



Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

THINK TANK REVIEW

Library and Research

DECEMBER 2016
ISSUE 41

Dear Readers,

Welcome to issue 41 of the Think Tank Review compiled by the EU Council Library* ([click to share on Twitter](#)). It references papers published in November 2016. As usual, we provide the link to the full text and a short abstract.

In the 'EU Politics and Institutions' section, readers will find several substantial contributions, from which we have selected one on the role of the European Parliament between external and internal challenges and another on openness, transparency and the right of access to documents in the EU. We also include a speech entitled 'For an ambitious Europe' delivered by Jean-Claude Juncker during the debate organised to mark the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Jacques Delors Institute, and a paper by the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Centre Berlin) on the response of new pro-European think tanks to the EU integration crisis.

Download your Think Tank Review



In the 'Economic and Financial Affairs' section, we present a wide selection of work, including articles on the EU's Capital Markets Union, the impact of the European Central Bank's quantitative easing policy on bank profitability and the multiannual financial framework post-2020.

In the 'EU Member States' section, readers with a specific interest in France will find a rich selection of content, with contributions on the financial and political feasibility of a universal income, on decentralisation, on the relationship between the police and the public, and on whether or not voters put sufficient thought into their votes. We also include some interesting reflections on Italy's constitutional referendum, populism in Austria, and youth unemployment and job insecurity in Spain. Lastly, this section includes several articles on Brexit. We would also like to share with our readers a stimulating read by Philip Herzog entitled '[Le Brexit va bouleverser l'Europe](#)'.

The section on 'EU policies' proposes, among many other contributions, discussions on the free movement of Europeans (a paper with a foreword by António Vitorino), on the economic costs of insufficient sleep, and on the future of work and its challenges for men and women.

* This collection of links and abstracts was compiled by the Central Library of the General Secretariat of the EU Council for information only. The contents linked are the sole responsibility of its authors. Links may not work as the Library does not control the availability of linked pages nor their content. Publications linked from this review do not represent the positions, policies, or opinions of the Council of the European Union or the European Council.

In the 'Foreign Affairs' section, we present a wide selection of articles on NATO, trade issues, Turkey and the western Balkans. We also found various examples of think tanks looking into gender issues, with papers on feminism in China, Afghan women and violent extremism, and political finance and the equal participation of women in Colombia.

The special focus in this issue is the aftermath of the US election, with papers concentrating on transatlantic relations, EU trade and security under the new US executive, and what the Trump presidency will mean for Europe.

Finally, in our 'Miscellaneous' section we present an analysis by Joseph E. Stiglitz and Mark Pieth on overcoming the shadow economy.

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

As we approach the end of 2016, we would like to express our gratitude to the researchers and think tanks around the world whose publications have kept our minds sharp and active throughout the year. Special congratulations go to those who were selected as winners of the [Prospect Think Tank of the Year awards 2016](#).

We would like to wish our readers a nice and relaxed end-of-year break — and remember, the Think Tank Review will be back in January 2017 to present papers published in December 2016.

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS	14
SECTION 2 - ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS	17
SECTION 3 - EU MEMBER STATES	21
SECTION 4 - EU POLICIES	36
SECTION 5 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS	49
SPECIAL FOCUS - IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE US ELECTION	80
MISCELLANEOUS	84

SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

The role of the European Parliament: between external and internal challenges..... 14

Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies - European University Institute

Openness, transparency and the right of access to documents in the EU. In-depth analysis

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Center Berlin)

Time to go beyond interstate federalism-or something different? The response of new pro-European think tanks to the EU integration crisis..... 14

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

For an ambitious Europe

College of Europe

To give or to grab: the principle of full, crippled and split conferral of powers post-Lisbon..... 15

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Causas del rechazo a la globalización: más allá de la desigualdad y la xenofobia

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

The EU's crisis of governance and European foreign policy..... 15

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

Sweden and the euro: the neglected role of EU membership..... 16

SECTION 2 - ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Atlantic Council

The EU's Capital Markets Union - Unlocking investment through gradual integration..... 17

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

"I wouldn't start from here": the making of European banking supervision, and the road ahead

LSE IDEAS

The Greek euro tragedy..... 17

Bruegel

What impact does the ECB's quantitative easing policy have on bank profitability?..... 17

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

Financial market fragmentation in the euro area: state of play

Structural policies for growth and jobs best practices, benchmarking and the role of the Eurogroup..... 18

Does the eurozone need a parliament?..... 18

European Political Strategy Centre

Towards a positive euro area fiscal stance..... 18

Centrum für Europäische Politik (Centre for European Policy)

EU deposit guarantee scheme in the European Parliament: some progress, need for improvement..... 19

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

On economic growth in Europe, or, the uncertain growth prospects of Western countries..... 19

Centre for European Policy Studies

The multiannual financial framework post-2020 - Balancing political ambition and realism..... 19

Reforming the EU's budget revenue. The case for a visible VAT-based resource

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Options for strengthening global tax governance

SECTION 3 - EU MEMBER STATES

Transparency International	
<i>People and corruption: Europe and Central Asia 2016</i>	21
AUSTRIA	
Fondation pour l'innovation politique	
<i>L'Autriche des populistes</i>	21
CROATIA	
Ekonomski institut, Zagreb (Institute of Economics, Zagreb)	
<i>Sektorske analize: turizam</i>	21
<i>Entrepreneurial intentions in selected Southeast European countries</i>	21
DENMARK	
Tænketanken EUROPA	
<i>Andenrangsløsning om Europol vil svække dansk politi</i>	22
<i>Aftale om Europol vil ikke fremtidsikre Danmark</i>	22
FINLAND	
Elinkeinoelämän tutkimuslaitos (Research Institute of the Finnish Economy)	
<i>Suomi globaaleissa arvoketjuissa</i>	22
FRANCE	
Institut français des relations internationales	
<i>L'entrée en premier et l'avenir de l'autonomie stratégique</i>	22
La Vie des Idées	
<i>Revenu universel : halte à la pensée magique</i>	23
<i>Les électeurs sont-ils si vertueux ?</i>	23
<i>En haut, en bas - Les stratifications sociales selon Weber</i>	23
Terra nova	
<i>Pour un minimum décent - contribution à la réforme des minima sociaux</i>	23
<i>Pour une grammaire de la décentralisation</i>	23
<i>Police et population : pour des relations de confiance</i>	24
GERMANY	
Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)	
<i>Erbschaftsteuer, Vermögensteuer oder Kapitaleinkommensteuer: Wie sollen hohe Vermögen stärker besteuert werden?</i>	24
<i>School entry, afternoon care and mothers' labour supply</i>	24
<i>Pension incentives and early retirement</i>	24
<i>Entrepreneurial spillovers over space and time</i>	25
<i>Do benefits from dynamic tariffing rise? Welfare effects of real-time pricing under carbon-tax-induced variable renewable energy supply</i>	25
Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (Heinrich Böll Foundation)	
<i>Die TV Berichterstattung in ARD und ZDF über die Silvesternacht 2015/16 in Köln</i>	25
Vodafone Stiftung Deutschland (Vodafone Foundation Germany)	
<i>Algorithms and Aristotle: in pursuit of the best education for the digital age</i>	25
GREECE	
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)	
<i>Gestrandet in Griechenland: wie die Implementierung der EU-Flüchtlingspolitik scheitert</i>	26
HUNGARY	
VoteWatch Europe / Policy Solutions	
<i>Position of the Hungarian government and of the Hungarian parties in the EP on symbolic European issues</i>	26
IRELAND	
Institute of International and European Affairs	
<i>What does Brexit mean for the energy sector in Ireland?</i>	26
ITALY	
Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)	
<i>From Renzi with love: Italy's constitutional referendum</i>	26
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)	
<i>Nie mehr zweite Liga! Die Europapolitik Italiens unter Matteo Renzi</i>	27
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	
<i>Italien und das Referendum zur Verfassungsreform</i>	27
Istituto Bruno Leoni	
<i>Rischi e proposte per il finanziamento del welfare italiano</i>	27

LATVIA

Latvijas Ārpolitikas institūts (Latvian Institute of International Affairs)

Latvijas plašsaziņas līdzekļu noturība pret citu valstu vēstījumiem: Krievijas faktors NATO 2016. gada Varšavas samita kontekstā..... 27

ROMANIA

Fondation Robert Schuman

Large win for the Social Democratic Party in the parliamentary elections in Romania 28

The Social Democrats lead in the polls for the Romanian parliamentary elections on 11th December next 28

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Romania's trade unions at the crossroads challenged by legislative reforms, economic crises and a power-loss of 60 per cent..... 28

SPAIN

Fundación Alternativas

El impuesto sobre sucesiones como medio para conseguir una mayor igualdad de oportunidades..... 28

Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada

El impacto de los fondos FEDER (2014-2020) sobre el crecimiento y el empleo de las regiones españolas 29

Tuition fees and student effort at university..... 29

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (German Council on Foreign Relations)

Youth unemployment and job insecurity in Spain: problems and policy options..... 29

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Dialog statt Durchregieren - Spaniens neue Regierung 29

UNITED KINGDOM

ResPublica

Beyond belief: defending religious liberty through the British Bill of Rights 30

Policy Exchange

Bittersweet success? Glass ceilings for Britain's ethnic minorities at the top of business and the professions 30

Adam Smith Institute

The tide effect - How the world is changing its mind on cannabis legalisation..... 30

E3G

Plugging the energy gap: fulfilling the UK's need for a secure, 21st century power system at least cost..... 30

UK coal phase out, the international context 31

Friends of Europe

Scotland's choice: Brexit with the UK, independence, or a special deal?..... 31

Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute

Scotland and the North of England: sub-national economic development and the UK's finance-led growth model 31

Demos

Invest, devolve, liberate. A new economic policy in the light of Brexit 31

BREXIT

Foundation for European Progressive Studies / Policy Network / Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute

EU economic governance after Brexit: governing a disintegrating Europe..... 32

Centre for Policy Studies

The free ports opportunity: how Brexit could boost trade, manufacturing and the North 32

Istituto Affari Internazionali

L'impatto della Brexit per la difesa europea e transatlantica: tanti dubbi e poche certezze 32

Mapping member states' stances in a post-Brexit European Union..... 32

Institute of Economic Affairs

Free to move. The costs and consequences of restrictions on migration..... 33

Centre for European Policy Studies

Policy uncertainty and international financial markets: the case of Brexit..... 33

'Soft Brexit' is not an option 33

Brexit and social security in the EU 33

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

EU external action and Brexit: relaunch and reconnect..... 34

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

A European "special relationship": guiding principles, interests and options for the EU-27 in the Brexit talks..... 34

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Increasingly apart: post-crisis growth trajectories in the UK and eurozone 34

VISEGRAD GROUP

MTA Közgazdaság- és Regionális Tudományi Kutatóközpont - Világgazdasági Intézet (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies HAS - Institute of World Economics)

From party state capture to party business capture. Model feature of Visegrád countries? 34

Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky (Association for International Affairs)

Rethinking V4's eurozone dilemmas after the UK referendum 35

SECTION 4 - EU POLICIES

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

Free movement of Europeans - Taking stock of a misunderstood right..... 36

Istituto Affari Internazionali

EU united against crime: improving criminal justice in European Union cyberspace..... 36

Tænketanken EUROPA

EU strammer kontrollen med de ydre grænser – igen 36

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE CRISIS

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

The law and practice of solidarity in the Common European Asylum System: article 80 TFEU and its added value .. 37

Migration Policy Institute

Towards a whole-of-society approach to receiving and settling newcomers in Europe 37

Beyond care and maintenance: rebuilding hope and opportunity for refugees (Transatlantic Council statement)..... 37

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Did 2016 mark a new start for EU external migration policy, or was it business as usual? 37

The EU-Turkey deal and its implications for the asylum capacities of EU border countries 38

Centre for European Policy Studies

Money talks: mapping the funding for EU external migration policy 38

Vision Europe Summit

From conflict to equilibrium: the construction of a common ground for social and political consensus on migration... 38

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

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

The evolving composition of intra-EU trade..... 39

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

Regional productivity convergence in advanced and emerging European economies 39

Centre for European Policy Studies

Nothing ventured nothing gained: how the EU can boost growth in small businesses and start-ups 39

College of Europe

Moving beyond state aid: how can public policy better support SME financing? 39

Institut français des relations internationales

The EU and innovation: when business meets politics..... 40

European Political Strategy Centre

Innovating innovation..... 40

TRANSPORT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ENERGY

OCP Policy Center

The rebound in oil prices: OPEC "fine tuning" in question..... 40

Fondation pour l'innovation politique

L'Europe face aux défis du pétro-solaire 40

Institut français des relations internationales

Europe de l'électricité : une perspective historique..... 41

Quelle politique énergétique dans un environnement aussi incertain ?..... 41

Istituto Affari Internazionali

The new energy resources in the Centre-East Mediterranean: potential current and future geo-strategic consequences 41

Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission

Geopolitics, gas and grand ambitions: the outlook for petroleum production in the East Mediterranean..... 41

Centre for European Policy Studies

Nord Stream 2: a legal and policy analysis..... 42

Regulation of Nord Stream 2: rule of law, equal treatment and due process. A view from the project developer..... 42

The disclosure of guarantees of origin: interactions with the 2030 climate and energy framework 42

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)	
<i>The European Commission enables increased use of the OPAL pipeline by Gazprom</i>	42
Oxford Institute for Energy Studies	
<i>Has Ukraine scored an own-goal with its transit fee proposal?</i>	43
E3G	
<i>Consumer led energy transition</i>	43
<i>Efficiency first: from principle to practice. Real world examples from across Europe</i>	43
Centrum für Europäische Politik (Centre for European Policy)	
<i>Erneuerbare Energien in Europa</i>	43
Dahrendorf Forum	
<i>Are Europe's wind and solar industries still attractive for Chinese companies?</i>	44
Bruegel	
<i>Going local: empowering cities to lead EU decarbonisation</i>	44
EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH/CONSUMER AFFAIRS	
Centraal Planbureau (CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)	
<i>Flexible employment in an international perspective: an empirical analysis and some country-specific case studies</i>	44
Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada	
<i>Family job search and wealth: the added worker effect revisited</i>	44
Eläketurvakeskus (Finnish Centre for Pensions)	
<i>What is the cost of total pension provision and who pays the bill? Cross-national comparison of pension contributions</i>	45
Elinkeinoelämän tutkimuslaitos (Research Institute of the Finnish Economy)	
<i>The future of work: challenges for men and women</i>	45
RAND Europe	
<i>Why sleep matters — The economic costs of insufficient sleep: a cross-country comparative analysis</i>	45
Foundation for European Progressive Studies	
<i>Framing the new progressive narrative: a mutual and cooperative approach to the economy and society</i>	45
ENVIRONMENT	
Institut Montaigne	
<i>The circular economy: reconciling economic growth with the environment</i>	46
NewClimate Institute for Climate Policy and Global Sustainability	
<i>10 steps: the ten most important short-term steps to limit warming to 1.5°C</i>	46
Brookings Institution	
<i>Are the US and China ready, willing, and able to achieve their Paris Agreement goals?</i>	46
Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt (The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs)	
<i>Emissions trading and climate diplomacy between Europe and China</i>	46
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)	
<i>"Negative Emissionen" als klimapolitische Herausforderung</i>	47
<i>International climate diplomacy after the Trump election victory: Germany and the EU should intensify their outreach to climate allies</i>	47
Terra nova	
<i>Pour une stratégie climatique audacieuse - Des propositions pour agir sans attendre</i>	47
United Nations Environment Programme	
<i>The emissions gap report 2016: a UNEP synthesis report</i>	47
Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)	
<i>Pricing carbon consumption: a review of an emerging trend</i>	48
EDUCATION/YOUTH/CULTURE/SPORT	
RAND Europe	
<i>Education of EU migrant children in EU member states</i>	48
Trinity College Dublin - Department of Economics	
<i>Changes in cultural consumption: ethnographic collections in Wikipedia</i>	48
<i>Digitization of heritage collections as indicator of innovation</i>	48
SECTION 5 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS	
FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY	
Centrum Stosunków Międzynarodowych (Center for International Relations)	
<i>New world order or disorder? The rise of the 'rest' a dilemma for the West</i>	49

Latvijas Ārpolitikas institūts (Latvian Institute of International Affairs)	
<i>The Baltic Sea region: hard and soft security reconsidered.....</i>	49
Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence Studies)	
<i>Brexit and Baltic sea security.....</i>	49
Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations) / Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations	
<i>European defence core groups: the why, what and how of permanent structured cooperation.....</i>	49
Atlantic Council	
<i>Broken embraces: is Central Europe falling out of love with the West?.....</i>	50
<i>Toward a more flexible NATO nuclear posture.....</i>	50
<i>NATO's new frontlines.....</i>	50
Center for Transatlantic Relations	
<i>NATO's future: a tale of three summits.....</i>	50
Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky (Association for International Affairs)	
<i>Accession of Georgia to NATO.....</i>	51
<i>NATO-EU maritime cooperation.....</i>	51
<i>Islamic State.....</i>	51
GLOBSEC Policy Institute	
<i>GLOBSEC NATO Adaptation Project: NATO in a changing strategic environment.....</i>	51
European Union Institute for Security Studies	
<i>Civilian CSDP: what next?.....</i>	52
Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques / Armament Industry European Research Group (Ares Group)	
<i>Appropriate level of European strategic autonomy.....</i>	52
Center of Strategic and Budgetary Assessments	
<i>How much is enough? Alternative defense strategies.....</i>	52
Istituto Affari Internazionali	
<i>EU-CIVCAP. Preventing and responding to conflict: developing EU CIVILIAN CAPabilities for a sustainable peace....</i>	52
<i>Le sfide della Nato e il ruolo dell'Italia: Trump, Brexit, difesa collettiva e stabilizzazione del vicinato.....</i>	53
<i>Recent developments in Italy's security and defence policy.....</i>	53
Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations)	
<i>EU strategy and European defence. What level of ambition?.....</i>	53
Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Institute for European Studies	
<i>Western intelligence and counter-intelligence in a time of Russian disinformation.....</i>	53
Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies	
<i>Good or bad neighbours. The main European security challenge.....</i>	54
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (German Council on Foreign Relations)	
<i>"Alle in ihrer Macht stehende Hilfe und Unterstützung". Die EU-Beistandsklausel als Testfall für die europäische Verteidigung.....</i>	54
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)	
<i>Europe's security governance and transatlantic relations: the West, Russia and Europe's security order.....</i>	54
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)	
<i>Neubelebung der konventionellen Rüstungskontrolle in Europa: Ein Beitrag zur militärischen Stabilität in Zeiten der Krise.....</i>	54
Friends of Europe	
<i>The state of Europe 2016. Disruption, disorder and division: crunch time for Europe.....</i>	55
TERRORISM	
International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague	
<i>Lighting the path: the evolution of the Islamic State media enterprise (2003-2016).....</i>	55
<i>Repressing the foreign fighters phenomenon in Western Europe: towards an effective response based on human rights.....</i>	55
<i>A "linkage-based" approach to combating militant Islamist propaganda: a two-tiered framework for practitioners.....</i>	55
Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses	
<i>Demonetisation and beyond: addressing the finance of terrorism.....</i>	56
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)	
<i>Die deutsche Militärbeteiligung am Kampf gegen den "Islamischen Staat" (IS).....</i>	56

GEOPOLITICS AND STRATEGY

Hague Institute for Global Justice

The EU's new Global Strategy: its implementation in a troubled international environment 56

Institut français des relations internationales / OCP Policy Center

La politique européenne de voisinage : un phénix bureaucratique? 56

Centrum Stosunków Międzynarodowych (Center for International Relations)

Europa i reszta. Wartości czy interesy? 57

Baltic Development Forum

2016 Political state of region report: facing a new reality in the Baltic Sea region 57

2016 State of the region report – doing well today, feeling worried about tomorrow 57

TRADE

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

Different glances at EU trade policy 57

Corporate Europe Observatory

The great CETA swindle 57

European Centre for International Political Economy

Manufacturing discontent: the rise to power of anti-TTIP groups 58

Zentrum für Europäische Integrationsforschung (Center for European Integration Studies)

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). An insight into its transatlantic relations and global context 58

Fondation Robert Schuman

Digital revolution and illegal trade: is Europe on the leading edge? 58

World Economic Forum / Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation

The Global Enabling Trade report 2016 59

DEVELOPMENT

European Centre for Development Policy Management

Donor agencies and multi-stakeholder partnerships: harnessing interests or herding cats? 59

Preliminary analysis of the EU Communication on a renewed partnership with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific 59

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

The European Union trust fund for Africa: a glimpse of the future for EU development cooperation 59

Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques

Refonder l'action humanitaire : pourquoi, comment ? 60

ENLARGEMENT PROCESS

Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)

EU enlargement after Brexit: temporary turmoil or the final nail in the coffin of enlargement? 60

Centre of Excellence on Policymaking Systems in the Western Balkans

Policymaking in the Western Balkans: creating demand for evidence beyond EU conditionality 60

European Policy Centre

Economic governance in the Balkans: towards a more sustainable path of economic development 60

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation) / European Movement in Serbia - Forum for International Relations

The future of the EU and the Western Balkans: a view from Serbia 61

Transparency International

Fighting corruption in the Western Balkans and Turkey: priorities for reform 61

Forum for research on Eastern Europe and Emerging Economies (FREE Network)

The economic track record of pious populists – Evidence from Turkey 61

German Marshall Fund of the United States

The limits of Turkey's post-coup attempt consensus and emerging new political realignment 61

International Crisis Group

Turkey's refugee crisis: the politics of permanence 62

Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques

Purge en Turquie : la stratégie autoritaire d'Erdogan - Observatoire de la Turquie et de son environnement géopolitique 62

European Council on Foreign Relations

Trouble on the tracks: averting the Turkey-EU 'train wreck' 62

Albanian Institute for International Studies

Energy cooperation between Albania and Serbia 62

<i>Regional cooperation</i>	63
Centar za društvena istraživanja Analitika (Center for Social Research Analitika)	
<i>Razvoj proaktivne transparentnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini: ključni faktori (ne)uspjeha</i>	63
<i>Proaktivna transparentnost u Bosni i Hercegovini</i>	63
Open Society European Policy Institute	
<i>Montenegro: elections aftermath and the European Commission's 2016 country progress reports</i>	63
Group for Legal and Political Studies	
<i>Rule of law conditionality in the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between Kosovo and the EU</i>	63
EASTERN PARTNERSHIP	
Svenska institutet för europapolitiska studier (Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies)	
<i>The EU and Belarus: seizing the opportunity?</i>	64
Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche (The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies)	
<i>The Belarus economy: the challenges of stalled reforms</i>	64
Expert-Grup / Centre for European Policy Studies	
<i>Deepening the EU-RM relations: what, why and how?</i>	64
Expert-Grup	
<i>Position note on the transparency and independence of the National Energy Regulatory Agency</i>	64
<i>The bank recovery and resolution law. Bank recapitalization regime (bail-in) and state guarantee</i>	65
Barcelona Centre for International Affairs	
<i>La persistente fragilidad del Cáucaso: la "crisis de abril" de Nagorno-Karabaj</i>	65
Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program	
<i>Azerbaijan's formula: secular governance and civic nationhood</i>	65
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)	
<i>"Deoligarchisation" in Ukraine: promising visions, murky realities</i>	65
AFRICA	
CEPII - Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales	
<i>Growth-enhancing effect of openness to trade and migrations: what is the effective transmission channel for Africa</i>	66
Institut français des relations internationales	
<i>La COP22 en Afrique : le groupe des négociateurs africains est-il au diapason ?</i>	66
European Centre for Development Policy Management	
<i>Understanding African and European perspectives on migration: towards a better partnership for regional migration governance?</i>	66
Friends of Europe	
<i>Europe, China and Africa. New thinking for a secure century</i>	66
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)	
<i>Hohes Risiko – Warum sich die Krise im Südsudan weiter verschärfen wird: Lage, Akteure, Szenarien</i>	67
<i>Peacekeeping interventions in Africa: "war is peace, freedom is slavery, ignorance is strength"</i>	67
ASIA-OCEANIA	
Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations)	
<i>EU trade diplomacy and the cold peace in cross-Strait relations</i>	67
United States Institute of Peace	
<i>Islamist groups in Afghanistan and the strategic choice of violence</i>	67
<i>Afghan women and violent extremism: colluding, perpetrating or preventing?</i>	68
<i>The rise and stall of the Islamic State in Afghanistan</i>	68
Global Public Policy Institute / Carnegie India	
<i>Securing Afghanistan: prospects for India-EU cooperation</i>	68
Asia Foundation	
<i>South Asian views on America's role in Asia</i>	68
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace / Carnegie India	
<i>Can India grow? Challenges, opportunities, and the way forward</i>	68
European Union Institute for Security Studies / European Policy Centre / EU-Asia Centre / Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs	
<i>Prospects for EU-India security cooperation</i>	69
La Vie des Idées	
<i>Populismes indiens</i>	69
<i>Kaesong entre deux Corées</i>	69

Institut français des relations internationales	
<i>Japan's new dual-use space policy: the long road to the 21st century</i>	69
Friends of Europe	
<i>EU-ASEAN: from words to actions. The business view</i>	70
Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier (Danish Institute of International Studies)	
<i>The meso-level interplay of climate and disaster risk management in Viet Nam</i>	70
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	
<i>Electoral politics in Cambodia: historical trajectories, current challenges, and comparative perspectives</i>	70
CHINA	
Institut français des relations internationales	
<i>China's military deployments in the Gulf of Aden: anti-piracy and beyond</i>	70
Carnegie Europe	
<i>China's belt and road: destination Europe</i>	71
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)	
<i>Feminism in China: an analysis of advocates, debates, and strategies</i>	71
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	
Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program	
<i>Kazakhstan 2041: the next twenty-five years</i>	71
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	
International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance/ Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy	
<i>Political finance and the equal participation of women in Colombia: a situation analysis</i>	71
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)	
<i>Zurück in die Zukunft: Argentiniens Wandel in der Wirtschaftspolitik</i>	72
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	
<i>La fuerza de la innovación y el emprendimiento: ¿Es probable que Latinoamérica se suba al carro de las sociedades del conocimiento?</i>	72
MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)	
Centre for European Policy Studies	
<i>Can the EU help prevent further conflict in Iraq and Syria?</i>	72
Atlantic Council / Brookings Institution	
<i>Middle East Strategy task force: politics, governance, and state-society relations. Real security: the interdependence of governance and stability in the Arab world</i>	73
Atlantic Council	
<i>Middle East Strategy task force: final report of the co-chairs</i>	73
OCP Policy Center	
<i>Equilibres externes, compétitivité et processus de transformation structurelle de l'économie marocaine</i>	73
Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)	
<i>Las elecciones legislativas de Marruecos de 2016: contexto y lecturas</i>	73
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	
<i>Sectarian dilemmas in Iranian foreign policy: when strategy and identity politics collide</i>	74
<i>Syria's path from civic uprising to civil war</i>	74
<i>Capitalizing on Tunisia's transition: the role of broad-based reform</i>	74
Middle East and North Africa Regional Architecture	
<i>Re-conceptualizing orders in the MENA region. The analytical framework of the MENARA project</i>	74
Barcelona Centre for International Affairs	
<i>Yihadismo y petróleo: el nuevo caos saudí en Yemen</i>	75
Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission	
<i>The ENP between ambitions and delusions: analysing Europe's misconceptions in supporting democratisation in Egypt</i>	75
<i>The UN and sustainable peace in Syria – Still worth debating</i>	75
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)	
<i>Ansatzpunkte einer nationalen Beschäftigungsstrategie für Tunesien</i>	75
RUSSIA	
Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)	
<i>Russia's 2016 Duma elections: ambiguous triumph and new challenges for the regime</i>	76
Atlantic Council	
<i>The Kremlin's Trojan Horses</i>	76

Institut français des relations internationales	
<i>La Russie et l'Europe centrale et orientale : entre confrontations et connivences</i>	76
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)	
<i>Russische Regionen: Sichere Basis oder Quelle der Instabilität für den Kreml?</i>	76
College of Europe	
<i>The implications of Russia's legislative vote for the EU</i>	77
Foreign Policy Centre	
<i>No shelter: the harassment of activists abroad by intelligence services from the former Soviet Union</i>	77
Российский совет по международным делам (Russian International Affairs Council) / Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (German Council on Foreign Relations)	
<i>Renewing mechanisms for Russia-EU cooperation</i>	77
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
Istituto Affari Internazionali	
<i>European security governance and transatlantic relations</i>	77
Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)	
<i>The future of US-Europe relations: institutional constraints and public opinion may render changes smaller than expected</i>	78
Center for Economic and Policy Research	
<i>The International Trade Commission's assessment of the Trans-Pacific Partnership: main findings and implications</i>	78
<i>Rigged: how globalization and the rules of the modern economy were structured to make the rich richer</i>	78
Atlantic Council	
<i>A path to US leadership in the Asia-Pacific</i>	78
Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques	
<i>Le pivot vers l'Asie. L'hégémonie américaine en jeu ?</i>	79
Center for a New American Security	
<i>Power and order in the South China sea - A strategic framework for U.S. policy</i>	79
SPECIAL FOCUS - IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE US ELECTION	
Institut français des relations internationales	
<i>Le monde selon Trump. Anticiper la nouvelle politique étrangère américaine</i>	80
Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)	
<i>Moscow chooses Trump. Russia on the US presidential elections</i>	80
Centre for European Policy Studies	
<i>Yes he can</i>	80
Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations	
<i>Has Trump reshuffled the cards for Europe?</i>	80
European Centre for International Political Economy	
<i>Europe in the Trumpworld: EU trade and security under the new US executive</i>	81
Foundation for European Progressive Studies	
<i>Ill fares the world: what next? 10 observations on the US elections</i>	81
German Marshall Fund of the United States	
<i>U.S. domestic politics and the future of primacy</i>	81
Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)	
<i>Trump y el baile de alianzas en el Sudeste Asiático</i>	81
<i>EEUU 2016: Trump y la política exterior</i>	82
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)	
<i>Im Schatten der Mauer: Die Auswirkungen des US-amerikanischen Ausbaus von Grenzschutz und verstärkter Zuwanderungskontrolle</i>	82
Pew Research Center	
<i>Low marks for major players in 2016 election – Including the winner. Half of voters are happy Trump won; Democrats take a hard line</i>	82
<i>A divided and pessimistic electorate. Voters skeptical of progress in many areas – even jobs – since 2008</i>	82
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	
<i>America, the Middle East, and the 2016 election: what's at stake, and what would the candidates do as president?</i> 83	
<i>"Israel's bester Freund?": Reaktionen auf die Wahl Donald Trumps in Israel</i>	83
MISCELLANEOUS	
Avenir Suisse	
<i>Le mythe de la poule aux œufs d'or : un programme de privatisations pour la Suisse</i>	84

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)	
<i>Overcoming the shadow economy</i>	84
International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	
<i>Risk management in elections</i>	84
<i>Democratic accountability in service delivery: a practical guide to identify improvements through assessment</i>	84

SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

The role of the European Parliament: between external and internal challenges

by Tuomas Iso-Markku

November 2016

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

The 8th European Parliament started its work in 2014 in an unusually agitated atmosphere. First, prior to the EP elections of May 2014, most European political parties had nominated their own 'lead candidates' (Spitzenkandidaten) to compete for the post of President of the European Commission. Secondly, the 2014 EP elections saw Eurosceptic parties of different shades gain unprecedented support. This paper analyses whether and how the role and functioning of the European Parliament has changed as a result of the above-mentioned.

Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies - European University Institute

Openness, transparency and the right of access to documents in the EU. In-depth analysis

by Deirdre Curtin and Päivi Leino-Sandberg

November 2016

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

This paper examines the situation in relation to openness, transparency, access to documents and information in the EU. Case law and developments in the jurisprudence of the CJEU are examined, notably for legislative documents, documents relating to administrative proceedings, to Court proceedings, infringement proceedings and EU Pilot cases, protection of privacy and international relations. It presents current and future challenges, as well as conclusions and policy recommendations.

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Center Berlin)

Time to go beyond interstate federalism-or something different? The response of new pro-European think tanks to the EU integration crisis

by Dieter Plehwe, Werner Krämer, Moritz Neujeffski, Alexander Meland and Ulrike Guérot
[@ulrikeguerot](#)

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (81 p.)

This paper examines the publications of organisations like European Alternatives, Project for a Democratic Europe and EuropaNova in order to observe if and how a new cross-cutting network of pro-European intellectuals, think tanks and ideas address the present crisis. The paper also examines if and how they differ from more centrist institutional efforts to envision the future, such as those uttered by Commission officials, MEPs of the Spinelli-Group, or experts like those assembled in the Glienicker Group.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

For an ambitious Europe

by Jean-Claude Juncker [@JunckerEU](#)

7 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.), in [French](#) (6 p.) and in [German](#) (7 p.)

This paper transposes the speech delivered by Jean-Claude Juncker during the debate with Manuel Valls at the Conservatoire national des arts et métiers in Paris on 7 October 2016, organised to mark the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Jacques Delors Institute.

College of Europe

To give or to grab: the principle of full, crippled and split conferral of powers post-Lisbon

by Inge Govaere

November 2016

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

The principle of conferral of powers occupies a prominent place in the Lisbon Treaty. Not only is it stated as a fundamental and horizontal principle in the common provisions of the Treaty on the European Union (Art. 5 TEU). For the first time utmost care has been given to lay down, in a Treaty text, also the modalities and the consequences of the application of this principle. As such, a catalogue of competence is introduced in Articles 2-6 TFEU which lists the "categories and areas of union competence" (Title I TFEU) whilst spelling out the nature of the competences conferred to the Union in those fields, for instance exclusive, shared or complementary. Moreover, it is recurrently and firmly stated that powers which are not conferred to the Union by the Treaties are to remain with the member states (a.o. Arts. 4(1) & 5(2)TEU).

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Causas del rechazo a la globalización: más allá de la desigualdad y la xenofobia

by Miguel Otero Iglesias [@miotei](#) and Federico Steinberg [@Steinbergf](#)

22 November 2016

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

In this paper the authors propose five hypotheses that explain support for anti-establishment and anti-globalisation parties and movements. To the dominant perception that the economic decline of the middle classes and the growing xenophobia prevailing in the West explain Donald Trump's victory in the US, Brexit, or the rise of the National Front in France, among others, the authors add three other causes: difficult digestion that large sections of the population are making of technological change, the crisis of the welfare state and growing disenchantment with representative democracy.

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

The EU's crisis of governance and European foreign policy

by Angelos Chrysogelos

18 November 2016

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

The three major crises the EU has faced since 2009 - concerning the euro, migration and Brexit - reflect a broader crisis of its intergovernmental governance. This paper defines the characteristics of this crisis of intergovernmental governance and identifies five effects it has had on EU foreign policy: a disproportionate focus in the European Council and among political elites on internal EU matters to the detriment of political attention to external foreign policy issues; a more restrictive political and public opinion environment that opposes greater involvement abroad; constrained resources for international engagement; and the growing commercialisation of national foreign policies.

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

Sweden and the euro: the neglected role of EU membership

by Nauro F. Campos [@NauroCampos](#), Fabrizio Coricelli [@fabriziocor](#) and Luigi Moretti
November 2016

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

This policy brief provides background information, discusses evidence concerning EU and Euro membership, and speculates about possible drivers of differences in benefits across countries and over time. The authors present a novel argument and preliminary supporting evidence suggesting that Sweden has been one of the countries that has benefitted (economically) the least from EU membership. This has important implications in terms of the perceived small economic benefits from the adoption of the euro.

SECTION 2 - ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Atlantic Council

The EU's Capital Markets Union - Unlocking investment through gradual integration

by Zdenek Kudrna [@zkudrna](#)

2 November 2016

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

The EU is facing numerous crises, including massive migration flows, the UK's vote to leave the EU, and rising support for anti-EU and populist parties. In paper, the author argues that these crises all share one characteristic: They would be easier to resolve if EU economies grew faster. This paper provides a brief overview of the Capital Markets Union's (CMU) action plan and accompanying initiatives and the progress achieved during its first year. It discusses multiple goals that motivated the European Commission to develop the CMU and assesses the likely impact of Brexit, which represents both a major blow and a major opportunity for completing the single capital market in the EU. Finally, the paper summarises the lessons learned from similar EU initiatives over the last three decades to gauge the likelihood that the CMU will deliver on its promises.

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

"I wouldn't start from here": the making of European banking supervision, and the road ahead

by Stijn Verhelst [@stijn_verhelst](#)

21 November 2016

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

When eurozone leaders committed themselves in June 2012 to creating a single supervisory mechanism (SSM, now also known as European banking supervision), few in Europe realised the magnitude of the project. Since then, raising banking supervision to the European level has proven to be one of Europe's most ambitious projects of the last decades. This is all the more true given that European banking supervision had to be set up in a particularly challenging environment due to the legal hurdles and the urgency involved. This paper discusses the key challenges involved.

LSE IDEAS

The Greek euro tragedy

by John Ryan

November 2016

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

This paper discusses the most recent problems for the eurozone, in particular the Greek crisis and how the European Central Bank's lack of democratic accountability has contributed to the instability of the eurozone.

Bruegel

What impact does the ECB's quantitative easing policy have on bank profitability?

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

30 November 2016

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

The authors show that lending-deposit spreads for new lending have fallen significantly. Looking at actual bank profits, net interest income has been stable. Moreover, bank profitability has increased mostly as a result of efforts to clean balance sheets of impaired assets (at least until the

end of 2015). This is consistent with a reduction in non-performing loans (NPLs), particularly in countries where NPL levels were abnormally high. Moreover, the authors show that bank profitability in some countries has been a concern for many years now, starting well before the quantitative easing (QE) programme. The main drivers of low profitability have been non-performing loans, legal risks and other problems unrelated to net interest income, which has remained fairly stable. Overall, the authors cannot yet see any major bank profitability issue arising out of the ECB's QE programme.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

Financial market fragmentation in the euro area: state of play

by Paul Berenberg-Gossler and Henrik Enderlein [@henrikenderlein](#)

17 November 2016

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

This paper provides a summary account of financial market integration in the eurozone. It looks at the aggregate level as well as in the interbank, sovereign debt, corporate debt and retail markets. In order to deal with the risks linked to financial market fragmentation, the authors call for a continuing risk reduction on the national level so as to enhance the banking union project. To counter capital flight to safe havens, the authors present proposals for risk sharing among European deposit insurances such as a re-insurance mechanism or even well-designed lending arrangement between national schemes.

Structural policies for growth and jobs best practices, benchmarking and the role of the Eurogroup

by Henrik Enderlein [@henrikenderlein](#) and Jörg Haas [@jorg_haas](#)

8 November 2016

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

This briefing paper analyses the role of the Eurogroup in European economic governance. In 2014, it started holding "thematic discussions on growth and jobs". This briefing paper has a twofold objective: to assess of the effectiveness of the thematic discussions in fostering structural reforms and to suggest improvements to the process. We also argue that there is no single criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of the Eurogroup. Instead, success depends on how one sees its ideal role in economic policy coordination.

Does the eurozone need a parliament?

by Valentin Kreiling [@tineurope](#) and Morgan Larhant [@MorganLarhant](#)

14 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.), in [French](#) (14 p.) and in [German](#) (16 p.)

The proposal to establish a "Parliament of the eurozone" has re-emerged in the debate on deepening the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), particularly in France. In this context, the authors look beyond the institutional innovation at what might be the interest and scope of such a proposal and how it could be useful or even essential for a better functioning of the eurozone.

European Political Strategy Centre

Towards a positive euro area fiscal stance

23 November 2016

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

Reducing unemployment, strengthening the euro area's growth prospects and ensuring the future resilience of the European economy require better tailored fiscal tools at euro area level. Today, the limits of the EU's fiscal framework mean that the euro area has had to rely excessively on the monetary policy of the European Central Bank to ensure macroeconomic stability. As these monetary policy tools are increasingly stretched, calls for a more balanced policy mix that includes

more supportive fiscal policies have been voiced by the EU – including by Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker and by ECB President Mario Draghi – as well as by a very broad set of stakeholders, from international organisations to academics.

Centrum für Europäische Politik (Centre for European Policy)

EU deposit guarantee scheme in the European Parliament: some progress, need for improvement

by Bert Van Roosebeke

14 November 2016

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

The European Parliament discusses the EU Commission's proposal to introduce an EU deposit guarantee scheme. At the start of November 2016, the Rapporteur in the European Parliament, Esther de Lange, submitted her [draft report](#). This paper assesses the amendment proposals which it contains.

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

On economic growth in Europe, or, the uncertain growth prospects of Western countries

by Andrzej Rzońca [@andrzej_rzonca](#), Aleksander Łaszek and Andrzej Halesiak [@AndrzejHalesiak](#)
November 2016

Link to the article in [English/Polish](#) (78 p.)

This paper focus on post-crisis growth in the EU. The authors address cross-sectional analysis on the influence of financial crises on economic outcomes. Growth in the EU since the outbreak of the global financial crisis is slower (1) than before the crisis, (2) than the trend would indicate, (3) than forecast and (4) than in the US.

Centre for European Policy Studies

The multiannual financial framework post-2020 - Balancing political ambition and realism

by Jorge Nuñez Ferrer [@jnunez_ferrer](#)

18 November 2016

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

The EU budget is suffering not simply from a technical crisis, but rather from a deep crisis of trust on the part of EU citizens. Public support for the mainstream political class in general and the EU institutions in particular is rapidly waning. Restoring this trust is the single-most important task in countering rising populism and the forces intent on dismantling the EU. This paper argues that the EU budget offers one of the most visible tools available to express the principles of the EU in concrete action; its improvement is therefore essential for building trust. It aims to offer food for thought to promote reflection on the future of the budget, in view of the challenges facing the EU.

Reforming the EU's budget revenue. The case for a visible VAT-based resource

by Gabriele Cipriani

14 November 2016

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

The long-awaited reform of the EU's revenue arrangements can be pursued within the current legal framework, thus keeping member states' fiscal sovereignty unaffected. In order to have a chance of approval by national parliaments, reform options should concentrate on known grounds and operational solutions. These include providing a reliable estimate of potential revenue and expected burden sharing as compared with the current arrangements. A key issue is whether the EU budget should be financed by a visible fiscal source. Making citizens directly liable for funding the EU budget would represent a major political decision. This study argues that the value added

tax provides an operational solution to ensure the visibility of EU contributions without increasing the overall tax burden.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Options for strengthening global tax governance

by Wolfgang Obenland

November 2016

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

Despite the latest efforts to curb losses from an eroding tax base, tax avoidance and evasion under the roof of the OECD, gaps in global tax governance remain both in the institutional setting and with regard to substantive issues. In order to fill these gaps, either existing institutions need to be further developed, or new ones established, or both. In any case, a new body would have to perform certain functions and meet particular criteria with regard to composition. This paper formulates options for achieving this.

SECTION 3 - EU MEMBER STATES

Transparency International

People and corruption: Europe and Central Asia 2016

by Coralie Pring [@cpring](#)

16 November 2016

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

This report shines a light on how extensive citizens from across Europe and Central Asia perceive the corruption problem to be and what actions they consider to be effective in order to address it.

AUSTRIA

Fondation pour l'innovation politique

L'Autriche des populistes

by Patrick Moreau

21 November 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (76 p.)

The Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ) is the variant of a European phenomenon called "national-populism". The success of the FPÖ is a consequence of the change in the political system since 1990, as well as the profound economic, social and cultural transformations resulting from the collapse of communism, globalisation, financial crises and the ongoing migration challenge. The exhaustion of the grand coalitions produced a rejection of the government parties for the benefit of the FPÖ. In addition to these factors is the rise of a demand for assertion of a presidential power so far largely symbolic. The combination of these forces, coupled with strong resentment towards the European institutions, engenders a powerful national-populist electoral right.

CROATIA

Ekonomski institut, Zagreb (Institute of Economics, Zagreb)

Sektorske analize: turizam

by Ivana Rašić Bakarić

November 2016

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

This publication presents an overview of the main indicators and trends in the tourism sector. In addition to a comparative analysis of the Croatian and EU markets, the author analyses the performance of the leading tourism companies in Croatia and brings the latest expectations and projections.

Entrepreneurial intentions in selected Southeast European countries

by Edo Rajh, Jelena Budak, Jovo Ateljević, Ljupčo Davčev, Tamara Jovanov and Kosovka Ognjenović

November 2016

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

Entrepreneurship has an increasingly important role in economic growth and development in both developed and underdeveloped countries. In order to explore entrepreneurial intentions and their antecedents in the post-transition context, the authors have conducted a survey among 1,200 students of economics and business in four Southeast European countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYROM and Serbia. The results indicate that personal attitude towards

entrepreneurship, perceived behavioural control and subjective norm positively and significantly affect entrepreneurial intent. The findings of the research provide better understanding of entrepreneurial intentions and their antecedents in the specific post-transition context of Southeast European countries. Theoretical and policy implications of the research findings are discussed in the paper.

DENMARK

Tænketanken EUROPA

Andenrangsløsning om Europol vil svække dansk politi

by Nadja Schou Lauridsen and Catharina Sørensen [@CatSorensen](#)

28 November 2016

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

This paper passes in review several issues: Europol's added value, lower costs, unique investigative databases, targeted areas, joint investigation teams, strategic influence, Denmark's status and EU police cooperation.

Aftale om Europol vil ikke fremtidsikre Danmark

by Nadja Schou Lauridsen

26 November 2016

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

Following the Danish vote against a flexible opt-in arrangement, this paper discusses short term and long term scenarios.

FINLAND

Elinkeinoelämän tutkimuslaitos (Research Institute of the Finnish Economy)

Suomi globaaleissa arvoketjuissa

by Jyrki Ali-Yrkkö, Petri Rouvinen [@Petri_Rouvinen](#), Pekka Sinko and Joonas Tuhkuri

30 November 2016

Link to the article in [Finnish](#) (46 p.)

This report uses an international input-output dataset to present an analysis of Finland's position in global value chains.

FRANCE

Institut français des relations internationales

L'entrée en premier et l'avenir de l'autonomie stratégique

by Corentin Brustlein

30 November 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (70 p.)

The ability to penetrate remote and contested theatres of operation is a crucial asset for any expeditionary military power. France's ambition to autonomously conduct entry operations is central to its defence policy and singular among Western countries. This stems from an array of historical, political and military factors, among which the will to attain strategic autonomy was and remains critical. During recent operations, France demonstrated the extent to which it has a set of unique capabilities and know-hows, even amongst European states. These assets increase French freedom of action during foreign operations and strengthen its leverage in multinational

campaigns. However, the spread of increasingly sophisticated weapon systems, such as anti-access/area denial (A2/AD) capabilities, undermines the French ability to operate autonomously.

La Vie des Idées

Revenu universel : halte à la pensée magique

by Clément Cadoret

29 November 2016

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

While France has many mechanisms for social transfers, would a universal income make it possible to fight more effectively against poverty? This would have to be of a high standard and in addition to existing social protection schemes. This also poses the question of its financial and political feasibility.

Les électeurs sont-ils si vertueux ?

by Pierre-Étienne Vandamme

28 November 2016

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

This paper elaborates on whether or not voters put sufficient thought into their votes.

En haut, en bas - Les stratifications sociales selon Weber

by Pierre Merle

22 November 2016

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

In the early twentieth century, Max Weber developed an analysis of rich and complex social stratification. Building on the Weberian differentiation of social orders, the author shows the pertinence of this conceptualisation in order to understand contemporary French society.

Terra nova

Pour un minimum décent - contribution à la réforme des minima sociaux

by François Chérèque, Delphine Chauffaut, Françoise Bouygard, Denis Clerc, Victor Duchamp, Alexis Goursolas, Thomas Guays and Jean-François Le Ruof

30 November 2016

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

This report takes a stand for a reform of the current social minima system, merging them to create a "decent minimum". Its ambition: more simplicity, clarity and equal treatment between the public.

Pour une grammaire de la décentralisation

by Laurent Davezies and Yves Morvan

15 November 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (81 p.)

The authors return to the movement of decentralisation and propose a kind of "grammar" of current issues and principles that should allow territorial organisation.

Police et population : pour des relations de confiance

by Jacques de Maillard, Adrien Maret, Matthieu Clouzeau , Virginie Malochet and Lanna Hollo

2 November 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (53 p.)

The confidence that citizens have in the police is a condition for its legitimacy and therefore for its effectiveness. The authors propose four postulates and six axes of reforms that can restore meaning to the police action and reconcile the French with their police.

GERMANY

Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)

Erbschaftsteuer, Vermögensteuer oder Kapitaleinkommensteuer: Wie sollen hohe Vermögen stärker besteuert werden?

by Stefan Bach

November 2016

Link to the article in [German](#) (31 p.)

If we were to tax wealth more heavily, there is an argument for introducing an inheritance tax. An inheritance tax will help eliminate extensive tax exemptions and corporate tax breaks. In addition, there could be a rise in wealth tax, the corporate tax or the capital income tax for wealthy families. However, this would be a very complex procedure and could trigger a harsh reaction from taxpayers willing to invest their money in different assets.

School entry, afternoon care and mothers' labour supply

by Ludovica Gambaro, Jan Marcus and Frauke H. Peter

16 November 2016

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

In this paper the authors examine the case of Germany, a country that has moved from an half-day school system to one with increasingly available afternoon care. The authors estimate the effect of afternoon care on maternal labour supply. To do so, we use entropy balancing, and draw on the rich and longitudinal data of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). The authors show that children's afternoon care increases mothers' employment rate and their working hours. Their findings highlight how childcare availability shapes maternal employment patterns well after school entry.

Pension incentives and early retirement

by Barbara Engels, Johannes Geyer and Peter Haan

1 November 2016

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

In this paper the authors exploit a cohort-specific pension reform to estimate the labour market effects of changes in the financial incentives to retire. In particular, the authors look into their effects on female retirement, (un)employment. They present evidence for sizable labour market effects. In addition to direct effects on women over 60, they find anticipation effects before reaching the pension eligibility age. Overall, the reform leads to a postponement of retirement, an increase in employment and a shifting in unemployment over age rather than a substitution into unemployment.

Entrepreneurial spillovers over space and time

by Frank M. Fossen and Thorsten Martin

3 November 2016

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

Entrepreneurship is a local and dynamic phenomenon. The authors jointly investigate spatial spillovers and time persistence of regional new business formation. Using panel data from all 402 German counties for 1996-2011, they estimate dynamic spatial panel models of business creation in the high-tech and manufacturing industries. They consider regions of different sizes and systematically search for the most suitable spatial weighting matrices. They find substantial spatial spillovers as well as time persistence of start-up activity, especially in the high-tech industry.

Do benefits from dynamic tariffing rise? Welfare effects of real-time pricing under carbon-tax-induced variable renewable energy supply

by Christian Gambardella, Michael Pahle and Wolf-Peter Schill

10 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (46 p.)

Common intuition holds that retail real-time pricing of electricity demand should become more beneficial in markets with high variable renewable energy supply mainly due to increased price volatility. Using German market data, the authors test this intuition by simulating long-run electricity market equilibria with carbon-tax-induced VRE investment and real-time price responsive and nonresponsive consumption behaviour.

Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (Heinrich Böll Foundation)

Die TV Berichterstattung in ARD und ZDF über die Silvesternacht 2015/16 in Köln

by Ricarda Drüeke

November 2016

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

The events on last year's new year's eve in Cologne had far-reaching consequences. With this study, the author returns to the days following the event when there was still a lot of uncertainty with regard to the details of this night. As a result, the media had a big impact on the overall perception of the situation. The author focuses on the news coverage by the public-service broadcasters ARD and ZDF due to their special role in ensuring diversity of opinion and preventing discrimination.

Vodafone Stiftung Deutschland (Vodafone Foundation Germany)

Algorithms and Aristotle: in pursuit of the best education for the digital age

by Marc Speich and Sebastian Gallander

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (77 p.) and in [German](#) (88 p.)

Technology is changing the economy almost as much as climate change is changing nature and will thus generate far-reaching consequences for the labour market and jobs. Hence it is for good reason that an intense debate has arisen in politics and government regarding how the Germans should prepare for this challenge, so that digitalisation does not entail increased social divisions.

GREECE

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Gestrandet in Griechenland: wie die Implementierung der EU-Flüchtlingspolitik scheitert

by Nikolaos Gavalakis and Nicole Katsioulis

November 2016

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

EU's refugee policy has put Greece under immense pressure. Three factors are of utmost concern to Athens: the difficult situation of refugees in Greece due to the country's own financial instability, the unstable situation in Turkey which could cause yet another massive influx of migrants, and the Dublin II agreement.

HUNGARY

VoteWatch Europe / Policy Solutions

Position of the Hungarian government and of the Hungarian parties in the EP on symbolic European issues

November 2016

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

The purpose of this study is to examine the voting patterns of Hungarian Members of the European Parliament in order to figure out whether Hungarian political parties have the same positions on key issues in both Brussels and Budapest.

IRELAND

Institute of International and European Affairs

What does Brexit mean for the energy sector in Ireland?

by Paula Higgins and Roisin Costello

27 November 2016

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

This briefing will outline the main areas in which the Irish energy sector could be affected by the UK vote to leave the EU. In particular, it will discuss the future of the island of Ireland's shared electricity market (SEM); threats posed to the security of Ireland's energy supply; the implications of Brexit for investments in energy infrastructure as well as on current market oriented and pro-liberalisation EU policy trends; and the associated regulatory, political and legal impacts for Ireland's energy sector.

ITALY

Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)

From Renzi with love: Italy's constitutional referendum

by Alexandr Lagazzi

23 November 2016

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

Regardless of its outcome, the Italian constitutional referendum will affect Italy's position within the EU. PM Renzi proposes to simplify the legislative process by stripping the Senate of most its role in the law-making process whilst boosting the power of the executive branch. The aim of this paper

is to analyse the proposed bill and offer a prognosis of the outcomes of the referendum in terms of Italy's position within the EU before the 60th anniversary of the Rome Treaty in March 2017.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Nie mehr zweite Liga! Die Europapolitik Italiens unter Matteo Renzi

by Luca Argenta

November 2016

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

The Italian government wants to play a pro-active role in the EU and be on equal footing with Berlin and Paris. EU politics in Italy is now a priority. The country is aiming at a reform of EU's economic policy, so as to boost its own economic growth and fight unemployment. Italy wants more solidarity in migration management and in the search of a new strategy for uncontrolled migration.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Italien und das Referendum zur Verfassungsreform

by Luigi Gianniti

November 2016

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

On 4 December Italians went to vote on a constitutional reform referendum, described by experts as the most important one since the WW II.

Istituto Bruno Leoni

Rischi e proposte per il finanziamento del welfare italiano

by Paolo Belardinelli [@paolobelardinell](#)

30 November 2016

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

About half of the primary public spending is devoted to health care and pensions. The author elaborates on the risks and proposals for the financing of the Italian welfare.

LATVIA

Latvijas Ārpolitikas institūts (Latvian Institute of International Affairs)

Latvijas plašsaziņas līdzekļu noturība pret citu valstu vēstījumiem: Krievijas faktors NATO 2016. gada Varšavas samīta kontekstā

by Andris Sprūds, Ilvija Bruģe, Māris Andžāns, Mārtiņš Daugulis and Anda Rožukalne

24 November 2016

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

The Latvian Institute of International Affairs in cooperation with the Latvian Ministry of Defence launched its latest research on Latvian media's coverage of the Russian factor in NATO's 2016 summit in Warsaw. The study analyses the three chapters of the Latvian media space and audience, as well as international media coverage. Key findings include the fact that the Latvian media space is resistant to influences from other countries, especially Russia in terms of messages related to national security.

ROMANIA

Fondation Robert Schuman

Large win for the Social Democratic Party in the parliamentary elections in Romania

by Corinne Deloy
11 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (2 p.) and in [French](#) (3 p.)

The Social Democratic Party (PSD) led by Liviu Dragnea easily drew ahead in the parliamentary elections that took place on 11 December in Romania. The PSD won 45.5% of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies and 45.71% in the Senate. The National Liberal Party (PNL), which had set itself the goal of winning a quarter of the seats on the Chamber of Deputies, won 20.04% of the vote and 20.42% in the Senate.

The Social Democrats lead in the polls for the Romanian parliamentary elections on 11th December next

by Corinne Deloy
22 November 2016

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

On 11 December 18,906,721 Romanians were called to vote to renew the two chambers of Parliament. 8,889 people are registered to vote by post - a new way of voting that is now available to all Romanians. During the last presidential elections, many expatriated Romanians were unable to vote in the first round because there were not enough polling stations, notably in France, UK, Germany and Belgium. Between rounds, demonstrations were organised in many cities across the country out of solidarity with the Romanians living abroad who had been unable to vote.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Romania's trade unions at the crossroads challenged by legislative reforms, economic crises and a power-loss of 60 per cent

by Victoria Stoiciu
November 2016

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

Chronic strategic shortcomings and a legitimacy crisis had contributed to the trade unions' inability to influence labour legislation reforms in 2011. The impact of economic recession was less severe for trade union membership than the economic transition period that preceded it. While changes to the 2011 reform package appear to be critical, that would not solve the trade unions' structural problems, which need to be addressed from within.

SPAIN

Fundación Alternativas

El impuesto sobre sucesiones como medio para conseguir una mayor igualdad de oportunidades

by Borja Barragué Calvo and César Martínez Sánchez
17 November 2016

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

This study shows the growing importance of stock relative to income in the main OECD countries for the period 1970-2013. This trend matters for several reasons, though this paper focuses on its impact on equality of opportunities. This paper examines the topic of taxation in EU countries. Moreover, it depicts the current distortion of the Spanish inheritance tax due to large regional

differences. Finally, it argues for the implementation of an equal tax in the whole country, compatible with additional regional developments, in order to improve its redistributive effects.

Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada

El impacto de los fondos FEDER (2014-2020) sobre el crecimiento y el empleo de las regiones españolas

by José E. Boscá, Javier Escribá, Javier Ferri and María José Murgui

8 November 2016

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

This paper quantifies the effect of the implementation of the programmes co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for the period 2014-2020 on economic growth and employment.

Tuition fees and student effort at university

by Pilar Beneito, José E. Boscá and Javier Ferri

15 November 2016

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

This paper presents theoretical and empirical evidence that an increase in tuition fees may boost university students' academic effort. The authors examine the tuition fee rise introduced in 2012 by Spanish universities where students register and pay for their chosen modules, and fees increase each time students retake a module until they pass it. Data concerns students of economics, business and medicine at the University of Valencia during 2010-2014.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (German Council on Foreign Relations)

Youth unemployment and job insecurity in Spain: problems and policy options

by María Ramos and Carlos Victoria

November 2016

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

Youth unemployment rates in Spain are considerably higher than the European average. Moreover, those young people who do have jobs generally work under extremely unstable conditions on temporary contracts. The paper outlines the three most urgent objectives for the Spanish labour market today: bridging the gap between education and work; developing active labour market policies; and reducing labour market segmentation between workers with temporary and permanent contracts and between "insiders" and "outsiders."

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Dialog statt Durchregieren - Spaniens neue Regierung

by Wilhelm Hofmeister

November 2016

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

Mariano Rajoy has been re-elected as Spain's Prime Minister. Due to a lack of majority in the Parliament, the government is forced to sit on the negotiations table with the opposition. If they succeed in having a constructive discussion and build some mutual trust, the government might be able to stay in power longer than expected.

UNITED KINGDOM

ResPublica

Beyond belief: defending religious liberty through the British Bill of Rights

by James Orr

November 2016

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

This report reflects on the thesis that in a free and plural society, rights should protect difference and ensure equity between those of different dispositions. A curious legal and philosophical inversion seems to have taken place over recent decades; where once rights were used to ensure diversity, now they are often utilised to erode difference and enforce a uniform conformity on society. This trend is particularly true with the right to religious liberty and the treatment of religious groups.

Policy Exchange

Bittersweet success? Glass ceilings for Britain's ethnic minorities at the top of business and the professions

by Shamit Saggar [@prof_sagggar](#), Richard Norrie [@rtanorrie](#), Michelle Bannister and David Goodhart [@David_Goodhart](#)

November 2016

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

Policy Exchange's major new report on ethnic minority progression at the top of business and the professions is a story of glass half full and glass half empty. In the past generation, a cohort of talented minority Brits has emerged from elite universities into top posts in medicine, the law, and some parts of business. Lead author of the report, Shamit Saggar claims that "this is down to hard work, drive and a determination to succeed [...] but there are still some blockages and 'snowy white peaks' at the very top of business and in our public institutions."

Adam Smith Institute

The tide effect - How the world is changing its mind on cannabis legalisation

by Boris Starling

21 November 2016

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

The people of California have just voted to legalise cannabis – a decision which will have immense repercussions both in America and around the world, while efforts are already underway in Canada to legally regulate the cannabis market. The Tide Effect argues strongly that the UK should follow suit, and that the legalisation of cannabis here is both overdue and imperative.

E3G

Plugging the energy gap: fulfilling the UK's need for a secure, 21st century power system at least cost

by Simon Skillings and Tom Lafford

November 2016

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

The important conclusion from this study is that the cheapest way to decarbonise the power system involves large volumes of variable renewable generation even when taking system integration costs into account. The Government can proceed with investment in renewable generation without risking unnecessary escalations in system costs and a burden on consumers.

UK coal phase out, the international context

by Chris Littlecott [@chrislittlecott](#)

November 2016

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

The UK was the first country to commit to a coal phase out, and has now set out policy proposals to deliver on this by 2025.

Friends of Europe

Scotland's choice: Brexit with the UK, independence, or a special deal?

by Kirsty Hughes [@KirstyS_Hughes](#)

29 November 2016

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

On 23 June, the UK voted to leave the EU, but the majority of voters in Scotland opted for Remain. This paper analyses the latest political developments, sets out a series of scenarios for Scotland, and lays out recommendations to decision-makers in Edinburgh, London and Brussels, highlighting that Scotland needs to decide soon on its destination. The legal and political difficulties linked to any special arrangement mean that Scotland's choice will most probably be binary: remain in the UK and outside of the EU, or to become an independent member of the EU.

Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute

Scotland and the North of England: sub-national economic development and the UK's finance-led growth model

by Scott Lavery [@ScottLavery1](#)

November 2016

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

This brief focuses on two major sectors – finance and manufacturing – and shows that despite enjoying distinct 'devolved' policymaking competences, Scotland's economic trajectory since devolution has closely mirrored that of the North of England and will therefore face similar economic challenges in the years ahead. In terms of manufacturing output and employment, both Scotland and the North of England have experienced similar patterns of decline since 1999. In financial services, both have failed to maintain their share of financial services markets relative to the UK average and in relation to London in particular.

Demos

Invest, devolve, liberate. A new economic policy in the light of Brexit

by Tom Startup [@TomSTutor](#) and Charlie Cadywould [@CCadywould](#)

11 November 2016

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

This report aims to address the question of how domestic economic policy should respond to the long-term economic challenges the UK faces in the light of our intention to leave the EU. It does not attempt to tackle the complex issues of what we should aim to achieve from the Brexit negotiations or how they should be conducted. Instead it focuses on what we know about the long-term economic challenges facing the UK and how Brexit is likely to impact them. Lastly it suggests policy reforms which should help remedy these challenges and prepare us for life outside the EU.

BREXIT

Foundation for European Progressive Studies / Policy Network / Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute

EU economic governance after Brexit: governing a disintegrating Europe

by Lucia Quaglia and Waltraud Schelkle, with additional research and writing by Colin Hay, Renaud Thillaye and Daniel Bailey

21 November 2016

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

This brief is the second of a series drawing on the project 'Diverging Capitalisms? Britain, the City of London and Europe' led by FEPS, Policy Network and Speri, which aims to consider the changing nature of the British economy, its place within the European economic space and the consequences of Brexit. This brief provides new insights on how fragmented political and economic interests, both internationally and intra-nationally, have been shaping EU economic policymaking in the wake of the global financial crisis, the eurozone crisis and the UK's referendum on EU membership.

Centre for Policy Studies

The free ports opportunity: how Brexit could boost trade, manufacturing and the North

by Rishi Sunak

14 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (50 p.)

Brexit provides a new trade opportunity for Britain: the creation of free ports. EU law has long held back the potential of British ports. Already successful in the USA, free ports would provide a fast response to Brexit that would increase manufacturing output, reinvigorate the North, and promote trade. Free ports are areas that, although inside the geographic boundary of a country, are considered outside the country for customs purposes. This means that goods can enter and re-exit the port without incurring usual import procedures or tariffs – incentivising domestic manufacturing.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

L'impatto della Brexit per la difesa europea e transatlantica: tanti dubbi e poche certezze

by Alessandro Riccardo Ungaro [@AleRUnga](#) and Daniele Fattibene [@danifatti](#)

28 November 2016

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

Since the end of the 1990s and the Saint Malo Agreements, the UK has played a crucial role in the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) of the EU. From a European perspective, London is one of the most important players in the operations, military and industrial fields. The recent decision of the British voters to leave the EU will have consequences for Europe's and Transatlantic defence and security. The objective of this article is to identify the most important topics which will be discussed in this regard in the following months and outline some possible future scenarios.

Mapping member states' stances in a post-Brexit European Union

by Eleonora Poli [@Poli_Eleonora](#)

13 November 2016

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

During the 2016 Bratislava Summit, EU member states concluded that although the UK vote to leave the EU is a serious matter, the EU can survive a British exit. Nonetheless, the current political atmosphere is one of deep unease. Brexit has exacerbated a general European malaise,

highlighting member states' struggle in reaching agreement when dealing with EU matters. This will have a fundamental impact on future negotiations with Britain. In an attempt to foresee the UK-EU negotiating pattern, this paper will map the member states' views, which the EU should take into consideration while discussing the exit deal with the UK.

Institute of Economic Affairs

Free to move. The costs and consequences of restrictions on migration

by Philippe Legrain [@plegrain](#)

17 November 2016

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

Immigration is perhaps the most controversial political issue in Britain today. Immigrants make a huge contribution to Britain. But the UK has two big problems with immigration: the incorrect negative perceptions of it and the resulting flawed and restrictive immigration policy. The solution is to work towards freedom of movement while seeking to change public perceptions and addressing costs and problems that are due to flawed government policies.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Policy uncertainty and international financial markets: the case of Brexit

by Ansgar Belke, Irina Dubova and Thomas Osowski

29 November 2016

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

This study assesses the impact of the uncertainty caused by Brexit on both the UK and international financial markets, for the first and second statistical moments (i.e. on the changes and standard deviations of the respective variables.) As financial markets are by nature highly interlinked, one might expect that the uncertainty engendered by Brexit also has an impact on financial markets in several other countries. By analysing the impact of Brexit on financial markets, we might also gain some insight into market expectations about the magnitude of the economic impact beyond the UK and which other countries might be affected.

'Soft Brexit' is not an option

by Stefano Micossi

24 November 2016

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

The more Stefano Micossi examines the issues posed by the result of the fateful referendum last summer, the more convinced he becomes that there are no grounds for the UK to expect the EU to agree to a 'soft Brexit'.

Brexit and social security in the EU

by Elspeth Guild

17 November 2016

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

According to the British Prime Minister, Theresa May, "Brexit means Brexit" and the UK will be leaving the EU. From the various statements issued by the Prime Minister and her new Home Secretary, "Brexit means Brexit" seems to mean that "Brexit means in any event the end of free movement of (non-British) EU citizens to the UK in particular for the purposes of extended residence, work and self-employment". There is much discussion in the media and political circles regarding a 'hard' Brexit and a 'soft' Brexit, although exactly what the difference may be is unclear.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

EU external action and Brexit: relaunch and reconnect

by Nicole Koenig [@Nic_Koenig](#)

22 November 2016

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

European citizens, including British ones, have been in favour of a common EU foreign and security policy. However, this policy field will be strongly affected by Brexit. This paper analyses the implications for the EU and the UK in the fields of diplomacy, development and crisis management. Both sides are likely to lose from a clear-cut divorce, therefore this paper suggests ways towards a win-win solution for foreign and security policy cooperation.

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

A European "special relationship": guiding principles, interests and options for the EU-27 in the Brexit talks

by Barbara Lippert and Nicolai von Ondarza

25 November 2016

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

"Brexit means Brexit", Prime Minister Theresa May promised the British, after a majority voted in June to leave the EU. But at this point, before formal exit talks have even begun, the shape of future relations between the EU and the UK is still absolutely open. Economic interests on both sides speak for integrating the country as fully as possible into the internal market – if London could agree to accept its conditions. But the thrust of British politics is driving towards a "hard Brexit".

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Increasingly apart: post-crisis growth trajectories in the UK and eurozone

by Paola Subacchi and Paul van den Noord

7 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (25 p.)

The UK's economy has performed considerably better than that of the eurozone since the 2008–09 financial crisis. Brexit threatens to undermine the very consumption-centric economic model that has enabled the UK to outperform the eurozone since the financial crisis.

VISEGRAD GROUP

MTA Közgazdaság- és Regionális Tudományi Kutatóközpont - Világgazdasági Intézet (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies HAS - Institute of World Economics)

From party state capture to party business capture. Model feature of Visegrád countries?

by Miklós Szanyi

28 November 2016

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

The foreign direct investments (FDI)-led development path of the Visegrád countries has been queried most recently. The paper analyses one of the potential reasons of this strategic turn: the struggle between political elites. One elite was bound to the strong presence of multinational business and the institutions of the "competition state". Their positions were challenged by another political elite that allied mainly with local bourgeoisie. One main arena of conflicts is the economy where political elites try to widen their influence in order to gain financial support.

Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky (Association for International Affairs)

Rethinking V4's eurozone dilemmas after the UK referendum

by Vladimír Bilčík [@VladoBilcik](#), Vít Dostál [@VitDostal](#), Kryštof Kruliš, Tamás Szemplér and Paweł Zerk

10 November 2016

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

What are the current views of the members of the V4 group on the eurozone-related topics? Where are the problems and how to solve them? What will the expected departure of UK, the largest EU economy that does not use the common European currency change? Five authors from the V4 members explain specifics about their country's position and suggest future development in the policy paper "Rethinking V4's eurozone Dilemmas after the UK Referendum".

SECTION 4 - EU POLICIES

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

Free movement of Europeans - Taking stock of a misunderstood right

by Martina Menghi, Jérôme Quéré and António Vitorino

24 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (90 p.)

The free movement of persons within the EU is the subject of many erroneous assumptions. This fundamental freedom often falls under debate, pulled between its enthusiastic defenders and its sworn opponents. Preconceived ideas are deeply rooted in the collective imagination. This study presents and analyses the EU law in order to determine what is truth and what is fiction, while giving figures on the nature and the magnitude of free movement in Europe.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

EUnited against crime: improving criminal justice in European Union cyberspace

by Tommaso De Zan [@tdezan21](#) and Simona Autolitano

24 November 2016

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

In today's ultra-connected world, much of our life occurs online. Despite the benefits generated by increased connectivity and more powerful processing tools, ICT systems have not only been employed to foster social and economic development. Terrorists and cybercriminals are increasingly using cyberspace to conduct their malfeasances. In June 2016, the Council of the EU underlined the importance of improving the effectiveness of criminal justice in cyberspace. Using the Council conclusions as a starting point, the paper provides some "policy suggestions" for the ongoing debate taking place within EU institutions.

Tænk tanken EUROPA

EU strammer kontrollen med de ydre grænser – igen

by Nadja Schou Lauridsen

16 November 2016

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

The EU is now launching an initiative to ensure that there will be better control of who is coming to Europe. The new proposal for the so-called ETIAS system for advance approval of persons who have visa-free access to Schengen is an important contribution to strengthening the control of the EU's external borders. In the future, up to 30 million people travelling to Europe from third countries will be registered in the system, which will therefore be far larger than the American ESTA system.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE CRISIS

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

The law and practice of solidarity in the Common European Asylum System: article 80 TFEU and its added value

by Eleni Karageorgiou

10 November 2016

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

According to the Treaty, the EU's policies for border control, asylum and immigration should be guided by a principle of solidarity and responsible distribution. In this analysis, the author discusses Article 80 in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the foundation of the Union's asylum policy. In the light of this principle the author looks closer at the EU's relocation mechanism, the EU-Turkey partnership and the proposal to reform the Dublin regulation. Is an asylum policy based on the principle of solidarity at all possible and how should solidarity be defined?

Migration Policy Institute

Towards a whole-of-society approach to receiving and settling newcomers in Europe

by Demetrios G. Papademetriou and Meghan Benton [@meghan_benton](#)

21 November 2016

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

The fever appears to have broken in Europe, as the seemingly endless flows of migrants and asylum seekers have abated. But this is a fragile, and possibly illusory, calm. This report considers how integration challenges in Europe differ from, and complicate, existing challenges of fragmentation and social unrest in European countries. It assesses where integration has worked - and where it hasn't - and analyses the prognosis for the most recent cohort of newcomers.

Beyond care and maintenance: rebuilding hope and opportunity for refugees (Transatlantic Council statement)

by Demetrios G. Papademetriou and Susan Fratzke [@ekztarf](#)

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (25 p.)

For many of the 65 million individuals who were displaced around the world as of 2015, 21 million of whom are refugees, the three principal pathways to a long-term resolution - repatriation, resettlement, or local permanent integration - are stretched thin or blocked entirely. This Council statement, which distils some of the discussions of the Council and research reports that informed the Council meeting, outlines the priorities for action in order to gradually move the international community away from a choice between resettlement for a tiny proportion of refugees and basic protection from physical harm for the rest.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Did 2016 mark a new start for EU external migration policy, or was it business as usual?

by Anja Palm

25 November 2016

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

2016 has been sold as the year of innovative EU external migration policies. Have recent EU decisions and initiatives in this field really represented a change in direction? This paper argues that the EU's external migration policy has long been based on the principles of externalisation of

migration control and conditionality in the relationship with third countries. The paper concludes that, despite some clear steps forward in 2016, there is still much left to do in order to create a real framework of common external migration action which moves away from securitisation and externalisation towards a protection-sensitive entry system.

The EU-Turkey deal and its implications for the asylum capacities of EU border countries

by Bianca Benvenuti [@BeyazBi](#)

14 November 2016

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

The Istituto Affari Internazionali, in collaboration with the Istanbul Policy Center (IPC) and Stiftung Mercator, launched the Global Turkey in Europe (GTE) project in 2012 in order to establish a platform to discuss and analyse the rapid transformation of Turkey in a European and global context. In its fourth edition, the project focuses on the refugee crisis and its impact on EU-Turkey relations.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Money talks: mapping the funding for EU external migration policy

by Leonhard den Hertog [@LdenHertog](#)

15 November 2016

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

This paper examines the role of funding in the EU's external policies on migration, borders and asylum. The objective of this paper is first to understand what EU funds are involved and which actors are setting priorities for funding in the field of migration, borders and asylum. This is a highly technical field of EU governance, characterised by complex political and legal dynamics. This paper argues that a certain degree of incoherence is an inevitable characteristic of EU governance in this field. The bigger issue is the challenge posed to accountability by this EU funding.

Vision Europe Summit

From conflict to equilibrium: the construction of a common ground for social and political consensus on migration

by Yves Pascouau [@YPascouau](#)

23 November 2016

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

Over the last decade and more particularly the last couple of months, the EU has faced the development of increasing conflicts on migration related issues. The situation has raised such a level of struggles that bringing back equilibrium in such a conflicting environment will be a hard task for all players and at all stages. However, if EU leaders are unable to take the appropriate political decisions and actions, the EU integration process will simply be at risk.

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

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

The evolving composition of intra-EU trade

by Sandra M. Leitner, Manuel Macias, Daniel Mirza, Olga Pindyuk, Iulia Siedschlag, Robert Stehrer, Roman Stöllinger and Zuzanna Studnicka
23 November 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (154 p.)

Global trade in goods and services was severely hit by the economic crisis in 2008, which initiated a pronounced but short-lived trade collapse. Until 2011 trade flows recovered relatively quickly, but since then global trade in goods has been rather anaemic. This development is partly the result of the low dynamics of EU-related trade which accounts for a large share of global trade flows. Regarding intra-EU trade a strong increase in overall bilateral trade intensities is observed.

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

Regional productivity convergence in advanced and emerging European economies

by Kadri Männasoo, Heili Hein and Raul Ruubel
1 November 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

Finding ways to boost Europe's economic growth in today's post-crisis world is more important than ever. In this analysis, the authors investigate which factors drive productivity across Europe's regions. While regions in 'old' Europe mainly rely on internal sources such as human capital quality, research and development, regions in the 'new' EU are largely driven by the convergence effect arising from the productivity gap.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Nothing ventured nothing gained: how the EU can boost growth in small businesses and start-ups

by Apostolos Thomadakis
30 November 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (19 p.)

Venture capital can be a lifeline to innovative and growth-oriented start-ups and small businesses in need of external capital. In this report, the author argues that the recently proposed changes to the Regulation on European Venture Capital Funds (EuVECA) fail to address three important issues that could further boost financing: the extension of the EuVECA Regulation to third-country managers, the reduction of the €100,000 entry ticket, without further compromises on investor protection, and the harmonisation of rules on managing requirements. He proposes a number of measures that could facilitate access to financing for start-ups and SMEs.

College of Europe

Moving beyond state aid: how can public policy better support SME financing?

by Joanna Hornik and Gibran Watfe [@GibranWatfe](#)
17 November 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Across the EU, state aid granted to SMEs has declined since 2009. Simultaneously, SMEs have adjusted their financing behaviour and reduced their use of state aid instruments. To substitute for the decreased state financing, SMEs have made more use of financing by banks and trade

financing. This reinforced the predominant reliance on bank loans. Market financing continues to play a minor role for SME financing. A genuine Capital Markets Union could help SMEs diversify their funding sources. An effective EU public policy in support of SME financing should adopt a more risk-based approach and focus on removing structural barriers to investment.

Institut français des relations internationales

The EU and innovation: when business meets politics

by Vivien Pertusot [@VPertusot](#)

16 November 2016

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

Innovation, entrepreneurship, growth and competitiveness go hand in hand. Yet, this association remains too theoretical in Europe. Innovation within the EU remains underexploited, to say nothing of entrepreneurship. This paper, which analyses the role of the EU on innovation and entrepreneurship, is part of a broader research on the European company. The objective is to briefly look at two areas where the EU plays a role to help drive innovation: regulation and financing. These two areas are very often cited as key to helping innovation and entrepreneurship.

European Political Strategy Centre

Innovating innovation

29 November 2016

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

Innovation is the driving force for addressing our most pressing societal, economic and environmental concerns and building our long-term strength and resilience. It is about expanding opportunities, better responding to change and shaping the future we want to live and work in. At the same time, innovation is in many ways a euphemism because it suggests a successful outcome. Failure is an integral part of success and therefore of innovation.

TRANSPORT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ENERGY

OCP Policy Center

The rebound in oil prices: OPEC "fine tuning" in question

by Yves Jégourel [@YvesJegourel](#)

21 November 2016

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

In late September 2016, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) agreement to reduce crude supply was particularly telling. Combined with the improvement of some fundamentals, the agreement in principle created the conditions for a rebound in oil prices. OPEC should indeed deal with the reality of global supply and engage in a policy of "fine tuning" to keep prices within a fluctuation band for improving the financial situation of its members, without however boosting the production (too much) of other producing countries.

Fondation pour l'innovation politique

L'Europe face aux défis du pétro-solaire

by Albert Bressand

3 November 2016

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

Regarding climate change, Europe is opposing its energy transition. However, there are two revolutions that are reshaping the world energy scene: on the one hand, renewable energies and

energy saving and, on the other hand, so-called "unconventional" hydrocarbons. The time has come for Europe to take into account the dynamism of the oil sector via a new, more efficient carbon market conditioned by the combination of hydrocarbons and solar energy.

Institut français des relations internationales

Europe de l'électricité : une perspective historique

by Jean-Paul Bouttes and François Dassa

24 November 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (50 p.)

To find a common project for energy in Europe, one must rethink the social, technical, economic and institutional expectations and translate them into a coherent narrative. In this context, it must be possible to address the major climate challenges and the stakes linked to an economic, industrial and geopolitical Europe in a multipolar world.

Quelle politique énergétique dans un environnement aussi incertain ?

by Olivier Appert

4 November 2016

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

Energy policies have always been determined by the global economic and energy landscape that could be anticipated. In the last century, the context seemed predictable and stable, and the means for implementation were clear. Today, the energy sector is confronted with an environment that has never been so uncertain.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

The new energy resources in the Centre-East Mediterranean: potential current and future geo-strategic consequences

by Janiki Cingoli [@janikicingoli](#)

November 2016

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

The discovery of important gas fields off the Israeli, Cypriot and Egyptian coasts could have significant consequences not only in meeting the energy needs of those countries, but also on geopolitical relationships in the region and with Europe. These discoveries have already had a primary role in the reconciliation deal between Israel and Turkey, and provided a new context for the resumption of negotiations between the two parties in Cyprus.

Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission

Geopolitics, gas and grand ambitions: the outlook for petroleum production in the East Mediterranean

by Diána Szoke

18 November 2016

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

News of mass migration, terrorism and civil war in the Mediterranean has overshadowed another potentially game-changing development in the region, namely the consequences of major natural gas discoveries. Over the past decade, vast offshore hydrocarbon reserves have been uncovered off the coasts of Israel, Cyprus and Egypt, prompting hopes of a gas bonanza in the so-called Levant Basin. This paper assesses the outlook for petroleum production and exports in the East Mediterranean, by looking at five dimensions of the question: geopolitics, legal issues, economics, environmental concerns and technological feasibility.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Nord Stream 2: a legal and policy analysis

by Alan Riley [@profalanriley1](#)

15 November 2016

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

This paper argues that the EU's energy regulatory regime applies to Nord Stream 2. It is indisputable that Union law applies in its own internal waters and territorial seas that Nord Stream 2 will pass through, and highly probable that Union law applies in the exclusive economic zone through which Nord Stream 2 will also pass. It goes on to argue that Nord Stream 2 is a transmission pipeline under EU law to which the full weight of the EU's liberalisation measures apply, including ownership unbundling, third party access and tariff regulation obligations.

Regulation of Nord Stream 2: rule of law, equal treatment and due process. A view from the project developer

by Ulrich Lissek

15 November 2016

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

A little over a year ago, five major European energy companies and Gazprom started working on the Nord Stream 2 project. Representing an investment of about €8 billion, it is one of Europe's largest infrastructure projects, with the aim of providing a reliable gas supply for the coming decades. Over the last 12 months, Nord Stream 2 has reached four important milestones: contracts for the construction of steel pipes have been awarded, the operators for weight coating facilities have been chosen, the application for a construction permit in the Swedish route section has been submitted and the first pipes have been delivered to a port in Finland.

The disclosure of guarantees of origin: interactions with the 2030 climate and energy framework

by Jaap Jansen [@JaapJansen](#), Eleanor Drabik [@Elliedrabik](#) and Christian Egenhofer [@CEgenhofer](#)

10 November 2016

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

Demand is increasing in the EU for specific electricity products of desired origin. For now, this demand relates almost exclusively to electricity generated from renewable energy sources, and comes from business organisations wishing to enhance their environmental credentials and households wishing to contribute to a better environment. The tracking system of guarantees of origin is instrumental to the reliable authentication of claims about the origin of a certain quantity of final energy.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

The European Commission enables increased use of the OPAL pipeline by Gazprom

by Agata Łaskot-Strachota [@agata_loskot](#), Szymon Kardaś [@szymonkardas](#) and Tomasz Dąbrowski [@daborowski](#)

9 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.) and in [Polish](#) (6 p.)

In response to a request by the German energy regulator, on 28 October the European Commission announced its decision setting out the rules for increased utilisation by the Russian gas company Gazprom (and possibly other companies) of the onshore leg of the Nord Stream gas pipeline, i.e. the OPAL pipeline. This decision raises a series of questions as to its content, its publication procedure, the context of its adoption and its potential consequences.

Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

Has Ukraine scored an own-goal with its transit fee proposal?

by Thierry Bros [@thierry_bros](#)

November 2016

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

The issue of gas transit through Ukraine remains a crucial commercial and political concern, given the current debate over the future of Nord Stream 2 and the gradual approach of 2019, when the current contract between Gazprom and Naftogaz will expire. This note examines Naftogaz's latest tactic, which has been to increase the Ukraine transit tariff in the short-term while promising a more competitive fee once its pipeline system has been amortised. It questions whether this is the best way for Ukraine to promote the use of its pipeline infrastructure over the long-term, especially given the increasingly competitive nature of the European gas market.

E3G

Consumer led energy transition

November 2016

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

Many large corporations with operations based across the EU now recognize that meeting electricity demand from 100% renewable sources represents a major strategic opportunity. Energy can be securely supplied with increased cost control, as well as helping to position businesses as progressive and forward thinking leaders in their sectors. However, it can be difficult for businesses to achieve this objective and supporting this agenda presents some real opportunities for policy makers. Policy makers should, therefore, use the current revisions to energy legislation to support businesses with this emerging commercial imperative.

Efficiency first: from principle to practice. Real world examples from across Europe

by Jan Rosenow [@janrosenow](#), Edith Bayer, Barbara Rososińska, Quentin Genard [@NeuTiQn](#) and Marta Toporek

November 2016

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

The EU's energy infrastructure faces numerous challenges over the next decades. It needs to be decarbonized whilst ensuring the competitiveness of EU industry, providing energy security, addressing energy poverty, reducing energy bills, and empowering consumers, who play a crucial part in the energy system of the future. Getting those choices right is key for ensuring a sustainable, fair, affordable and secure energy future. The principle of "Efficiency First" (E1st) delivers on all three.

Centrum für Europäische Politik (Centre for European Policy)

Erneuerbare Energien in Europa

by Moritz Bonn and Götz Reichert

28 November 2016

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

The EU Commission is preparing the reform of the Renewable Energies Directive 2009/28/EC. According to this paper, the new legislation must meet four requirements. In particular, national support for renewable energies should be uniform throughout the EU and open to operators from other member states. In addition, the paper calls for the future development of the conveyor system to be technologically neutral and competitive, with a tender model which is mandatory for new plants.

Dahrendorf Forum

Are Europe's wind and solar industries still attractive for Chinese companies?

by Olivia Gippner [@oliviagipp](#) and Wiebke Rabe

17 November 2016

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

Chinese foreign direct investment (FDI) in Europe has been rising exponentially since 2007. This policy brief reflects on the present state of Chinese FDI in the European solar and wind sectors, and concludes with some recommendations for European, and especially German, stakeholders.

Bruegel

Going local: empowering cities to lead EU decarbonisation

by Simone Tagliapietra [@TagliapietraBxl](#) and Georg Zachmann [@GeorgZachmann](#)

30 November 2016

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

Four trends are reshaping the European energy system: decarbonisation, digitalisation and, as a result of the two, decentralisation and convergence. Based on strong public policies, decarbonisation is reshuffling the European energy mix, while innovation in digital technologies is enabling disruptive change in the way energy systems are operated. This enables the European energy system to become more decentralised with increasing interaction between services (electricity, heat, transport, data) that used to be largely separate.

EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH/CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Centraal Planbureau (CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)

Flexible employment in an international perspective: an empirical analysis and some country-specific case studies

by Krista Hoekstra, Rob Euwals, Aleksandra Arsova and Ernest Berkhout

17 November 2016

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

Flexible employment constitutes a relatively large and increasing share of the labour market in many countries. This study analyses the extent to which the growth in flexible employment can be related to global economic trends and country-specific institutions. One of the advantages of flexible employment is that it allows firms to react more easily to demand shocks. Another advantage lies in the added flexibility it provides to workers to determine their own working hours.

Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada

Family job search and wealth: the added worker effect revisited

by J. Ignacio García-Pérez [@jigarper](#) and Sílvio Rendon

29 November 2016

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

The authors develop and estimate a model of family job search and wealth accumulation. Individuals' job finding and job separations depend on their partners' job turnover and wages as well as common wealth. Their analysis shows that the policy goal of supporting job search by increasing unemployment transfers is partially offset by the partner's lower unemployment and wages.

Eläketurvakeskus (Finnish Centre for Pensions)

What is the cost of total pension provision and who pays the bill? Cross-national comparison of pension contributions

by Mika Vidlund [@VidMika](#), Marja Kiviniemi, Antti Mielonen and Niko Väänänen [@NikoVaananen](#)
15 November 2016

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

This report compares the total pension contribution level in nine European countries: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The comparison includes pension provision in the statutory and occupational pension schemes. In addition to the contribution level, the division of contribution income into employer, employee and tax revenue shares is analysed.

Elinkeinoelämän tutkimuslaitos (Research Institute of the Finnish Economy)

The future of work: challenges for men and women

by Antti Kauhanen

2 November 2016

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

Occupational restructuring is one of the most significant recent changes in the labour markets. Occupational gender segregation means that it may have very different impacts on men and women. In this article, the author describes occupational restructuring, the driving forces behind it, and how it may affect men and women.

RAND Europe

Why sleep matters — The economic costs of insufficient sleep: a cross-country comparative analysis

by Marco Hafner [@econ_hafner](#), Martin Stepanek, Jirka Taylor, Wendy M. Troxel and Christian van Stolk

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (101 p.)

This report examines the economic burden of insufficient sleep across five different OECD countries. Taking into account the association between sleep deprivation and mortality, workplace productivity and skill accumulation, the findings of this study suggest that insufficient sleep can result in large economic costs in terms of lost GDP and lower labour productivity.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

Framing the new progressive narrative: a mutual and cooperative approach to the economy and society

by Peter Hunt and Mark Willetts (eds.)

28 November 2016

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

This publication examines how mutuals and cooperatives can contribute to providing solutions to today's social and economic challenges.

ENVIRONMENT

Institut Montaigne

The circular economy: reconciling economic growth with the environment

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (104 p.) and in [French](#) (114 p.)

Since the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded in 2007 to the members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a genuine international consensus has formed around the need to curb climate change. This objective was enshrined during the COP21 in Paris, in December 2015. The same attention should fall on other major environmental challenges that need to be tackled, including access to water, increasing soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, local atmospheric pollution, etc.

NewClimate Institute for Climate Policy and Global Sustainability

10 steps: the ten most important short-term steps to limit warming to 1.5°C

November 2016

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

This Climate Action Tracker report lays out the ten most important actionable steps to be taken by 2020-2025 to keep the window open for a 1.5 °C world.

Brookings Institution

Are the US and China ready, willing, and able to achieve their Paris Agreement goals?

by Philip A. Wallach

1 November 2016

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

According to the author, the success of the Paris Agreement depends upon its signatory nations actually delivering on their commitments over time. Therefore, in order to assess the likely success of the Paris Agreement, one must ask whether countries are willing and able - both politically and technically - to deliver on the commitments they have stated they are ready to pursue. In this paper, the author investigates the readiness, willingness, and ability of both the US and China to achieve their self-identified goals. And he concludes, leaders must squarely confront the ways in which domestic politics could limit their ability to meet their Paris Agreement goals.

Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt (The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs)

Emissions trading and climate diplomacy between Europe and China

by Olivia Gippner [@oliviagipp](#)

12 November 2016

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

The Paris COP21 Summit has been hailed as a major breakthrough by Europeans and Chinese alike. Drawing on two sets of interviews carried out in Beijing in 2012 and 2016, this publication looks at the dynamics of climate policy adoption in China.

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

"Negative Emissionen" als klimapolitische Herausforderung

by Oliver Geden [@Oliver_Geden](#) and Stefan Schäfer

November 2016

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

The aim of the Paris Climate Change Agreement is to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees, if possible to 1.5 degrees. According to the World Climate Council (IPCC), these targets can not be achieved by conventional climate protection measures alone. The IPCC assumes that, in addition to emissions reductions, technology options will also become inevitable to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. The focus here is on the combination of reinforced bioenergy use as well as the deposition and storage of carbon dioxide.

International climate diplomacy after the Trump election victory: Germany and the EU should intensify their outreach to climate allies

by Susanne Dröge [@droege_s](#)

November 2016

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

The election of Donald Trump as the new US president heralds difficult times for international climate policy. The US together with the EU was the key driver of the Paris Agreement in 2015. The new president will end climate policy cooperation with China, and with other emerging and developing countries. Moreover, he has announced plans to reverse the climate-policy legislation which is needed to implement the US climate targets. This will undermine the trust many countries have increasingly put in the US as a credible climate policy partner who is serious about tackling global warming.

Terra nova

Pour une stratégie climatique audacieuse - Des propositions pour agir sans attendre

by François Berthélemy and Antoine Guillou [@antoineguillou](#)

7 November 2016

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

In 2015, COP 21 and the Paris Agreement saw the emergence of a new hope: global action to combat climate change. As an organizing country, France played a facilitating role unanimously welcomed. However, the road to the implementation of the Paris Agreement remains fraught with obstacles and difficulties. The role of the EU and, within it, of France will be crucial in the coming years and decades to turn the promises made in Paris into action.

United Nations Environment Programme

The emissions gap report 2016: a UNEP synthesis report

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (86 p.)

Global climate change governance is becoming increasingly diverse, with many actors, other than national governments, undertaking climate change management actions. In this report, the focus is on actors like the private sector, civil society organisations, cities and regions, and other subnational actors, often referred to as non-state actors. Their actions could be either individual or cooperative. The 2015 Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) showed a growing institutionalisation of processes aimed at engaging non-state actors in efforts to manage climate change.

Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)

Pricing carbon consumption: a review of an emerging trend

by Clayton Munnings [@ClaytonMunnings](#), William Acworth, Oliver Sartor, Yong-Gun Kim and Karsten Neuhoff
November 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

Nearly every carbon price regulates the production of carbon emissions, typically at midstream points of compliance, such as a power plant. Over the last six years, however, policymakers in Australia, California, China, Japan, and Korea implemented carbon prices that regulate the consumption of carbon emissions, where points of compliance are farther downstream, such as distributors or final consumers. This article aims to describe the design of these prices on carbon consumption, understand and explain the motivations of policymakers who have implemented them, and identify insights for policymakers considering whether to price carbon consumption.

EDUCATION/YOUTH/CULTURE/SPORT

RAND Europe

Education of EU migrant children in EU member states

by Emma Harte, Facundo Herrera and Martin Stepanek
November 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (39 p.)

This policy brief looks at the education of EU migrant children in the context of intra-EU mobility. It examines some of the literature and data on the topic in order to identify key differences between EU migrant children and non-migrant children. There are disparities in educational performance between migrants and non-migrants. The brief outlines some policies and practices which are aimed at improving educational outcomes and the progression of migrants in some EU member states, namely in responding to the demands and challenges in education systems.

Trinity College Dublin - Department of Economics

Changes in cultural consumption: ethnographic collections in Wikipedia

by Trilce Navarrete [@TrilceNavarrete](#) and Karol J. Borowiecki
November 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

Visits to museums have been studied as hedonic and utilitarian forms of cultural consumption, though limited attention has been given to the access of museum collections online. This paper perform a historic analysis of the visibility of collections in a museum of ethnographic collections and compare 100 years of onsite visits to 5 years online visits. It finds two main results: first, access to collections increased substantially online.

Digitization of heritage collections as indicator of innovation

by Trilce Navarrete [@TrilceNavarrete](#) and Karol J. Borowiecki
November 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

This paper analyses the macro, meso and micro conditions of heritage organisations across Europe to identify the key determinants that foster soft innovation as reflected by the share of collection digitisation and online publication. It finds that organisations respond positively to an environment of high consumer digital literacy and sustainable resource allocation that enables slack, skilled staff and long-term strategic planning.

SECTION 5 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Centrum Stosunków Międzynarodowych (Center for International Relations)

New world order or disorder? The rise of the 'rest' a dilemma for the West

by Patryk Kugiel
14 November 2016

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

The changes in the international system in recent years - scrutinising moves to set up parallel global institutions, norms and regulations by emerging powers – show two possible reactions of the West. A compromise would be the only sustainable way to avoid growing divisions. Although this will not be easy, the alternative – confrontation – is only worse.

Latvijas Ārpolitikas institūts (Latvian Institute of International Affairs)

The Baltic Sea region: hard and soft security reconsidered

by Ilvija Bruģe and Māris Andžāns
22 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (208 p.)

This publication provides a collection of opinions that assess the current situation both in the military as well as non-military fields, with a particular focus on the aftermath of the 2016 NATO Warsaw summit and the state of play of the regional infrastructure interconnections.

Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence Studies)

Brexit and Baltic sea security

by Riina Kaljurand, Tony Lawrence, Pauli Järvenpää and Tomas Jermalavičius
November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (46 p.)

The result of the UK's referendum was unexpected and its consequences may be wide-ranging and grave. This report considers the impact of the UK's exit from the EU on the security of Estonia, the Baltic Sea region and Europe more widely. Its focus is hard security – military security and defence.

Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations) / Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

European defence core groups: the why, what and how of permanent structured cooperation

by Anne Bakker, Margriet Drent [@DrentMargriet](#) and Dick Zandee
November 2016

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

The deteriorating security situation around Europe and the burgeoning messages from Washington that Europe has to take more responsibility for its own security call for a step change in European defence cooperation. This brief argues that permanent structured cooperation (Pesco) offers the option to take a more ambitious and more productive route by member states willing to move forward more quickly, set more demanding objectives and commit themselves more strongly.

Atlantic Council

Broken embraces: is Central Europe falling out of love with the West?

by Jeffrey Gedmin and Simona Kordosova Lightfoot

21 November 2016

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

NATO enlargement under the Clinton administration was part of a broader global strategy, presenting democratic and entrepreneurial opportunity. This process was coupled with the prospect of new cooperation with Russia to create an undivided, free, and prosperous Europe. A decade and a half later, Central Europe faces severe challenges and signs of particular vulnerability to backlash against the very ideals this period set out to establish and the values expected to endure.

Toward a more flexible NATO nuclear posture

by Matthew Kroenig

15 November 2016

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

Over the past decade and a half, Russia has placed an increased emphasis on nuclear weapons in its military strategy and doctrine. After a quarter century of reducing its reliance on nuclear weapons, NATO now lacks a credible deterrent for Russian "de-escalatory" nuclear strikes. To grapple with this possibility, NATO must consider the development of new, more flexible nuclear capabilities of its own.

NATO's new frontlines

by Elisabeth Braw

2 November 2016

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

One of NATO's key challenges as it seeks to enhance its presence in the Baltic Sea region is the lack of modern military infrastructure, especially the kind that meets the needs of large Allied units. The Baltic states have not been unaware of their military infrastructure gaps, and all three countries have built their armed forces from the ground up, focusing on manning the force and equipment requirements. But if NATO troops cannot get their tanks and supply convoys to training ranges and bases far from the Baltic coastline, they will not be of much use. Additionally, improving military infrastructure is not just a matter of presenting a more palatable offer to NATO allies; it is also an issue of operational capabilities.

Center for Transatlantic Relations

NATO's future: a tale of three summits

by Hans Binnendijk

November 2016

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

This paper briefly analyses 20 key issues now facing NATO and highlights the progress made in Wales and Warsaw. It also suggests some directions for the Brussels summit and beyond. Table 1 serves as a guide to this discussion. The vertical columns represent the major issues addressed at each summit and the horizontal rows trace progress on that issue from Wales to Warsaw and suggest initiatives for the Brussels summit.

Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky (Association for International Affairs)

Accession of Georgia to NATO

by Zuzana Konečná

23 November 2016

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

The enlargement policy of NATO, the foundation of which is laid out in the Article 10 of the Washington Treaty, remains even today a hotly-discussed topic. Though one country has been showing its desire to become a NATO member for more than a decade: Georgia. However, despite the fact that Georgia gradually meets the requirements and shows its western identity, the troubled relations with Russia complicate the whole process.

NATO-EU maritime cooperation

by Anna Umlaufová

23 November 2016

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

Although NATO has already recognised the importance of the maritime domain, its significance is growing in light of the migrant crisis and the possible cooperation with the EU on the topic. The need to address the migrant crisis is pressing. With the willingness of the representatives of both NATO and the EU, now more than ever is the time to find ways how these two global actors can cooperate.

Islamic State

by Rafat Kurdi

23 November 2016

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

The conflict in the Middle East has gradually escalated over the years, destabilising the territory and providing all the required conditions for ISIS to grow, an organisation renowned for its barbarism and extremism. NATO is well aware of the problem at hand and is trying to tackle it starting with the Warsaw summit, whose decisions put NATO as an active member in the fight against ISIS.

GLOBSEC Policy Institute

GLOBSEC NATO Adaptation Project: NATO in a changing strategic environment

by John R. Allen, Wolf Landheld, Julian Lindley-French [@Frenclindley](#), Giampaolo di Paola and Tomáš Valášek

21 November 2016

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

Britain's decision to leave the EU and Donald Trump's election as president of the US raise fundamental questions about the future strength, cohesion and very credibility of NATO. This paper lays out the challenges of the strategic environment with which the Alliance must contend, and establishes the direction of travel for the GLOBSEC NATO Adaptation Project.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Civilian CSDP: what next?

by Thierry Tardy [@thierrytardy](#)

10 November 2016

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

Civilian CSDP missions were downsized in 2016, paradoxically at a time when security needs are growing – with threats largely of a non-military nature. This brief shows how these changes call for renewed investment in civilian CSDP so that it can find its place in the evolving global crisis management architecture.

Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques / Armament Industry European Research Group (Ares Group)

Appropriate level of European strategic autonomy

by Felix Arteaga, Tomas Jermalavicius, Alessandro Marrone, Jean-Pierre Maulny and Marcin Terlikowski

4 November 2016

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

The EU "must be able to assume its responsibilities for its own security and for international peace and stability in general". A European strategic autonomy must be both capability driven and technology driven. It is therefore necessary to have an annual coordinated review process at EU level, to discuss how member states' military spending plans could instil greater coherence in defence planning and capability development, as recommended in the EU Global Strategy.

Center of Strategic and Budgetary Assessments

How much is enough? Alternative defense strategies

by Jacob Cohn [@jmcohn](#) and Ryan Boone [@ryaniboone](#) (eds.)

28 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (56 p.)

Twenty-five years after the end of the Cold War, the US once again face the need to prepare for great power competition and confrontation. Russian aggression along the eastern front of NATO presents military challenges to European security not seen in decades. China's military modernisation and coercive behaviour toward US allies and partners threaten stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

EU-CIVCAP. Preventing and responding to conflict: developing EU CIVILIAN CAPabilities for a sustainable peace

by Tommaso De Zan [@tdezan21](#), Paola Tessari [@paola_tessari](#) and Bernardo Venturi [@bervent](#)

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (70 p.)

The report aims to provide an overview of the EU member states' capabilities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, focusing on personnel, procedures and technology and suggest recommendations to fill potential gaps.

Le sfide della Nato e il ruolo dell'Italia: Trump, Brexit, difesa collettiva e stabilizzazione del vicinato

by Francesca Bitondo [@frabitondo](#), Alessandro Marrone [@Alessandro_Ma](#) and Paola Sartori [@SartoriPal](#)

November 2016

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

This paper considers a number of challenges and variables relevant to the euro-Atlantic security and NATO, outlining as well Italy's role. Firstly, it discusses the main decisions taken during the NATO summit in Warsaw in July 2016. Secondly, it analyses the impact on the international, transatlantic and European context of two fundamental variables: Donald Trump's Presidency and Brexit. Finally, it focuses on the role Italy plays and could potentially play in the current international context.

Recent developments in Italy's security and defence policy

by Alessandro Marrone [@Alessandro_Ma](#) and Vincenzo Camporini [@camporin1](#)

November 2016

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

This military commitment mirrors the Renzi government's political effort to increase NATO and EU attention to the security of the Mediterranean region. After the UK referendum, Italy has also enhanced its stance in favour of greater European cooperation and integration in the defence sector. Thirdly, along the blurred boundary between external and internal security, it is essential to recall the Navy's lead of national and EU maritime operations in the Mediterranean, for search and rescue of imperilled migrants at sea and to counter people smugglers, particularly on the routes between the Libyan and Italian coasts.

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

EU strategy and European defence. What level of ambition?

by Luis Simón [@LuisSimn](#)

November 2016

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

The global proliferation of precision-strike systems and the concomitant emergence of anti-access and area denial (A2/AD) capabilities challenges the foundations of Western global military-technological supremacy. This brief argues that the assumption of the freedom of (military) access and movement, which has guided European strategic thinking since the end of the Cold War, is no longer valid. Europeans should get to grips with the new military-strategic paradigm and translate this into an updated ambition level and related capabilities.

Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Institute for European Studies

Western intelligence and counter-intelligence in a time of Russian disinformation

by Alexander Lanoszka [@ALanoszka](#)

November 2016

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

Western European countries rely on intelligence to collect information on the capabilities and intentions of friends and foes alike. They also perform counter-intelligence missions in order to hinder the intelligence operations of others. This brief highlights how the Russian disinformation campaign strives to enhance Russian deterrence of unfavourable policy responses to its foreign policy actions. It also illustrates how it affects intelligence and counter-intelligence missions undertaken by Western European countries in at least two ways.

Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies

Good or bad neighbours. The main European security challenge

by Salome Samadashvili [@samsalomea](#)

7 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (50 p.)

This paper argues that the EU needs to rethink the focus of its European Neighbourhood Policy; it needs to go beyond the limited scope of technical cooperation or the project of economic integration, and must invest in itself as a 'geopolitical' actor. The best way to do so is through the Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (German Council on Foreign Relations)

"Alle in ihrer Macht stehende Hilfe und Unterstützung". Die EU-Beistandsklausel als Testfall für die europäische Verteidigung

by Jana Puglierin [@jana_puglierin](#)

17 November 2016

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

Immediately after the terror attacks in Paris on 13 November 2015 the EU member states decided unanimously, after a French request, to apply for the first time the European mutual assistance clause according to Article 42(7) of the Lisbon Treaty. The assistance given since has been very different in scope and can only be the beginning. After the Brexit vote and the US election outcome, a broadened and better defence cooperation is more important than ever for the EU.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Europe's security governance and transatlantic relations: the West, Russia and Europe's security order

by Reinhard Krumm

November 2016

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

This article analyses whether there are any lessons from the Cold War and the period of East European transition which could be useful in today's turbulent times. With this aim, the history of the Cold War will be briefly examined, as well as different threat perceptions since 1991.

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

Neubelebung der konventionellen Rüstungskontrolle in Europa: Ein Beitrag zur militärischen Stabilität in Zeiten der Krise

by Wolfgang Richter

November 2017

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

At the end of September 2016, the fifth Review Conference of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) ended in Vienna without a tangible result. Russia, which suspended the implementation of the contract at the end of 2007, did not participate, whereas the Baltic republics and other NATO countries are not even members of the CFE Treaty. Once again it became clear that CFE cannot provide for military restraint and predictability in Europe. As a result, at the end of August 2016, the German Foreign Minister Steinmeier proposed a renewed structured dialogue on a new arms control agreement. The proposal is supported by 14 European countries but there is still no clarity with regard to the political disposition, the military substance, and the legal framework of any new regulations. This article analyses the credibility and sustainability of this new initiative.

Friends of Europe

The state of Europe 2016. Disruption, disorder and division: crunch time for Europe

10 November 2016

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

Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU has delivered a profound shock to the continent. The looming departure of one of the EU's strongest economic, diplomatic and military powers has raised doubts about the very survival of a Union already divided over management of the eurozone, the economy and the refugee crisis. Europe's political certainties are questioned by the rise of populist forces both within and without – the external challenges including Russian belligerence, Middle Eastern turmoil, a truculent Turkey and Trumpism in the US.

TERRORISM

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague

Lighting the path: the evolution of the Islamic State media enterprise (2003-2016)

by Craig Whiteside [@CraigAWhiteside](#)

15 November

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

As part of the Counter-Terrorism Strategic Communication project's effort to better understand propaganda messaging in the 21st century, the author of this paper examined primary documents and other media published by the Islamic State movement during its entire existence in order to develop a history of the media department since 2003. The framework for analysis focused on the interaction between key media leaders, the ever-expanding structure and institutions, and the process of innovation used to experiment with different media techniques in different phases of the group's evolution.

Repressing the foreign fighters phenomenon in Western Europe: towards an effective response based on human rights

by Christophe Paulussen

8 November 2016

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

This paper explores how the foreign fighters phenomenon and terrorism more generally is repressed in Western Europe. It looks at a few specific repressive measures announced or adopted by France and the Netherlands, as well as criticism expressed against these proposals and measures.

A "linkage-based" approach to combating militant Islamist propaganda: a two-tiered framework for practitioners

by Haroro J. Ingram [@haroro_ingram](#)

22 November 2016

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

This brief outlines a "linkage-based" approach to combating militant Islamist propaganda tailored for practitioners. It argues for a two-tiered approach to counter-terrorism strategic communications that addresses a spectrum of target audience motivations: antis, curious, engaged, tacit supporters and active supporters.

Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses

Demonetisation and beyond: addressing the finance of terrorism

by Vivek Chadha
18 November 2016

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

The impact of the demonetisation policy as related to curbing the finance of terrorism announced on 8 November 2016, is gradually emerging from the shadow of its surprise announcement. It is becoming abundantly clear that this is unlikely to remain a one off decision taken in isolation and will in all probability be accompanied by additional measures against the financing of terrorism and corruption. Even as the rollout takes place, it provides an opportunity to assess its potential fallout in the mid and long term, as also possible future options available to the government to further build upon the ongoing initiative.

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

Die deutsche Militärbeteiligung am Kampf gegen den "Islamischen Staat" (IS)

by Rayk Hähnlein
November 2016

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

The German Armed Forces have been supporting the Peshmerga fighters in Nord Iraq as part of a federal mandate through education and equipment for almost two years. For one year the German Armed Forces, as part of a second mandate, have been actively taking part in operations with an expeditionary wing against the "Islamic State" (IS) in Syria and Iraq. The extension and expansion of the second mandate, which happened on 10 November 2016, and also the future extension of the first mandate in January 2017 are part of a phase of extensive political dynamics in an already complex conflict region. The engagement of the German Armed Forces is from a military point of view almost without risks, but not from a political one. To be able to ensure security and stability in the region, both mandates have to be reviewed.

GEOPOLITICS AND STRATEGY

Hague Institute for Global Justice

The EU's new Global Strategy: its implementation in a troubled international environment

by Tom Buitelaar, Joris Larik, Aaron Matta and Bart de Vos
November 2016

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

This report represents a first appraisal of the EU's Global Strategy and discusses the way forward in its implementation. It takes into account the most recent developments, including the outcomes of the EU's Foreign Affairs Councils of October and November 2016.

Institut français des relations internationales / OCP Policy Center

La politique européenne de voisinage : un phénix bureaucratique?

by Vivien Pertusot [@VPertusot](#)
November 2016

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

In response to the upheavals at its eastern and southern borders, the EU sought answers by revising its European Neighbourhood Policy and publishing a new comprehensive strategy for foreign and security policy.

Centrum Stosunków Międzynarodowych (Center for International Relations)

Europa i reszta. Wartości czy interesy?

by Eugeniusz Smolar [@esmolar](#)

November 2016

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

Numerous crises affect credibility and global position of Europe – weaken ability to impact on international situation. At the same time, the EU remains the most powerful economic community and the largest donor of humanitarian aid. The gradual increase in the importance of rivals in Europe makes the EU choose: defend its values or do business.

Baltic Development Forum

2016 Political state of region report: facing a new reality in the Baltic Sea region

by Jana Puglierin, Agnieszka Łada, Linas Kojala and Ann-Sofie Dahl

11 November 2016

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

The report is describing the critical development in the general political climate and the possibilities of keeping channels open and soft cooperation going on. As an example the four authors are looking into energy-security and comparing cooperation in the Arctic and Baltic Regions.

2016 State of the region report – doing well today, feeling worried about tomorrow

by Christian Ketels and Helge J. Pedersen

3 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (50 p.)

The report confirms that the region is doing well in many regards with positive growth and strong levels of consumption. However, this year's report also shows a more negative side to the reality across the Baltic Sea Region. It raises questions about the sustainability of current levels of prosperity and concerns about asset bubbles that might emerge.

TRADE

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

Different glances at EU trade policy

by Patricia Garcia-Duran and Montserrat Millet (eds.)

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (93 p.)

This publication analyses and discusses 'Trade for All', the trade strategy of the European Commission from different perspectives based on key current debates on international trade. This publication is structured around these debates. The first part corresponds to the multilateralism versus bilateralism debate, the second to the debate about the limits of trade liberalisation and the last focuses on the EU's relations with developing and emerging economies.

Corporate Europe Observatory

The great CETA swindle

16 November 2016

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

CETA continues to draw heavy criticism. According to this study, a close look at the text of the agreement – and recent declarations designed to reassure critics and gain support for its

ratification – shows that concerns over CETA are well founded. Behind the attempts to sell it as a progressive agreement, CETA remains what it always has been: an attack on democracy, workers, and the environment. It would be a major mistake to ratify it.

European Centre for International Political Economy

Manufacturing discontent: the rise to power of anti-TTIP groups

by Matthias Bauer [@MatBauerEcon](#)

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (147 p.)

In 2013, a small group of German green and left-wing activists, professional campaign NGOs and well-established protectionist organisations set up deceptive communication campaigns against TTIP. Germany's anti-TTIP NGOs explicitly aimed to take German-centred protests to other European countries. Anti-TTIP communication is based on metaphoric messages and far-fetched myths to effectively evoke citizens' emotions. Together, these groups dominated over 90% of online media reporting on TTIP in Germany.

Zentrum für Europäische Integrationsforschung (Center for European Integration Studies)

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). An insight into its transatlantic relations and global context

by Matteo Scotto

November 2016

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

The aim of this paper is to take stock of the ongoing discussion and to understand whether TTIP could represent the common ground for a new Transatlanticism, or for a "Renaissance of Transatlantic Relations". The first part will survey the main matters of dispute within TTIP, focusing in particular on structural and cultural conflicts that make compromises so hard to make. The second part will frame TTIP in the transatlantic context, with specific attention given to the consequences for the transatlantic relations. Finally, the third part will focus on the geopolitical significance TTIP carries worldwide, especially concerning the US strategic position towards the rest of the world.

Fondation Robert Schuman

Digital revolution and illegal trade: is Europe on the leading edge?

by Chantal Poiret

28 November 2016

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

The EU is facing a constant rise in product smuggling and counterfeiting. The rise of illicit trade sets a triple challenge: a health challenge, with the dangers caused by counterfeit products; a security challenge, with illegal trade contributing to the funding of crime and terrorism; and a financial challenge with the loss of tax revenue. The fight to counter illicit trade demands a series of political measures. It also required a technological response, with the introduction of innovative, modern product traceability and authentication systems that can secure supply chains.

World Economic Forum / Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation

The Global Enabling Trade report 2016

November 2016

Link to the publication in [English](#) (342 p.)

Co-published by the World Economic Forum and the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation, the Report features the Enabling Trade Index, which evaluates 136 economies based on their capacity to facilitate the flow of goods over borders and to their destination. Discover the 2016 rankings, the key findings, your economy's scorecard, and much more.

DEVELOPMENT

European Centre for Development Policy Management

Donor agencies and multi-stakeholder partnerships: harnessing interests or herding cats?

by Karim Karaki [@kar_karaki](#) and Alfonso Medinilla

November 2016

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

This paper studies the roles of donors in a selection of partnership related instruments, with a view to better understanding their challenges and opportunities, constraints and incentives. It shows that there is a gap between donor agencies' policy objectives and their current practice, which in formal terms is overly passive in terms of funding mechanisms and administration systems towards supporting partnerships. This diminishes the benefits that might be gained from the large palette of resources and capabilities of donor agencies.

Preliminary analysis of the EU Communication on a renewed partnership with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific

by Jean Bossuyt, Niels Keijzer [@keijzer_niels](#), Geert Laporte and Marc de Tollenaere

25 November 2016

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

This paper presents a preliminary analysis of the European Commission's Communication for the purpose of informing Foreign Affairs Council debates as well as the ensuing process towards drafting the EU's negotiation mandate. The authors of the paper have analysed the Communication at 'face value', building upon their long-term policy and research experience on ACP-EU relations.

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

The European Union trust fund for Africa: a glimpse of the future for EU development cooperation

by Clare Castillejo

14 November 2016

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

This paper examines how the EUTF has developed during its first year and the extent to which initial expectations and concerns regarding the trust fund are proving valid. It concludes by arguing that the governance and management of the EUTF must be strengthened in order to seize the opportunities that it offers. However, it suggests that the trust fund throws up broader concerns about the direction of EU aid that cannot be easily assuaged and do not bode well for a future European cooperation based on development principles.

Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques

Refonder l'action humanitaire : pourquoi, comment ?

by Bernard Hours

24 November 2016

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

Re-founding humanitarian action involves revisiting the foundations and calling them into question if necessary. Contemporary humanitarian action is not a continuation of the beginnings of the Red Cross, which evolved in another era and in another humanity. The development of humanitarian action over the past 30 years, particularly after the end of the Cold War, is remarkable and is one of the causes of the sometimes observed abuses.

ENLARGEMENT PROCESS

Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)

EU enlargement after Brexit: temporary turmoil or the final nail in the coffin of enlargement?

by Marko Stojić

24 November 2016

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

The result of the British referendum on EU membership sent powerful shockwaves across the EU and beyond, throwing the Union into 'an existential crisis' and causing a period of unprecedented uncertainty and confusion over its future. How will the British decision to leave the EU affect the prospects of countries that seek to join the Union? Will EU enlargement, a policy that had lost its momentum long before the British decision, gradually wane? Will member states and candidate countries seize an opportunity to finally reenergize this foundering policy?

Centre of Excellence on Policymaking Systems in the Western Balkans

Policymaking in the Western Balkans: creating demand for evidence beyond EU conditionality

29 November 2016

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

EU aspirants from the Western Balkans find themselves in a lengthy and demanding process of improving their policymaking systems. Sustainable results require not only robust tools and procedures, but also the involvement of all interested parties – civil society, media, interest groups and associations – into policymaking. This paper presents arguments to highlight the necessity for more streamlined engagement of the civil society to act as effective scrutinisers of policymaking reforms as well as to take a more constructive role in policymaking processes, consequently rendering it more transparent and evidence-based.

European Policy Centre

Economic governance in the Balkans: towards a more sustainable path of economic development

by Matteo Bonomi

10 November 2016

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

This paper argues that the track record of the new approach is sobering. It is thus important that the EU supports positive changes in the Balkans more resolutely, and that the governments of the region improve their analytical and institutional capacities, which would facilitate progress with economic reforms. In times of multiple uncertainties within the EU, a more pragmatic engagement with the Balkans is pivotal for strengthening the credibility and transformative power of the enlargement policy.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation) / European Movement in Serbia - Forum for International Relations

The future of the EU and the Western Balkans: a view from Serbia

by Jelica Minić, Tanja Mišćević, Dušan Proroković and Irina Žarin
November 2016

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

The authors try to understand how the many crisis and challenges of last decade are reflected in the EU's enlargement policy and in its relations with the Western Balkans. The paper tries to answer the question of how the changes that occur on the European scene affect the position and prospects of the region, which for the first time in history is united by its joint aspiration to integrate with the EU environment. As the migrant crisis has shown, although the region is not on the external borders of the EU or in its back or front yard, it is still a largely disorganised inner yard.

Transparency International

Fighting corruption in the Western Balkans and Turkey: priorities for reform

by Andy McDevitt
10 November 2016

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

This report is based on the findings of in-depth research into anti-corruption efforts conducted by Transparency International chapters and partners in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, FYROM, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey between 2014 and 2015. Focusing in particular on the justice and law enforcement system, political system and non-state sectors, it highlights common trends and challenges across the region and provides the governments of these countries with a set of priorities for reform.

Forum for research on Eastern Europe and Emerging Economies (FREE Network)

The economic track record of pious populists – Evidence from Turkey

by Erik Meyersson [@emeyersson](#)
19 November

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

The author summarises recent research on the economic track record of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) in Turkey. The central finding is that Turkey under AKP grew no faster in terms of GDP per capita when compared with a counterpart constructed using the Synthetic Control Method (SCM).

German Marshall Fund of the United States

The limits of Turkey's post-coup attempt consensus and emerging new political realignment

by Galip Dalay [@GalipDalay](#)
22 November 2016

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

In the aftermath of the failed coup attempt in Turkey, the Turkish political class and society at large came together in a rare moment of consensus to reject the attempt. But this proved to be a short-lived process. The old fissures have reemerged. The old political cleavage along the secular-conservative/Islamic axis is likely to reemerge, increasing political polarization and having a deleterious impact on Turkey's society and politics. These trends and frictions in return are engendering a new realignment in the political map of the country.

International Crisis Group

Turkey's refugee crisis: the politics of permanence

30 November 2016

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

Turkey's response to the influx of Syrians is a source of national pride. Ankara now needs to assume the permanence of the refugees in order to craft an integration strategy to mitigate the long-term risk for the nation's stability. Replacing top down, erratic policymaking with a national plan alongside efforts to build consensus among constituencies is necessary both for Syrians to have clarity about their future in Turkey and to ensure that their hosts do not see them as an economic burden, security threat or instrument for redesigning national identity.

Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques

Purge en Turquie : la stratégie autoritaire d'Erdogan - Observatoire de la Turquie et de son environnement géopolitique

by Didier Billion

17 November 2016

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

In Turkey, the purge intensified with the arrest, on 4 November, of MPs of the HDP - pro-Kurd - including its two co-presidents. Where is Turkey going? Are these arrests legitimate when the government has been the victim of a coup attempt or are we faced with an authoritarian drift?

European Council on Foreign Relations

Trouble on the tracks: averting the Turkey-EU 'train wreck'

by Asli Aydintasbas [@asliaydintasbas](#)

24 November 2016

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

With the European Parliament decision to "freeze" accession talks, Turkey's decades-long engagement with Europe is in crisis. One way to bypass the current impasse might be to offer Ankara an upgraded customs union, with political benchmarks for market access. Despite tensions, Turkey and the European Council should think about their shared interests and high degree of integration to avert a "train-wreck".

Albanian Institute for International Studies

Energy cooperation between Albania and Serbia

by Sokol Lleshi and Dritan Sulcebe

2 November 2016

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

This brief addresses the current situation in each of the countries with regard to the energy sector and specifically to its components, including electricity, natural gas, oil and renewable energy. Another part of the brief discusses the conditions of regional and European network cooperation in energy policy given the role of international organisations, existing energy international projects that have an impact on the two countries' 'energy package' as well as in the region. The brief discusses the recommendations regarding the cooperation on energy sector between Albania and Serbia.

Regional cooperation

by Sokol Lleshi

10 November 2016

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

Regional cooperation has constituted an important part of the overall EU policy with regard to EU accession of the Western Balkans. The question remains how regional cooperation can be enhanced between Albania and Serbia and the Western Balkan region in general given the existing mechanisms and institutions.

Centar za društvena istraživanja Analitika (Center for Social Research Analitika)

Razvoj proaktivne transparentnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini: ključni faktori (ne)uspjeha

by Nermina Voloder [@NerminaVoloder](#)

28 November 2016

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

Proactive transparency is still a novel concept in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian civil service, and only a few institutions have started to implement it. Research shows that a substantial number of institutions do not publish even the basic information on management, structure, scope of authority, budget and programmes. Poor transparency results are contingent on numerous factors such as an outdated and fragmented legislative framework, underdeveloped administrative culture in the institutions, conservative interpretation of the regulations, and civil servants' low level of knowledge of the basic principles of proactive transparency.

Proaktivna transparentnost u Bosni i Hercegovini

by Nermina Voloder [@NerminaVoloder](#)

30 November 2016

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

This study provides an overview of proactive disclosure practices of public institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), and identifies the key factors that impact the development of proactive transparency in BiH.

Open Society European Policy Institute

Montenegro: elections aftermath and the European Commission's 2016 country progress reports

by Srdjan Cvijic [@srdjancvijic](#), Stevo Muk [@Stevomuk1](#) and Zlatko Vujovic [@ZlatkoVujovic](#)

8 November 2016

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

The October elections were marked by numerous irregularities and were held in problematic conditions. The Montenegrin Government and the European Commission need to focus more on reforms in the area of the rule of law. The EU accession process remains unclear and lacks transparency.

Group for Legal and Political Studies

Rule of law conditionality in the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between Kosovo and the EU

by Nicholas Doyle, Ana-Maria Enache and Albana Merja

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (42 p.)

This report attempts to offer a thorough analysis of the rule of law requirements in the Kosovo Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) and their implications. The report then refers to the

mechanisms that will ensure the monitoring of the SAA before proceedings with a set of recommendations for the government of Kosovo.

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

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

The EU and Belarus: seizing the opportunity?

by Elena A. Korosteleva

November 2016

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

The relation between the EU and Belarus through the Eastern Partnership framework is complex. The country's domestic authoritarian character as well as its foreign policy balancing act between the EU and the Eurasian Economic Union hinders the implementation of major reform packages. In this analysis, the writer outlines a roadmap for long-term political engagement between the EU and Belarus on a technical-sectoral level, based on international norms and values.

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

The Belarus economy: the challenges of stalled reforms

by Amat Adarov, Kateryna Bornukova, Rumen Dobrinsky, Peter Havlik, Gabor Hunya, Dzmitry Kruk and Olga Pindyuk

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (168 p.)

Twenty-five years after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Belarus stands out as a special case in transition blending, on the one hand, signs of relative prosperity, socially oriented policies and sprouts of entrepreneurs and, on the other hand, remnants of the communist past. The core of the Belarusian economic model throughout most of this period was a combination of external rents and soft budget constraints on the state-owned part of the economy backed by a strong system of administrative control. At present, Belarus' economic model has run up against its limits and policy changes seem inevitable.

Expert-Grup / Centre for European Policy Studies

Deepening the EU-RM relations: what, why and how?

by Michael Emerson and Denis Cenușă

28 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (230 p.) and in [Romanian](#) (202 p.)

This publication seeks to explain the contents of a long and complex legal treaty – the Association Agreement, which includes a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) – between the Republic of Moldova and the EU.

Expert-Grup

Position note on the transparency and independence of the National Energy Regulatory Agency

by Denis Cenușă

November 2016

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

The energy sector of the Republic of Moldova faces a range of major challenges for the national energy security. Besides the major dependence on the same foreign suppliers, there is a systemic

vulnerability due to the insufficient and defective regulation of the sector. The transposition of the European legislation, as part of Moldova's commitments to the EU, through the Association Agreement, and to Energy Community, plays a huge role in reducing the adverse regulatory effects.

The bank recovery and resolution law. Bank recapitalization regime (bail-in) and state guarantee

by Dumitru Pîntea

21 November 2016

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

Considering the political and economic context Moldova found itself in, as well as the pressure the authorities are under regarding unblocking the financial international support, the process of drafting the Bank recovery and resolution law was started in the spring of 2016. The process was a rather short one, the authorities being guided by the timeframe established in the Roadmap on the priority reforms agenda and the stringent need of a Financing Agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

La persistente fragilidad del Cáucaso: la "crisis de abril" de Nagorno-Karabaj

by Alberto Priego

November 2016

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

Nagorno-Karabakh, an area currently heavily militarised, is the oldest of the so-called frozen conflicts inherited from the decomposition of the Soviet Union. The OSCE lacks the appropriate means and mandate to carry out proper monitoring of the cease-fire. Armenia today has serious economic and political problems, with the Government using the Nagorno-Karabakh issue as a smoke screen to hide social unrest. Moscow does not seek a solution to the conflict, but only to prevent it from escalating to maintain instability likely to dissuade other actors - the US or the EU - from exerting their influence in the area.

Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program

Azerbaijan's formula: secular governance and civic nationhood

by Svante E. Cornell, Halil M. Karaveli and Boris Ajeganov

23 November 2016

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

In January 2016, Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev designated 2016 the "Year of Multiculturalism." This took place at a time when Azerbaijan's neighbourhood has experienced a trend toward less rather than more separation between religion and state; and toward more ethnic rather than civic conceptions of nationhood. This trend has been particularly pronounced in two powers with whom Azerbaijan is closely connected, Russia and Turkey. Yet Azerbaijan has chosen to go in the other direction, doubling down on the country's commitment to secular governance and an inclusive conception of the nation.

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

"Deoligarchisation" in Ukraine: promising visions, murky realities

by Steffen Halling and Susan Stewart

November 2016

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

In 2015, Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko announced a process of "deoligarchisation". Not much has happened so far. The oligarchic system persists and is being supported and

consolidated by the ruling elite. Unless external actors increase their influence, Ukraine is unlikely to free itself from the mire of corruption, despite its many reform endeavours.

AFRICA

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

Growth-enhancing effect of openness to trade and migrations: what is the effective transmission channel for Africa

by Dramane Coulibaly, Blaise Gnimassoun and Valérie Mignon

November 2016

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

This paper investigates the growth-enhancing effect of openness to trade and to migration by focusing on African countries. Relying on robust estimation techniques dealing with both endogeneity and omitted variables issues, the results show a varying impact of openness for Africa depending on the type of the partner country

Institut français des relations internationales

La COP22 en Afrique : le groupe des négociateurs africains est-il au diapason ?

by Agathe Maupin

17 November 2016

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

With the entry into force of the Paris Agreement at the opening of the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the latter appears ready to keep its promise to be the COP of action.

European Centre for Development Policy Management

Understanding African and European perspectives on migration: towards a better partnership for regional migration governance?

by Anna Knoll and Frauke de Weijer

November 2016

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

The aim of this paper is to contribute to a better understanding on the interests, narratives and priorities held by African and European actors in the area of migration, as well as to explore the added value of the African Union and its regional bodies to address its dimensions. Global challenges and opportunities related to migration require new or updated partnerships, based on cooperation and negotiation between equals. Understanding each other better is an essential component in trading interests and finding synergies.

Friends of Europe

Europe, China and Africa. New thinking for a secure century

by Shada Islam [@shada_islam](#) (ed.)

9 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (114 p.)

Africa's peace and security situation has long been important to the continent's more traditional European partners, but has increasingly become of interest to China. Despite stark differences on African security issues, means of intervention and cooperation frameworks, both Europe and China are in agreement on the point that peace and security are preconditions for the continent's development.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Hohes Risiko – Warum sich die Krise im Südsudan weiter verschärfen wird: Lage, Akteure, Szenarien

by Henrik Maihack

November 2016

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

The sole focus on the political duel between president Salva Kiir and the former vice president Riek Machar has resulted in largely ineffective regional and international peace efforts. A restart, which combines the regional political dialogue with a decentralised and inclusive peace process, is urgently needed and has a higher chance of being successful. This analysis deals with the interests of the most important stakeholders and refers to possible scenarios given the confusing situation.

Peacekeeping interventions in Africa: "war is peace, freedom is slavery, ignorance is strength"

by Gavin Cawthra

November 2016

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

The author emphasises that the practice of international peacekeeping through the UN's global collective security arrangements is in danger of fulfilling elements of Orwell's dystopic vision, and that Africa is a laboratory for newly emerging hypocrisies of peace. It need not be so – there is much that is progressive and good for many Africans in the new world (dis) order, and peacekeeping on this continent is perhaps more than ever necessary – but there are dangers for the mostly weak states of Africa, as well as the people of the continent, in the way peacekeeping is evolving.

ASIA-OCEANIA

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

EU trade diplomacy and the cold peace in cross-Strait relations

by Maaïke Okano-Heijmans

November 2016

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

Today's uncertainty in cross-Strait relations is not without consequence for third parties that maintain ties with both China and Taiwan. To what extent does (and should) the situation also impact on EU's trade diplomacy with both sides? This brief argues that under today's circumstances, the cold peace in cross-Strait relations is reason to tread carefully - and to stay on course.

United States Institute of Peace

Islamist groups in Afghanistan and the strategic choice of violence

by Arian Sharifi

November 2016

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

What causes established nonviolent groups to turn into violent organisations, and what leads organised violent groups to shun violence, even temporarily, and work within established political systems? This brief, which relies on in-depth interviews and primary source documents, explores the strategic choices Islamist groups in Afghanistan have made and make in using violence to contest government authority.

Afghan women and violent extremism: colluding, perpetrating or preventing?

by Belquis Ahmadi and Sadaf Lakhani

November 2016

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

In Afghanistan, the actions and narratives of violent extremist groups threaten to roll back many of the gains and hard-won rights of women over the last fifteen years. Women have long been cast in a binary light - as either disempowered victims or deviant anomalies - but in fact are involved in a wide range of activities, from peacebuilding to recruiting, sympathizing, perpetrating, and preventing violent extremism. Drawing on more than one hundred interviews in the field in Afghanistan, this report delves into the roles women play in the context of violent extremism.

The rise and stall of the Islamic State in Afghanistan

by Casey Garret Johnson

November 2016

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

This report details the structure, composition, and growth of the Islamic State's so-called Khorasan province, particularly in the eastern Afghan province of Nangarhar, and outlines considerations for international policymakers. More than sixty interviews carried out with residents of Nangarhar and provincial and national Afghan security officials informed this report.

Global Public Policy Institute / Carnegie India

Securing Afghanistan: prospects for India-EU cooperation

by C. Raja Mohan, Arushi Kumar and Constantino Xavier

1 November 2016

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

After 15 years of limited cooperation, India and the EU have the opportunity to join forces on promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan.

Asia Foundation

South Asian views on America's role in Asia

by C. Raja Mohan [@MohanCRaja](#)

30 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (119 p.)

South Asian leaders are deeply concerned about America's long-term commitment to the liberal, global economic order and Washington's political will to sustain its longstanding international security commitments.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace / Carnegie India

Can India grow? Challenges, opportunities, and the way forward

by V. Anantha Nageswaran and Gulzar Natarajan

16 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (152 p.)

Despite India's impressive economic growth rates in the mid-2000s, the long-term magnitude and sustainability of this progress remains uncertain. India's rapid population expansion requires that the country sustain long-term growth to enable job creation over time. For the country to achieve this enduring trajectory, India must correctly identify the economic fundamentals behind such growth. This should include both short-term, cyclical barriers and long-term, structural impediments that hold it back.

Prospects for EU-India security cooperation

by Kanchi Gupta, Eva Pejsova, Gareth Price, Samir Saran and John-Joseph Wilkins
9 November 2016

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

What common security challenges face the EU and India, and how can the two regions cooperate to find common solutions? This publication discusses and provides potential policy proposals for India-EU collaboration on three areas of common concern: West Asia (the Middle East), Maritime Security, and Radicalisation / counter-terrorism.

La Vie des Idées

Populismes indiens

by Sylvie Guichard
15 November 2016

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

Since the election as Prime Minister of Narendra Modi, a strong man of Hindu nationalism, discrimination against minorities is increasing in India, and freedom of expression seems no longer guaranteed. Can Indian democracy resist the rise of an extreme authoritarian and xenophobic right?

Kaesong entre deux Corées

by Antoine Bondaz
4 November 2016

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

In February 2016, South Korea decided to close the inter-Korean industrial complex in Kaesong to protest North Korean nuclear and ballistic tests. It had not previously made denuclearisation a prerequisite for the collaboration of the two Koreas - a change of course that might prove to be ill-advised.

Institut français des relations internationales

Japan's new dual-use space policy: the long road to the 21st century

by Paul Kallender
8 November 2016

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

Japan's latest space policy is designed to support a more proactive US-Japan alliance role in containing China, and robustly defend Japan against North Korean ballistic missile threats. As such, it represents a significant departure from a near 40-year history during which Japanese space activities were designed to achieve the opposite: to remain hermetically sealed from any involvement in national security. Within this, Japan has clearly set space development as a major plank not only of national but regional security policy.

Friends of Europe

EU-ASEAN: from words to actions. The business view

24 November 2016

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

Next year promises to be an important one for EU-ASEAN relations, noted moderator Shada Islam, Director of Europe & Geopolitics at Friends of Europe. As ASEAN moves closer to the development of the ASEAN Economic Community and its Vision 2025 goals, the relationship between the two regional organisations, now entering its 40th year, is set to deepen.

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

The meso-level interplay of climate and disaster risk management in Viet Nam

by Ian Christoplos

22 November 2016

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

Goals for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management are widely recognised as overlapping, but little is known about the dynamics of this interplay in the perspectives and practices of local authorities. The report describes how actors in provincial, district and municipal level institutions comprehend and operationalise climate change adaptation frameworks against the backdrop of their past experience of responding to disasters. This report describes how meso-level authorities in Viet Nam manage the different intentions and priorities in national climate change and disaster risk management policies.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Electoral politics in Cambodia: historical trajectories, current challenges, and comparative perspectives

by Aurel Croissant

November 2016

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

In the past twenty-five years, the Kingdom of Cambodia has experienced a threefold transformation: from civil war to post-war reconstruction, from a socialist one-party state to a multiparty electoral system, and from a centrally planned economy to a market economy. Cambodian People's Party was replaced by a multiparty system, which included regular elections, multiparty competition, and an emerging civil society. However, most political scientists seem to agree that regular multi-party competitive elections coexist with tenuous civil and political rights and weak horizontal and vertical accountability.

CHINA

Institut français des relations internationales

China's military deployments in the Gulf of Aden: anti-piracy and beyond

by Jérôme Henry

November 2016

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

The reason for the deployment of a People's Liberation Army Plan (PLAN) "anti-piracy task force" in the Gulf of Aden (GoA), a key area for the Chinese economy, was obvious in 2008. However, as the pirate activity has faded away since 2012, the objectives of the PLAN in GoA became unclear. This article seeks to understand those objectives and how the anti-piracy missions have evolved

from protecting Chinese shipping interests in GoA to a strategic forward deployment, contributing to the rise of Chinese sea-power in the Indian Ocean.

Carnegie Europe

China's belt and road: destination Europe

by Bruno Maçães [@MacaesBruno](#)

9 November 2016

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

In two separate speeches in fall 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping put forward a bold new development strategy encompassing more than 60 countries across Asia, Europe, and East Africa and totalling investments estimated to be in the trillions of dollars.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Feminism in China: an analysis of advocates, debates, and strategies

by Shen Yifei

November 2016

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

During the last few decades, feminism in China has been influenced and shaped by Marxist thinking on women, the concept of gender, and Western feminist theories, along with the proponents of these three perspectives. Most recently, a younger generation of feminists has appeared on the scene. This paper is meant to give an overview of feminist actors, debates and strategies in contemporary China, while at the same time depicting the historic roots of feminism in the country.

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program

Kazakhstan 2041: the next twenty-five years

by Svante E. Cornell, Johan Engvall and S. Frederick Starr

3 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (66 p.)

Kazakhstan has come a long way in the twenty five years since it gained sovereignty. The leadership can point to impressive economic development, stability, strengthened sovereignty, and respect for "brand Kazakhstan" on the international arena. Looking to the next twenty-five years and beyond, Kazakh authorities have set forth an ambitious vision for turning the country into one of the most developed in the world. On the road ahead, old challenges will remain and new ones will doubtless emerge.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance/ Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy

Political finance and the equal participation of women in Colombia: a situation analysis

by Kevin Casas-Zamora and Elin Falguera

22 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (50 p.)

In recent years, there has been a growing recognition that politics dominated by money is, more often than not, politics dominated by men. It is not surprising that the issue has moved to the

forefront of debates on gender and political finance. This report assesses the extent to which political finance is a significant obstacle to women running for political office. It focuses on the experience of Colombia, a country that, like many other Latin American countries, continues to struggle with the legacies of pervasive social, economic and political inequality that disproportionately affect women.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Zurück in die Zukunft: Argentinien's Wandel in der Wirtschaftspolitik

by Dörte Wollrad

November 2016

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

When in November 2015 the conservative candidate Mauricio Macri surprisingly won the run-off ballot to become president, the most important task was to reform the economic model, which in the last twelve years first helped the country escape national bankruptcy, but later plunged Argentina into another crisis. The new government has been changing the Argentinian economy for almost a year now with alarming consequences.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

La fuerza de la innovación y el emprendimiento: ¿Es probable que Latinoamérica se suba al carro de las sociedades del conocimiento?

by David Gregosz

November 2016

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (274 p.)

The SOPLA annual publication 2016 is devoted to the subject of "innovations" and shows how the transition to an increasingly knowledge-based economy with national innovation systems can succeed. At present, Latin America is poorly prepared for this post-industrial development.

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

Centre for European Policy Studies

Can the EU help prevent further conflict in Iraq and Syria?

by Steven Blockmans [@StevenBlockmans](#)

25 November 2016

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

As the battles for Aleppo and Mosul rage on, the wider Middle East appears to be in free fall. So-called Islamic State (Daesh) and the proxy wars between regional powers in Iraq and Syria have drawn the US, Russia and European states into the vortex and up-ended former alliances. Grand visions about a new security architecture are utterly unrealistic because the forces that have been unleashed are beyond any power's control now. If the Middle East has indeed embarked on a thirty-year war, then the regional order established by the infamous Sykes-Picot Agreement at the end of World War I has only just started to unravel.

Atlantic Council / Brookings Institution

Middle East Strategy task force: politics, governance, and state-society relations. Real security: the interdependence of governance and stability in the Arab world

by Tamara Cofman Wittes

21 November 2016

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

The upending of the Middle Eastern order since 2011 came about primarily because of failures of governance. We must properly understand the why and how of this Middle Eastern breakdown if we are to recognize and commit to the work that is truly necessary to build a new, secure, and durable regional order. Investing in sustainable governance is important for the world and for the rising generation of young Arabs, who can either become a force for tremendous progress or a generation lost to violence and despair.

Atlantic Council

Middle East Strategy task force: final report of the co-chairs

by Madeleine K. Albright and Stephen J. Hadley

30 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (66 p.)

The final report of Middle East Strategy Task Force Co-Chairs Madeleine K. Albright and Stephen J. Hadley proposes nothing short of a paradigm shift in how the international community and the Middle East interact. Not only does the report suggest ways forward for the region's most immediate crises in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Libya. It also puts forward a pragmatic and actionable long-term strategy that emphasises the talent and aspirations of the people of the Middle East themselves, with an eye toward harnessing the region's enormous human potential.

OCP Policy Center

Equilibres externes, compétitivité et processus de transformation structurelle de l'économie marocaine

by Idriss El Abbassi, Tayeb Ghazi , Lahcen Oulhaj and Aziz Ragbi (eds.)

November 2016

Link to the publication in [French](#) (377 p.)

This book proposes to provide some additional support to policy-makers in order to better identify market failures in Morocco and to set up an efficient diversification strategy and industrial policy without, however, arriving at the opposite situation where a poorly defined strategy and poorly chosen tools can lead to a failure of public policies.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Las elecciones legislativas de Marruecos de 2016: contexto y lecturas

by Bernabé López García and Miguel Hernando de Larramendi [@mhlarramendi](#)

30 November 2016

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

After four years heading a coalition government, in a cohabitation subordinated to the Monarchy, the Justice and Development Party (PJD) won again the legislative elections of Morocco by simple majority. The electoral campaign was polarised between the winners and the Party of Authenticity and Modernity (PAM), which presented itself as the liberal and secular alternative backed by the Monarchy against the Islamist and conservative model of the PJD. The PJD leader is finding it difficult to form a coalition government in a process that is a test to measure the correlation of forces between the Islamist formation and the Monarchy.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Sectarian dilemmas in Iranian foreign policy: when strategy and identity politics collide

by Afshon Ostovar

30 November 2016

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

While Iran's foreign policy writ large exists mostly beyond the confines of confessionalism, this much is clear: as Iran's neighbourhood has become more sectarian, so has its behaviour.

Syria's path from civic uprising to civil war

by Heiko Wimmen

22 November 2016

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

Initially, the uprising in Syria was not fuelled by sectarianism, but rather by unifying political and social grievances, largely stemming from the failed economic reforms of the Bashar al-Assad regime. Sectarian divisions that were established over five decades of dispersed, authoritarian rule and reinforced by a legacy of violence quickly changed the narrative of the conflict. Unless Syria's longstanding system of rule is changed fundamentally and the unchecked power of the security services is curtailed, political solutions that adopt sectarian power sharing as the cornerstone of a post conflict order will likely cement instability and deep divisions in the polity.

Capitalizing on Tunisia's transition: the role of broad-based reform

by Marwan Muasher, Marc Pierini and Fadil Aliriza

15 November 2016

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

Following an unprecedented period of political consensus building, Tunisia and its international partners have launched a new coordination mechanism to boost long-term investment and facilitate private-sector growth. However, for this effort to succeed, a bottom-up approach must also be taken to address more urgent challenges such as youth unemployment, corruption, centralized governance, and public distrust. This will require instituting broad-based economic and political reforms that democratize market access, engage local actors, and meet the needs of all citizens, especially those marginalised in interior regions.

Middle East and North Africa Regional Architecture

Re-conceptualizing orders in the MENA region. The analytical framework of the MENARA project

by Eduard Soler i Lecha [@solerlecha](#) (coord.), Silvia Colombo, Lorenzo Kamel and Jordi Quero (eds.)

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (115 p.)

The aim of this work is to set the conceptual architecture for the MENARA Project. It is articulated in five sections. The first one traces back the major historical junctures in which key powers shaped the defining features of the present-day MENA region. Section 2 sets the geographical scope of the project, maps the distribution of power and defines regional order and its main features. Section 3 focuses on the domestic orders in a changing region. Section 4 links developments in the global order to their impact on the region in terms of power, ideas, norms and identities. The last section focuses on foresight studies and proposes a methodology to project trends and build scenarios. All sections, as well as the conclusion, formulate specific research questions that should help us understand the emerging geopolitical order in the MENA.

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

Yihadismo y petróleo: el nuevo caos saudí en Yemen

by Félix Flores

November 2016

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

The fragmentation of Yemen's society ranges from the confessional to the tribal in a myriad of political parties, traditional and religious leaders, factions of the Army, armed militias and terrorist organisations whose alliances are constantly changing. The drift of Yemen to a failed state has been noted several times in recent years. Nothing seems to augur that the main factions can reach an agreement. The lack of a political solution and the resurgence of a war of attrition with an enormous degree of destruction have undermined the morale of the coalition partners and their degree of participation.

Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission

The ENP between ambitions and delusions: analysing Europe's misconceptions in supporting democratisation in Egypt

by Nadine Abdalla [@Nadozz](#)

November 2016

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

Through the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP), the EU has presented itself since 1995 as a normative actor in its southern neighbourhood. However, the Arab uprisings in general and the Egyptian one in particular have triggered questions with regard to the efficiency of the EMP and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). Hence, with a special focus on Egypt, this paper examines the content, tools and targets of the EU's policy for supporting democratisation and political reforms in the Mediterranean countries and formulates proposals to maximize their impact.

The UN and sustainable peace in Syria – Still worth debating

by Patrycja Sasnal

25 November 2016

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

Against all odds and despite its unimpressive effectiveness record, the United Nations remains the sole formal authority willing to and capable of facilitating a sustainable peace in Syria. The paper analyses the role of the United Nations in Syria, and that of the major powers that most influence the UN and global events. It examines to what extent past conflicts and their resolution are relevant to today's Syrian war and whether the UN has learnt from its engagement in previous conflicts and scholarly research on it.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Ansatzpunkte einer nationalen Beschäftigungsstrategie für Tunesien

by Hans-Heinrich Bass, Robert Kappel and Karl Wohlmuth

November 2016

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

Economic problems and social injustice were the reasons for the Tunisian Revolution of 2011. Since then a lot has changed in Tunisia: while the democratic development of the country is being praised internationally, almost no economic reforms have been undertaken. Especially young Tunisians and inhabitants of the inland are still waiting for the economic and social 'dividend' of the Revolution. Without new impulses in the employment policy the political process in Tunisia is endangered.

RUSSIA

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

Russia's 2016 Duma elections: ambiguous triumph and new challenges for the regime

by Kirill Rogov

November 2016

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

The recent 2016 Duma elections were planned by the Kremlin to attest to the fact that the period of troubled political development is over. Further, the elections served to test Putin's consolidated authoritarianism on the eve of the forthcoming presidential elections in 2018.

Atlantic Council

The Kremlin's Trojan Horses

by Alina Polyakova [@alinasphere](#), Marlene Laruelle, Stefan Meister and Neil Barnett

15 November 2016

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

"Since Putin's return to power in 2012, the Kremlin has accelerated its efforts to resurrect the arsenal of 'active measures'..." writes Alina Polyakova. According to her, Western European democracies are not immune to the Kremlin's tactics of influence, which seeks to turn Western liberal virtues - free media, plurality of opinion, and openness - into vulnerabilities to be exploited.

Institut français des relations internationales

La Russie et l'Europe centrale et orientale : entre confrontations et connivences

by Pavel Baev

2 November 2016

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

Since the Ukrainian crisis in early 2014, Russia has steadily intensified its economic, political and military pressure on the states of central and eastern Europe. To slow down its geopolitical withdrawal from the "western front", Russia mobilizes all the economic, political and military levers at its disposal in this region, where European and Atlantic unity has some weaknesses that Moscow tends to overestimate.

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

Russische Regionen: Sichere Basis oder Quelle der Instabilität für den Kreml?

by Alexander Libman

November 2106

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

The stability of the regime in Russia depends not only on the capital but also on the regions. Since 2014, they are suffering from an economic crisis which increases the risk of socioeconomic tensions. Nevertheless, the current risk is relatively limited because there are no political forces willing to mobilize the population. The central government also uses the crisis for populist intervention in regional development to further strengthen its power. In the long term, however, the resources available to Moscow for such purposes are becoming ever smaller. As a result, the regime is increasingly interested in improving regional economic policy, which can be achieved in two ways: either the capital creates an incentive system by which it manages the regional governors, or creates new federal authorities, responsible for particularly important regions. The central government in Moscow is currently using both instruments, but with rather limited success.

College of Europe

The implications of Russia's legislative vote for the EU

by Sofía Lopez Piqueres and Domenico Valenza

November 2016

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

Despite United Russia's impressive result, winning 76.22% of the seats in the Duma, the 2016 Russian legislative elections have been characterised by the lowest turnout since 1993. The new composition of the Duma does not reflect the economic and social challenges currently faced by the Putin regime. Both the low turnout and the unrepresentativeness of the Duma suggest that opposing voices are not effectively integrated in the democratic process in the Russian Federation. As a result, significant protest potential looms in Russian society, according to the authors.

Foreign Policy Centre

No shelter: the harassment of activists abroad by intelligence services from the former Soviet Union

by Adam Hug [@AdamHug](#)

November 2016

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

This publication explains how repressive regimes from the former Soviet Union, most notably Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Russia, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan operate outside their borders to challenge dissenting voices. According to the author exiles and activists targeted are at risk not only of physical and online surveillance and harassment, but vexatious extradition attempts, INTERPOL Red Notices, attacks, kidnapping and other forms of illegal rendition, and even assassination.

Российский совет по международным делам (Russian International Affairs Council) / Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (German Council on Foreign Relations)

Renewing mechanisms for Russia-EU cooperation

by Andrey Zagorski and Wolfgang Zellner

7 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (25 p.)

In the context of the Ukraine crisis, the EU has completely suspended the functioning of all mechanisms of dialogue with Russia. At the same time, both sides realize that the sanctions and the suspension of political dialogue cannot last forever. Based on the critical assessment of the performance of mechanisms of cooperation between Russia and the EU in the period before the present crisis, this report seeks to explore what could be the appropriate design of such mechanisms after relations between Russia and the EU enter the normalisation phase.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istituto Affari Internazionali

European security governance and transatlantic relations

by Matteo Brunelli

November 2016

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

The ninth edition of the Transatlantic Security Symposium, IAI's annual Rome forum on transatlantic security, focused on the various challenges confronting Europe and the transatlantic alliance as a whole. During the conference, views were exchanged and potential solutions to the

aforementioned challenges discussed. The symposium featured a productive mix of speakers coming from a wide variety of countries and backgrounds, including policymakers, diplomats, academics, and think tank experts.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

The future of US-Europe relations: institutional constraints and public opinion may render changes smaller than expected

by Charly Salonijs-Pasternak [@charlyjps](#)

November 2016

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

The transatlantic relationship continues to evolve. However, even as US administrations change, the security and economic dimensions of the transatlantic relationship are not very susceptible to radical policy shifts, thanks to history, institutions and mutual interests.

Center for Economic and Policy Research

The International Trade Commission's assessment of the Trans-Pacific Partnership: main findings and implications

by Dean Baker [@DeanBaker13](#)

November 2016

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

In May of 2016 the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) issued its assessment of the impact of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). This paper highlights the main findings of the ITC report and explains their derivation and implications. It also examines several issues that were explicitly excluded from analysis in the ITC report.

Rigged: how globalization and the rules of the modern economy were structured to make the rich richer

by Dean Baker [@DeanBaker13](#)

2016

Link to the publication in [English](#) (263 p.)

There has been an enormous upward redistribution of income in the US in the last four decades. This publication intends show that this upward redistribution was not the result of globalisation and the natural workings of the market. Rather it was the result of conscious policies that were designed to put downward pressure on the wages of ordinary workers while protecting and enhancing the incomes of those at the top. The author explains how rules on trade, patents, copyrights, corporate governance, and macroeconomic policy were rigged to make income flow upward.

Atlantic Council

A path to US leadership in the Asia-Pacific

by Olin Wethington and Robert A. Manning

17 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (31 p.)

Over the past several decades, the US has led globally on expansion of a rules-based trade agenda. However, the US has not had a development agenda of comparable priority. The Bretton Woods economic institutions and the leading regional multilateral development banks, which have formed the core multilateral financial architecture since World War II, today face scepticism as to their long-term relevance, particularly in the face of declining US support. This report focuses on

the challenge of revitalising these institutions on behalf of an economic order aligned with the strategic interests of the US and its closest Asian allies.

Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques

Le pivot vers l'Asie. L'hégémonie américaine en jeu ?

by Quentin Delarue

8 November 2016

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

Whether military, economic or more diplomatic, the redeployment of the US in the Asia-Pacific region corresponds to a desire of maintaining its global hegemony. It is taking place in this region of the world, because Asia concentrates at the same time the most important economic, demographic and military dynamism on the planet.

Center for a New American Security

Power and order in the South China sea - A strategic framework for U.S. policy

by Patrick M. Cronin [@PMCroninCNAS](#)

10 November 2016

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

Subsequent sections of this paper describe the forms that US-China competition takes in the South China sea. It parses four different baskets of issues or frames of reference, which in turn also offer some guidance as to how to respond. It highlights how the cooperative elements of US-China relations have some competitive aspects and vice versa. Overall, this paper puts forth a general framework for understanding the multidimensional interests at stake in the South China Sea, and how a more balanced approach among those interests offers the best way for the US to engage and help shape this dynamic, yet delicate region.

SPECIAL FOCUS - IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE US ELECTION

Institut français des relations internationales

Le monde selon Trump. Anticiper la nouvelle politique étrangère américaine

by Thomas Gomart [@ThomasGomart](#) (dir.)

16 November 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (64 p.)

Donald Trump will become the 45th president of the US and take office on 20 January 2017. His election marks a bifurcation in the US trajectory. Given its political, military, economic and cultural weight, this bifurcation will have consequences not only on power relations, but also on the functioning of the international system. In terms of analysis and prediction, the immediate questions do not deal with the course of American foreign policy, but, according to the authors, they deal with the reactions that will arise from the decisions of the Trump administration.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

Moscow chooses Trump. Russia on the US presidential elections

by Marek Menkiszak [@MarekMenkiszak](#)

9 November 2016

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

Donald Trump's victory in the elections significantly increases the likelihood that Russia will make a 'tactical pause': a break in, or limitations to, its aggressive actions against the US, in order not to antagonise the president-elect and encourage him to review policy in Washington in a manner which benefits Russia. Less likely, but still possible, is a scenario of Russia continuing, or even escalating, its aggressive actions until the end of outgoing President Barack Obama's term, by when Washington will have difficulty in responding to any action Moscow might take.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Yes he can

by Andrea Renda [@arenda111](#)

14 November 2016

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

Donald Trump will be the 45th President of the United States of America. No one would have believed it just a few weeks ago. Like it or not, the next four years will be Trump years, and it is time to reflect on what this could imply for the US and the rest of the world, including of course Europe. This is not only a useful exercise for us in forecasting, but also to trigger a first reflection on what academics, experts, intellectuals in the US and the rest of the world should do during the next few years to promote a fruitful, high quality, evidence-based policy debate.

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

Has Trump reshuffled the cards for Europe?

by Sven Biscop

21 November 2016

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

"I think NATO may be obsolete". When Donald Trump, the next President of the US, spoke these words during the campaign, he most likely had only a vague idea of how he would act upon them. But one thing is certain: if he made the statement, it is because he knew it to be a vote-winner. And win he did. Has his election reshuffled the cards for European diplomacy and defence?

European Centre for International Political Economy

Europe in the Trumpworld: EU trade and security under the new US executive

by Fredrik Erixon [@FredrikErixon](#) and Hosuk Lee-Makiyama [@leemakiyama](#)

November 2016

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

The election of Trump into the Oval Office is much of a non-event for EU trade-policy detail, possibly even the TTIP: they have been deteriorating for years. Europe and the global trading system can survive new trade frictions and creeping protectionism, but a Trump that wants to go radical will make everyone miserable.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

Ill fares the world: what next? 10 observations on the US elections

11 November 2016

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

The American Presidential Campaign and the subsequent elections has captivated the world's attention for months. Nevertheless the actual result has been received across the globe with shock and disbelief. Within the hours of the announcement of the result, speculations began to spread regarding what can be expected from the unexpectedly victorious President-elect Donald Trump. Yet in that context an important conversation may be going missing - namely what is it that the international community should learn from what has just happened in the political, social and economic terms?

German Marshall Fund of the United States

U.S. domestic politics and the future of primacy

by Christopher Preble [@capreble](#)

2 November 2016

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

Donald Trump's rhetoric to disentangle the US from what he deems are way-too-costly alliances is rooted in a broader criticism of the US' post-Cold War "primacy." The established foreign policy doctrine has been sharply questioned by the Republican Party's nominee for president, especially to appeal to the segment of the US electorate which wants the US to provide security firstly at home. Regardless of the results of the election, Trump's revisionist views are likely to influence future policymaking, and perhaps the international security order as a whole.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Trump y el baile de alianzas en el Sudeste Asiático

by Mario Esteban [@wizma9](#)

November 2016

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

In recent years the US and China have significantly increased their efforts to position themselves in Southeast Asia, which has led the countries in the region to follow different strategies. According to the author, if Donald Trump finally pursues a protectionist and isolationist policy, the US runs the risk of losing influence in Southeast Asia in favour of China.

EEUU 2016: Trump y la política exterior

by Carlota García Encina [@encinacharlie](#)

4 November 2016

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

Foreign policy was not one of the strong points of the Republican candidate's campaign. However, by reviving the fear of what is happening beyond borders and bringing together nationalist and non-interventionist conservatives, Donald Trump has created an unorthodox and controversial speech that has had an impact on his electorate.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Im Schatten der Mauer: Die Auswirkungen des US-amerikanischen Ausbaus von Grenzschutz und verstärkter Zuwanderungskontrolle

by Daniel E. Martínez

November 2016

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

Instead of tackling the structural causes of irregular immigration, which tend to be of social and economic nature, the US has opted for a strategy focused on guarding the US-Mexico border and the criminalisation of irregular immigration. The impact of this strategy on the lives of many irregular immigrants and their families is outlined in this article. Although the migration from Mexico to the US is a unique phenomenon, it could provide insights to European countries experiencing increased migration flows- especially in cases where the preferred approach is strict border control or expulsion.

Pew Research Center

Low marks for major players in 2016 election – Including the winner. Half of voters are happy Trump won; Democrats take a hard line

by Carroll Doherty [@CarrollDoherty](#), Jocelyn Kiley [@jocelynkiley](#) and Bridget Johnson

21 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (70 p.)

For most voters, the 2016 presidential campaign was one to forget. Post-election evaluations of the way that the winning candidate, the parties, the press and the pollsters conducted themselves during the campaign are all far more negative than after any election dating back to 1988. This post-election survey finds that half of the voters are happy that Trump won the election, while nearly as many (48%) are unhappy. That is little different from initial reactions to the election result four years ago, when 52% were happy that Barack Obama won.

A divided and pessimistic electorate. Voters skeptical of progress in many areas – even jobs – since 2008

by Carroll Doherty [@CarrollDoherty](#), Jocelyn Kiley [@jocelynkiley](#) and Bridget Johnson

10 November 2016

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

Beyond their disagreements over specific policy issues, voters who supported President-elect Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton also differed over the seriousness of a wide array of problems facing the nation, from immigration and crime to inequality and racism. And while voters generally said little progress has been made over the last eight years across major areas, Trump backers said things had gotten worse across the board, while Clinton supporters saw more improvement, especially on the economy, shows this survey.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

America, the Middle East, and the 2016 election: what's at stake, and what would the candidates do as president?

by Charles W. Dunne [@CharlesWDunne](#)

November 2016

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

The 2016 presidential election in the US is shaping up to be the most consequential for US foreign policy since the election of George W. Bush in 2000. Many important issues are on the table - immigration, trade policy, and ultimately how the US will choose to interact with the world. Among all the uncertainties, one thing seems clear: the next president could profoundly alter how the US will pursue its relations with the Middle East.

"Israels bester Freund?": Reaktionen auf die Wahl Donald Trumps in Israel

by Michael Borchard

November 2016

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

"The first American state that Trump won is Israel"- the electoral observer Mitchell Barak joked on election day with regard to the attitudes of those Americans who casted their vote in Israel. However, he also added that the "race" in Israel was tighter than ever, and a Republican rarely receives so few votes from the Americans living in Israel.

MISCELLANEOUS

Avenir Suisse

Le mythe de la poule aux œufs d'or : un programme de privatisations pour la Suisse

by Samuel Rutz

21 November 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (64 p.) and in [German](#) (64 p.)

Switzerland has a broad portfolio of state controlled companies. But the financial risks of these groups, which have to face even more competitive and global markets, are borne by taxpayers. This study is intended to prompt an essential debate on what risks should be carried by taxpayers, and where privatisation would be desirable from both a political and operating point of view.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Overcoming the shadow economy

by Joseph E. Stiglitz [@JosephEStiglitz](#) and Mark Pieth

November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (25 p.)

According to the authors, in a globalised world, if there is any pocket of secrecy, funds will flow through that pocket. That is why the system of transparency has to be global. The US and EU are key in tipping the balance toward transparency, but this will only be the starting point: each country must play its role as a global citizen in order to shut down the shadow economy - and it is especially important that there emerge from the current secrecy havens some leaders to demonstrate that there are alternative models for growth and development.

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

Risk management in elections

by Sead Alihodžić

21 November 2016

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

This paper demonstrates the importance of the institutionalisation of risk management in elections. It begins by discussing key terminological and methodological aspects of risk management in order to derive election-specific definitions and to point to the key ingredients of risk management in elections. Second, it takes stock of existing electoral risk-management practices, based on the results of a global survey of 87 countries, as well as by pointing to international electoral assistance initiatives which contribute to these efforts.

Democratic accountability in service delivery: a practical guide to identify improvements through assessment

by Helena Bjuremalm [@HelenaBjuremalm](#), Alberto Fernández Gibaja [@gibajaalberto](#) and Jorge Valladares Molleda

11 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (91 p.), in [French](#) (107 p.), in [Ukrainian](#) (114 p.), in [Russian](#) (126 p) and in [Burmese](#) (94 p.)

This guide enables its users to assess the degree to which public service delivery is subject to democratic accountability checks and, based on that knowledge, identify areas of concrete action for improvement.