



Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

THINK TANK REVIEW

Library and Research

JANUARY 2017
ISSUE 42

Dear Readers,

Welcome to issue 42 of the Think Tank Review compiled by the EU Council Library*. It references papers published in December 2016. As usual, we provide the link to the full text and a short abstract.

This issue has a special focus on India, with papers on the country's cooperation with the European Union, particularly in the fields of defence, space, cybersecurity, maritime security, and Brexit and India.

In the 'EU Politics and Institutions' section, think tanks consider the future of the European Union, with papers such as 'Europe today and what's next' by the Liechtenstein Center on Self-Determination, 'What's wrong with the European Union? And what can be done?' by the College of Europe, and 'What millennials think about the future of the EU and the Euro' by the Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin and the Bertelsmann Stiftung.

The 'Economic and Financial Affairs' section presents papers on a wide range of economic issues, including the euro and the eurozone, the European Central Bank, the EU budget, and fiscal policies.

In the 'EU Member States' section, readers with a specific interest in Finland will find a rich selection of content, including articles on entrepreneurial opportunities and start-ups. We also include some interesting articles about German industry, the investment climate and housing market, and a paper entitled 'Sonata de un año de gobernabilidad en Portugal: en busca de un adagio' by Real Instituto Elcano reviewing the political situation in Portugal, where the Socialist minority government is dependent on the parliamentary support of the Left Bloc, the Communist Party and the Greens.

Unsurprisingly, a large number of articles are devoted to the consequences of Britain's vote on EU membership. To name just two among the many substantial contributions: 'Brexit and free movement of people' by the Institute of International and European Affairs and 'EU external action and Brexit: relaunch and reconnect' by Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute.

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In the 'EU policies' section, the topic of migration seems to prevail. We would like to draw your attention to 'Welcome – Migrants make Europe stronger', published by Caritas Europa. The paper discusses different options for funding integration and social inclusion practices in Europe.

Under 'Foreign Affairs' we present a rich selection of articles on geopolitics, terrorism, and the work of international organisations such as NATO and the OSCE, and particularly the United Nations.

The 'Miscellaneous' section includes the article 'Rire en Islam', an original paper which poses the question of the place of humour in Muslim consciousness in general and Islam in particular.

In addition, we would like to share with our readers Transparency International's new [Corruption Perceptions Index 2016](#). The publication highlights how world systemic corruption and social inequality reinforce each other, and how this feeds popular resentment and anti-elite discourse.

As always, feedback is welcome at library@consilium.europa.eu.

The next Think Tank Review will be published in February 2017 to present papers published in January 2017.

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SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

Fundación Alternativas

Los partidos antielitistas tras la recesión de 2008

by Enrique Hernández [@EHernandezPe](#) and Guillem Vidal [@guillemvidal](#)

December 2016

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

During the last decades, and especially since 2008, Europe has experienced a political change as a result of the fall of the vote in the traditional parties in favour of new parties characterised as populist, anti-elitist or protest. The phenomenon has deep roots linked to the changes brought about by globalisation, inequality and the loss of state sovereignty in economic and migratory politics. But there are also more recent explanations related to the dissatisfaction of the citizens with the management of the governments of the economic crisis that began in 2008.

European Policy Centre

The EU Transparency Register: on the right path, but not quite there yet

by Maja Kluger Dionigi [@MajaKluger](#) and Hans Martens

15 December 2016

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

The transparency of EU institutions' interactions with interest representatives is again the talk of the town in Brussels. The occasion is the European Commission's recent proposal for a third revision of the Transparency Register. This paper evaluates the proposal and argues that although the register has been quite successful, it needs to be strengthened further if it is to contribute to making the EU more transparent.

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

The ePrivacy Directive as a test case of better regulation

by Zuzana Picková

22 December 2016

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

This paper examines the application of the principles of better regulation in practice; focusing on the revamp of the Directive on Privacy and Electronic Communications (the ePrivacy Directive – ePD) as a case study. This paper identifies two points which potentially call these rules into question.

Liechtenstein Center on Self-Determination

Europe today and what's next

by Hannes Androsch

December 2016

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

The EU is currently experiencing one of its worst crises in its history. Faced with the current challenges, there has been an increasing tendency among European governments to take unilateral action. This approach cannot be successful, however, as European governments attempt to implement policy prescriptions of the past to solve problems of the present. In fact, we need not less but more Europe - but also a reformed Europe.

College of Europe

What's wrong with the European Union? And what can be done?

by Dieter Mahncke

December 2016

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

The EU is in the most serious crisis since its beginnings in the 1950's. Never before has there existed a realistic risk of implosion: a collapse from inside, at the least a significant and serious decline of cooperation, cohesiveness and common action, a loss of ambition, possibly ending with no more than a loose free trade area. It is time to remember what the EU stands for, and it is time to take to heart what Abraham Lincoln said in 1858, some years before the beginning of the American Civil War: A House divided against itself cannot stand.

Tænk tanken EUROPA

Sådan styrkes Folketingets engagement i EU-politikken

by Rebecca Wolffberg

6 December 2016

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

An increasing number of EU citizens feel bypassed by the EU's political decision-making process. This also applies to Denmark. This study presents five recommendations on how EU policy engagement and the involvement of the European Parliament can be strengthened.

Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies)

De-constitutionalization and majority rule: a democratic vision for Europe

by Fritz W. Scharpf

December 2016

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

European integration has come to constrain the capacity for democratic political action in EU member states through the judicial constitutionalization of "economic liberties," whereas the capacity for effective political action at the European level is narrowly constrained by the multiple-veto character of the Union's "ordinary legislative procedure." Since both of these constraints have institutional causes, they might be loosened by institutional reforms that shift the competence for negative integration from the sphere of judicial legislation to European political legislation and would allow legislation by majority rule at the European level.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin / Bertelsmann Stiftung

What millennials think about the future of the EU and the euro

by Anna auf dem Brinke [@Anna_adB](#), Katharina Gnath and Philipp Ständer [@P_Staender](#)

December 2016

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

The Brexit referendum in June 2016 demonstrated that young voters are significantly more pro-European than voters from older generations. While the difference between the old and the young in support for the EU holds across all 28 member states, our analysis also reveals that the millennials' investment in Europe stands on thin ice for at least three reasons.

Fondation Robert Schuman

The "populist moment": towards a "post-liberal" Europe?

by Thierry Chopin
13 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.) and in [French](#) (9 p.)

Brexit and the election of Donald Trump raised many concerns in Europe. National contexts are specific and differ from one country to another; it is however hard not to associate the vote in the US with the British referendum. Undoubtedly there are also some shared features in the US and the UK which set them apart from continental Europe: both countries were at the origin of the neo-liberal revolution in the 1980's with the rise to power of Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher; it is there that the financial crisis was born, this is also where social clashes are much more violent than elsewhere, and in all events, more violent than in the countries on continental Europe.

Strategic communications: East and South

by Antonio Missiroli, Florence Gaub [@FlorenceGaub](#), Nicu Popescu [@nicupopescu](#) and John-Joseph Wilkins [@JJMWilkins](#)
19 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.) and in [French](#) (11 p.)

Just like the term 'hybrid' (often associated with warfare, tactics or threats), 'strategic communication(s)' has recently become rather fashionable. Moreover, it often lacks a clear definition. This has advantages, as the term can be used to cover a wide range of disparate issues and activities. Strategic communications infuses 'communications' activities with an agenda or a plan. The field of 'communications' is broad, encompassing individuals and organisations who create news or push information, who deliver news and media (journalists), and who study the interplay between media and society (researchers).

Terra nova

L'institution du parquet européen, c'est maintenant

by Pierre Deletang
7 December 2016

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

This paper proposes an overview of the negotiations and gives a detailed picture of the future European Public Prosecutor's Office, its structure, powers, and makes five proposals.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

Europe in search of Europeans: the road of identity and myth

by Gérard Bouchard
31 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (60 p.) and in [French](#) (62 p.)

This study is a plea in favour of the EU, while criticising some choices it has made in the past, choices that now hinder its development. According to the author, EU's pioneers and their successors made the unfortunate choice to generally distrust the nations as well as the peoples, and to sidestep them by opting for a top-down process of governance. This study seeks to demonstrate that the EU needs to redefine its relationships with the nations. It is assumed that any form of social link, however thin, must rely on some shared basic symbolic assets.

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

The governance of the European Statistical System (ESS). Coordinating expectations

by Adriaan Schout [@adriaanschout](#) and Arnout Mijs [@ArnoutMijs](#)

December 2016

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

The reliability of European statistics is essential to underpinning trust in the euro and in the EU in general. Hence, it is important to analyse how the European Statistical System (ESS) is governed, whether the governance system ensures trust based on reliability, and if it lives up to essential European principles. This report examines the governance structure of the ESS by focusing on the following central questions: to what extent is the ESS future proof, and in what directions can improvements be envisioned?

SECTION 2 - ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Policy Network

Can the EU spend better? An EU budget for crises and sustainability

by Renaud Thillaye [@RThillaye](#)

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (121 p.)

Amid Brexit, terrorism and the refugee crisis, very few European citizens are aware that the EU is heading towards a new cycle of budgetary discussions. During 2017, it is expected to start discussing the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), which will start after 2020.

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

Financial supply index and financial supply cycles in new EU Member States

by Tomislav Globan

15 December 2016

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

This paper introduces a new composite index – the financial supply index (FSI), which measures the level of supply of foreign capital to 11 new EU member states. It aims to fill the gap in the literature, which has so far focused on creating indices that measure the financial conditions only, while the economic factors, also important determinants of capital flows, have been overlooked.

Exploring sectoral conflicts of interest in the eurozone: a structural political economy approach

by Ivano Cardinale and Michael Landesmann

20 December 2016

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

This paper develops a 'structural political economy' approach to two fundamental tensions that emerged as the eurozone crisis unfolded: real exchange rate misalignments and external debt build-up. The approach builds on a classical legacy going back to Francois Quesnay, who conceptualised interdependent sectors as being also socio-political groups.

Institute of International and European Affairs

EU economic governance: guide to the main elements

by Michael G Tutty [@mgtutty](#)

7 December 2016

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

This paper provides a comprehensive guide to the main elements of economic governance in the EU.

Bruegel

The impact of the legal and operational structures of euro-area banks on their resolvability

by Dirk Schoenmaker

6 December 2016

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

This paper evaluates the obstacles to resolvability that the legal and operational structures of the large euro-area banks could present, assuming that it is possible to liquidate smaller and medium-sized banks through a transfer of the relevant activities to other banks.

European insurance union and how to get there

by Dirk Schoenmaker

13 December 2016

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

The full entry into force at the start of 2016 of the EU's Solvency II risk-based capital framework for insurance poses new challenges for supervisory cooperation in Europe. Supervisory challenges are present in terms of both management of systemic risk and day-to-day supervision.

Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal

The 2016 Euro Plus Monitor: coping with the backlash

by Holger Schmieding and Florian Hense

14 December 2016

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

Most erstwhile euro crisis countries have adjusted rapidly and started to feel the first benefits of reform. Economic growth is close to its trend rate of 1.5% in the eurozone and unemployment is falling noticeably. The recovery is more broad-based and better entrenched than before. However, political populism poses a grave threat that could reverse the progress.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Measuring fiscal spillovers in EMU and beyond: a global VAR approach

by Ansgar Belke and Thomas Osowski

16 December 2016

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

This paper identifies and measures fiscal spillovers in the EU countries empirically using a global vector autoregression (GVAR) model. It aims to look at the sign and the absolute values of fiscal spillovers in a country-wise perspective and at the time profile (impulse response) of the impacts of fiscal shocks. It finds moderate spillover effects of fiscal policy shocks originating in Germany and France.

Harmonising insolvency laws in the euro area. Rationale, stocktaking and challenges

by Diego Valiante [@diegovaliante](#)

1 December 2016

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

There are four distinct areas where harmonising national insolvency frameworks could improve the functioning of the single market and the stability of the euro area. Early restructuring of businesses, bank resolution, cross-border insolvency and management of non-performing loans rely on common features of local insolvency frameworks, which can affect their legal certainty and operation. To promote a more entrepreneurial spirit, a pan-European framework for the early restructuring of businesses could offer a true second chance for entrepreneurs.

Tænketanken EUROPA

EU bør fordoble sin investeringsplan

by Jan Høst Schmidt [@JanSchmidtEC](#)

12 December 2016

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

The European Fund for Strategic Investments was established in the summer of 2015. One year after there has been 289 projects signed, with potential investment of almost 116 billion euros.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

What will happen with the capital markets union after Brexit?

by Philipp Ständer [@P_Staender](#)

19 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.) and in [German](#) (18 p.)

When the European Commission drafted its plans for the Capital Markets Union (CMU), it was obvious that the UK would be part of a future CMU due to its fundamental importance in Europe's capital markets. Brexit may be a game-changer because it threatens to detach the EU from the country that hosts its largest capital market.

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

Die Zukunft der Europäischen Währungsunion – Ist mehr fiskalische Integration unverzichtbar?

by Jürgen Matthes, Anna Iara and Berthold Busch

22 December 2016

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

This analysis focuses on the future of the European Monetary Union (EMU) and examines the institutional architecture needed to make the euro area permanently stable and future-proof. This question has arisen with increasing urgency since the dawn of the eurozone debt crisis in 2010. In the acute phases, the crises showed existential problems of the monetary union.

Money supply and inflation in Europe: is there still a connection?

by Matthias Diermeier and Henry Goecke

12 December 2016

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

Since the outbreak of the European financial and economic crisis in 2008, the monetary policy of the ECB has been in crisis mode. The central bankers are attempting to get a grasp on the current low inflation rates and inflation expectations by, among other things, introducing a policy of extreme quantitative easing. The expansion of the Eurosystem's balance sheet was problem-free on this occasion, and the ECB also managed to eventually increase the money supply again.

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

Für eine kooperative Strategie in der Eurozone: zentrifugale Kräfte bekämpfen

by Jacques Le Cacheux

December 2016

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

The euro countries drift more and more apart after the sovereign debt crisis. Especially southern European countries still suffer from high unemployment and a declining employment rate. Structural adjustment measures have not opposed this development, but have even exacerbated

it. The EU needs to pursue new strategies for sustainable growth and increased labour productivity.

Bertelsmann Stiftung

A European finance minister with budget autonomy?: need for reforms of the eurozone and their potential, given public opinion in Europe

by Catherine de Vries and Isabell Hoffmann [@ur_echo](#)

December 2016

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

The EU in general and the countries of the eurozone in particular have been struggling to reform themselves. In the public perception, the dispute over the right way to achieve a stable and functioning economic and monetary union no longer occupies as much space as it did in large stretches over the past six years. Many reform projects are still far from complete. Significant progress has only been achieved in one: the Banking Union. When it comes to fiscal union, democratic union or reforms of the common market, however, development is stalling.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Der verspätete Aktivismus der EZB : zwischen Hoffnung und Verzweiflung

by Jörg Bibow [@JoergBibow](#)

December 2016

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

This study concerns the role of the ECB in overcoming the prevailing eurozone crisis. The monetary policy of the ECB has undergone a profound change of mind since the summer of 2014. Not the increasingly desperate monetary policy of the ECB is today to be criticized, but the failure of economic policy to adequately support monetary policy. Pay cuts and social reductions are by no means suitable to increase employment. On the contrary, an expedite fiscal policy is needed, in particular a return of public investment to normality. Not the only one, but perhaps the best way to achieve this would be to build an "Euro Treasury".

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

Warum die Volkswirtschaften der Eurozone den USA und Großbritannien seit der Finanzkrise Hinterherhinken: Zur Rolle von Unterschieden in der Geld und Fiskalpolitik

by Philipp Heimberger

5 December 2016

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

This study analyses divergences in macroeconomic developments since the global financial crisis of 2008/2009 by comparing the euro area's economies with the USA and the UK.

European Trade Union Institute

Balancing protection and investment: structural reforms in five countries

by Chiara Agostini, Valentina Lisi [@Valentina_Lisi](#), David Natali and Sebastiano Sabato

December 2016

Link to the publication in [English](#) (125 p.)

Structural reforms are increasingly at the core of the European and national agenda. This analysis of the structural reforms adopted between 2008 and 2015 in five EU countries – the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Ireland and Italy – addresses these two questions. It focuses how these reforms looked like and what were the main factors shaping their content.

SECTION 3 - EU MEMBER STATES

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

Defence and industrial policy in Slovakia and the Czech Republic: drivers, stakeholders, influence

by Martin Michelot [@martinmichelot](#) and Milan Šuplata
13 December 2016

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

After the collapse of the USSR, the defence industry in Czechoslovakia had to be restructured. The dissolution of the country left the Czech Republic with the vast majority of value added sectors, while Slovakia lost heavier armament production capabilities. As a result, in Slovakia most jobs in the defence field were lost and the sector became marginal, remaining relevant only on a local level. Despite this, there was a positive effect on employment in the region due to the success of several defence companies, a fact highlighted by the government as a key policy driver.

BULGARIA

Институт за пазарна икономика (Institute for Market Economics)

Преглед на европейската рамка на обществените поръчки

by Lubomir Avdjiski
23 December 2016

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

This paper analyses the new law on public procurement adopted in Bulgaria in 2016.

DENMARK

Tænketanken EUROPA

Danske gymnasieelever er også europæere

by Sarah Vormsby
19 December 2016

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

A nationwide poll with 2,577 respondents from 40 Danish colleges that Tænketanken EUROPA has completed in the fall of 2016 showed that Danish high school students see themselves as both Danish and European citizens and are generally open to other cultures.

FINLAND

Eläketurvakeskus (Finnish Centre for Pensions)

Persons insured for an earnings-related pension in Finland 2015

by Jari Kannisto and Heidi Nyman
19 December 2016

Link to the article in [English and Finnish](#) (74 p.)

The publication includes all central figures for all persons aged 18-68 years covered by the Finnish earnings-related pension system. The data is presented by the private and the public sector and by earnings-related pension acts. The statistics is based on the data in the earnings and accrual register.

Maatalousyrittäjien työurat ja eläketurva

by Sanna Tenhunen and Janne Salonen

12 December 2016

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

Ageing, a rising educational level and longer working lives are reflected also among farmers. The income from work and other employments that form the basis for pensions are significant from the perspective of pension provision. The working lives of farmers are longer than average, yet their pension level is often below average.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

Climate security: strategy or necessity for Finland?

by Emma Hakala

12 December 2016

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

In Finland, climate security has not emerged as a major policy issue. This may be due in part to the fact that the relatively weak ecological impacts predicted for Northern Europe do not amount to a significant sense of threat. Yet the effects of climate change will be felt globally and will also pose indirect security threats. Therefore, Finland has a responsibility and an interest to develop its own climate security policies and participate in international cooperation in this field, with the aim of managing the phenomenon.

Elinkeinoelämän tutkimuslaitos (Research Institute of the Finnish Economy)

Onko uusyrittäjyyden luonne muuttunut?

by Annu Kotiranta, Mika Pajarinen and Petri Rouvinen [@Petri_Rouvinen](#)

22 December 2016

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

About half of all new business activity in Finland can be categorized as being entrepreneurial. The number of this kind of new businesses has not increased dramatically during the last ten years. However, the characteristics of these businesses have changed.

Miltä startupit näyttävät tilastojen valossa?

by Annu Kotiranta, Mika Pajarinen and Petri Rouvinen [@Petri_Rouvinen](#)

22 December 2016

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

This study analyses the characteristics and development of Finnish startups based on firm-level data available in public databases.

Alkuvaiheen koko, osakeyhtiömuoto ja kasvuhakuisuus selittävät nuorten yritysten toteutunutta kasvua

by Annu Kotiranta, Mika Pajarinen and Petri Rouvinen [@Petri_Rouvinen](#)

22 December 2016

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

This report studies the development of Finnish startups firms based on both survey and register data. The sample includes all firms that were founded in the first half of the year 2005, and those firms have been monitored for eight years.

Ansiosidonnainen työttömyysturva, työllisyys ja elinkaaritulot

by Niku Määttä and Tarmo Valkonen

21 December 2016

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

Earnings-related unemployment benefits weaken markedly the economic incentives for searching and accepting a job. This study estimates that the current Finnish unemployment insurance scheme lowers the number of employed by tens of thousands of persons.

Neet-nuorten tulkinnassa korjattavaa

by Rita Asplund and Pekka Vanhala

21 December 2016

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

Over the past months there have been lively discussions about Finnish NEETs, i.e. those young people who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training. Recent OECD calculations show that of all the OECD countries, the NEET share of people aged 20–24 is among the highest in Finland, 18.3 %.

Työpankin kautta työllistyminen

by Rita Asplund, Antti Kauhanen and Pekka Vanhala

20 December 2016

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

This report follows up the situation of individuals having re-entered the labour market with the help of a so-called job bank. The follow-up period extends over the next two years after their job-bank-mediated transition into the open labour market. The study presents two different sets of results concerning individuals' near-future labour market experiences. The results show, inter alia, that the labour market prospects of those having been employed via a job bank have, on average, been clearly better than for identical individuals not having used the services of a job bank.

Google-haut Suomen asuntojen hintojen ennustajana

by Joona Widgrén

14 December 2016

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

This report examines whether Google search queries can be used to predict the present and the near future house prices in Finland. Compared to a simple benchmark model, Google searches improve the prediction of the present house price index by 7.5% measured by mean absolute error. In addition, search queries improve the forecast of near future house prices. Predicting the present and near future house prices is relevant information to several agents.

FRANCE

Atlantic Council

Spotlight France: Europe's swing state

by Jérémie Gallon [@JeremieGallon](#) and Jeff Lightfoot [@jefflightfoot](#)

13 December 2016

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

France's geopolitical power in Europe is unique. It combines a positive legacy of global leadership, a rich diplomatic network, universal aspirations, global military reach, cultural influence, and economic heft. The authors argue that France is the pivotal swing state in shaping the contours of a stronger EU and a reinforced transatlantic alliance at a crucial moment in the history of the West.

S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies

The French counter-radicalisation strategy

by Romain Quivoij

27 December 2016

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

Since April 2014, France has been developing a three-stage - detection, prevention and de-radicalisation - counter-radicalisation model. France's centralised tradition led to the implementation of a vertical structure of action dominated by the Interior Ministry which, however, has difficulties managing various "profiles" of at-risk individuals. The strategy is expected to lead the fight against violent extremism, but it remains hampered by divisions over the role of Islam., indicative of the French state and society's complex relationship with religion.

LUISS School of European Political Economy

Lost and found: market access and public debt dynamics

by Antonio Bassanetti, Carlo Cottarelli and Andrea Presbitero

December 2016

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

This article argues that the level of the debt-to-GDP ratio, whose use is justified on a theoretical and empirical ground, should not be the only fiscal metric to assess the complex relationship between public debt and debt defaults/market access. It proves that, in a large panel of emerging markets, the dynamics of the debt ratio plays a critical role for market access. In particular, given a certain level of debt, a steadily declining debt ratio is associated with a lower probability of debt distress/market loss and with a higher likelihood of market re-access once access had been lost.

GERMANY

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Center Berlin)

Validating the immigration policies in comparison (IMPIC) dataset

by Samuel D. Schmid and Marc Helbling

22 December 2016

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

The aim of this paper is to discuss the external and internal validity of the newly created Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) dataset. After presenting its theoretical conceptualization, it compares the IMPIC to other datasets in this policy field.

Technologie, Qualifikationen und internationale Arbeitsteilung. Anmerkungen zu der Diskussion über Industrie 4.0

by Martin Krzywdzinski

16 December 2016

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

Can the new, Industrie 4.0 production technologies make high-wage locations more competitive in comparison to low-wage locations and even bring back production which was offshored in the past? This paper tries to answer this question using data about the division of labor between German and Central Eastern European plants of automotive suppliers. The analysis shows that the technology gap between high-wage and low-wage locations has nearly disappeared.

Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies)

Diversified quality production revisited: the transformation of production systems and regulatory regimes in Germany

by Stefan Bach

December 2016

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

The purpose of the paper is to examine the extent to which the concept of Diversified Quality Production (DQP) can still be considered tenable for describing and explaining the development of the interaction between the political economy and concepts of production, notably in Germany. Conceptually, the most important result is that the complementarities emphasised in political economy are historically relative and limited, so that they should not be postulated as stable configurations.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Wirkung politischer Informationsbriefe in Unterstützung von TTIP

by Andreas Jungherr, Antonin Finkelnburg, Ralf Gülden-zopf, Matthias Mader, Harald Schoen and Alexander Wuttke

1 December 2016

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

What does the current rise of populism teach us about the means and ways of political communication? The study concludes: targeted communication is central to protecting the free, liberal and cosmopolitan world order. Using the controversial TTIP example, the authors prove that fact-based "pro-TTIP" argumentation has led to more support for the trade agreement and less scepticism among its opponents.

Einkommensbesteuerung der Mittelschicht: strukturelle Veränderungen oder gezielte Entlastungen?

by Tobias Hentze and Thomas Köster

December 2016

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

Politics and experts are increasingly engaging in debates over tax reforms in Germany. This study discusses the different political approaches to taxation on the basis of descriptive statistics. In addition, it outlines the latest developments in tax legislation. Lastly, it presents the latest proposals for tax reform: from a comprehensive tax reform to tax reliefs for specific groups of taxpayers.

Was uns prägt. Was uns eint. Integration und Wahlverhalten von Deutschen mit und ohne Migrationshintergrund und in Deutschland lebenden Ausländern

by Sabine Pokorny

December 2016

Link to the article in [German](#) (100 p.)

Although roughly one fifth of the people living in Germany come from immigrant families, there are very few studies on the political attitudes and voting patterns of migrants and expats. On top of that, there are no representative studies on the attitudes and integration of Muslims. This study aims at filling in these gaps by outlining the results from a survey among Germans with and without migration background as well as expats living in Germany.

Hochschulautonomie: von staatlichen Anstalten zu freien und Freiheit gewährenden Hochschulen

by Norbert Arnold et al.

December 2016

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

The economy and the society are increasingly dependent on the progress of science. Developments in science are key to addressing major challenges at all levels of governance. Universities preserve and create knowledge and then pass it on to the next generations. Science provides us with new products and services. The future challenges in Europe, Germany and across the world can only be dealt with by relying even more rather than less on science.

Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)

Why has income inequality in Germany increased from 2002 to 2011? A behavioral microsimulation decomposition

by Robin Jessen

7 December 2016

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

This study analyses the increase in income inequality in Germany from 2002 to 2011, a period that saw tax reductions and a controversial overhaul of the transfer system. The results show that tax and transfer reforms have had an inequality reducing effect. In contrast, policy changes explain part of the increase in the ratio between the 90th and the 50th income percentile. Changes in wage rates have, however, led to a decrease in income inequality. Thus, the increase in inequality was mainly due to changes in the population.

Bertelsmann Stiftung

Challenge and opportunity: Chinese direct investment in Germany

by Cora Jungbluth

December 2016

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

Germany is an attractive destination for FDI from China and ranks third among all host countries in the EU. Access to the German and thus European market, qualified workers, and the quality guarantee "Made in Germany" are important reasons for Chinese businesses to invest in Germany. Germany is also in the focus of the *Going Global Strategy* launched by the Chinese government in 2000. In light of these facts, the study outlines the challenges to and opportunities for Chinese FDI from a business and economic perspective.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Ungleichheit bekämpfen! Wo der deutsche Wohlfahrtsstaat jetzt investieren muss

by Sasa Bosancic

December 2016

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

How can the state reduce inequality in the long term? This study proposes reforms in six areas of governance and identifies concrete investment measures to tackle inequality. It brings together key solutions and policy proposals, which have been developed within the framework of the Good Social Democracy 2017 plus project.

Institute for Public Policy Research

German model homes? A comparison of the UK and German housing markets

by Bill Davies, Ed Turner, Susanne Marquardt and Charlotte Snelling

December 2016

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

Germany has higher rates of housebuilding, a much less volatile housing market, and a larger private rented sector than the UK. This paper, the first of three, explores the reasons for these differences, looking at both supply- and demand-side dimensions.

HUNGARY

Forum Obywatelskiego Rozwoju

Orbanomika, czyli niespełniony sen o węgierskiej potędze gospodarczej

by Wiktor Wojciechowski @ [WWojciechowski](#)

21 December 2016

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

The author analyses the state of the Hungarian economics under Orban's government. The publication focuses also on the economic situation in Poland and how the Law and Justice Party's economic policies are similar to the Hungarian reforms.

IRELAND

European Migration Network / Economic and Social Research Institute

Resettlement of refugees and private sponsorship in Ireland

by Samantha Arnold and Emma Quinn

13 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (74 p.)

This study investigates resettlement and private sponsorship programmes operational in Ireland between 2011 and 2016. The study focuses on the 'traditional' Irish Refugee Resettlement Programme and the recent once-off Syrian Humanitarian Admission Programme (SHAP), a private sponsorship scheme. A comprehensive overview of both programmes including some of the associated challenges and successes is provided in the study.

ITALY

Centre for European Policy Studies

A radical cure for Italy's banking problems: a combination of good banks and soft bail-in

by Daniel Gros and Willem Pieter de Groen

20 December 2016

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

Italian banks are in a precarious situation, burdened by non-performing loans (NPLs) that are almost of the same magnitude as their capital and provisions. The gradual approach of dealing with NPLs via more provisioning and some sales has yielded little results. The political crisis now gives an opening to the authorities to take radical steps to put the Italian banking system on a sound footing.

Institut für Weltwirtschaft Kiel (Kiel Institute for the World Economy)

Italien am Scheideweg: Wachstumsschwäche erfordert weitere Reformen

by Klaus-Jürgen Gern and Ulrich Stolzenburg

December 2016

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

This note gives an overview of the economic situation in Italy from a macroeconomic perspective and evaluates recent reform initiatives. All in all, the reform packages introduced since 2011 move in the right direction, although model-based assessments and first empirical evidence suggest that they will not fundamentally change the overall picture of relatively low potential growth.

Centre for European Reform

Europe's make-or-break country: what is wrong with Italy's economy?

by Ferdinando Giugliano and Christian Odendahl [@COdendahl](#)

December 2016

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

Although Italy is a founding member of the EU, Italian public support for the European project is among the lowest in Europe; it is the eurozone's third largest economy, but its economy is the same size as it was in 2000; and it still has the third largest sovereign debt burden in the world, after the US and Japan. Italy's dismal economic record has two potential causes: its membership of the euro, and successive governments' failure to reform the Italian economy. The author argues that solving Italy's economic problems will require further domestic reforms.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Italy's role in Europe under Renzi

by Ettore Greco

December 2016

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

The Renzi government has pursued two main and interconnected objectives within the EU: the promotion of Italy's role and the creation of new forms of integration and solidarity among member states. It has called, in particular, for more effective anti-cyclic efforts at the European level and advanced a number of proposals on migration, calling for a real collective management of the refugee crisis. However, on both fronts – migration and economic policy – most of the reform plans have been frozen or remained a dead letter.

NETHERLANDS

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

Het grenzeloze werkveld van de politie: Externe veiligheidsontwikkelingen en hun implicaties voor internationale samenwerking

by Franca van der Laan, Anne Bakker, Kars de Bruijne, Sheila Jacobs, Lennart Landman, Thomas Rijken and Wouter Zweers

December 2016

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

This report maps external developments in the fields of crime, terrorism and public order and explores the impact these developments have on Dutch police work.

Wiardi Beckman Stichting

Ouder worden in Nederland

by Annemarieke Nierop

14 December 2016

Link to the article in [Dutch](#) (300 p.)

This report is made up of recommendations and interviews with over 66 people, carers and healthcare workers.

POLAND

Fundacja Batorego (Batory Foundation)

Polacy wobec UE: koniec konsensusu

by Adam Balcer, Piotr Buras, Grzegorz Gromadzki and Eugeniusz Smolar [@esmolar](#)

12 December 2016

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

The authors argue that 80% of Poles' support for the EU coexists with the reluctance of most of the society towards deeper economic (Euro) and political integration. There is a need to re-convince Poles to the EU. This time is not about accession, but a deep qualitative presence in the united Europe.

WiseEuropa

Wind in sails. Citizens' strategy for the development of the Polish capital market

by Maciej Bitner [@MaciejBitner](#) and Maciej Bukowski [@mbukows](#)

December 2016

Link to the executive summary in [English](#) (9 p.) and to the report in [Polish](#) (112 p.)

The report is the summary of the project "Capital Market 25+". The aim of the project was to diagnose the condition of the capital market in Poland and the development of specific solutions to support its operation. The report presents recommendations that will allow Polish capital market to "catch the wind in sails" again. Its goal was to provoke a debate on their proposed solutions among people who have a real impact and importance for this market.

PORTUGAL

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Sonata de un año de gobernabilidad en Portugal: en busca de un adagio

by Patrícia Lisa [@Llisa_Patricia](#)

15 December 2016

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

This paper analyses the current political situation in Portugal, where the Socialist minority government counts with a parliamentary support of the Left Block, Communist Party and the Greens.

SPAIN

Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada

The impact of the 2012 Spanish labour market reform on unemployment inflows and outflows: a regression discontinuity analysis using duration models

by J. Ignacio García Pérez [@jigarper](#) and Josep Mestres Domènech
December 2016

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

This paper studies the impact of the 2012 Spanish labour market reform on the probability of exiting and entering unemployment using a regression discontinuity approach based on duration models. The 2012 reform modified important aspects of hiring and dismissal procedures in Spain and, by doing that, affected the probability of exiting both unemployment and employment.

Fundación Alternativas

Brechas salariales de género en España

by J. Ignacio Conde-Ruiz and Ignacio Marra de Artíñano
December 2016

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

According to the latest available data, Spanish women have an average salary per hour, about 17% less than men. This difference, which is around the European average, increases with age, and that this is particularly pronounced in people with a lower level of education. This study has identified as the main causes of the gender pay gap, the occupational segregation, the highly unequal distribution of tasks in Spain, pauses in working life related with maternity and the existence of "glass ceilings" in the professional development of women. The study recommends concrete policies in the area of reconciliation between work and family life.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Trump, Rajoy II y el futuro de la relación estratégica entre España y EEUU

by Luis Simón [@LuisSimn](#)

13 December 2016

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

In much of Europe and in Spain, the initial reactions to the electoral victory of Trump have been characterised by a rather pessimistic tone. This is not surprising: to a large extent, these merely reflect the treatment that has been illustrated by the phenomenon Trump in Europe for more than a year. However, the democratic election of Trump by the American people suggests that the time has come to turn the page. After all, the USA is still the cornerstone of European security (and global) and a key reference for the Spanish foreign and defence policy. The arrival of a new President at the White House and the formation of government in Spain after more than a year of political uncertainty opens up a number of opportunities for re-launching the bilateral relationship. This document outlines a possible agenda focusing on in this direction, notably in the field of defence.

Spain and Israel: are they rivals or complementary?

by Alfred Tovas

22 December 2016

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

Before Spain's accession to the European Community, the latter considered Israel and Spain in tandem in the context of a Global Mediterranean Policy, as they both represented semi-industrialised economies in the same league. The demographic and economic structures of the

two countries have diverged since then, offering clear prospects of fruitful cooperation, especially in the fields of energy and technology.

SWEDEN

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

Migrant integration in Sweden. Main emerging issues from the fieldwork

by Veronica Riniolo

December 2016

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

This paper presents the results of a fieldwork – conducted in Sweden between 2012-2013 – which aimed at exploring the dynamics and the possible barriers to migrant integration processes.

UNITED KINGDOM

Policy Exchange

Unsettled belonging: a survey of Britain's Muslim communities

by Martyn Frampton [@FramptonM](#), David Goodhart [@David_Goodhart](#) and Khalid Mahmood [@khalid4PB](#)

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (87 p.)

The report finds that British Muslims broadly share the same views as the rest of the population. Despite the greater religiosity and social conservatism of British Muslims, their life-styles are largely secular with only limited interest in sharia finance or separate religious education. However, the report also highlights a mentality of victimhood in Muslim communities and a belief in conspiracy theories about 9/11. It also finds that some of the best known organisations, such as the Muslim Council of Britain, have very little support among British Muslims. They are also much more comfortable than is commonly believed with government-led initiatives against radicalisation and almost half believe that Muslims should do more to combat extremism in their own communities.

The new industrial strategy

by Jonathan Dupont [@jondupont](#) and Richard Howard [@RichardHowardPX](#)

December 2016

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

Under Theresa May's leadership, the Government has signalled an intention to develop a new Industrial Strategy – but there has been much less clarity about what this should mean in practice. Today, too many people worry that globalisation and the modern world do not work for them. The overriding goal of a new Industrial Strategy should be to create an economy in which everyone can look forward to the future. This paper looks at the big questions surrounding a new Industrial Strategy.

CIVITAS - Institute for the Study of Civil Society

Housing supply and household growth, national and local

by Daniel Bentley [@danielbentley](#)

December 2016

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

The government under Theresa May has highlighted the housing crisis in the UK as a priority, with a particular emphasis on building many more homes. The paper considers how many new homes are needed to keep up with population projections for the coming years, and how last year's housebuilding compares with those. It also considers the geographical distribution of those homes. It shows that, while housing output is below the required levels nationally, it is particularly inadequate in those areas that are expected to experience the highest growth in the years ahead.

Fabian Society

Outsiders: ideas to improve BAME representation in the Labour party

by Olivia Bailey [@livbailey](#) and Adebunsi Adebunsi

December 2016

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

People who are black, Asian or from a minority ethnic background (BAME) are underrepresented in British politics. BAME people make up just 6% of MPs, despite the fact they are 13% of the population – a figure set to rise to more than 25% by 2051. The research shows that black, Asian and minority ethnic people are still facing discrimination when standing for selection in the Labour party. It is also clear that discrimination is worse for certain groups of black, Asian and minority ethnic people. BAME women, for example, experience the combination of sexism and racism. Religion also has an influence, with both Islamophobia and antisemitism evident across modern day Britain.

The Challenge / Bright Blue / Fabian Society

A sense of belonging: building a more socially integrated society

by Louise Casey, Chuka Umunna [@ChukaUmunna](#), Suella Fernandes, Ted Cattle, Jon Yates, Julia Unwin, Alex Smith, James O'Shaughnessy, Miles Hewstone and David Montague

December 2016

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

Social integration means bringing together people from all sorts of backgrounds: the old and young; straight and gay; rich and poor; disabled and nondisabled. This truly 'One Nation' agenda is crucial, as the evidence shows, to reducing prejudice and discrimination, and improving opportunities and quality of life. It is particularly important after the recent EU referendum which exposed and aggravated deep social divisions.

Institute for Fiscal Studies

Does free childcare help parents work?

by Mike Brewer, Sarah Cattan, Claire Crawford and Birgitta Rabe

December 2016

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

This paper explores how parents' working patterns changed during the 2000s when their children became entitled to free part-time or full-time childcare. It found that being offered free part-time childcare did little to help more parents to work, at least during the first year of entitlement. There are at least two reasons for this situation. First, the analysis suggests that offering parents free childcare had only small impacts on the amount of childcare being used by parents; instead,

parents reduced the number of hours of paid-for or informal childcare that they were already using. Second, the offer may not have been sufficiently generous or sufficiently flexible to enable many more parents to work.

Institute for Government

Ministers reflect: how to handle a crisis

by Nicola Hughes

December 2016

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

Crisis management is an important part of effective government and the risks of getting it wrong are high. Making the right decisions with limited information, managing the media and co-ordinating a workable plan of action to deal with a sudden problem puts ministers and their departments under considerable pressure. The study shows that ministers can more effectively navigate crises through preparation and setting up structures to anticipate problems; through using the expertise of civil servants and deploying junior ministers appropriately; and through prioritising and developing a solid, fact-based action plan. They can help abate crises by careful media and parliamentary handling, co-ordinating across government, taking responsibility; and improve handling of future crises by learning lessons after the events.

Making policy stick. Tackling long-term challenges in government

by Oliver Illott, Joe Randall [@joerandall](#), Alex Bleasdale and Emma Norris

14 December 2016

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

Prime Minister Theresa May has put a number of long-term policy goals at the centre of her premiership, pledging to champion social mobility and implement a modern industrial strategy. But if she is to make progress on these and other testing policy endeavours, she will need to break with the record of her predecessors in staying focused on delivering long-term change. This will have to be done at a time of great challenges. The task of managing the UK's exit from the EU has already incurred delays in other parts of the Government's business. There is also an extremely challenging fiscal context. This fiscal environment clearly presents difficulties for the Prime Minister's new agenda on social mobility, particularly if progress in this area requires upfront investment to unlock distant benefits.

Centre for the Study of Financial Innovation

Reaching the poor: the intractable nature of financial exclusion in the UK

7 December 2016

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

The report is a review of recent progress in financial inclusion in the UK, and of the problems that remain. The conclusion of the report is that for all the genuine progress that has been made, there remains an intractable problem of how to deal with the least advantaged, most excluded people in society. The target of the report is to improve conditions and prospects for those who are one or two steps up the ladder of financial inclusion.

Institute for Public Policy Research

Future proof: Britain in the 2020s

by Mathew Laurence

29 December 2016

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

In a world increasingly transformed, the status quo in the UK will prove inadequate. The UK's current economic model is likely to deliver weak and unstable growth, rising inequality and stagnant living standards for many. Without reform, our political and fiscal system will struggle to build a more democratic, healthy society in the decades ahead, even as Brexit accelerates us towards a radically different institutional landscape.

A whole-system approach to offender management

by Marley Morris [@MarleyAMorris](#)

December 2016

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

The system for offender management in England and Wales is in need of serious reform. In their current configuration, offender management services – that is, prisons and probation – are overly centralized, complex, and disjointed. The study draws on the literature to identify what works to reduce reoffending, and make the case for a local approach based on the available evidence. It explains the contours of a whole-system approach to offender management. Finally, it makes an ambitious set of long- and short-term recommendations for how the system should be changed.

The state of the North 2016: building northern resilience in an era of global uncertainty

by Ed Cox [@edcox_ippr](#), Luke Raikes [@lukeraikes](#) and Leonardo Carella

December 2016

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

This report focuses on three key issues that will build business confidence in an era of increasing uncertainty: (i) securing a united northern voice at the Brexit negotiating table; (ii) establishing clear principles for a place-based industrial strategy; (iii) focusing on local economic resilience alongside growth and devolution.

BREXIT

Institute of International and European Affairs

Brexit and free movement of people

by Blair Horan

13 December 2016

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

The UK has made Control of Free Movement of People a key objective for a new UK-EU trade agreement. The EU meanwhile will not grant full access to the Single Market without the application of the four fundamental freedoms of the Treaty of Rome. This will make it more likely that the future UK-EU trade relationship will be either a more limited bilateral free trade agreement or trade based on WTO tariffs. This would present significant challenges for the Irish Government in respect of North/South relations, the maintenance of the Common Travel Area and free movement for Irish and British citizens on the two islands.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Scotland knows what it wants with the EU, while London seems still not to know

by Michael Emerson

24 December 2016

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

While acknowledging serious obstacles to the two options presented by the Scottish first minister Nicola Sturgeon in her government's White Paper on "Scotland's Place in Europe", Michael Emerson warns that a negative response from London risks the demise of the UK.

College of Europe

Brexit and trade: between facts and irrelevance

by Phedon Nicolaidis and Thibault Roy

December 2016

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

This paper examines four claims of Brexit supporters on the UK's post-exit arrangement regarding trade with the EU. It reviews the nature and importance of UK-EU trade links and the possible impact on the UK of leaving the EU customs union. It argues that the claims of pro-Brexit supporters on trade possibilities are based on incongruous arguments which are either logically inconsistent or ignore the extent of commitment required by trade agreements that tackle regulatory barriers, not just tariffs and border restrictions.

Tænketanken EUROPA

Mays Brexit under pres af britisk parlament

by Maja Kluger Rasmussen [@MajaKluger](#)

1 December 2016

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

The British High Court has decided that Theresa May's government does not have the power to trigger article 50 on exiting the EU without the approval of parliament. The decision has been appealed to the Supreme Court. The verdict will have profound implications over the future of Britain.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

Brexit: Verhandlungsphasen und Verlaufsszenarien eines Dramas in drei Akten

by Valentin Kreiling, Sophia Becker and Laura Maria Wolfstädter

16 December 2016

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

This paper describes the forthcoming Brexit negotiations: it systematises the next steps in the process and examines the individual procedural requirements in order to analyse the legal and institutional context of Article 50 TEU. In order to be able to correctly classify the various legal requirements and political issues, the negotiations can be split into three acts: the withdrawal negotiations pursuant to Article 50 TEU ("the exit"), negotiating and shaping the future relations between the EU and the UK ("the future"), reconfiguring the EU Treaties ("the rest").

Center for Policy Studies

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

by Rishi Sunak

22 December 2016

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

Brexit will provide the UK with new economic freedom, and the Government should take the opportunity to create Free Ports across the nation. Free Ports will simultaneously: increase manufacturing output, create employment regionally where it is most needed, and promote trade. Using Free Ports to drive economic growth will also re-connect Britain with its proud maritime history as a trading nation and act as a beacon of British values, signalling the country's openness to the world.

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

Brexit and Europe's Future – a game theoretical approach

by Berthold Busch, Matthias Diermeier, Henry Goecke and Michael Hüther

22 December 2016

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

Following the British decision to leave the EU, the question arises as to how relations should be conducted going forward. The objective of the negotiations between Great Britain and the EU is to ensure which strategy is best – both for the British and the EU. Another important element is what long and short-term advantages can be obtained. The authors examine these questions from a game theoretical perspective.

What next after Brexit? Considerations regarding the future relationship between the EU and the UK

by Jürgen Matthes and Berthold Busch

12 December 2016

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

In order to be able to assess the future institutional relationship between the UK and the EU, this study organises the relevant facts systematically by using a framework in which two aspects are compared with each other: On the one hand, the extent of the Single Market access for the EU's current partners, and on the other, the concessions agreed by these partners with the EU with regard to free movement of people, relinquishment of regulatory sovereignty and payments to the EU. On this basis, the authors discuss which concessions the UK might give and what extent of Single Market access the EU might grant in return.

British Future

Report of the Inquiry into securing the status of EEA+ nationals in the UK

by Jill Rutter [@jillongovt](#)

December 2016

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

In June 2016, British people reflected on their 43 year old relationship with the EU and by a majority decided to leave. The British Government now needs to settle the immigration status of 2.8 million people. Resolving the status of the EEA+ nationals living in the UK will be an extraordinary administrative task for the Home Office. The Inquiry recommends that offering a certain set of conditions to EEA+ nationals is the best way to secure the future status of UK nationals in the EU, meaning that the UK Government can legitimately expect similar conditions to be offered to UK nationals in return.

Centre for the Study of Financial Innovation

Getting Brussels right: "Best practice" for City firms in a post-referendum EU

December 2016

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

How are we (that is, the UK, and more specifically the City of London) going to handle the Commission, the Council and the Parliament in the run-up to (and beyond) our exit? This report addresses how the City should engage with the EU as the UK itself disengages.

Institute for government

Whitehall's preparation for the UK's exit from the EU

by Joseph Owen and Robyn Munro [@Robynlmunro](#)

December 2016

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

Article 50 should be triggered by March 2017 and a Great Repeal Bill will be introduced in the next parliamentary session, repealing the 1972 European Communities Act. In this paper, we ask how Whitehall is preparing to support this timetable. There are three major areas of work which must be addressed before Theresa May triggers Article 50: (i) preparing the Government's negotiating position; (ii) deciding how negotiations will be run and who will be involved; (iii) planning new policies and systems for life outside of the EU, including a new immigration system and alternatives to EU institutions.

S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies

Brexit and its aftermath: impact and policy recommendations for Asia

by Aédán Mordecai, Pradumna Bickram Rana and Phidel Marion G. Vineles

28 December 2016

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

This brief focuses on the implications of Brexit for Asia and particularly the ASEAN countries. A brief summary of the recent developments and an assessment of the impact of Brexit on Britain and the EU is provided, together with the various scenarios that could be realised based on available information. This allows to assess the economic impact on Asia. Policy recommendations are also made on how Asian countries could respond to the Brexit.

Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute

What Brexit and austerity tell us about economics, policy and the media

by Simon Wren-Lewis

December 2016

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

In this paper, the author tackles the inconsistencies and inaccuracies reported in the media about austerity and Brexit. He calls for journalists to bring in academic expertise and to prick the Westminster bubble.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

EU external action and Brexit: relaunch and reconnect

by Nicole Koenig [@Nic Koenig](#)

22 November 2016

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

Brexit will have important implications for the role of the EU and the UK in international affairs. This paper analyses the consequences in the fields of diplomacy, development and crisis management. The analysis shows that both sides are likely to lose in terms of global influence and power. The paper presents a dual strategy that could lead to a win-win outcome. First, the EU should seize the political momentum created by Brexit to relaunch its foreign and security policy and sharpen its profile as a comprehensive power. Second, the EU and the UK should seek to reconnect post-Brexit and establish close ties in foreign and security policy. The paper presents four models of cooperation and suggests cooperating with the UK through a "Norway Plus" model that builds on and extends existing forms of differentiated inclusion.

SECTION 4 - EU POLICIES

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

Global Center / International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague

Rehabilitating juvenile violent extremist offenders in detention - Advancing a juvenile justice approach

by Melissa Lefas and Junko Nozawa

12 December 2016

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

The policy brief puts forth guiding principles, recommendations, and considerations for the detention, rehabilitation, and reintegration of juveniles convicted of terrorism and violent extremism-related crimes in a manner that upholds the principles and safeguards of juvenile justice.

Demand-side measures Against Trafficking - DemandAT

Addressing demand in the context of trafficking in the domestic work sector: perspectives from seven European countries

by Alexandra Ricard-Guay

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (71 p.)

This report examines the demand-side of trafficking in the domestic work sector based on seven country studies (Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and the UK). The report (i) provides an overview of the phenomenon of trafficking in domestic work, (ii) examines the factors influencing the demand in the context of trafficking, and (iii) discusses key challenges in responding to and tackling this issue. It argues that measures addressing the demand-side (employers/labour market) can hardly be separated from tackling the 'supply' side, namely addressing the workers' situations.

MIGRATION

Caritas Europa

Welcome - Migrants make Europe stronger. Caritas' practices for an inclusive Europe

by Antonio Fantasia and Shannon Pfohman

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (46 p.), in [French](#) (46 p.) and in [German](#) (46 p.)

With this publication, Caritas casts the spotlight on the "barriers" that prevent millions of migrants from becoming full-fledged members of the European societies in which they live. These barriers are robbing migrants of their dignity and Europe of their potential contributions to further boost Europe's social, cultural and economic score.

Overseas Development Institute

Climate change, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

by Emily Wilkinson [@emilycwilkinson](#), Lisa Schipper, Catherine Simonet and Zaneta Kubik

December 2016

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

This briefing looks at the anticipated impacts of climate-induced migration on efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on climate change – SDG13. More specifically, this briefing describes the SDG targets relating to climate change, and the particular challenges to each in the context of increasing climate-induced migration.

European Policy Centre

Migration panorama - The Western Balkans migratory route: perspectives and persisting challenges

by Kristine Anderson, Matteo Bonomi, Raphaela Engel, Tanja Fajon, Milica Mancic and Vladimir Petronijević

19 December 2016

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

In the past few years, the EU's capacities have been stretched thin as it grappled with multiple challenges, leaving the Western Balkans and the EU membership aspirations of the countries in the region somewhat marginalised. This publication includes five articles offering diverse perspectives on the Western Balkans route, the region's role in managing the influx, and how EU-Western Balkans cooperation on this issue might affect further progress on enlargement.

Ústav mezinárodních vztahů (Institute of International Relations Prague)

Migration: a crisis Europe can't keep out

by Benjamin Tallis [@bctallis](#)

22 December 2016

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

The difficulties that the EU and EU member states have had in devising coherent or effective internal policies to deal with the migration crisis make it understandable that they have sought common ground elsewhere. Specifically, they have sought to make progress by dealing with the 'external dimensions' of the migration crisis. However, Europe's externalisation strategy, its various tactics or policy dimensions will not work for two main reasons.

Migrační krize a její možné implikace na vnitřní chod EU

by Vít Beneš, Jakub Eberle and Jan Kovář

7 December 2016

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

This paper discusses the possible direct and indirect impacts of migration crisis on the internal organization of the EU. It focuses on three dimensions: the policy of the EU (policy), the political debate in the EU (politics) and the future political system of the EU (polity). The first level concerns the impact on the content of EU internal policies. What might be the impact of migration solutions to the crisis in the single market or for other policies (e.g. trade, employment)? The analysis in this area focus on the EU regulatory environment.

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

"El año de los refugiados". Anuario CIDOB de la inmigración 2015-2016

by Joaquín Arango, Ramón Mahía, David Moya y Elena Sánchez-Montijano (eds.)

December 2016

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (354 p.)

Since many years, immigration has come to the forefront of public attention and political arena in Europe. But never as in 2015 and 2016. In these two years, forced migration has been embodied in the refugees who have entered, mainly through the Mediterranean, into Europe from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia. This has led to the refugee crisis in its different dimensions of massive humanitarian disaster and crisis in the EU.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Labour market integration of refugees. A comparative survey of Bosnians in five EU countries

by Mikkel Barslund [@mBarslund](#), Matthias Busse [@matthias_busse](#), Karolien Lenaerts, Lars Ludolph and Vilde Renman

9 December 2016

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

This study traces the integration experience of Bosnian refugees from the Balkan wars with the aim of drawing lessons for the current wave of refugees entering Europe. Integration is a slow-moving process. Looking closely at Bosnian refugees enables us to see past immediate integration outcomes and take a longer-term view. Another consideration in the design of this study is that there is significant overlap among the countries affected by the two refugee crises.

Tænketanken EUROPA

Kamp mod menneskesmuglere går trægt

by Sarah Vormsby

15 December 2016

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

After an increase in the influx of refugees and migrants across the Mediterranean, the EU launched a maritime security operation Sophia in 2015. A year after the operation was launched, Sophia has only shown disappointing results. About 80 vessels have been destroyed, and only 50 traffickers were arrested. Instead of stopping the traffickers, as originally intended, Sophia may end up to act as a rescue mission for refugees and migrants in the Mediterranean.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

EU-Asylagentur: "Wettlauf nach unten" stoppen

by Friedrich Heinemann

December 2016

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

The study proposes the full adoption of asylum procedures by an EU agency, as the Common European Asylum System has so far only harmonized EU asylum policy on paper. The establishment of a European Asylum Fund, financed by the EU budget and in charge of the initial reception of refugees, would largely eliminate the existing incidents. With the European Asylum system, the EU would finally be able to implement a refugee reception according to uniform standards and with a more even distribution.

Istituto Affari Internazionali / Stiftung Mercator / İstanbul Politikalar Merkezi (Istanbul Policy Center) / Foundation for European Progressive Studies

The EU-Turkey March 2016 agreement as a model: new refugee regimes and practices in the Arab Mediterranean and the case of Libya

by Peter Seeberg

December 2016

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

This paper analyses the main elements of the EU-Turkey agreement and discusses whether the deal (or parts thereof) could be applied to other contexts. It discusses its relevance to the Arab Mediterranean and more specifically in the context of Libya, as and when political and security conditions in that country improve. The author recognises that despite relevant criticism of the EU-Turkey deal, the agreement may well contain building blocks worth taking into consideration in future migration negotiations between the EU and the Arab Mediterranean.

Institut français des relations internationales

L'Europe et les réfugiés en 2015 : une crise de la mémoire ?

by Christophe Bertossi, Matthieu Tardis, Patrick Klugman, Georges Dertilis, Catherine Perron, Evelyne Ribert and Philip Rudge

21 December 2016

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

Unlike other immigration societies such as the US, Canada or Australia, Europe has not made migration a central element of narratives to the foundation of its common identity. This study is based on a comparison of the different relationships to the memory of asylum in three countries (Greece, Germany and France) and an analysis of the relationship between NGOs and the memory of the asylum.

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

Flüchtlingspolitik in Nordeuropa: Die nordischen Länder gleichen ihren Kurs immer stärker an, doch Unterschiede bleiben

by Tobias Etzold

19 December 2016

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

One year after large groups of migrants reached Europe, significant policy changes can be observed in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. All these countries have, to a large extent, tightened their asylum policies. However, it also became clear that migration and integration policies in Northern Europe need to be better coordinated. In addition, closer cooperation with Germany is desirable too.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Institute for European Environmental Policy

Ecological Focus Areas choices and their potential impacts on biodiversity

by Evelyn Underwood and Graham Tucker

25 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (103 p.)

Ecological Focus Areas (EFAs), part of greening in the Common Agricultural Policy, are intended to safeguard and improve biodiversity on arable farms in the EU. This study looked at how EFAs are being implemented in the EU and what evidence there is in the published literature on the

potential biodiversity impacts on farmland – focusing on nitrogen-fixing crops, catch and cover crops, fallow, hedges and field margins, and taking into account how the areas are being managed.

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

World Economic Forum / Global Entrepreneurship Monitor - GEM

Europe's hidden entrepreneurs: entrepreneurial employee activity and competitiveness in Europe

by Abdul Ali, Niels Bosma, Mark Hart, Donna Kelley, Jonathan Levie, Michael Drexler, Maha Eltobgy, Peter Gratzke, Joseph Losavio and Megan O'Neill

20 December 2016

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

This joint study explores the truth behind the perception that Europe lacks entrepreneurship. The results presented here show that, in fact, entrepreneurs are thriving in some parts of Europe. However, their successes are often obscured by the fact that many entrepreneurs work within organisations rather than in new business start-ups.

Elinkeinoelämän tutkimuslaitos (Research Institute of the Finnish Economy)

Technology disruptions as enablers of organizational and social innovation in digitalized environment

by Heli Koski, Helinä Melkas, Martti Mäntylä, Roel Pieters, Rauli Svento, Tuomo Särkikoski, Heli Talja, Juha Hyypä, Harri Kaartinen, Hannu Hyypä and Leena Matikainen

22 December 2016

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

This paper illustrates how disruptive technologies primarily shaking the functioning of the service sector are spreading to the manufacturing industries, and vice versa, and further changing the roles of consumers and users.

Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Institute for European Studies

Global science diplomacy as a new tool for global governance

by Luk Van Langenhove [@lvanlangenhove](#)

8 November 2016

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

This paper advocates for the development of a global science diplomacy agenda, consisting of three components: a Science in Global Diplomacy initiative aimed at mobilising the science and technology (S&T) community to carry out research that is relevant for global problems; a Diplomacy for Global Science initiative aimed at facilitating scientific collaborations for dealing with global problems; and a Global Science for Global Diplomacy initiative aimed at developing the institutional nexus between the S&T community and the realm of policy-making at a global level.

World Economic Forum

Renewable infrastructure investment handbook: a guide for institutional investors

by Katherine Bleich, Rafael Dantas Guimarães, Andre Belelieu, Boon Chin Hau, Michael Drexler, Maha Eltobgy, Mindy Lubber, Angus McCrone, Torben Moger Pedersen, Michael Sabia and Ion Yadigaroglu

21 December 2016

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

One of the most important challenges for institutional investors in the next several years is dealing with an environment of low-yielding opportunities combined with the rising need to deploy large amounts of capital and meet growing liabilities. This handbook provides investors with an entry door into the technology gains, cost reductions, market performance, and risk considerations that have made wind and solar infrastructure investments not only feasible, but compelling from a purely economic point of view.

Baltic Development Forum

Towards a cross-border open data agenda – A case for a macro-regional agenda on open government data in the Baltic Sea region

23 December 2016

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

This is a discussion paper on the potential for open government data across borders in the Baltic Sea Region. It puts forward proposals for transnational initiatives to build awareness, enhance coordination and collaboration, exchange best practices, and take steps towards harmonisation of data and cross-border data flows.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

On the way to welfare 4.0? Digitalisation of the welfare state in labour market, health care and innovation policy: a European comparison

by Daniel Buhr, Claudia Christ, Rolf Frankenberger, Marie-Christine Fregin, Josef Schmid and Markus Trämer

13 December 2016

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

Links to the individual country reports in German: [Estonia](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Italy](#), [Spain](#), [Sweden](#) and [United Kingdom](#)

Increasing digitalisation is penetrating all areas of the economy, society and politics. This is triggering changes in many areas, which will naturally also affect welfare states. In this paper, both the status of digitalisation and its effects on the fields of labour market, health-care and innovation policy are examined. The analysis focuses on a comparison of seven welfare states: Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the UK.

TRANSPORT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ENERGY

Centre for European Policy Studies

Roadmap for post-carbon cities in Europe: transition to sustainable and resilient urban living

by Noriko Fujiwara [@NFujiwara37](#)

15 December 2016

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

City-led initiatives have gained momentum in international cooperative action in 2016 (Global Covenant of Mayors initiative, the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, and the Habitat III UN

Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development). Yet, despite increasing awareness of these developments and an expectation that cities will play a key role in the transition to a post-carbon future, citizens, or more broadly stakeholders, have so far not fully participated in the decision-making process.

European Centre for International Political Economy

Unleashing internal data flows in the EU: an economic assessment of data localisation measures in the EU member states

by Matthias Bauer, Martina F. Ferracane [@Martina_F](#), Hosuk Lee-Makiyama [@leemakiyama](#) and Erik van der Marel [@ErikvanderMarel](#)

30 November 2016

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

Forced data localisation measures are on the rise around the world, fragmenting the internet and increasing costs for businesses and consumers. Until the year 2000, only 15 measures were imposed globally. By 2007, the number of measures doubled and it more than doubled again until today.

Atlantic Council / Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation) / Peace Research Institute Oslo

Global energy debates and the Eastern Mediterranean

by Ayla Gürel Moran [@GurelAyla](#), Harry Tzimitras [@h_tzimitras](#) and Hubert Faustmann

13 November 2016

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

In the Eastern Mediterranean, which is characterised more by conflict than cooperation, persistent conscious effort is needed to minimise the effects of narrow-minded populism or politicisation of issues. Such attitudes are particularly unhelpful when it comes to realising the potential of the region's hydrocarbons through solutions that are optimal both commercially and in public interest terms. This is a job that requires calm, serious planning, and responsible policy makers.

Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

EU energy policy – 4th time lucky?

by David Buchan and Malcolm Keay

12 December 2016

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

The European Commission has tabled a mega-package of legislative proposals to complete its blueprint for Europe's Energy Union. Billed as "the biggest transformation of Europe's energy system since the building of its centralised energy system a century ago", the draft legislation aims to accelerate decarbonisation by adapting the electricity market to decentralised and intermittent renewables, and progressive Europeanisation of the sector via a shift from national to regional focus in regulation, renewable payments and back-up systems.

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

Nord Stream 2 – Versuch einer politischen und wirtschaftlichen Einordnung

by Kai-Olaf Lang and Kirsten Westphal

15 December 2016

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

This paper deals with the commercial, economic, regulatory and political implications, which stem from the Nord Stream 2 project.

EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH/CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Fondation pour l'innovation politique

Mesures de la pauvreté, mesures contre la pauvreté

by Julien Damon @ [JulienDamon](#)

7 December 2016

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

Each year, debates about the release of poverty figures elude an essential aspect of its evolution: since the mid-1980s, poverty has changed more demographically than it has increased statistically. By considering the phenomenon too much from an economic point of view, public decision-makers struggle to grasp the profound changes. As a result of increasingly drastic public intervention, the fight against poverty would benefit from adopting more generic public policy instruments, influencing the determinants of the phenomenon: work, family and immigration.

World Economic Forum

Misaligned stakeholders and health system underperformance: industry agenda council on the future of the health sector

by David Bloom, Daniel Cadarette, Jonty Roland and Jessica Sullivan

7 December 2016

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

Misalignments in health systems (i.e., situations involving conflicting incentives, behaviour, structures, or policies) among key stakeholders are likely to lead to significant waste, whether measured in terms of health for money or money for health. This paper defines three types of misalignments (those due to divergent objectives, power asymmetries and cooperation failures), offers concrete examples of each type and includes several cross-cutting examples from three particularly burdensome disease areas: cancer, diabetes and mental health.

Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Institute for European Studies

Coordinating global health responses

by Annamarie Bindenagel Šehović

5 December 2016

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

The end of the Cold War gave the (western) world an apparent reprieve from weapons of mass destruction. Then came HIV and AIDS. Since then, a host of human insecurities and pandemic threats have converged to upend that semblance of order.

United States Institute of Peace

Women in nonviolent movements

by Marie A. Principe

22 December 2016

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

Women's meaningful involvement in civil resistance movements has shown to be a game changer. Examining movements in Argentina, Chile, Egypt, Liberia, the Palestinian territories, Poland, Syria, and the US, this report advocates for the full engagement of women and their networks in nonviolent movements for a simple and compelling reason - because greater female inclusion leads to more sustainable peace.

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

A framework for developing internal gender policies for electoral management bodies

by Rumbidzai Kandawasvika-Nhundu

7 December 2016

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

International IDEA has conceptualized this framework in order to provide an example of the main elements of an internal gender policy for an electoral management body (EMB). Its purpose is to support EMBs in their aspirations and efforts to create their own internal gender policies in recognition of their mandates and political status in different countries around the world.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Will a European unemployment benefits scheme affect labour mobility?

by Cinzia Alcidi, Mikkel Barslund [@mBarslund](#), Matthias Busse [@matthias_busse](#) and Francesco Nicoli [@FrancescoNicoli](#)

6 December 2016

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

Labour mobility in the EU is comparatively low, despite major efforts from the European institutions to support cross-border mobility. This study evaluates the potential implications of a European Unemployment Benefits Scheme (EUBS) for labour mobility in the EU.

Corporate Europe Observatory

Using "better regulation" to make things worse: industry tactics to delay and weaken workplace cancers law

by Rachel Tansey [@ecospaceship](#) and Katharine Ainger [@katainger](#) (ed.)

16 December 2016

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

The revision of the Carcinogens Directive is a telling example of how industry is using the rhetoric and tools of 'Better Regulation' to pre-empt, delay, and weaken urgently needed rules, and how it plays off regulations against each other. Industry lobbies speaking the language of 'simplification', 'burden reduction', and 'harmonisation' have been well received by a European Commission that is keen to 'cut red tape'.

Lietuvos laisvosios rinkos institutas (Lithuanian Free Market Institute)

Personal pensions in the European Union

12 December 2016

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

The principle of free movement of capital, goods, people and services comprises the main pillar of the European Economic Area. Excessive national regulation, however, prevents EU member states from reaching its full potential, particularly in the free movement of capital which is subject to extensive regulation at the national level. With the aim of strengthening the single market for capital, the European Commission will assess the case for a policy framework to establish European personal pensions.

ENVIRONMENT

Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations) / Stockholm International Peace Research Institute / adelphi

Towards a global resilience agenda - Action on climate fragility risks

by Malin Mobjörk, Dan Smith and Lukas Rüttinger [@LRuettinger](#)

5 December 2016

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

This report of the Planetary Security Initiative (PSI) takes stock of key developments since the publishing of the independent report "A New Climate For Peace" commissioned by G7 members. It provides a concise risk horizon scan, and an overview and assessment of key policy developments in 2015 and 2016 that are of relevance for addressing climate-fragility risks and fostering the global resilience agenda.

Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations) / Hague Centre for Strategic Studies

The economics of planetary security: climate change as an economic conflict factor

by Michel Rademaker [@michelrademaker](#), Karlijn Jans [@KCH_Jans](#), Christopher Frattina della Frattina, Hannes Rööös, Stephan Slingerland, Alexander Borum [@Akborum](#) and Louise van Schaik [@LouiseVanSchaik](#)

1 December 2016

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

Planetary security refers to the role of the environment in geopolitical risks and conflicts. As a relatively underexplored concept, this report examines the economic aspects of planetary security and, in particular, the vulnerabilities and resilience of countries to environmentally induced conflict.

Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment / Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy / Bruegel

Climate policy in China, the European Union and the United States: main drivers and prospects for the future

by Alina Averchenkova [@averchenkova](#), Samuela Bassi, Keith J. Benes, Fergus Green [@fergusgreen](#), Augustin Lagarde [@AugustinLagarde](#), Isabella Neuweg and Georg Zachmann [@GeorgZachmann](#)

November 2016

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

China, the EU and the US are responsible for the majority of global emissions of greenhouse gases, and produce about half of global GDP. Hence, their climate policies not only determine the success of global efforts to curb future emissions of greenhouse gases, but also affect policy developments in other countries. The aim of this report is to assist policy-makers, climate change negotiators and analysts to understand the domestic constraints and opportunities facing each jurisdiction, and to identify areas of common interest or concern between the three jurisdictions.

Institute for European Environmental Policy

Ensuring the sustainability of bioenergy and minimising the risk of carbon debt

by Ben Allen, Kamila Paquel, Catherine Bowyer, David Baldock, Silvia Nanni and Martin Nesbit
[@arrhenius](#)

9 December 2016

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

Bioenergy will continue to play a role in helping to decarbonise the EU's energy sector. To arrive at a lower carbon bioenergy system may require a combination of different actions and approaches. This package should include robust and workable sustainability criteria to guide operators in the sourcing of biomass, and in choosing appropriate deployment scales, and to drive efficiency in conversion and transportation.

Corporate Europe Observatory

Carbon welfare. How big polluters plan to profit from EU emissions trading reform

by Oscar Reyes and Belén Balanyá

2 December 2016

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

The Emissions Trading System (ETS) is at the centre of EU climate policy, and a Directive currently passing through the European Parliament and Council intends to keep it that way until 2030. The EU ETS claims to make big polluters pay, but has actually become a way of enhancing polluter's profits, as well as undermining and preventing effective action to tackle climate change.

Ecologic Institute / World Wildlife Fund

Smart cash for the climate: maximising auctioning revenues from the EU emissions trading system

by Eike Karola Velten, Matthias Duwe, Elizabeth Zelljadt, Nick Evans and Marius Hasenheit

16 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (123 p.)

Member states earned close to 12 billion euro from auctioning in the EU Emissions Trading from 2013 to 2015 with over 80% of the money so far spent on climate action – most of it in the EU. The funding mainly went to renewables, efficiency and cross-cutting programmes. According to this study, the national reports on the use of auctioning revenues, however, contain mistakes while there seems to be no frequent quality review at present.

Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies

Sustainable energy in the G20 - Prospects for a global energy transition

by Sybille Roehrkasten, Sonja Thielges and Rainer Quitzow (eds.)

12 December 2016

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

The study analyses the energy sector developments of 14 G20 members (Argentina, Brazil, China, EU, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and the US). Short case studies trace major trends and policy initiatives in the countries and identify both potential conflicts of interest and existing common ground within the G20. Each study offers an assessment of potential impulses originating from the respective case, and how these might help foster international cooperation for advancing a global energy transition.

Terra nova

Finance climat : le temps de l'action - Sept propositions pour la France et l'Europe

by Michel Aglietta, Etienne Espagne and Baptiste Perrissin Fabert

15 December 2016

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

This article aims to show how France and Europe, with their legitimacy on climate issues in general, and climate finance in particular, could play a key role in redefining an overall financial framework accompanying the transition to a carbon neutral world.

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

Environmental tax reform in developing, emerging and transition economies

by Jacqueline Cottrell, Kai Schlegelmilch, Matthias Runkel and Alexander Mahler

15 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (126 p.)

This report highlights lessons regarding impacts, costs and acceptance from the implementation of environmental tax reform (ETR) in industrialised countries that are most transferable to the developing country context. The report draws together the experience of the authors in selected developing countries in connection with these lessons learned and relates them to the more general developing country context.

EDUCATION/YOUTH/CULTURE/SPORT

DEMOS

Digital citizens: countering extremism online

by Louis Reynolds and Ralph Scott

12 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (142 p.)

Education for digital citizenship is not just an effective way to increase the resilience of young people to extremism. It can create more critical citizens, informed consumers and community-minded social media users. The paper analyses critical thinking skills, digital citizenship and how social media has changed the way we communicate.

Pew Research Center

Religion and education around the world

16 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (142 p.)

Jews are more highly educated than any other major religious group around the world, while Muslims and Hindus tend to have the fewest years of formal schooling, according to this global demographic study that shows wide disparities in average educational levels among religious groups.

SECTION 5 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Instytut Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej (Institute of East-Central Europe) / Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky (Association for International Affairs)

Poland, the Czech Republic and NATO in fragile security contexts

by Anna Visvizi [@AVisvizi](#) and Tomasz Stępniewski (eds.)

14 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (84 p.)

This report examines the fragile security contexts in East-Central Europe as they have evolved over the past years, assesses the implications of the NATO Warsaw Summit for improving Poland's and the Czech Republic's resilience to the mounting risks and threats to their safety and security, and outlines short- and mid-term recommendations.

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

Interferenzen, Wechselwirkungen und die Herausforderungen für die Rüstungskontrolle und Abrüstung in Europa

by Hakan Akbulut

20 December 2016

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

Efforts to bring forward disarmament and arms control have not only experienced a standstill in recent years, there is even a reverse trend jeopardizing the preservation of agreements and compromises struck before. This paper discusses such interdependencies along various axes (topic, region and time) and highlights related challenges confronting arms control and disarmament in Europe.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

La defensa europea entre la Estrategia Global y su implementación

by Félix Arteaga

28 December 2016

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

This working paper aims to analyse the Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy for the EU.

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

Medium-sized states in international cyber security policies

by Sico van der Meer [@SicovanderMeer](#)

9 December 2016

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

Some medium-sized states play varying, yet important roles in international cyber-security policies. In this brief, the author offers a concise overview of five medium-sized states with such a prominent position: Australia, Estonia, Israel, the Netherlands and South Korea.

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

What does radicalisation look like? Four visualisations of socialisation into violent extremism

by Diego Muro

December 2016

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

The goal of this paper is to examine violent radicalisation and provide a visual representation of four models that depict the process of radicalisation towards violent extremism that manifests itself in terrorism.

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs / Barcelona Institute for Global Health

War & health. Defining the protection of health in war zones

by Pol Morillas [@polmorillas](#) and Rafael Vilasanjuan (eds.)

December 2016

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

The aim of this publication is to start a debate on the need to approach new responses to conflict that are more flexible, achievable and innovative to reduce the gaps in health disparities and poverty while exploring how humanitarian access to health facilities could be strengthened.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

From Suez to Syria. Why NATO must strengthen its political role

by Judy Dempsey [@Judy_Dempsey](#)

8 December 2016

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

NATO faces a multitude of challenges along its Eastern and Southern flanks, in addition to terrorism and cyberattacks, energy insecurity, disinformation campaigns aimed at weakening the West, and the uncertainty of the US stance following the 2016 presidential election. NATO must rise to the challenge of putting in place long-term mechanisms to protect the Euro-Atlantic community's way of life, shared values, and security.

College of Europe

The European air transport command: a viable model for promoting European military cooperation

by Matteo Ricci

12 December 2016

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

This paper begins with the observation that the top-down model of defence cooperation adopted for the Common Security and Defence Policy of the EU seems to be in a crisis. It then asks if there are alternative models available, arguing that one is represented by smaller, bottom-up initiatives such as the European Air Transport Command.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

The EU's Security and Defence Policy: will the new strategy bear fruit?

by Teija Tiilikainen

12 December 2016

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

The recent changes in European security and defence policy are reflected in its security strategy, in the plans to produce and coordinate capabilities, as well as in the use of the EU's treaty-based

competences. The focus of the security and defence policy has shifted from external operations closer to the Union's own borders and territory.

Europe's new defence agenda: major hurdles still remain

by Tuomas Iso-Markku and Niklas Helwig [@NHelwig](#)

12 December 2016

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

The 2016 December European Council discussed a bundle of measures to strengthen the EU's security and defence policy. While the Brexit vote and the US elections raised the ambitions of some member states, the measures largely represent a readjustment and repackaging of existing policies rather than a conceptual overhaul. With or without the UK, EU member states continue to have diverse views on the relationship between the EU and NATO, the priorities of the EU's security and defence policy and the level of EU involvement in defence in general.

Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence Studies)

Soldiers of Peace - Estonia, Finland and Ireland in UNIFIL

by Tony Lawrence Tomas, Jermalavičius and Anna Bulakh [@Bulakh_Anna](#)

13 December 2016

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

Estonian, Finnish and Irish troops serve under a combined battalion in the UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon). The size of the contribution these three states make to UN peacekeeping is perhaps not well known – they are respectively the fourth, second and first largest European contributors, per capita, to UN missions. For each of them, UNIFIL is their single largest contribution to peace support operations.

Centre for European Reform

EU defence, Brexit and Trump: the good, the bad and the ugly

by Sophia Besch [@SophiaBesch](#)

14 December 2016

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

The Brexit referendum and the election of Donald Trump have spurred EU leaders to boost their support for European defence. They recognise that they need to increase their share of the burden of European security and rely less on the US; and they want to reassert the Union's credibility after Britain's vote of no confidence. The author argues that even if the EU puts more resources into defence, Trump and the Brexit referendum will damage European security.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Winter is coming – Chilly winds across northern Europe

by Jan Joel Andersson and Erika Balsyte

9 December 2016

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

During the Cold War, the Nordic-Baltic region was one of the most heavily militarised areas in the world. The fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union not only allowed the Baltic states and Warsaw Pact countries to regain their independence, it also made it possible for the region to largely disarm. However, Russia's recent actions in eastern Europe and significant military build-up along its Western border and in Kaliningrad has rattled many nerves.

Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques

Achilles, the tortoise and CSDP: the way forward for Europe's defence

by Olivier de France

21 December 2016

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

The author points out that on 15 December 2016 the EU leaders gave their blessing to defence plans that should help them take the security of Europeans a bit more seriously. These efforts come from the right place. Europe does need to get its act together, and to do so on its own terms before President Obama steps down, and the EU becomes a noisy but ineffectual onlooker in the Donald Trump pantomime show. Heading into 2017, EU member states will need to pick up the political gauntlet laid down by the European Commission, the European Council, the Parliament and the High Representative.

The economics of European defence

by Keith Hartley

8 December 2016

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

Since the British referendum result in June 2016 and the US election in November, greater political effort has been channelled into ways of increasing EU defence cooperation, and creating a solid European defence industry. The EU's toolbox includes a number of existing means of doing so, many made available by the Lisbon Treaty in 2009 – European defence policy comprises a series of policy measures related to a Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), a Single Market for defence equipment, the European Defence and Technological Industrial Base (EDITB) and offsets. But in a constrained budgetary context, it is difficult to overlook defence economics as a driver of European defence policy. This paper suggests a number of avenues for efficiency improvements in European defence spending.

Technological innovation, the US Third Offset Strategy and the future Transatlantic defense

by John Louth and Christian Moelling

5 December 2016

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

This paper deals with the Defence Innovation Initiative also named Third Offset Strategy advanced by the US in 2014 whose purpose is to give Americans a significant strategic advantage as a result of a substantial financial effort focused on breakthrough technologies. The scope of this initiative catches Europeans' attention. How will they respond to it? What are its implications in terms of interoperability in military operations and for European defence companies? What will be the consequences of the election of the new American president Donald Trump?

Today's technological innovations for tomorrow's Defence

by Christophe-Alexandre Paillard and Nick Butler

5 December 2016

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

This paper focuses on national defence innovation models in Europe, in particular the ones of France, Germany and the UK. Are these models compatible? Does the financial effort for defence and security research produced by these European countries enable them to cooperate between each other? What could be the role of EU in the field of defence research?

OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions

European security – Challenges at the societal level

by Wolfgang Zellner, Irina Chernykh, Alain Délétroz, Frank Evers, Barbara Kunz, Christian Nünlist, Philip Remler, Oleksiy Semenyi and Andrei Zagorski

8 December 2016

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

This report argues that interim rules of the road in the security, economic and social fields, based on current realities and currently shared interests, are needed to help reduce those tensions: a modus vivendi that allows the sides to retain their principled positions on the European order, and how they believe it is threatened; but that also allows for the mitigation and containment of existing conflicts.

TERRORISM

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague

Administrative measures against foreign fighters: in search of limits and safeguards

by Bérénice Boutin [@bereniceboutin](#)

16 December 2016

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

On the basis of a review of the use of these measures in three selected states (the UK, France, and the Netherlands), the paper provides a critical assessment of the use of administrative measures in counter-terrorism. It identifies in which situations it might be justified to use administrative measures, and assesses the impact of the use of these measures on the protection of human rights. In conclusion, the paper recommends to establish limits and safeguards around the use of administrative measures in counter-terrorism.

Foreign terrorist fighters: trends, dynamics and policy responses

by Tanya Mehra

19 December 2016

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

This paper takes stock of the current trends and dynamics related to the foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) phenomenon and identifies some of the gaps that still need to be addressed. The distinction between home-grown terrorists and (returning) FTFs is fading, the difference between ISIS/Da'esh inspired or directed terrorist attacks is becoming more fluid and the nexus between terrorism and crime is more prominent, which clearly indicates that terrorism can manifest itself in many different ways.

United States Institute of Peace / Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

The Jihadi threat: ISIS, Al Qaeda and beyond

12 December 2016

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

The West failed to predict the emergence of al-Qaeda in new forms across the Middle East and North Africa. It was blindsided by the ISIS sweep across Syria and Iraq, which at least temporarily changed the map of the Middle East. Both movements have skilfully continued to evolve and proliferate - and surprise. What's next? Twenty experts from think tanks and universities across the US explore the world's deadliest movements, their strategies, the future scenarios, and policy considerations. This report reflects their analysis and diverse views.

GEOPOLITICS AND STRATEGY

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

El derecho de veto en el Consejo de Seguridad de Naciones Unidas: ¿obstáculo insalvable para la Responsabilidad de Proteger?

by Emilio Menéndez del Valle [@EMV_Masai](#)

27 December 2016

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

In recent times, the frequent use of the veto in the United Nations Security Council mainly by Russia, but also China, to prevent action in the cases of mass atrocities committed in Syria and elsewhere has led to outrage and frustration among the supporters of the "Responsibility to Protect" doctrine.

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

Preparing for protection of civilians in United Nations peacekeeping operations

by Frederik Rosén, Ross Allen and Kristoffer Nilaus Tarp

20 December 2016

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

The report first outlines the global arena for Protection of Civilians (PoC) and the architecture around the delivery of pre-deployment training (PDT). It then presents the survey results and identifies a number of initiatives relating to PDT on PoC that have been launched in recent years - many of which address some of the needs and challenges identified through the survey and captured in the recommendations. Finally, it lists a series of recommendations to improve training aspects of PoC.

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

Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen: Neue Reformdynamiken

by Sophie Eisentraut

20 December 2016

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

On 7 November 2016, the international community met for an annual debate on the Security Council reform. Unlike previous years, this time around, the General Assembly was able to look back at a very dynamic year. On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the UN Charter in 2015, the Assembly unanimously adopted a text that contained all reform proposals, which is believed to finally trigger negotiations on the specifics of a Security Council reorganisation.

German Marshall Fund of the United States / OCP Policy Center

Atlantic currents: an annual report on wider Atlantic perspectives and patterns

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (163 p.)

This report cross-examines the trends and challenges of the Atlantic space under different perspectives, driven by the desire to move away from the North-South divisions and influences. Among the factors that motivate the communities in the Atlantic basin to co-operate with each other, the authors find the succession of financial and banking crises (now economic), which have destabilised nearly if not all the countries of the globe since 2008, more specifically those of the Atlantic basin.

Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Institute for European Studies

Requirements for effective European Union leadership in science and cultural diplomacy on (inter) regionalism in the south

by Stephen Kingah, Ana B. Amaya and Luk Van Langenhove
December 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (42 p.)

This paper elaborates on the conditions that are necessary in determining the effectiveness of the EU's leadership in science and cultural diplomacy (SCD) on regionalism and inter-regionalism in the South.

Türkiye Ekonomi Politikaları Araştırma Vakfı (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey)

Globalization, European Union and economic integration

by Bozkurt Aran
December 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

The universe of global economic relations facing the intimidating winds of change has compelled the major stakeholders of the system to expedite the process for a new set of rules. The change is still unfolding. It is far too early to forecast how the new book of rules of global trade and economic activities will finally be shaped. However, the profound changes brought about by the technological breakthroughs bring into the discussions a sense of urgency. And of course as always time is of the essence.

Hague Institute for Global Justice

The multi-track water diplomacy framework: a legal and political economy analysis for advancing cooperation over shared waters

by Patrick Huntjens, Yumiko Yasuda and Rens de Man
December 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (100 p.)

The Multi-track Water Diplomacy Framework specifies and tests a conceptual and analytical water diplomacy framework that identifies the key factors that affect water cooperation. Knowledge of these key determinants of cooperation not only contributes to the existing body of academic knowledge, but can also help to bolster cooperation over shared waters.

TRADE

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

The geopolitical relevance of Piraeus and China's new silk road for Southeast Europe and Turkey

by Frans-Paul van der Putten (ed.), Francesco Saverio Montesano, Johan van de Ven [@Johanv91](#) and Peter van Ham [@Peter_vanHam](#)
December 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (53 p.)

The term 'One Belt, One Road' (OBOR) refers to China's initiative to create a 'New Silk Road' that consists of a set of trade routes and agreements for economic cooperation. Its purpose is greater economic integration of Asia, Europe and Africa. This report analyses the relevance of China's OBOR initiative for China's relations with Greece, Turkey, Cyprus and the Balkan countries.

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

EU wholesale trade: analysis of the sector and value chains

by Bernhard Dachs, Ella Broos, Martina Dünser, Doris Hanzl-Weiss, Kristof Mertens [@KrfMertens](#), Doris Schartinger, Robert Stehrer and Valentijn Vanoeteren
19 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (190 p.)

This report investigates wholesale as one of the main service industries in the European economy. Wholesale is the resale of new and used goods to retailers, industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers on their own account or for third parties. It plays a pivotal role in the European Single Market by bridging national markets and connecting producers, retail trade and industrial demand across Europe.

Instytut Spraw Publicznych (Institute of Public Affairs)

CETA i TTIP zderzenie z nową rzeczywistością polityczną Zachodu

by Piotr Maciej Kaczyński [@pm_kaczynski](#)
December 2016

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

Removing obstacles to trade stimulates economic and political development and leads to a rapprochement between peoples. The EU and the US (TTIP) and Canada (CETA) ambitious trade agreements would give a clear signal: the unity of the transatlantic again sets the standard in the world trade.

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

Das neue Misstrauen gegenüber Freihandelsabkommen: eine effektive EU-Handelspolitik braucht das Vertrauen der Bevölkerung

by Claudia Schmucker
December 2016

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

The EU is at risk of losing its ability to trade in trade policy. This has been shown by the disputes over the TTIP and CETA negotiations. One reason for the social resistance lies in a loss of confidence among the population in the EU institutions and in the USA. At the same time, citizens are increasingly questioning the benefits of free trade and globalization. The European Commission has responded with initial confidence-building measures such as a transparency initiative.

Bertelsmann Stiftung

After the UK has withdrawn from the EU. What are the options for trade?

by Stefan Oeter
19 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.) and in [German](#) (6 p.)

The British decision to withdraw from the EU makes it necessary to renegotiate trade relations between the EU and the UK from scratch. At the same time the trade agreements that the EU has concluded with non-EU states will no longer apply to the UK.

DEVELOPMENT

College of Europe

"Bêkou", le fonds fiduciaire de l'Union européenne pour la République centrafricaine: un espoir pour le financement des États fragiles en transition?

by Aurore Loste

December 2016

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

In 2014, the EU launched its first trust fund dedicated to a fragile state in transition: the 'Bêkou' fund for the Central African Republic. This new instrument of European external aid is still unknown. This article helps to fill some gaps in the existing literature on this subject by questioning the extent to which the 'Bêkou' fund is a positive test ground for the establishment of future European trust funds in fragile states in transition.

European Centre for Development Policy Management

Investment promotion for sustainable development. The roles of DFIs and export credit agencies

by Sebastian Große-Puppenthal, Karim Karaki [@kar_karaki](#) and San Bilal [@SanBilal1](#)

22 December 2016

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

Promoting trade and investment along sustainable principles is one of the means to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To this end, what are the potential synergies between development finance institutions (DFIs) and export credit agencies (ECAs) in promoting sustainable and responsible investments?

Blending 2.0: Towards new (European external) investment plans

by Sebastian Große-Puppenthal and San Bilal [@SanBilal1](#)

16 December 2016

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

Blending Official Development Assistance (ODA) with other sources of finance is one of the forms taken to stimulate and leverage private investments and finance for sustainable development. It is by no means a magic bullet, and should be used with great caution, so as to prevent unwarranted subsidy to private sector and market distortion, and waste of scarce ODA.

"Living apart together". EU development cooperation and humanitarian aid in situations of fragility and protracted crisis

by Alfonso Medinilla [@AMedinil](#) and Alisa Herrero Cangas

15 December 2016

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

The nature of today's crisis situations blurs the lines between humanitarian aid and development cooperation more than ever before. Humanitarian crises and emergencies last longer and have become increasingly complex and volatile, putting the traditional distinction between humanitarian aid, short term relief and longer term development to the test.

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

Comparing structure and organisation of development bureaucracies in Europe: a pilot study of European aid administrations

by Thomas Henökl [@ThomasHenoekl](#)

December 2016

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

Combining a twofold analytical focus on several individual agencies and the systemic level of the organisational field, this study aims at giving some plasticity to the multi-dimensional character of the administrative space unfolding between national development bureaucracies and the EU's external governance system. For this purpose, it develops a theoretical framework for the reform discussions in several aid bureaucracies and draws on an initial – and therefore limited – set of empirical data from EU-level and national decision-makers.

Results-based approaches in agriculture: what is the potential?

by Heiner Janus [@HeinerJanus](#) and Sarah Holzapfel

December 2016

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

Although widely applied in the health and education sectors, there are only a few experiences with results-based approaches in the agricultural sector, and the suitability of the sector for the instrument is debated. The aim of this paper is to contribute to this debate by reviewing three pilot interventions representing different types of results-based approaches: results-based aid (contract between governments), results-based finance (contract between a funder/host-country government and a service provider/company) and development impact bonds (contract between a funder, service provider and private investor).

ENLARGEMENT PROCESS

Centre for European Policy Studies

The EU's enlargement strategy - Is it working?

by Erwan Fouéré

1 December 2016

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

This year's reports from the European Commission on the seven countries seeking to join the EU contain modest, if not decidedly negative assessments of national reform processes. The exception is the report on Albania. It recognises significant efforts in judicial reform and recommends the opening of accession negotiations, subject to "credible and tangible progress in the implementation of the justice reform". In the other countries, however, reform has been far less consistent and in some cases serious backsliding has occurred.

Център за изследване на демокрацията (Center for the Study of Democracy)

Hidden economy in Southeast Europe: building regional momentum to mitigate its negative effects

by Todor Yalamov

23 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.) and in [Macedonian](#) (10 p.)

According to the author, not declaring in full or partially economic activities in Southeast Europe remains widespread in virtually all areas of government – permissions and licenses, labour contracts, social security, taxes and custom duties. It signals a persistent gap between formal and informal institutions and lack of coherent enforcement of rules. Corruption pressure is higher towards those engaged in the hidden economy.

Ελληνικό Ίδρυμα Ευρωπαϊκής και Εξωτερικής Πολιτικής (Hellenic Foundation for European Foreign Policy)

Elections in FYROM: the end of the two-year political crisis or more of the same?

by Bledar Feta and Pranvera Tika

9 December 2016

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

The authors analyse FYROM's two-year political stalemate. In particular, they focus on the importance of the upcoming early parliamentary elections as an opportunity for the formation of a stable government that could help the country emerge from political crisis.

United States Institute of Peace

Dynamics of radicalization and violent extremism in Kosovo

by Adrian Shtuni [@Shtuni](#)

19 December 2016

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

Relying in large part on primary empirical evidence, this report explores the dynamics of violent extremism in Kosovo and the disproportionately high number of radicalised fighters from the region in Syria and Iraq. Examining the historic, cultural, geopolitical, and socioeconomic factors behind the phenomenon, it focuses on the flow as a symptom of a larger religious militancy problem within the country and offers recommendations on countering that challenge.

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

Između slobode i restrikcija: Zakonski okvir slobode okupljanja u BiH

by Amila Kurtović [@polovinica](#)

19 December 2016

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

This report points out that numerous legal provisions regulating freedom of peaceful assembly in BiH are not in accordance with international standards. It presents examples of good practices in this area and offers concrete recommendations for improvement.

Sud kao kreator politika? Uloga i efekti Ustavnog suda BiH u demokratskoj tranziciji i konsolidaciji

by Nedim Kulenović

26 December 2016

Link to the article in [Bosnian](#) (62 p.)

This study offers a comprehensive analysis of the role and performance of the Constitutional Court of BiH in the last twenty years.

Institute for Security and Development Policy

Turkey's Kurdish conflict: 2015-present

2 December 2016

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

Turkey's Kurdish conflict has dominated the headlines of Europe throughout 2016. Increasingly, Turkey has turned into an authoritarian state by suppressing critical voices and crushing an elected opposition party. The detention of high-ranking officials of the People's Democratic Party (HDP) at the start of November 2016 attracted international attention. Over time, the political situation of Turkey's Kurds has deteriorated into military confrontations between the Turkish central state and Kurdish nationalist groups.

Centre d'études et de recherches internationales

La Turquie face aux réfugiés syriens - Entre engagement humanitaire et instrumentalisation politique

by Bayram Balci and Juliette Tolay [@juliettetolay](#)

December 2016

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

While the Syrian refugee issue has pushed a growing number of countries to impose restrictions on their entry to land, almost half of the Syrian refugees are in one country: Turkey. However, this one, far from closing its border, is distinguished by its policy of open door and its humanitarian commitment of great extent. The burst of generosity can not alone explain this policy of asylum put in place especially for the Syrians.

Atlantic Council

Turkey's nuclear program. Challenges and opportunities

by Aaron Stein [@aaronstein1](#)

21 December 2016

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

To decrease its heavy reliance on fossil fuels the Turkish government has made ambitious plans to increase its production of nuclear energy. It has reached tentative agreement with Russia and a Japanese-French consortium to build two nuclear power plants near Mersin on Turkey's Mediterranean coast and in the Sinop District on the Black Sea coast. The fate of Turkey's nuclear projects, however, is dependent on vendor financing, related to adoption of a "Build, Operate, Own" (BOO) model, in addition to political arrangements with the Russian Federation.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

From purges to a 'new Turkey' – the final stage of the state's reconstruction

by Mateusz Chudziak

7 December 2016

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

The purges in the state apparatus which have been underway in Turkey since the failed military coup represent a decisive stage in the construction of a 'new Turkey', involving both the final elimination of the remaining elements of the old Kemalist establishment and the crackdown on the group centred around Fethullah Gülen, a preacher and former government ally accused of plotting the coup. In a broader context, the aim of the purges is to ultimately replace the present elites with new ones. This may lead to the elimination of any conceivable opposition capable of threatening the rule of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

Adviesraad Internationale Vraagstukken (Advisory Council on International Affairs)

Associatieovereenkomst EU-Oekraïne: de noodzaak tot ratificatie

8 December 2016

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

The publication emphasised the need to ratify the Association Agreement between the EU and Ukraine. Rejection would undermine the consensus among the European member states, which is a prerequisite for successful EU policies and international stability.

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

Visa-free travels for Ukraine and Georgia: "Are we there yet?"

by Nelly Tomčíková

13 December 2016

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

The Eastern Partnership countries, Ukraine and Georgia have taken major steps towards visa liberalisation with the EU and completed both phases of the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan at the end of 2015. The EU promised to draw draft legislation in early 2016 for both countries to be granted visa-free regime.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

Three years after Euromaidan: is Ukraine still on the reform track?

by Ryhor Nizhnikau and Arkady Moshes

8 December 2016

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

The Euromaidan Revolution of 2014 created unprecedentedly favourable conditions for breaking a vicious circle of bad governance and predatory corruption in Ukraine, and for the transformation of Ukrainian politics and society. Yet the results have been mixed and inconsistent. Some progress in reforms has been achieved, but the change could still be reversed.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

The unfinished state. 25 years of independent Moldova

by Kamil Całus [@KamilCaus](#)

14 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (85 p.) and in [Polish](#) (89 p.)

The Republic of Moldova is an exceptional state. It was the only Soviet republic to proclaim independence in order to become part of another state, i.e. Romania, rather than building its own independent political future. After the civil war, the break-up of the common state and the de facto collapse of the unification project, the newly established Moldova found itself in an ideological vacuum.

Expert-Grup

On the legislative initiative regarding the tax and capital amnesty

20 December 2016

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

According to this paper, the adoption of the Draft Law no. 452 on capital liberalisation and fiscal stimulus, which provides for a quasi-amnesty of tax liability and a capital amnesty, and of the Draft Law no. 451 linked to the Draft Law no. 452, poses imminent risks for the Republic of Moldova. These risks refer to compromising the rule of law and the fight against corruption, the increase of opportunities for corruption in the public sector, the legalisation of money laundering and tax evasion, the increased erosion of the reputation of the banking sector, and the chill in the ties with development partners.

OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions

Protracted conflicts in the OSCE area - Innovative approaches for co-operation in the conflict zones

by Philip Remler, Atanas Dimitrov, Samuel Goda [@samuel_goda](#), Konstanze Jüngling, Nino Kemoklidze, Bidzina Lebanidze, Ida Manton, Sergey Rastoltsev, Sebastian Relitz, Raymond Saner, Hans-Joachim Schmidt [@HajoSchm](#), Tanja Tamminen, Oleksandr Tytarchuk [@ogtytarchuk](#), Tony van der Togt [@TonyvanderTogt](#), Stefan Wolff [@stefwolff](#) and Wolfgang Zellner

7 December 2016

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

This project aims to provide a menu of innovative ways in which the international community can engage with all sides in the four so-called frozen conflicts – protracted conflicts on the territory of the former USSR that include the Karabakh, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Transdniestria conflicts.

AFRICA

OCP Policy Center

L'intégration économique en Afrique: un processus en cours

by Vera Songwe

December 2016

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

Throughout the world, regional economic integration is accelerating growth and development by providing a range of benefits linked to improved political cooperation, increased intra-regional trade and job creation. Regions that are more integrated have proven to be able to grow more rapidly and have demonstrated greater adaptability during a downturn in the global economy. As the global economy struggles to regain the high levels of growth of ten years ago, stimulating domestic and regional growth has become the main strategic solution for many countries and regions.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Africa uprising? The protests, the drivers, the outcomes

by Valerie Arnould, Aleksandra Tor and Alice Vervaeke

2 December 2016

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

Political and social protests across the African continent have garnered much attention over the past year. To what extent can this surge challenge sitting governments or even be the harbinger of broader social and political change on the continent?

Institut français des relations internationales

L'islamisation à Madagascar

by Mathieu Pellerin [@mathpellerin](#)

21 December 2016

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

Islam in Madagascar has for two years been the subject of a very strong media and political coverage. This campaign of denigration, far from helping "to resist" this development of Islam, risks producing the dreaded effects, in particular radicalisation. Interreligious dialogue is fundamental to avoid turning communities against each other.

ASIA-OCEANIA

Bertelsmann Stiftung

Innovation in Asia: impact on European companies of innovation in emerging Asia

by Bernhard Bartsch and Anika Sina Laudien (eds.)

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.) and in [German](#) (24 p.)

This study seeks to present the views of European companies on how innovation developments in Asia affect their businesses. The research also sought to identify the sectors and countries/regions in which innovation in emerging Asia is growing most quickly, and to review the response to this development among European executives and the perceived role of governments.

S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies

Economic and strategic dimensions of mega-FTAs: a perception survey of Asian opinion leaders

by Xianbai Ji, Pradumna B. Rana, Wai-Mun Chia and Changtai Li

9 December 2016

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

The advent of mega-free trade agreements (mega-FTAs) including the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is a defining feature of global trade governance in the 21st century. What are the costs and benefits of mega-FTAs? What is the political and strategic calculus behind mega-FTAs?

Cyber security in Singapore

by Cung Vu

November 2016

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

With the launch of the Smart Nation Initiative, Singapore has recognised the challenges in cyber space, established the Cyber Security Agency in April 2015 and released its Cybersecurity Strategy in October 2016. It is heading in the right direction to make the best out of its manpower constraints. This paper will examine the issues and challenges that Singapore is facing in cyber security at the strategic level and propose some policy recommendations.

United States Institute of Peace

Responding to corruption and the Kabul bank collapse

by Grant McLeod

27 December 2016

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

The 2010 collapse of Kabul Bank, at the time a critically important institution in Afghanistan's banking system, exposed major regulatory and transaction-related deficits in the system that permitted a large degree of fraud. The involvement of the political elite in the fraud made recovering funds and prosecuting cases extremely difficult. Strengthening the system of financial oversight offers the best opportunity for success. Donor programs, including the IMF and World Bank, may support the necessary reform.

Institut français des relations internationales

The Kashmir uprising and India-Pakistan relations: a need for conflict resolution, not management

by Happymon Jacob [@HappymonJacob](#)

16 December 2016

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

This paper analyses the causes and consequences of the 2016 uprising in Kashmir, making six interrelated arguments.

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

Unravelling parliamentary instability: ministerial durations in Papua New Guinea, 1972–2012

by Henry Ivarature

13 December 2017

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

This paper examines political instability in Papua New Guinea by tracking the country's changes of government and discussing both the constitutional amendments made to prolong the life of governments and the Supreme Court's responses to these amendments. It also discusses the importance of ministerial tenure for government continuity and effective public administration.

CHINA

Peterson Institute for International Economics

Should the United States recognize China as a market economy?

by Chad P. Bown [@ChadBown](#)

December 2016

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

China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001 came after lengthy negotiations. More than 160 WTO member countries granted non-discriminatory tariff treatment to China's exporters. This brief examines whether granting China market economy status reduces the US government's access to special trade policies to address imports from China in a way that might result in a sudden surge in imports from China.

Latvijas Ārpolitikas institūts (Latvian Institute of International Affairs)

Afterthoughts: Riga 2016 international forum of China and Central and Eastern European Countries

by Māris Andžāns (ed.)

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (64 p.)

This publication provides a review of the think tanks International Forum of China and Central and Eastern European Countries held in Riga, Latvia on 4 November 2016. It also includes articles from the participants of the Forum expressing assessment and recommendations regarding the China and Central and Eastern European Countries cooperation format, also known as the "16+1" format, and beyond.

College of Europe

China as an investment power in Europe

by Olivia Gippner

December 2016

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

Chinese Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Europe has overtaken European FDI in China, in part due to the Chinese 'Going out' strategy. In view of this trend, the broader public and foreign policy circles in big EU member states, such as Germany and the UK, fear a loss of their countries' competitive advantage and technological know-how.

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

China's overseas investment in critical infrastructure - Nuclear Power and Telecommunications

by Yang Jiang, Adam Moe Fejerskov and Aki Tonami

16 December 2016

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

China's interest in other countries' infrastructure has become a sensitive issue for governments and media, in particular in Western countries. Chinese companies are aggressively seeking entrance into the European market, and European countries may find Chinese companies to be the only serious bidders for expensive, low-profit and long-term infrastructure projects. Many countries have procedures for reviewing intentions of foreign investment in their critical infrastructure, defined as infrastructure that is closely related to issues of sovereignty and national security.

European Think-tank Network on China

Europe and China's new silk roads

by Frans-Paul van der Putten, John Seaman [@johnfseaman](#), Mikko Huotari, Alice Ekman [@alice_ekman](#) and Miguel Otero-Iglesias [@miotei](#) (eds.)

December 2016

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

The purpose of this report is to provide a comparative perspective of China's 'One Belt, One Road' initiative (OBOR), as seen from the various EU member states.

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

Les transformations de la finance chinoise

by Michel Aglietta

December 2016

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

Since 2014, the Chinese authorities have taken stock of the financial imbalances and undertaken to reduce them. Overcapacities in production have deteriorated the quality of credit, but in order to cope with this, the government has introduced a three-year approach to the removal of doubtful debts from bank balance sheets. The development of bond markets is one of the pillars of the ongoing transformation of Chinese finance towards the two main objectives of reform: to become a leader in the transition to green economy and to propose a model of international integration through the financing of infrastructure.

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

Royal United Services Institute

Implementing the Iran nuclear deal: balancing proliferation finance risk and economic opportunity

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

December 2016

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

Almost a year after the Iran Nuclear Deal came into effect, not all aspects of the agreement (and the non-proliferation objective) are fully operational. Notwithstanding the complications which may be created by the election of Donald Trump, the issue of Iran's access to the financial system is now proving to be a critical component of the overall health of the deal. This paper considers how financial institutions have approached the lifting of Iran sanctions. It highlights how financial institutions of different sizes, capability and global reach have approached re-engagement with Iran.

Ústav mezinárodních vztahů (Institute of International Relations Prague)

Energetické vztahy EU a Írán: příležitosti a překážky pro dodávky zemního plynu

by Lukáš Tichý

21 December 2016

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

Iran, with the largest gas reserves in the world is an alternative supplier of gas to the EU countries, which is one of the largest energy consumers. To export gas from Iran to the EU through pipelines or as LNG currently there are obstacles of technical, economic, energy, political, regional and security nature.

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

Guests or trash: Iran's precarious policies towards the Afghan refugees in the wake of sanctions and regional wars

by Janne Bjerre Christensen

22 December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (54 p.)

For four decades Iran has hosted one of the world's largest populations of refugees, counting up to three million Afghans. While the extent of Iran's state services and assistance to the Afghans has been unprecedented, and should be commended, during the last 10-15 years the state policies have turned increasingly harsh, repatriating and violently deporting as many Afghans as possible. As a consequence, more Afghans from Iran are seeking asylum in Europe.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Great expectations: the Iranian economy after the nuclear deal

by Rouzbeh Parsi

December 2016

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

The lifting of sanctions has been a major victory for the Rouhani government, but both the government and Iranian society in general are frustrated by the slow increase in actual business and economic investment. There is a gap between what can realistically be expected in terms of the extent and speed of foreign investment into a market lagging behind for more than a decade – and the hyped expectations following the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

Claim what's yours: the impact of natural gas discoveries on Israeli politics, socioeconomic discourse, and regional perception

by Elai Rettig

December 2016

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

The discovery of two major offshore natural gas deposits in Israel's Exclusive Economic Zone – the Tamar and Leviathan fields – has important economic and geopolitical benefits for the State of Israel and the East Mediterranean region as a whole. However, the discovery also managed to unearth and to amplify various social, political and economic grievances among large parts of the Israeli public. This study analyses the two different narratives concerning the use of the recent Natural Gas Discoveries.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Israel and Iraqi Kurds in a transforming Middle East

by Aldo Liga

December 2016

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

The regional transformations resulting from the outbreak of the Arab upheavals, the onslaught of ISIS and the coming apart of historical boundaries anticipate a very different Middle East in the years to come. Military, intelligence and energy cooperation have been identified as a way to bypass precarious regional equilibriums and granitic hostilities. Today, these crossborder policy solutions could have positive spillovers across the whole region, encouraging political dialogue through mutual economic interests and trade.

Material factors for the MENA region: data sources, trends and drivers

by Martin Keulertz (coord.), Mark Mulligan, Eckart Woertz [@eckartwoertz](#), Emanuela Menichetti, and Sven Biscop

December 2016

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

The paper has provided the background of the main material factors that shape the MENA regional order. It sets the scene for MENARA's Work Package 3 led by King's College London. The background paper has introduced and discussed the current key literature and key databases on demography, the environment, energy, economic issues and militarization trends. The data on the different material factors will be used to develop a baseline which covers the different challenges from the viewpoint of EU decision-makers.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Organizational factors of youth exclusion and inclusion in the Occupied Palestinian Territories

by Birzeit University

December 2016

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

The paper deals with youth collective agency in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). After describing the structural context constraining young women's and men's mobilisation in the OPT, the paper moves on to investigate how youth organisations and movements contextualise "youth exclusion" and to assess if youth organisations are able to influence the mainstream political discourse and policies of the government institutions.

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

Tunisia's postcolonial identity crisis: a key to understanding the lure of extremism

by Youssef Cherif

December 2016

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

In Tunisia today, the hotly debated question of national identity opens up a vacuum for radical groups to fill. After years of repression, the post-2011 period of democracy and freedom of speech has allowed Tunisians to conduct grass-roots discussions of what they identify with. As political groups play different identity cards, and as jihadists cast a wide net for disaffected youth, defining what it means to be Tunisian turns out to be a divisive practice indeed.

Beyond closing mosques and shutting down Facebook pages: how Tunisia can address the threat of online and offline terrorist recruitment

by Marwa Fatafta

December 2016

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

Tunisian nationals make up the largest number of foreign fighters affiliated with ISIS in Syria, Iraq, and Libya. ISIS is highly effective at using sophisticated online propaganda strategies to target young Tunisians. The government's fight against online and offline terrorist recruitment should include not only monitoring content that incites violence but also more constructive measures such as using social media to encourage civic engagement and bringing crowdsourcing to policy making.

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale / Bruegel / Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs / Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (German Council on Foreign Relations) / European Council of Foreign Relations / European University Institute / Institut français des relations internationales

Leaving the storm behind: ideas for a new Mediterranean

by Valeria Talbot and Stefano M. Torelli (coord.)

December 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (108 p.)

The second edition of Rome MED – Mediterranean Dialogues comes at a time when challenges and threats intensify in a region that has become more and more unstable and fragmented. The ultimate goal of Rome MED 2016 is to overcome pessimism and develop a positive agenda for the region, by turning Rome into a hub for dialogue on four main topics: shared prosperity, shared security, migration, and culture and civil society. The MED Report intends to build upon these four pillars and provide a useful tool to stimulate debate during Rome MED and beyond.

RUSSIA

Atlantic Council

Evaluating western sanctions on Russia

by Sergey Aleksashenko [@Saleksashenko](#)

6 December 2016

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

This paper presents a detailed analysis of the effects of Western sanctions on Russian economy, policy, and relations with the West.

Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales

Russia and the West (1853-2016): a permanent conflict?

by Leonardo Frisani

December 2016

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

This paper analyses the diplomatic relations and geo-political struggle between Russia and the West from the Crimean War onwards. It intends to show that the present conflict far from being caused by contingent reasons, has its enduring roots in the historical tensions over strategic areas of common Western and Russian interest, not least in Crimea itself.

European Council on Foreign Relations

Heavy metal diplomacy: Russia's political use of its military in Europe since 2014

by Mark Galeotti [@MarkGaleotti](#)

December 2016

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

Russia's military postures hold political significance rather than represent a real threat of invasion. The whole essence of its current strategy is to calibrate a level of pressure that stays well short of risking triggering a direct war with the West, while still disrupting and influencing European states. Trump appears uninterested in the normative struggle taking place in Ukraine and hostile to entangling alliances. While he is not going to turn his back on Europe, neither does he seem eager to devote thought and effort to the question of Russian pressure upon it. The Kremlin is therefore likely to see no reason to stop its campaign; it may possibly even see a reason to step it up. A Europe unconvinced that the US has its back might be more vulnerable to Russia's 'heavy metal diplomacy.'

Институт мировой экономики и международных отношений Российской академии наук (Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Science)

Social and labour relations: comparative analysis of Western and Russian practices of action on the labour market

by V. Komarovskiy and V. Vedeneeva

28 December 2016

Link to the publication in [Russian](#) (207 p.)

Currently labour conditions in general and employment in particular are undergoing fundamental changes. These developments, a result of the global crisis, uncertainty about the future and the lack of conclusive recipes to improve the situation, raise the question of compliance practices used to the real challenges facing the world of work. Taking into account certain aspects of employment and labour relations, it can be concluded that while the emergency of anti-crisis measures for the maintenance of employment in the short term were quite effective, long-term policy is subject of serious debate. This must be underlined when specifying national strategies for action on the labour market, the choice of certain objectives and instruments to achieve them in the Russian context.

Российский совет по международным делам (Russian International Affairs Council)

Migration crisis: international cooperation and national strategies

by Vladimir Malakhov

7 December 2016

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

Migration has moved to the top of the global political agenda in recent times. The unprecedented influx of refugees to Europe, on the one hand, and the high rate of South–North economic migration on the other, have led to sharp political and public opinion divisions. Over the last year-and-a-half, the expressions "migration crisis" and "refugee crisis" have become firmly lodged in the political and journalist discourse. However, to what extent does the term "crisis" reflect the real state of affairs? And to what extent does it reflect the way it is perceived? What can be done at the national and international levels to change the situation? What is the current state of international cooperation on migration regulation? What is the outlook for this cooperation in the foreseeable future? And what is Russia's place in this cooperation?

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

Obwód kaliningradzki 2016. Społeczeństwo, gospodarka, armia

by Iwona Wiśniewska, Maria Domańska, Jan Strzelecki [@JanStrzelecki](#), Piotr Żochowski [@piotrzoc](#), Andrzej Wilk and Marek Menkiszak [@MarekMenkiszak](#)

23 December 2016

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

In 2016, Moscow's new management model Kaliningrad region was established, which was part of the changes in regional governance and the transfer of management of the circuit in the hands of people sent from Moscow and not connected with the region. Although there are no signs pointing to growth of protest moods, however, Moscow proactively seeks to strengthen control over local elites and citizens. Kaliningrad Oblast remains an important element of Russian military strategy in the Baltic Sea region.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

European Policy Centre

Lost in transition? US foreign policy from Obama to Trump

by Giovanni Grevi

2 December 2016

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

This paper takes a step back from the flurry of comments that followed Trump's election and attempts to provide the reader with some coordinates to navigate the uncertainty surrounding President Trump's foreign policy direction.

Migration Policy Institute

Untapped talent: the costs of brain waste among highly skilled immigrants in the United States

by Jeanne Batalova, Michael Fix and James D. Bachmeier

December 2016

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

While the US has long been a top destination for the world's best and brightest, it has fallen short when it comes to fully tapping the skills and training of these newcomers. As a result, nearly 2 million immigrants with college degrees in the US are relegated to low-skilled jobs or are unable to find work. This skill underutilization - often referred to as brain waste - comes at a significant cost

to families and the US economy: College-educated immigrants employed in low-skilled work miss out on more than \$39 billion in wages. And as a result, federal, state, and local governments lose out on more than \$10 billion in unrealized tax receipts, according to this study, which offers the first-ever estimates of the economic costs of brain waste.

Bipartisan Policy Center

Beyond the myth of partnership: rethinking US policy toward Turkey

5 December 2016

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

In confronting the challenge of an increasingly authoritarian Turkey in an increasingly unstable region, Washington needs to be as clear-headed as possible about its interests and options. According to the authors, to do this, Washington should be candid from the outset with both its criticism on issues of democracy as well as its commitment to Turkey's defence. American policymakers must recognize that withholding criticism in the hope of securing foreign policy cooperation will not work and that facilitating Turkey's slide into chaos in pursuit of short-term gains against ISIS will come at a dangerous cost.

SPECIAL FOCUS - INDIA-EU RELATION

Istituto Affari Internazionali / Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations

EU-India: starting a more adventurous conversation

by Shada Islam [@shada_islam](#)

21 December 2016

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

Twelve years after they launched their strategic partnership, the EU and India appear ready to take their relationship into new and potentially more adventurous, exciting and mutually beneficial directions. The summit in March 2016 marked the beginning of a more mature and politically relevant dialogue between the EU and India. Implementation of the different priorities set out at the March summit, however, will require time, energy and effort to keep up the momentum. High-level summits should be held regularly so that leaders can maintain contacts and build better relations. New areas of cooperation, including in the security sector, must be strengthened and quickly lead to real action.

EU-India cooperation on space and security

by Isabelle Sourbès-Vergier

December 2016

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

The achievement of greater international stability is an objective shared by both the EU and India. They both want to improve their political standing in international affairs. In this context, their space assets can help them both reach their goals. The issues of technology transfer and industrial cooperation complicate the whole situation. But it is crucial to bear in mind that space represents a real opportunity for broadening the dialogue for mutual benefit, and to recognize the value of deepening discussion, including a specific reflexion on a better integration of the competencies and experience of the national space agencies and the European Space Agency (ESA) at the political level.

EU-India cooperation on cyber issues: towards pragmatic idealism?

by Patryk Pawlak

December 2016

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

This paper calls for "pragmatic idealism" in EU-India relations that could be implemented through network diplomacy that reinforces trust and institutional dialogue needed for closer cooperation. The paper suggests that such network diplomacy could be particularly fruitful in fostering relationships between local authorities and cities, research communities, cyber respondents and track 1.5 diplomacy.

Maritime security and freedom of navigation from the South China sea and Indian ocean to the Mediterranean: potential and limits of EU-India cooperation

by Nicola Casarini

December 2016

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

Maritime security is of increasing importance for the EU and India. The two partners are affected by both traditional and non-conventional security challenges, including piracy, human and drug trafficking, and maritime terrorism. This study asks the following questions: (a) How could the EU and India work together to ensure free movement of trade and freedom of navigation from the Indo-Pacific to the Mediterranean? (b) Is Beijing's new Maritime Silk Road and growing

assertiveness likely to impact, and to what extent, the business and security interests of Europe and India? (c) Is there the political will to upgrade and expand the EU-India counter-piracy policy dialogue to a fully fledged and structured maritime security cooperation mechanism that would address issues such as maritime governance and freedom of navigation, including the prospect of joint "freedom of navigation" operations in concerned areas?

EU-India Defence Cooperation: A European Perspective

by Stefania Benaglia [@stebenaglia](#) and Alessandro R. Ungaro [@AleRUnga](#)

December 2016

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

When looking at the European Defence and Technological Industrial Base (EDTIB) from India, there is a clear need to step up European coordination and integration. There are a number of mechanisms the EU can put in place to stimulate a fruitful competition amongst its defence providers and prove the value of EDTIB as a whole. Additionally, EU-India security dialogue can be enhanced by boosting coordination among EU member states. This paper provides recommendations on how industrial cooperation in the defence sector can serve as a driver to enhance EU-India defence and security cooperation.

Friends of Europe

Brexit and India – Adapting to changing landscapes

5 December 2016

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

Britain's vote to leave the EU sent shockwaves around the world, and nowhere more so than in the UK's external trade relations. But if and when it happens, Brexit could create as many opportunities as challenges for the UK-India and EU-India relations.

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

Indiens erweiterte Nachbarschaft

by Christian Wagner

13 December 2016

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

India's foreign policy has been focused on India's extended neighbourhood - includes West Asia, Gulf, Central Asia, South East Asia, East Asia, the Asia Pacific and Indian Ocean Region - ever since the 1990s. The focus on regional partnerships means, however, that the opportunities for cooperation with Germany and Europe are going to be rather limited.

MISCELLANEOUS

La Vie des Idées

Rire en Islam

by Mohamed Ben Mansour

13 December 2016

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

The sacred texts are formal: far from outlawing joviality and jesting, Muslim culture gives pride to laughs, whether they take the features of the madman, the parasite or the Bedouin like those of the caliph and the Prophet, the two main figures of authority.
