how Europe can turn Eurasian integration to its advantage.

College of Europe

Conditionality in context - Scenarios for EU relations with the Eurasian Economic Union

by Ueli Staeger [@UeliStaeger](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

The establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) in January 2015 congealed EU-Russia relations in terms of geopolitics and trade policy. To date, the EU has not formally recognised the EAEU. This recognition is conditioned on Russia implementing the Minsk agreements regarding the war in Ukraine and the annexation of Crimea. Out of three potential scenarios, relations between the EU and the EAEU might eventually be established through trade talks. European Neighbourhood Policy countries should be part and parcel of this policy. With Ukrainian membership ruled out, the EAEU today looks to countries and regions instead of the EU. The EU's conditionality risks losing its grip.

Demos

Counter-speech on Facebook: UK and France

by Jamie Bartlett [@JamieJBartlett](#) and Alex Krasodonski-Jones

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (22 p.)

In October 2015 Demos published a [report](#), supported by Facebook, which examined the activity of counter-speech and populist right-wing groups on Facebook and made recommendations for how counter-speech groups could more effectively diffuse their messages. This short paper sets out the summary findings of phase II of this project, examining how speech which challenges extreme Islamist narratives in the UK and France is produced and shared.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

Security in the Baltic Sea Region: activation of risk potential

by Katri Pynnöniemi [@Pynnoniemi](#) and Charly Saloniuss-Pasternak [@charlyjisp](#)

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

The authors consider that a change in the Baltic Sea regional security situation has already taken place and is having direct and indirect impacts on the countries in the region. Potential risks to stability in the Baltic Sea Region have been activated, although they are not yet actualized in the form of open military conflict. Russia's self-perception as a target of Western aggression is a way to legitimize assertive foreign policy towards the West in general and to continue military posturing in the Baltic Sea Region, where both the risks and possible gains for Russia are the greatest. Considering the full-spectrum approach to conflict and the web of relationships that exists throughout the Baltic Sea Region, the authors conclude that beyond a certain point, all Baltic Sea littoral states will not only be impacted but drawn into a conflict occurring in the region.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fondation pour l'innovation politique

Portrait des musulmans d'Europe : unité dans la diversité

by Vincent Tournier

29 June 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (72 p.)

This note aims to analyse the characteristics and values of Muslims in Europe using cumulative data of the [European Social Survey](#). Do Muslims constitute a homogeneous population in terms of social and political values? Are there differences between Muslims and non-Muslims? Data show that the Muslim population has specificities compared to the rest of the population while relatively diversified by country.

Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (Heinrich Böll Foundation)

Private games? The public costs obscured by the Olympic budget

by Julia Bustamante and Caio Lima

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

The Rio Olympics have already cost more public money than official numbers show, according to this analysis. Just weeks before the Olympics, the state of Rio de Janeiro has declared a "state of calamity" over finances. Money is missing for education and health, as well as to pay salaries and pensions of civil servants. The empty public budget has many causes. Even if big supporters of the Olympic Games, repeatedly insist that the funding for the Games is predominantly private, they cannot ignore the fact that the Games contributed to the state's bankruptcy.

Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)

Monetary policy rules in emerging countries: is there an augmented nonlinear Taylor rule?

by Guglielmo Maria Caporale, Abdurrahman Nazif Çatık, Mohamad Husam Helmi, Faek Menla Ali and Coşkun Akdeniz

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (39 p.)

This paper examines the Taylor rule in five emerging economies, namely Indonesia, Israel, South Korea, Thailand, and Turkey. In particular, it investigates whether monetary policy in these countries can be more accurately described by (i) an augmented rule including the exchange rate, as well as (ii) a nonlinear threshold specification, instead of a baseline linear rule. The results suggest that the reaction of monetary authorities to deviations from target of either the inflation or the output gap varies in terms of magnitude and/or statistical significance across the high and low inflation regimes in all countries.

Exchange rate linkages between the ASEAN currencies, the US Dollar and the Chinese RMB

by Guglielmo Maria Caporale, Luis A. Gil-Alana and Kefei You

June 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (37 p.)

This paper investigates whether the RMB is in the process of replacing the US dollar as the anchor currency in nine ASEAN countries, and also the linkages between the ASEAN currencies and a regional currency unit.