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Dear Readers,

Welcome to issue 48 of the Think Tank Review compiled by the EU Council Library\* ([click to share on Twitter](#)). It references papers published in June 2017. As usual, we provide the link to the full text and a short abstract.

This TTR has a special focus on education and its links with migration both within and into the EU. This convergence of education and migration affects the EU in multiple ways, with one notable example being the ongoing brain drain between eastern and western Member States. In fact, in April 2017, the British House of Commons released a [report](#) setting out its concerns about this topic. Of the papers featured in this TTR, the research into the relationship between the age of arriving migrants and their educational attainment is particularly important. So, too, are the articles on how education can make integration more successful, and how integration makes it necessary to look at education from an entirely different angle. In terms of intra-EU migration, the Erasmus programme is probably the most famous example of such migration being made possible, and one recommended article focuses on how the programme could be enhanced to improve its users' mobility even further. Other education-related research includes a report from Germany on how the number of study hours influences education results, and another from France on how to make the most of the digital revolution in the field of education.

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In the 'EU Politics and Institutions' section, readers will find articles on the existential challenges facing the EU, the role and powers of the European Parliament in the Brexit process, and lobbying in the EU.

A substantial 'Economic and Financial Affairs' section provides readers with articles ranging from a paper about the EU budget to one about the risks and opportunities of establishing a European Monetary Fund. We would also like to point out two articles related to economic diplomacy.

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The 'EU Member States' section shows that similar issues are of concern in different parts of the EU. The selection of articles covers a range of topics from arms exports to finance, migration, energy and employment. In view of the current news coverage of Brexit, our readers might be interested in our selection of articles on the topic, especially the paper about Brexit and the European Court of Justice. Staying on the topic of Brexit and the challenges arising from the general election, we would like to mention Pierre Vimont's opinion, shared in an online article entitled "[Bringing Brexit back to reality](#)".

In the 'EU Policies' section, the topic of migration features heavily, with think tanks in several southern European countries focusing on the subject from a variety of angles. In the energy sector, the dichotomy between fossil fuels and green energy is examined with a view to determining whether the two forms can coexist. In the section on employment and social affairs, readers will find articles discussing trade unions, extremism and solidarity, while the environment section takes a look at the effects of the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement.

In the 'Foreign Affairs' section, articles examine the EU's security policy both by itself and vis-à-vis NATO, questioning – in the former case – whether its momentum will lead anywhere and – in the latter case – how it can move forward. The Trade section focuses predominantly on the various trade agreements and negotiations the EU is currently partaking in. Further outside Europe, think tanks focus on the role of Trump in the Middle Eastern peace process, the positive impact and necessity of electrification in Africa, the EU's 'quiet diplomacy' in Asia, protectionism in China and its ramifications for EU businesses, and the current state of EU-Russia relations.

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

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

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

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## SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

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

*Grundfreiheiten als Liberalisierungsgebote? - Reformoptionen im Kontext der EU-Reformdebatte*

by Martin Höpner  
June 2017

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

This paper contributes to the EU reform debate that the European Commission started with its White Paper on the Future of Europe. The author suggests that we should not only pay attention to the political competences of the EU, but also focus on the restriction of the political room for manoeuvre which derives from the extensive interpretation of the European fundamental freedoms. The fundamental freedoms lack immanent barriers which separate the right to transnationally use the common market from a (non-existent) right to call for internal deregulations with only limited significance for external trade.

**Adviesraad Internationale Vraagstukken (Advisory Council on International Affairs)**

*De wil van het volk? Erosie van de democratische rechtsstaat in Europa*

June 2017

Link to the article in [Dutch](#) (67 p.)

The Advisory Council on International Affairs, on its own initiative, issued a policy advice on the erosion of the democratic rule of law in Europe. The questions that are addressed in this opinion are: How do democracy and the rule of law stand? What is the basis for the loss of social trust in the democratic rule of law in Europe? How can erosion of the democratic rule of law in Europe be prevented? And, how does the Netherlands contribute to foreign policy?

**Zentrum für Europäische Integrationsforschung (Center for European Integration Studies)**

*Weltfähig werden. Die Europäische Union nach dem Biedermeier*

by Ludger Kühnhardt  
June 2017

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

The multiple crises of the EU demand rigorous honesty in the analysis of structural deficits. The need to overcome the set of current crises with more long-term and substantial perspectives is all-pervasive. In order to renew the EU it is essential to recognize the external pressure which is rooted in fundamental changes around the world. It is time to make the EU fit for a comprehensive global role as the Global Strategy 2016 is suggesting.

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

*Από την ευρωπαϊκή ολοκλήρωση στην πολυεταξιακή Ευρώπη*

by Filippa Chatzistavrou and Konstantinos Papanicolaou  
25 June 2017

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

The European integration process is now at a particularly critical juncture in its history. The internal and external pressures exerted on the European construction and the Brexit issue have revived the debate about the future of European integration. In the light of the publication of the White Paper on the Future of Europe by the European Commission, the authors present the fundamental

dilemmas presently facing the European elites regarding EU's future given the shifts now under way in the contemporary European and international system.

### **Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs**

*The future of Europe: comparing public and elite attitudes*

by Thomas Raines [@TomHRaines](#), Matthew Goodwin [@GoodwinMJ](#) and David Cutts  
20 June 2017

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

Based on a major survey across 10 EU countries, a new report shows a lack of consensus among the elite over the future of EU integration - and a pronounced divide within the public on issues of identity.

### **Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)**

*The EU's choice: perspectives on deepening and differentiation*

by Tuomas Iso-Markku, Juha Jokela [@JuhaJokela1](#), Kristi Raik [@KristiRaik](#), Teija Tiilikainen and Eeva Innola  
16 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (204 p.)

This report aims to map the key developments shaping the EU, as it has navigated through the storms of recent years. The report focuses first on developments in the common political space and subsequently addresses three major policy fields: the common economic space, common territory, and common security. The report shows that the EU's responses to the various upheavals indicate simultaneous trends of deepening integration and differentiation. It duly analyses the drivers, processes and implications of further integration on the one hand, and differentiation on the other.

### **Centre for Policy Studies**

*The existential challenges looming for the EU*

by Daniel Mahoney  
June 2017

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

If taken at face value, the European Commission appears confident in its Brexit negotiating position. Yet the EU faces numerous existential challenges concerning the economy, the fiscal union, immigration and euroscepticism. A "no deal" scenario with Britain is likely to exacerbate the EU's existential challenges, rather than reduce them.

### **European Parliament Think Tank / Institute for International Law and European Law**

*The role and powers of the European Parliament in the Brexit process*

by Peter-Tobias Stoll  
June 2017

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

This document explores the role and powers of the European Parliament in the Brexit process. It describes the challenges and relevant steps and stages of the process and highlights the significance of agreement(s) to be concluded between the EU and the UK. On that basis, the Parliament's mandate and powers in substantial terms, as well as its involvement in the procedure are outlined. Some options are highlighted to enable the Parliament to adequately fulfil its mandate and play its role in the process.

## Corporate Europe Observatory

*Lobby planet Brussels: the Corporate Europe Observatory guide to the murky world of EU lobbying*

by David Lundy

June 2017

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

More than 25 000 lobbyists are estimated to be working in Brussels. This guide introduces the reader to the often outrageously opaque world of corporate lobbying, street by street. It traces the invisible lines of political power that criss cross the city to give an idea of how lobbyists work. A brief thematic section then outlines seven industries, which have been fighting some of the most controversial and expensive lobbying battles in the past years.

*Too big to control? The politics of mega-mergers and why the EU is not stopping them*

by Angela Wigger and Hubert Buch-Hansen

June 2017

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

Some of the world's most powerful global agro-chemical companies are gearing up to join forces, which will grant them even greater control over essential food markets. Although the European Commission is tasked with the role of 'competition watchdog', its track record for the enforcement of merger rules to date confirms a strong pro-concentration stance. The Commission's policy of consolidation of economic power into ever-fewer transnational corporations is neither in the interest of consumers nor society at large.

## Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies

*Differentiation in disguise? EU instruments of bilateral cooperation in the southern neighbourhood*

by Michal Ovádek [@michal\\_ovadek](#) and Jan Wouters

June 2017

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

Bilateral relations between the EU and countries of the so-called Southern Neighbourhood are one of the key channels of international cooperation in the Mediterranean region. The present contribution analyses EU instruments of bilateral cooperation forming the backbone of relations with countries of the southern dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy and places them in the specific context of each EU partner country.

## Terra nova / Das Progressive Zentrum / Volta

*Comment combattre le populisme en Europe ?*

by Marc-Olivier Padis, Giuliano da Empoli and Dominic Schwickert

28 June 2017

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

The aim of this note is to shed light on the sources of extreme right-wing populism, particularly in Germany, France and Italy. It then makes proposals for policy strategies to respond to this global threat, such as a renewal of political discourse and practices, more democratic enthusiasm, development of a positive narrative of change, speaking more directly to voters and intensifying transnational exchanges.

## SECTION 2 - ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

### Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

*The future of the European budget - What does the Commission's white paper mean for EU finances?*

by Jörg Haas and Eulalia Rubio

27 June 2017

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

In its "White Paper on the Future of Europe" the European Commission outlines different scenarios for the future of European integration and imagines, what the EU could look like by 2025. As a contribution to the ongoing debate, this paper outlines what the different scenarios might mean for the EU budget.

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

*What money does - An inquiry into the backbone of capitalist political economy*

by Kai Koddenbrock

June 2017

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

The theory and critique of capitalism is back at the center of scholarly debate. With it comes a growing awareness of the analytical and political importance of money and money creation. The paper focuses on three of money's "deeds." As a social structure and process, it makes moneymaking through capital permeate all our societies. As a public-private partnership between the state, rentiers, banks, and taxpayers, it binds these actors together in shifting relations of dependence. In conclusion, the paper discusses how contemporary money redistributes intra-socially and internationally.

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

*An evaluation of sovereign-backed securities (SBSS) potentials, risks and political relevance for EMU reform*

by Markus Demary and Jürgen Matthes

June 2017

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

The European Commission proposes establishing Sovereign-Backed Securities (SBSs) as a class of safe assets for the euro area. Overall, the authors recognise that the SBSs concept has the theoretical potential to improve financial stability and financial integration in the euro area, provided it is built on a sound framework that overcomes several potential technical and political problems. However, SBSs could pose the risk of eventually leading to unconditional debt mutualisation in times of severe crisis.

*Risks and opportunities of establishing a European Monetary Fund based on the European Stability Mechanism*

by Jürgen Matthes

June 2017

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

This paper evaluates the opportunities and challenges of creating an European Monetary Fund (EMF). As there is no clear concept of how an EMF would look, it has to rely on assumptions about

its objectives and elements. It will provide the reader with insights and arguments that should be taken into account when the establishment of an EMF is considered.

### **Centre for European Policy Studies**

*Implications of the expanding use of cash for monetary policy*

by Daniel Gros

June 2017

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

Financial innovation seems to have had little impact on the oldest medium of transaction, namely cash. The ratio of currency in circulation to GDP has increased in most countries, independently of the continuing spread of cashless transactions. Currency is part of the monetary base and its increase leads to an automatic increase in central banks' balance sheets. This becomes relevant when the size of a central bank's balance sheet becomes a policy instrument and the size of the overall balance sheet constant is equivalent to a gradual exit when currency holdings continue to increase.

### **World Economic Forum**

*Balancing financial stability, innovation, and economic growth*

June 2017

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

In an effort to understand better the implications of the Fourth Industrial Revolution - a technology-led transformation that is fundamentally altering the way people work, live and relate to one another - the World Economic Forum has prioritized a review of the financial system through the launch of a new initiative: Balancing Financial Stability, Innovation, and Economic Growth (FSIEG).

### **European Parliament Think Tank / European Research Centre for Economic and Financial Governance**

*Implications of Brexit on EU financial services*

by Casper De Vries, Peggy Bracco Gartner, Matthias Haentjens, Joop Korteweg, Menelaos Markakis, René Repasi and Jouke Tegelaar

15 June 2017

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

This study addresses the implications and economic impact of several scenarios of the UK leaving the EU in relation to financial services, ranging from a 'hard Brexit' without any arrangements concerning financial services to the current state of affairs under the terms of a full EU membership. The economic analysis looks at three variations of 'hard Brexit' (one, in which the access to the single market is closed, one with partial access based on equivalence and one, in which the City of London is transformed into an 'offshore financial centre') and at the scenario, in which the UK joins the EEA.

### **Policy Exchange**

*Defying gravity: a critique of estimates of the economic impact of Brexit*

by Graham Gudgin and Ken Coutts

26 June 2017

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

The predictions of the Treasury, OECD and IMF for the long-term impact of Brexit remain influential. They provide an important context for the Brexit negotiations and underpin the belief of Scottish and Irish nationalists that Brexit strengthens their case for independence or Irish unity.

Because these predictions - which are overly pessimistic- have received limited scrutiny, they are examined in detail in this report.

## **European Political Strategy Centre**

*Financing sustainability: triggering investments for the clean economy*

8 June 2017

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

Faced with the already tangible effects of climate change, dwindling global competitiveness, and the pressures of the 'fourth industrial revolution', one of the main goals of the Juncker Commission is to accelerate the modernisation of Europe's economy. This is all the more relevant following the US unilateral decision to withdraw from the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change. The EU now has a unique window of opportunity to take the global lead on sustainable finance and position itself as the investment destination for low-carbon technologies, securing a substantial competitive advantage.

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

*How the European Commission and European countries fight VAT fraud / Jak Komisja Europejska i kraje europejskie walczą z oszustwami VAT*

by Tomasz Michalik

June 2017

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

The VAT gap, both on the EU scale and that of particular Member States (though not all of them) appeals to the imagination and awakens many extreme emotions. For it is difficult to accept that the level is so significant, and - what is more - in recent years it has narrowed quite insignificantly despite attempts to limit it. Still, this doesn't change the face that it is precisely fraud and abuse that constitute a particularly significant element of the VAT gap.

## **Centraal Planbureau (CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)**

*The performance of publicly managed venture capital funds*

by Andrei Dubovik and Joep Steegmans

June 2017

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

Governments, when designing support for venture capital financing, face a choice to either sponsor existing private VC funds or organize and manage their own public VC funds. Little research has been done into the effectiveness of publicly managed VC funds. This paper shows that syndicated financing by private and publicly managed VC funds leads to a 5.1 percentage points smaller chance of a successful exit compared to purely private financing. This finding is robust to reputation and culture/distance effects.

## **Institute of International and European Affairs**

*6 years on: assessing the impact of country specific recommendations*

by Tim Costello

1 June 2017

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

The country specific recommendations form a key part of the European Semester process, which guides the EU's economic governance. This brief examines how the CSRs have evolved since their introduction in 2011 and analyses the implementation record of the recommendations to date,

particularly in the case of Ireland. It also provides an overview of some of the obstacles, such as enforcement constraints and reform fatigue.

### **Egmont - Royal Institute for International Relations**

*The European Investment Bank: an overlooked (f)actor in EU external action?*

by Balazs Ujvari

2 June 2017

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

This paper aims to explore the extent to which the EIB already delivers, through its operations outside the Union, on the priorities guiding EU external action and to identify ways in which the potential of the EIB as a multiplier of EU external action could be exploited in a better manner. The paper concludes with recommendations aimed at maximising the potential contribution of the EIB as an integral part of the overall EU toolbox for external action.

*European economic diplomacy: What role for the EIB?*

by Balazs Ujvari

23 June 2017

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

Led by the European Commission and the European External Action Service, European economic diplomacy is in the making. This exercise requires a strengthened co-ordination not only between the EU and its Member States but also with the European Investment Bank (EIB). The EIB, the largest non-sovereign lender and borrower in the world which dedicates around 10 % of its annual lending volume to operations outside the EU, indeed appears to have several ways to back the evolving European economic diplomacy. This brief is set out to explore some.

### **Terra nova**

*La diplomatie économique: une priorité politique pour le prochain quinquennat ?*

by Abdeldjellil Bouzidi and Antoine Hardy

20 June 2017

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

The global context marked by increased geopolitical risks, a rise in protectionism and the technological revolution that increasingly erodes the borders between states, companies and civil society actors has increased the uncertainty and complexity associated with the profession of diplomat and diplomacy in general. Non-state actors are increasingly present in this area traditionally reserved for states alone. The effectiveness of the economic diplomacy mechanism can be a considerable asset for a country, its businesses and its citizens.

### **Institute for Fiscal Studies**

*Tax avoidance and optimal income tax enforcement*

by Duccio Gamannossi degl'Innocenti and Matthew D. Rablen

June 2017

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

This paper examines the optimal auditing problem of a tax authority when taxpayers can choose both to evade and avoid. For a convex penalty function the incentive-compatibility constraints may bind for the richest taxpayer and at a positive level of both evasion and avoidance. The audit function is non-increasing in reported income, and is higher for progressive tax functions than for regressive tax functions. Higher marginal tax rates increase the incentives for non-compliance, overturning the well-known Yitzhaki paradox.



## SECTION 3 - EU MEMBER STATES

### FRANCE

#### Institut Montaigne

*Énergie: priorité au climat !*

by Benjamin Fremaux

June 2017

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

In France, energy policies systematically face the opposition between nuclear and renewables. The Paris Agreement concluded in December 2015 reiterated that priority should always go to climate action. The objective of the United Nations have commonly set is ambitious: in order to contain global temperature rise below 2°C by the end of this century, emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) have to be reduced from 40 to 70 %. This is the condition for the transition to a low carbon economy that is economically and politically feasible.

#### Institut français des relations internationales

*La politique française de soutien aux exportations d'armement: raisons et limites d'un succès*

by Lucie Béraud-Sudreau

8 June 2017

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

Exports of French defence obtained spectacular results during the five-year term of François Hollande. Sales abroad have been at least multiplied by four since 2012. In order to explain the commercial success, this should be put in a historical perspective, anchored in a French tradition which began in the earliest days of the Fifth Republic. If President Hollande has put in place a policy of support and effective structures, he has also benefited from a favourable international context for its export policy.

#### La Vie des Idées

*Une France moins xénophobe ?*

by Vincent Tiberj

6 June 2017

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

Although one could easily believe that islamist attacks would increase the number of extreme-right votes, data collected shows more balanced conclusions about French citizens and tolerance.

#### Terra nova

*Vers une « Delivery Unit » à la française ?*

by Abdeldjellil Bouzidi and Antoine Hardy

30 June 2017

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

This paper from Terra Nova advocates in favour of the creation of a "delivery unit" in France. Its role would be to make sure that policy and politics are not only words, but also actions.

## GERMANY

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

*Deutschland als europäische Führungsmacht: Die Sicht aus Frankreich, Griechenland und Polen*

by Claire Demesmay, Jana Puglierin and Julian Rappold  
June 2017

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

Through the change of power in France to President Macron, who has a parliamentary majority, a window of opportunity has been opened to stabilize and improve the situation in the EU. After the German elections in September, Germany and France could show that they are able to develop European policies and the EU together. To be able to work constructively, however, Germany needs greater confidence on the part of France and other key partners. The Federal Government must gain credibility, involve its partners, and invalidate the accusation of dominance.

### **Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)**

*The causal effect of age at migration on youth educational attainment*

by Dominique Lemmermann and Regina T. Riphahn  
June 2017

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

The authors investigate the causal effect of age at migration on subsequent educational attainment in the destination country. To identify the causal effect the authors compare the educational attainment of siblings at age 21, exploiting the fact that they typically migrate at different ages within a given family. They consider several education outcomes conditional on family fixed effects. They find significant effects of age at migration on educational attainment and a critical age of migration around age 6. The educational attainment of female immigrants responds more strongly to a high age at immigration than that of males.

### **German Marshall Fund of the United States**

*More coherence! External dimensions of a comprehensive migration and refugee policy - Insights from Germany*

by Steffen Angenendt, Najim Azahaf, Jessica Bither, Anne Koch, Raphaela Schweiger and Astrid Ziebarth  
23 June 2017

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

In politics, we often hear calls for more coherence. Accordingly, policy fields should be seen in the context of their interlinkages and interactions, and political measures should be better aligned in order to prevent negative impacts and unnecessary expenditures. This report draws on the discussions of the Migration Strategy Group on International Cooperation and Development (MSG), which brought together representatives from civil society and political institutions, German and European business leaders and scholars, and representatives of international organizations.

### **Institut français des relations internationales**

*Entre vieillissement et migrations: la difficile équation allemande*

by Anne Salles  
14 June 2017

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

Angela Merkel decision to welcome more than one million of refugees in 2015-2016 has been interpreted by some as a strategic choice guided by the necessity to tackle the German

demographic issue. This study shows that immigration cannot put an end to the German population aging process. It is only a partial solution to the lack of workforce.

### **Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Center Berlin)**

*Parlamentarische Praxis der AfD in deutschen Landesparlamenten*

by Wolfgang Schroeder, Bernhard Weßels [@BernhardWessels](#), Christian Neusser and Alexander Berzel

June 2017

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

The party Alternative for Germany (AfD) has probably become the most successful party on the politically far-right side in the history of the Federal Republic. It is present in 13 state-level parliaments. This study tries to answer a number of questions including which social and political profile the AfD parliamentary groups are showing, how the AfD is working in the parliaments and with which impact, and how the representatives of the other factions in parliament are reacting to the presence of the AfD.

## **GREECE**

### **European Policy Centre / Ελληνικό Ίδρυμα Ευρωπαϊκής και Εξωτερικής Πολιτικής (Hellenic Foundation for European Foreign Policy)**

*New Pact for Europe - National Report - Greece*

12 June 2017

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

Greece continues to be in a state of vulnerability, primarily the result of severe domestic errors, but also glaring gaps in the EMU architecture, and unfortunate Eurozone crisis management. Even though the crisis was also produced by EMU systemic failures, adjustment has been highly asymmetric, focusing almost exclusively on the national level. The report presents a set of conclusions on how to address the key challenges in strengthening Greece-EU relations.

### **European Parliament Think Tank**

*Greece's financial assistance programme*

by Jost Angerer, Matteo Ciucci, Hannah Copeland, Martin Hradisky, Christina Katopodi [@ChristinaKatop](#), Benoit Mesnard, Javier María Vega Bordell and Alice Zoppé

22 June 2017

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

Greece's economy returned to growth in the first quarter of 2017 despite uncertainty that was surrounding the completion of the second review under the ESM programme. Investment is expected to contribute positively to growth, reflecting improving financing conditions as capital controls are gradually eased. The June meeting of the Eurogroup invited Greece, the institutions and relevant third parties, to develop and support a holistic, growth enhancing strategy. On debt measures, it stated that they would be implemented after successful completion of the programme, if a new debt sustainability analysis were to confirm that such measures are necessary.

## NETHERLANDS

### Centraal Planbureau (CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)

*The elasticity of taxable income for the self-employed: heterogeneity across reforms and income levels*

by Nicole Bosch and Henk-Wim de Boer

June 2017

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

This paper studies the causal relation between effective marginal tax rates for the self-employed in the Netherlands and their taxable income using panel data for the period 1999-2012. This period contains three tax reforms that we use to identify the elasticity of taxable income (ETI).

*CPB Risicorapportage financiële markten 2017*

by Sander van Veldhuizen, Bert Smid, Gardien Meijerink, Benedikt Vogt, Kan Ji and Douwe Kingma

June 2017

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

This is a report on international and national macroeconomic developments in conjunction with developments in the financial sector. The analysis is limited to a description of the main risks to the Dutch economy.

*The urban economics of retail*

by Coen N. Teulings, Ioulia V. Ossokina and Jan Svitak

June 2017

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

This paper documents empirically that urban shopping areas have a pronounced centre where the rents are the highest, and a negative rent gradient. The authors use this insight to build and test empirically a simple theoretical model of the competition between the residential and the retail land in a city. The model predicts that rents and occupancy rates on the edges of shopping areas are most sensitive to changes in economic conditions. Demand shocks may lead to transformations between retail and residential land use, mostly at the edge, and to a contraction or expansion of shopping areas.

## ROMANIA

### Expert-Grup

*Despre cum se pierd banii publici: Sinteza rapoartelor Curții de Conturi, Semestrul II 2016*

by Tatiana Savva

23 June 2017

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

Justice continues to lack transparency, the systems of payments underperform and the public-private partnership is an instrument used for diverting the interest of the public elsewhere.

*Soluții pentru mobilizarea resurselor interne pentru proiecte infrastructurale și dezvoltarea țării:  
Piața Valorilor Mobiliare de Stat*

by Dumitru Pîntea, Eugen Ghilețchi [@eghilețchi](#) and Sergiu Gaibu

12 June 2017

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

When it comes to the frauds of the banking system, the reform of the financial system becomes vital, and the process of rehabilitation seems to take a lot of time.

Despre cum se pierd banii publici: Monitorizarea executării Hotărârilor Curții de Conturi pe anul

by Tatiana Savva

23 June 2017

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

Even though the recommendations of the Court of Accounts contribute to a better management of the financial resources, they have a low degree of implementation. This report completes the image offered by the Court of Accounts annually about the degree of implementation of the recommendations.

## SPAIN

### Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

*Global Spain: the country's economic, military and soft presence*

by William Chislett

30 June 2017

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

Spain paid a high price during its Great Recession, which ended in 2013 but it has re-built a substantial although very different global presence. This is based on three variables -economic, military and soft- ranking Spain 12th. Despite the financial crisis, one area -internationalisation- was hardly affected. The direct investment abroad of Spanish companies remains strong and exports of goods and services have surged. As regards its soft presence, the country successfully absorbed some 6 million migrants and tourism continued to set new records every year. Official development cooperation, however, has declined, while the military presence has held up.

## UNITED KINGDOM

### Policy Network

*The people's verdict - Adding informed citizen voices to public decision-making*

by Claudia Chwalisz

20 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (117 p.)

This study argues that long-form deliberations help public bodies to legitimise difficult decisions and make effective policy. Based on comparative research into 48 case studies from Canada and Australia, it draws lessons for the UK given the similar culture and Westminster-style of government political institutions. While efforts to use new forms of citizen engagement do exist in the UK, the benefits of the rigorous long-form deliberative approach are yet to be reaped, let alone institutionalised. The opportunity to do so is immense.

## **CIVITAS - Institute for the Study of Civil Society**

*The politics of fantasy - Immigration policy in the UK after Brexit*

by Alasdair Palmer and David Wood

June 2017

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

Concerns about immigration were not the only reason why a small but significant majority of the British electorate voted to leave the EU in the referendum although they were certainly a major factor. The voters agreed with the principle that 'decisions about the UK should be taken in the UK'. Also, leaving the EU gave Britain 'the best chance of regaining control over immigration'. Our purpose is to examine carefully what, in terms of concrete and effective policies, the Government can do.

## **Institute of Economic Affairs**

*Working to rule - The damaging economics of UK employment regulation*

by J. R. Shackleton

6 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (284 p.)

Legal restrictions on the terms and conditions under which employment takes place have a long history in the UK. Since the mid-1960s, however, regulation has substantially increased and the costs of this are huge. The EU has regulated many aspects of labour markets and some estimates have suggested that the repatriation of powers, especially in relation to the Temporary Agency Workers Directive and the Working Time Directive, could lead to the creation of at least 60 000 jobs. However, in practice, Brexit is unlikely to make a great difference to the regulatory impulse of UK politicians and interest groups.

## **Centre for European Reform**

*Hard Brexit, soft data: how to keep Britain plugged into EU databases*

by Camino Mortera-Martinez

23 June 2017

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

Retaining full access to EU databases, fighting crime and terrorism will not be easy for Britain. Any deal will require a role for the European Court of Justice and keeping EU privacy laws.

## **Institute for Public Policy Research**

*Connect the dots: air quality, industrial strategy and smart mobility*

by Harry Quilter-Pinner [@harry\\_qp](#) and Laurie Laybourn-Langton [@lesloz](#)

14 June 2017

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

The UK is currently failing to comply with EU law that sets out limits for air pollution. Without major policy changes, most of the UK will remain in breach of legal limits for air pollution into 2025 and beyond. Thus, the scale of the air pollution problem in the UK requires a bolder and more holistic approach, which involves moving away from diesel vehicles (in favour of petrol and, ultimately, hybrid and electric alternatives), as well as a shift from private car ownership to car sharing schemes, public transport, walking and cycling.

## Institute for Government

*What's wrong with infrastructure decision making? Conclusions from six UK case studies*

by Graham Atkins, Chris Wajzer, Raphael Hogarth, Nick Davies and Emma Norris

June 2017

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

Evidence suggests that the UK performs poorly on infrastructure compared to some other wealthy countries. This report explores why UK economic infrastructure policymaking is weak and how it can be improved. The aim is to contribute to a discussion about how best to plan, deliver and evaluate infrastructure, by identifying some of the main flaws in recent and controversial 'megaprojects'.

## BREXIT

### Institute for Government

*Brexit and the European Court of Justice*

by Raphael Hogarth

June 2017

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

Brexit means a new relationship with the Court of Justice of the EU. This analysis paper sets out the key questions and trade-offs for the UK Government as it begins to legislate for that new relationship at home and negotiate it abroad.

### European Parliament Think Tank

*The consequences of Brexit on services and establishment. Different scenarios for exit and future cooperation*

by Friedemann Kainer

15 June 2017

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

This paper addresses the challenges Brexit will pose to the future of trade in services between the EU and the UK. It discusses the specific barriers to cross-border establishment and trade in services and possible solutions for a future EU-UK trade agreement. Hereby, it takes existing EU Free Trade Agreements with other states into consideration.

*The Brexit negotiations: issues for the first phase*

by Alessandro D'Alfonso, Eva-Maria Poptcheva [@EPoptcheva](#), James McEldowney and Laura Tilindyte-Humburg

22 June 2017

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

Negotiations on the arrangements for the UK's withdrawal from the EU started on 19 June 2017. The European Commission is negotiating on behalf of the EU, on the basis of the European Council guidelines and the mandate given to it by the Council. The European Parliament, for its part, has laid down key principles and conditions for its approval of a UK withdrawal agreement. This paper discusses the three key priorities which are set to dominate the first phase of the negotiations: citizens' rights; the settlement of the UK's financial obligations and ensuring the Northern Ireland peace process is not compromised.

## European Parliament Think Tank / Bruegel

*Review of EU-third country cooperation on policies falling within the ITRE domain in relation to Brexit*

by J. Scott Marcus, Georgios Petropoulos [@georgionomix](#), André Sapir, Simone Tagliapietra [@TagliapietraBxl](#), Alessio Terzi [@terzibus](#), Reinhilde Veugelers [@R\\_Veugelers](#) and Georg Zachmann [@GeorgZachmann](#)

15 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (120 p.)

This study was prepared at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). It provides a critical assessment of the implications of existing models of cooperation of third countries with the EU in the four thematic areas of energy, electronic communications, research policy, and small business policy. The relative desirability to the EU of EEA membership, bilateral relationships (as with Switzerland), a new generation Free Trade Agreement (FTA), membership in the Energy Community, or participation in the Horizon 2020 or COSME programmes are also considered.



## SECTION 4 - EU POLICIES

### JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

#### Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

*A watchdog over Europe's policemen: the new Joint Parliamentary Scrutiny Group for Europol*

by Valentin Kreiling [@tineurope](#)

12 June 2017

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

This paper has the objective to evaluate the decision to create the Joint Parliamentary Scrutiny Group for Europol. Even though Europol is unlikely to become a "European FBI" in the near future, joint parliamentary scrutiny helps to ensure political accountability when cooperation between national law enforcement bodies is becoming more integrated. It has the advantage to pool parliamentary expertise when sovereignty is pooled or shared already.

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

*A shotgun marriage: political contestation and the rule of law in fragile societies*

by Erwin van Veen [@ErwinVeen](#)

June 2017

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

This report examines implications of political order in fragile societies for rule of law development. It focuses on fragile societies because the tensions between the reality of rule and the aspiration of the rule of law are greatest due to legacies of violence, contested legitimacy and purposeful political exclusion. Such tensions are magnified by the universal claims of the international rule of law and human rights agendas that contrast sharply with national political, social and cultural idiosyncrasies in fragile societies.

### MIGRATION

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

*Reforming the Common European Asylum Policy (CEAS)*

by Christian Kvorning Lassen

June 2017

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

The Common European Asylum System's (CEAS) foremost purpose is to set common minimum standards for the treatment of all asylum seekers and their applications. It aims at ensuring the impartial treatment of its subjects in accordance to relevant conventions. However, the 'migration crisis' has highlighted that in practice, the treatment of asylum seekers, as well as recognition rates of applications, vary wildly between Members of the EU. Not only does this encourage secondary movement and 'asylum shopping', it has also been the catalyst for a deepening schism within the EU over fundamental values, obligations, commitments, identity, and the future of the EU.

## Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques

*Les politiques migratoires européennes, à la frontière du droit*

by Paul Chiron [@chironpaul](#)

June 2017

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

Managing migratory flows is the great challenge of the 21st century. Freedom of movement, not only of goods and capitals but also of persons, is one of the cornerstones of European integration. However, this facilitation of human movements is a trompe l'oeil: it concerns above all the intra-Western human flows and applies only very weakly to movements from South to North, encouraged, among other things, by the climatic factor.

## Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos

*Las migraciones en el espacio euromediterráneo: escenarios posibles*

by Ignacio Fuentes Cobo

June 2017

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

The phenomenon of migration is one of the major themes of the political and social debate in Europe and is the subject that best explains issues such as the departure of the UK from the EU, the increase of nationalist pressures in certain countries, or xenophobic trends that are being installed in broad sectors of European societies. It is therefore necessary to identify the possible scenarios since the reasons that push migrants to leave their countries of origin and go to Europe are expected to continue in the coming years.

## Pew Research Center

*The digital footprint of Europe's refugees*

by Phillip Connor [@pc\\_connor](#)

8 June 2017

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

Migrants leaving their homes for a new country often carry a smartphone to communicate with family that may have stayed behind and to help search for border crossings, find useful information about their journey or search for details about their destination. The digital footprints left by online searches can provide insight into the movement of migrants as they transit between countries and settle in new locations, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of refugee flows between the Middle East and Europe.

## Migration Policy Institute

*In search of common values amid large-scale immigrant integration pressures*

by Natalia Banulescu-Bogdan and Meghan Benton [@meghan\\_benton](#)

June 2017

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

The rapid arrival of historic numbers of refugees and migrants in 2015-16 reignited discussions in Europe about the rights and obligations of visibly and religiously different members of society. Burqa or burqini bans, for example, have focused attention on the clash between different value systems. While immigration and other types of social change are frequently painted as enemies of common values, it is often unclear exactly which values critics see as under threat. European countries have employed a range of tools meeting with mixed success. The rise of populist, far-right parties and deepening polarization has complicated this process.

## **Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (Heinrich Böll Foundation)**

### *Migrant crop pickers in Italy and Spain*

by Alessandra Corrado

June 2017

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

This paper analyses the most salient aspects of migrant labour in agriculture, the dynamics of freedom of movement, and the conditions under which migratory workers live in rural areas, as well as the politics and forms of institutional regulation at a national as well as a supranational level. Experiences with alternative systems of production, as well as labour laws and measures against the exploitation of migrant workers will also be analysed in order to gauge their efficacy.

### *Temporary migrant workers in Greek agriculture*

by Apostolos G. Papadopoulos and Loukia-Maria Fratsea

June 2017

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

The paper is divided into five sections. Firstly, the Greek experience is presented briefly in an attempt to contextualize the case of Manolada. Secondly, the basic characteristics of Greek agriculture are discussed and the evolution of the various types of agricultural employment analyzed. Then, there is a thorough treatment of the various agricultural production systems that exist in the Region of Western Greece. Fourthly, the specific case of "Manolada" is discussed in detail and the issues arising from migrant labour control are raised. Finally, the conclusion sheds light on central themes regarding temporary / seasonal migrant labour in Greece.

### *Immigrant shepherds in Southern Europe*

by Michele Nori

June 2017

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

This paper examines recent evolutions of agro-pastoral systems in the Mediterranean (EUMed), and problems faced following the territorial polarization and sectoral restructuring that the region has undergone in recent decades. In most southern EU regions the growing presence of immigrants has come to counterbalance the decline and ageing of the local rural populations and agricultural workforce. This paper specifically examines the presence, contribution and role of immigrant shepherds, who reached Southern Europe from other pastoral areas in the Mediterranean and provide skilled labour at a relatively low cost.

## **European Parliament Think Tank / Trans Europe Experts (TEE)**

### *Private international law in a context of increasing international mobility: challenges and potential*

by Sabine Corneloup, Bettina Heiderhoff, Costanza Honorati, Fabienne Jault-Seseke, Thalia Kruger, Caroline Rupp, Hans van Loon and Jinske Verhellen

12 June 2017

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

While Private International Law governs private relations between persons coming from or living in different States, migration law regulates the flow of people between States. The demarcation between these two areas of law seems clear, but in practice it is not. Rights related to migration are often linked to private relations (marriage, parentage) or personal status (age). The EU should have a coherent approach in these areas, both internally and in relations with third States. Authorities active in the different areas must coordinate their work.

### *Children on the move: a private international law perspective*

by Sabine Corneloup, Bettina Heiderhoff, Costanza Honorati, Fabienne Jault-Seseke Thalia Kruger, Caroline Rupp, Hans van Loon and Jinske Verhellen  
13 June 2017

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

The child's best interests are a primary consideration under international and EU law. EU migration and private international law frameworks regulate child protection, but in an uncoordinated way: the Dublin III and Brussels IIa Regulations are neither aligned nor applied coherently. This should change. In particular, the rules and mechanisms of Brussels IIa should be used to enhance the protection of migrant children. These include rules on jurisdiction to take protective measures, on applicable law, and on recognition and enforcement of protective measures, and mechanisms for cross-border cooperation between authorities.

## AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

### **Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Center Berlin)**

#### *Animal welfare and human ethics: a personality study*

by Konstanze Albrecht, Florentin Krämer and Nora Szech  
June 2017

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

This paper elicits concern for animal welfare in an incentivized, direct and real setup that allows to separate genuine interest in animal welfare from confounding factors like advertisement, replacement arguments or image concerns. Subjects choose between intensive farming and organic living conditions for a laying hen. Opting for better living conditions is costly, but guarantees better food, daylight, and more space to the hen. Hence subjects have to trade off a selfish benefit against the welfare of a hen. Data in the report shed light on a long-standing philosophical debate about the relationship between animal welfare and human ethics.

## COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

### **Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (Centre for European Economic Research)**

#### *Monitoring-report | kompakt - Wirtschaft digital 2017*

June 2017

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

The digitization of the German economy is progressing. In 2017, the digitization rate of the German economy is 54 out of 100 possible index points (economic index DIGITAL 2017). A quarter of business enterprises are "highly" digitized (70 index points and more). The manufacturing sector reaches 42 index points. That is three index points more than 2016 and also a direct consequence of the commitment of the industrial enterprises in projects to "industry 4.0".

### **World Economic Forum**

#### *Realizing the potential of blockchain - A multistakeholder approach to the stewardship of blockchain and cryptocurrencies*

by Don Tapscott [@dtapscott](#) and Alex Tapscott [@alextapscott](#)  
June 2017

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

The internet is entering a second era that's based on blockchain. The last few decades brought us the internet of information. We are now witnessing the rise of the internet of value. Where the first era was sparked by a convergence of computing and communications technologies, this second

era will be powered by a clever combination of cryptography, mathematics, software engineering and behavioural economics. It is blockchain technology, also called distributed ledger technology.

## TRANSPORT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ENERGY

### Centrum für Europäische Politik (Centre for European Policy)

*Straßennutzungsgebühren - Anforderungen an die EU-Änderungspläne*

by Martin Menner [@martinpenner](#), Götz Reichert and Jan Voßwinkel

May 2017

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

According to the authors, the changes planned by the European Commission on road traffic charges should meet a number of requirements. In addition to infrastructure financing, external costs and the intended traffic management, EU requirements must also take into account the impact of alternative transport on the environment, traffic safety and data protection.

### Atlantic Council

*Big data: a twenty-first century arms race*

by Els De Busser, Erica J. Briscoe, Benjamin C. Dean, Tatiana Tropina [@gap\\_the\\_mind](#) and Miren B. Aparicio

June 2017

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

For policy makers in government, big data and associated technologies like machine-learning and artificial intelligence, have the potential to drastically improve their decision-making capabilities. How governments use big data may be a key factor in improved economic performance and national security. This publication looks at how big data can maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of government and business, while minimizing modern risks. The authors explore big data across three cross-cutting issues: security, finance, and law.

### New America Foundation

*Deciphering the European encryption debate: United Kingdom*

by Bhairav Acharya [@BhairavAcharya](#), Kevin Bankston [@KevinBankston](#), Ross Schulman [@RossSchulman](#) and Andi Wilson [@andiawilson](#)

June 2017

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

This paper aims to summarize the state of the encryption debate in the UK, in order to enable comparison with similar debates in the US, Germany, and France, and to see what lessons from the British experience might be applied by advocates and policymakers that continue to defend encryption both in the UK and elsewhere.

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

*Digitale Souveränität - Technikutopien und Gestaltungsansprüche demokratischer Politik*

by Fokko Misterek

June 2017

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

The revelations in 2013 of widespread digital surveillance by government security agencies and the resulting increased public awareness led to an intense debate in Europe. Under the umbrella term "digital sovereignty", the opportunities and risks of this development as well as possible

approaches for shaping digitalization were widely discussed. Exploring the key developments of digitalization and the corresponding ideological frameworks by way of a literature review, this paper aims to demonstrate the need for digital sovereignty.

### **Institut français des relations internationales**

*Le paysage des énergies renouvelables en Europe en 2030*

by Michel Cruciani

28 June 2017

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

This study analyses the European rules to promote renewable energies, pointing out their novelties and the difficulties they raise. It highlights the consequences of some of the measures envisaged and pays particular attention to the electricity market.

### **Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute**

*Making the energy transition a European success - tackling the democratic, innovation, financing and social challenges of the energy union*

by Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Jean-Arnold Vinois, Eulalia Rubio [@eulaliarubio](#) and Sofia Fernandes [@fernandesofiaEU](#)

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (231 p.)

This report sets out four objectives which could contribute to the success of the Energy Union, and in turn restore trust between Europe and Europeans. Firstly, democracy must be at the heart of the Energy Union's governance. This involves mechanisms for more direct participation of citizens, local elected representatives and civil society in the major choices which shape national and European energy strategies. Secondly, Europe must implement a genuine innovation-driven industrial policy to make our companies the world leaders in clean energy. Thirdly, public and private investment arbitrations must fully integrate the energy transition's objectives. Fourthly, the Energy Union must serve a just and fair energy transition via a "Social Pact for the Energy Transition" which strives to create jobs for our young people and stamp out energy poverty.

### **E3G**

*Efficiency first scorecard: is the EU's energy union on track?*

by Ingrid Holmes [@IngridHolmes7](#), Tom Jess and Quentin Genard [@NeuTiQn](#)

12 June 2017

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

The Clean Energy for All Europeans package has at its heart the aim of speeding up both the EU clean energy transition to deliver the EU's 2030 climate change commitments. Related goals also include driving economic growth and job creation. Putting energy efficiency first is one of three main goals in the package to achieve these objectives and is fundamental to the EU's wider Energy Union strategy.

### **Zentrum für Europäische Integrationsforschung (Center for European Integration Studies)**

*EU external energy policy in natural gas: a case of neofunctionalist integration?*

by Robert Stüwe [@robertstuewe](#)

June 2017

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

This paper analyses to what extent the EU external energy policy in natural gas security follow the expansive spill over integration logic as set out by the theory of neofunctionalism. It looks at how

the European Commission employs 'spill over'-strategies for integration-friendly policy outcomes in major natural gas pipeline projects, in the EU-Russia Energy Dialogue, the Trilateral Gas Talks and the Energy Community. It finds that political and legislative commitments for harmonizing the EU's external energy policy have set in motion a snowball effect culminating in the 'Energy Union'.

### **Oxford Institute for Energy Studies**

*Biogas: a significant contribution to decarbonising gas markets?*

by Martin Lambert

June 2017

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

With a current focus on the need to decarbonise the energy system, and increasing interest in decarbonising the gas industry, this paper provides an overview of the current status and considers the potential for further growth in the production and use of biogas and biomethane. It focuses on key countries in Europe, which have been leading the way in commercial scale production, and touches briefly on the potential in the rest of the world.

*The decarbonised electricity system of the future: the 'two market' approach*

by Malcolm Key and David Robinson

June 2017

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

Electricity markets are broken; they no longer fulfil their primary functions of providing appropriate signals for producers and consumers. The problem arises from a combination of changes in technology (from predominantly marginal cost plants to predominantly capital cost plants) and of policy which undermine traditional market structures. The authors propose a new approach to market design which will enable intermittent renewable sources to be accommodated; maintain overall system reliability while enabling consumers to put a value on their own supply security; provide clear signals to generators for investment and operation.

### **Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute**

*Oil: the missing story of the West's economic and geopolitical crises*

by Helen Thompson

June 2017

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

Oil has been the material stuff of modern economies and geo-politics since the early years of the 20th century. Although some have hoped that we are moving towards a world in which oil becomes significantly less important, the present economic and political world has in good part been shaped by oil. Oil is the missing story behind the economic and geopolitical crises that face the West. Without understanding this story, we cannot understand the present economic and geopolitical landscape.

## **EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH/CONSUMER AFFAIRS**

### **European Trade Union Institute**

*Is Europeanised board-level employee representation specific? The case of European companies*

by Jeremy Waddington and Aline Conchon

13 June 2017

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

This paper investigates whether European board-level representation of employees in European Companies (SEs) is really 'Europeanised' or is coloured by the national system of their company's

country of origin. The authors used responses of employees sitting on SE boards to a questionnaire-based survey conducted between 2009 and 2013 and conclude that SE board-level representation is not an extension of national institutions and practice. It displays its own features, as well as sharing features with either German parity codetermination or one-third codetermination.

### **Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)**

*Trade unions and right-wing extremism in Europe*

by Richard Stöss

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (106 p.)

Although well-developed programmes of research into right-wing extremism exist in Germany and several (western) European countries, trade unions are only rarely the subject matter of this research. Social-scientific studies of right-wing extremism still tend to focus somewhat narrowly on the world of work, which is of course also the primary field of activity of the trade unions. Such research identifies socio-economic transitions as well as changes in employment and industrial relations as key causes of the right-wing-extremist success.

### **Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute**

*Solidarity 2.0*

by Marjorie Jouen

June 2017

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

This paper begins by reviewing the theoretical basis for the notion of solidarity, outlining its uses in cohesion policy over successive programming periods and presenting the current challenges to solidarity and the need to promote it within the EU. The second part of the study examines various ways of reconstituting cohesion policy by putting forward a series of proposals for the future. It gauges the extent to which the specificity of cohesion policy can provide an efficient response to the need for solidarity or whether other sectoral policies are better equipped to address certain expectations and at governance levels other than those put into play by cohesion policy.

### **Demos**

*The social value of sheltered housing*

by Claudia Wood [@WoodClaudia](#)

June 2017

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

In February 2017, Demos carried out research to explore and quantify the social value of sheltered housing, as a form of housing for older people distinct from other housing with care or generic retirement housing options. This paper provides a review of the existing evidence regarding the impact of sheltered housing, and then draws on this to make some initial estimates as to the cost savings it can achieve in a range of fields.

### **Istituto Affari Internazionali**

*Fighting against food losses and waste: an EU agenda*

by Daniele Fattibene [@danifatti](#) and Margherita Bianchi

June 2017

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

The extremely unequal distribution of food worldwide has generated a paradox: while almost a billion citizens do not have access to healthy food, a part of the global population can afford to buy



food in excess and generate enormous food losses and waste (FLW), with high economic, environmental and social costs, This paper explores the opportunities deriving from the latest EU efforts against FLW and, in particular, the Circular Economy Package, which includes waste legislation that is in line with UN goals on sustainable development.

## ENVIRONMENT

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

*Can EU leadership on climate change unite the fragmented Union?*

by Christian Kvorning Lassen  
June 2017

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

Combatting climate change remains one of, if not the, greatest contemporary global challenge, both now and for future generations. For the first time in more than a decade, it seemed like the tools necessary to take tangible, united action, had finally materialized. More ephemeral, yet no less important, was the fact that it gave hope for the first time since the debacle in Copenhagen.

### **Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)**

*En route to a just global energy transformation? The formative power of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement*

by Lukas Hermwille [@LukasHermwille](#)  
June 2017

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

The present analysis also shows that in most cases the sustainability goals can be achieved only if the global energy transformation is successful. This is equally true in the opposite direction, because many of the SDGs can have real effects only in the context of sustainable energy systems. One sentence from the study is central in this regard: "It will be virtually impossible to realize the SDGs without effective climate protection. Conversely, the battle against climate change can be won only if we manage to steer the world's states onto sustainable development paths".

## E3G

*Brexit scenarios: implications for energy and climate change*

by Shane Tomlinson  
21 June 2017

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

Political events over the last three months, especially the elections in the UK, France and the Netherlands, have had a profound impact on the scenarios for Brexit. The election of President Macron in France and the VVD remaining the largest party in the Netherlands has prevented extreme right-wing parties gaining power in key European capitals. This has enabled a clear, unified Brexit negotiating mandate to be established across the EU-27 Member States and reduced the likelihood of descending into an "EU in chaos" scenario.

## **Terra nova**

*Régulation financière et urgence climatique - Pour des normes prudentielles et comptables plus vertes*

by Abdeldjellil Bouzidi [@Djellil\\_11](#), Alain Grandjean [@alaingrandjean](#) and Mireille Martini [@mireillmartini](#)

6 June 2017

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

Following the announcement by Donald Trump of the US withdrawal from the Paris Climate Accord, the fight against climate change remains a priority. In this study, Terra Nova demonstrates that the struggle for the environment must be at the heart of our ability to regulate our economic model.

## **Oxford Institute for Energy Studies**

*The significance of the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on climate change*

by David Robinson

June 2017

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

This paper discusses the significance of the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Although it is too early to predict the long-term implications for climate change of the US decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, it is argued that the decision is unlikely to have a major negative impact on the world's prospects for addressing climate change, at least in the short term. The recent decision however reflects a rejection of multilateral agreements and is an invitation for rethinking global governance and amounts to an invitation to China to play a more important role.

## **New Climate Institute for Climate Policy and Global Sustainability**

*Allianz Climate and Energy Monitor 2017- Assessing the needs and attractiveness of low-carbon investments in G20 countries*

June 2017

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

The Allianz Climate and Energy Monitor ranks G20 member states on their current attractiveness as potential destinations for investments in low-carbon electricity infrastructure. It further considers their current and future investment needs in line with a trajectory compatible with the 2°C/1.5°C temperature limits of the Paris Agreement.

## **Institute for European Environmental Policy**

*Innovative mechanisms for financing biodiversity conservation - Experiences from Europe*

by A. Illes, D. Russi, M. Kettunen and M. Robertson

June 2017

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

This report is an outcome of the project "Innovative Financing Mechanisms for Biodiversity in Mexico" financed by the EU Partnership Instrument. The objective of the project was to support the implementation of the European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 that emphasises the opportunities related to the use of innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation, both within and outside the EU. In particular, the project aimed to promote the development and use of innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity in Mexico through the exchange of experiences and collaboration between Mexican, European and other regional experts.

## EDUCATION/YOUTH/CULTURE/SPORT

### Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada

*Un análisis de modelos para financiar la educación terciaria: descripción y evaluación de impacto*

by Brindusa Anghel, Antonio Cabrales [@cabralestweet](#), Maia Güell and Analía Viola

June 2017

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

The aim of this study is to show the dilemmas generated by university funding and the recommendations of economic science to solve this problem in the light of available evidence on the effects of these policies.

## SECTION 5 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY / DEFENCE

#### European Union Institute for Security Studies

*What if... Conceivable crises: unpredictable in 2017, unmanageable in 2020?*

by Florence Gaub (ed.)

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (67 p.)

The selection of scenarios collected in this report tries to combine those two main approaches by focusing exclusively on critical developments and by imagining them as having already materialised, with an emphasis on how much worse they can still turn in the near future and how avoidable they could have been in the recent past. They also cover a wide variety of geographical and operational situations while never explicitly calling into question specific EU actions or policies – only general EU principles and interests. The intent of the exercise and report is not to divine future crises but to stimulate creative thinking and clever planning.

#### Foundation for European Progressive Studies

*Better, faster, stronger, together: 10 guidelines of reflection for a progressive European security and defence policy*

by Vassilis Ntousas

June 2017

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

Over the past years, Europe has experienced a much higher degree of fluidity and rancour than in the past few decades. From the spectacular renaissance of geopolitics and great power antagonism, the persistence of exacerbating human tragedies in the Middle East and elsewhere, the profound alteration of behavioural patterns of regional cooperation and enmity, the rise in illiberalism, extremism, and nationalism, the EU is now facing a security environment of considerable complexity and cascading risks.

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

*The new 'Europe of security': elements for a European white paper on security and defence*

by Annegret Bendiek

June 2017

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

With the Estonian Presidency in 2017, the main topics will be digitalization and "a safe and secure Europe". It can also make use of a wide-open window of opportunity, since the governments of the EU Member States are now very willing to consider deepening European foreign and security policy. The issue of security has also been a constant concern for the Commission since the beginning of its term. Politics and society support a 'Europe of Security' based on three projects of current European policy: a security union, a defence union and close cooperation between NATO and the EU. All three should be given a shared strategic vision in an overarching white paper.

## **German Marshall Fund of the United States**

*Will Europe's defense momentum lead to anything?*

by Alexandra de Hoop Scheffer and Martin Quencez

26 June 2017

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

According to Federica Mogherini, more has happened in ten months than in ten years for European defence. The cultural change in Brussels is indeed undeniable, as several concrete instruments have been recently delivered to create an incentive for Member States to cooperate, and many taboos about defence have been lifted. However, the institutional momentum should not overshadow the political and strategic visions that continue to divide European powers on the concrete use of these new tools and the final purposes of European defence.

## **Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)**

*Trends in force posture in Europe*

by Jacek Durkalec, Anna Maria Dyner, Artur Kacprzyk, Wojciech Lorenz, Marcin Andrzej Piotrowski and Marcin Terlikowski (ed.)

6 June 2017

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

Two opposite trends in force posture in Europe became evident in the last decade. Out of the six biggest military spenders among the OSCE participating States, four - France, Germany, Italy and UK - have been on a downward trend in regard to their force posture: reducing the number of personnel, downscaling, and decreasing force readiness; this is also true for the US' European military presence. The outlier was Russia. While the Russian military was shrinking and disposing of equipment, the military capabilities required for high-intensity conventional operations were revamped and scenarios involving a large-scale conflict in the OSCE area practiced.

## **European Parliament Think Tank / International Centre for Counter-Terrorism / Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA)**

*Towards an EU common position on the use of armed drones*

by Jessica Dorsey and Giulia Bonacquisti

15 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (63 p.)

Since the European Parliament passed a resolution on the use of armed drones in February 2014, it has pointed several times to the need for a common EU position on the matter. It has stressed in particular the importance of ensuring compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law when using armed drones. This publication includes a briefing with specific recommendations on the elements that a future Council decision on the use of armed drones should include. This publication also includes a report on the workshop held on 22 March 2017, at which a first draft of the briefing was presented and discussed.

## **Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence Studies)**

*A new era of EU-NATO cooperation: how to make the best of a marriage of necessity*

by Kristi Raik and Pauli Järvenpää

June 2017

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

The challenges confronting both the EU and NATO today are severe and complex: e.g. terrorism, refugee and migration crisis, hybrid and cyber threats, and a Russia willing to break international law and other treaties and agreements, thus undermining the post-World War II international order.

This report argues that the importance of EU-NATO cooperation, based on shared values and interests, has become more critical than ever. Hence, the report seeks to identify and analyse the most crucial and promising areas of cooperation between the EU and NATO.

### **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

*Private sector cyber defense: can active measures help stabilize cyberspace?*

by Wyatt Hoffman and Ariel E. Levite

14 June 2017

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

Faced with limited capacity and resources, governments need to develop a complementary, legitimate space for private sector active cyber defence.

### **European Council on Foreign Relations**

*The great unravelling: four doomsday scenarios for Europe's Russia policy*

by Gustav Gressel [@GresselGustav](#) and Fredrik Wesslau [@FWesslau](#)

16 June 2017

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

Despite all odds, Europe has managed to remain united on its policy towards Russia since 2014. But what are the forces that could undermine this policy and what would be the consequences? This paper presents 4 scenarios: (1) the EU decides to enforce the Russian interpretation of the Minsk agreements on Ukraine; (2) the EU succumbs to Ukraine fatigue and accepts the status quo; (3) the US disengages from Ukraine and ends sanctions on Russia, throwing European policy into disarray; and (4) a "grand power bargain" between Trump and Putin shatters EU unity and allows Russia to bring Ukraine into its sphere of influence.

## **GEOPOLITICS AND STRATEGY**

### **Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)**

*¿Tiene futuro el orden liberal internacional?*

by Charles Powell [@CharlesTPowell](#)

29 June 2017

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

Today we are facing the challenge to build a new international order and there is no clear consensus on the principles which could underlie. The West must recognise that the existing order is far from satisfactory, as it does not take sufficiently into account the rise of emerging powers, especially China. The rest of the world should accept that, despite its limitations, the existing system has contributed positively to economic growth and stability, and therefore it cannot be dismantled without further ado. The key issue is to identify those elements of the current international liberal order which can and must be changed, but also those which are fundamental and non-negotiable, and the difficulty lies precisely in that there is no clear consensus in the West in this respect.

## **Istituto Affari Internazionali**

### *The EU's Constructions of the Mediterranean*

by Münevver Cebeci

June 2017

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

This report provides a critical analysis of three major discourses that the EU-Europe employs regarding the Mediterranean: "the Mediterranean as a diverse geopolitical space", "the Mediterranean as a dangerous space" and "the Mediterranean as a space crucial for EU interests". The major argument of the report is that the EU's approach to this space constructs identities, and, while constructing the Mediterranean, the EU also draws boundaries, reproduces its own self and legitimizes its policies.

## **Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)**

### *The "new Turkey" in the making: what should the EU's strategy be?*

by Karol Wasilewski

14 June 2017

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

Turkey's presidential system referendum constituted another step in Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's consolidation of power. The indications are that it will open the next phase of the Turkish state's remodelling. Although after a long and polarising campaign Turkish authorities may intend to decrease tensions both at home and abroad - especially in Turkey's relations with its Western allies-the process could have adverse effects. Thus, the EU Member States may need a new strategy towards Turkey. While it ought to focus on common European-Turkish interests, it also should be aimed at working out a model of relations that would tie Turkey closer to the EU.

## **TERRORISM**

### **International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague**

#### *The four dimensions of the foreign fighter threat: making sense of an evolving phenomenon*

by Alastair Reed, Johanna Pohl and Marjolein Jegerings

June 2017

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

This brief provides a concise outline of four main threats related to the issue of foreign fighters with the aim of clarifying the parameters of the phenomenon in its current manifestation: the travel of foreign fighters, their return to their countries of residence, the threat posed by lone actors and sympathisers who carry out attacks at home, and finally, an increasing polarisation of society. It is argued that policymakers need to take into account the second and third order effects that targeting one of these aspects may have on the others in order to effectively counter a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

### **International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague / Europol**

#### *Exploring the role of instructional material in AQAP's Inspire and ISIS' Rumiyah*

by Alastair Reed and Haroro J. Ingram

June 2017

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

In recent years Europe has faced an increasing wave of so-called 'lone actor' attacks committed by jihadist terrorists. This report begins by exploring the history of instructional material in terrorist propaganda before going on to examine the role of Inspire's OSJ section and Rumiyah's JT

section within the broader context of the groups' messaging efforts. It concludes by outlining CT-CVE strategic communications recommendations for both proactively undermining this type of violent extremist messaging and responding post-incident to directed versus inspired attacks.

*Deconstruction of identity concepts in Islamic State propaganda - A linkage-based approach to counter-terrorism strategic communications*

by J.M. Berger

June 2017

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

This report will examine a framework for studying the construction of extremist identity through ideological text against a historical example of the Islamic State propaganda to illustrate how messaging strategies can be based on insights derived from the framework and the resulting analysis.

**International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague / Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale / George Washington University**

*Fear thy neighbor. Radicalization and jihadist attacks in the West*

by Francesco Marone [@f\\_marone](#), Eva Entenmann [@evaente](#) and Lorenzo Vidino

13 June 2017

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

This report examines all jihadist-motivated terrorist attacks carried out in Europe and North America since the declaration of the Caliphate by the Islamic State group in June 2014. By analyzing the 51 attacks and their perpetrators, this study constitutes the first comprehensive account of attacks carried out during the past three years.

## TRADE

**Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies**

*Dispute settlement in the trade and sustainable development chapters of EU trade agreements*

by Axel Marx, Franz Ebert, Nicolas Hachez and Jan Wouters

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (102 p.)

In the context of recent trade agreements, the EU has been negotiating 'trade and sustainable development chapters' (TSD chapters) with the aim of pursuing sustainable development objectives. Recently doubts have been expressed on whether these TSD chapters live up to their expectations. This gives rise to the question of how these agreements can be strengthened. In this context, attention turns to the potential role of dispute settlement, the focus of this report, as one factor for fostering compliance with the provisions in TSD chapters.

**European Parliament Think Tank**

*From arbitration to the investment court system (ICS): the evolution of CETA rules*

by Laura Puccio

15 June 2016

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

After a public consultation on proposed reforms to investment protection and the investor-dispute settlement framework of the TTIP with the US, the EP requested the replacement of the traditional arbitration framework with a new court system. The European Commission and Canada subsequently renegotiated the relevant provisions of the CETA to establish a new investment court system (ICS). The ICS departs substantially from the arbitration model, in particular on the



appointment of judges. Procedurally the ICS remains similar to treaty-based arbitration proceedings and retains all the innovations introduced in the early draft of CETA.

### **Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)**

*Estimated tariff savings from the trade agreement between the EU and Vietnam – EVFTA*

by Petra Dünhaupt

2017

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

The changing nature of international trade, dominated by global value chains, has led to downward pressure on working conditions. Fundamental rights at work, such as the right to organise and bargain collectively, are not upheld. Child labour exists in many supply chains, and minimum wages, when paid, are not sufficient to ensure decent living standards. Forced overtime and lack of safety measures are also common. This publication estimates the potential tariff savings for EU importing companies upon entry into force of the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement.

### **Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs**

*Regulating the data that drive 21st-century economic growth - The looming Transatlantic battle*

by Christopher Smart [@csmart](#)

28 June 2017

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

This paper examines how governments on both sides of the Atlantic are establishing frameworks that attempt to govern the commercial uses of data. It covers areas such as data analytics driving productivity and growth, the 'industrial internet of things', and the policy context and political forces shaping data rules in the US and Europe.

*Chokepoints and vulnerabilities in global food trade*

by Rob Bailey [@ChathamRob](#) and Laura Wellesley [@LWellesley\\_CH](#)

27 June 2017

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

Policymakers must take action immediately to mitigate the risk of severe disruption at certain ports, maritime straits, and inland transport routes, which could have devastating knock-on effects for global food security.

## **DEVELOPMENT**

### **Council on Foreign Relations**

*Building inclusive economies - How women's economic advancement promotes sustainable growth*

by Gayle Tzemach Lemmon and Rachel Vogelstein

June 2017

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

The connection between women's economic participation and prosperity is undeniable. The past two decades, a growing number of international organizations and world leaders have recognized that the economic empowerment of women is critical to economic growth and stability. These developments have fuelled international recognition of the importance of women's economic advancement to poverty reduction and economic growth, manifested in the landmark Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDG framework not only emphasizes that addressing gender inequality in the economic sphere is critical to global progress but also prescribes action.

## ENLARGEMENT PROCESS

### European Policy Centre

*Kosovo's EU candidate status: a goal within reach?*

by Zephyr Dessus, Albana Rexha [@albanarexha](#), Albana Merja [@AlbanaMerja](#) and Corina Stratulat

28 June 2017

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

Ever since its independence in 2008, Kosovo has made headway in drawing nearer to the EU - most recently by signing a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) in 2015 with the EU. However, with five Member States still unwilling to recognise its statehood, Kosovo finds itself in a uniquely difficult position regarding its eligibility to accede to the EU. Yet, this paper argues that the absence of a common position among the Member States on Kosovo's status is not insurmountable.

### Centar za Evropske Politike (European Policy Centre)

*Towards a smart staff retention policy for the sustainable EU integration of Serbia*

by Milena Lazarević, Katarina Kosmina and Dragana Bajić

June 2017

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

Given that over 50 % of surveyed employees working on EU/IPA jobs (jobs/work concerning European integration, including the EU and international assistance fund management) have an intention of leaving within the following year, a quality staff retention policy is essential. The research project behind this study was initiated with the goal of assessing and understanding the intensity and causes of staff turnover and factors of motivation and demotivation and the overall job satisfaction of employees. Results were obtained through qualitative and quantitative analysis of a questionnaire filled out by 195 respondents, two focus groups with former civil servants, and 16 interviews with current managers within relevant state administration bodies.

### Fondation Robert Schuman

*European Union - Turkey: from an illusory membership to a "privileged partnership"*

by Pierre Mirel

12 June 2017

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

When the then Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan entered the meeting room of the European Council in Brussels on 17 December 2004 he came to fulfil the dream that Turkey had since its signature of the Association Agreement on 12 September 1963, the so-called Ankara Agreement: to open membership negotiations with the EU. That was the historic decision taken by the heads of States and governments, supported by EP on 15 December. However, Erdogan's expression revealed frustration of accepting the Protocol to the agreement, to extend membership to Cyprus and to nine other States that became EU Member States on May 1st 2004.

## Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Institute for European Studies

### *The axiology of EU cultural diplomacy in Muslim majority countries - The paradox of Turkey*

by Naciye Selin Senocak

June 2017

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

The main purpose of this analysis is to identify the different assumptions between Europe and Turkey regarding the axiological perspective which distinguishes the value judgments used as an instrument of persuasion by both. For decades, Turkey's accession process within the EU is a controversial issue which has been an intensive process. Due to its position and cultural identity Turkey is a bridge between the West and Muslim countries, making it particularly important for EU foreign policy. Still, the cultural misunderstanding, the misinterpreted perceptions, the axiological nihilism between Turkey and the EU seems to be the sources of tension for Turkey's accession.

### **Istituto Affari Internazionali**

#### *Turkey, the EU and the Mediterranean: perceptions, policies and prospects*

by Aybars Görgülü [@aybarsgorgulu](#) and Gülsah Dark [@GulsahDark](#)

26 June 2017

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

This paper examines Turkey's construction of its Mediterranean policy, starting from the period when the country's foreign policy began to undergo a reinvigoration. Employing discourse analysis methods, the study tries to present Turkey's priorities in key policy areas towards the region, while indicating changes in its position to the region both before and after the Arab uprisings. The analysis also demonstrates that Turkey has been unable to introduce a well-defined and structured Mediterranean policy although it has been able to establish a deeper level of engagement with the region in political, economic and social aspects.

#### *Syria's impact on the Kurdish peace process in Turkey*

by Eva Maria Resch

June 2017

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

Between the summer of 2015 and 2016 Turkey experienced the most violent year of the Kurdish conflict since 1999. The outbreak of the Syrian war, together with domestic Turkish politics, have had a crucial impact on the reconciliation process between the Turkish government and the Kurdish minority in Turkey. With a focus on the battle of Kobane and the related increase in power of the Democratic Union Party, the Syrian branch of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), this paper examines how events tied to the Syrian civil war modified the cost-benefit calculus of both Turkey and the PKK, leading to a collapse of peace talks and a renewed outbreak of the conflict.

## EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

### **Expert-Grup**

#### *Oligarchs in Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia as key obstacles to reforms*

by Wojciech Konończuk, Denis Cenuşa and Kornely Kakachia

24 May 2017

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

The paper reviews the role of oligarchs in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Oligarchy can be briefly defined as a system of governance in which a small and informal group of people, using their vast economic and financial resources, is able to control a state or exert a major or dominant influence on its policy. The portfolios of economic assets of the major oligarchs of the three countries is

described in some detail. The nature of their influence on policy making is further analysed, in particular the disadvantages for the governance of these countries.

*Moldovan dairy: the difficult way towards the EU market*

by Valeriu Prohnitchi

28 June 2017

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

As part of the EU-Republic of Moldova Association Agreement, the Republic of Moldova committed to approximate its sanitary and phytosanitary and animal welfare law to that of the EU. However, approximating the EU legislation is not going to be an easy process. The domestic production of milk is shrinking, while the livestock of dairy cows is rapidly declining. Despite the fact that Moldovan producers are not yet able to fully exploit internal market opportunities, the Moldovan authorities have already set the aim to get authorization for exporting dairy products to the EU already by 2018.

**Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)**

*Obraz Polski w polityce historycznej Ukrainy*

by Łukasz Jasina, Piotr Kościński and Daniel Szeligowski

June 2017

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

The common history and attitude have influenced Polish-Ukrainian relations after Ukraine regained its independence. Apart from trying to solve political or economic problems, the two states tried also to deal with controversial issues. This report attempts to analyse Ukraine's historical policy towards Poland on three levels: legal, media and educational. In these segments of public life, on the one hand, the state's efforts to shape the desired image of the past appear on the one hand and the public image of the image on the other.

**Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)**

*The EU-Turkey refugee deal and the not quite closed Balkan route*

by Bodo Weber

June 2017

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

The negative political and societal impact on the two Western Balkan countries not members of the Union is easy to identify. First, the (mis)use of domestic asylum systems to deny international protection to asylum seekers has damaging effects on the rule of law and democracy. Second, the experience with neighbouring EU Member States' policies and with the EU's disunity in the refugee crisis discourages pro-European segments of the political elite, while it encourages Eurosceptic elements among the political elite. Third, autocratic tendencies have been increasing in Serbia and Macedonia to "keep the Balkan route closed".

*Reindustrialise Eastern Europe? Perspectives of progressive economic policy in the countries of the Eastern Partnership, Russia and Germany*

June 2017

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

After the end of the Soviet era the tendency of De-industrialization was prevailing in the former member states of the Soviet Union as well as all other former socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, including East Germany. This harmful transitional process, and the emphasis of some of the countries on the export of raw materials have mostly provoked pauperization. The authors argue that the countries require a modern industrial policy, which will transform the current

palliative development models into more inclusive developmentalist states. A strong manufacturing sector will help the countries to fully be competitive on the EU-market.

## MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

### German Marshall Fund of the United States

*Challenges for transatlantic counterterrorism cooperation in North Africa*

by Christopher S. Chivvis

20 June 2017

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

The US and Europe share a common interest in addressing the growing terrorist threats from North Africa. The emergence of the Islamic State (IS) as a force in the region is cause for genuine concern. The challenge is compounded by the persistence of older terrorist organizations. Even though IS has suffered a blow thanks to the efforts of multiple actors to dislodge it from its safe haven in Sirte, along the Libyan coast, its potentially large number of remaining fighters continue to threaten regional. IS and other groups also continue to threaten US and European regional interests, while contributing to Europe's migration crisis via the central Mediterranean route.

### Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Institute for European Studies

*The Arab representation of European democratic values and the influence of Euro-Arab relations*

by Fouad Nohra

June 2017

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

This paper, based on compilations and literature analysis seems to be a first step enabling us to understand two phenomena: the perception, by the Arab public opinion of the European values related to democracy and human rights, as well as its perception of the way the EU is promoting them and developing its own public diplomacy.

### Chatham House

*Cybercrime and the digital economy in the GCC countries*

by Joyce Hakmeh

June 2017

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

Cybercrime is an escalating threat to the economies of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The GCC needs to explore feasible and practical options for regional and international anti-cybercrime cooperation. One possible course of action would be to build on agreements already in place, such as the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences. Revising legislation, promoting expertise in the judiciary, and enhancing regional and international cooperation arrangements also need to be pursued as matters of urgency if the region is to benefit from a comprehensive, multi-stakeholder, multifaceted cybersafety framework.

### Centre for European Reform

*Trump, Europe and the Middle East peace process: a path out of the quicksand*

by Luigi Scazzieri

June 2017

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

The prospects for a two-state solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict are receding, as Israel tightens its control over the West Bank. After the failure of US-sponsored talks in 2014, progress is

unlikely: neither side is interested in negotiations and both are constrained by domestic politics. US President Trump has said that he wants to strike the "ultimate deal" and appears genuinely committed. But Trump has been ambiguous about his commitment to the two-state solution. Even if the Trump administration engages in negotiations, the chances of progress are slim, given the difficulty of getting the two sides to talk.

## **Institut Montaigne**

*Syria: to end a never-ending war*

by Michel Duclos

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (54 p.) and in [French](#) (58 p.)

Given the current state of play in Syria and the positions taken by Russian and the US, one can still wonder whether the current circumstances are opening up a window of opportunity for a political settlement. The aim of this paper is to provide answers to this question by outlining an analytic reading of the conflict six years after it started (I), before recalling the nature of the Syrian regime (II), evaluating the current situation (III), and setting out proposals of action, mainly for Europe and France (IV).

## **EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

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

*Wirtschaftliche Konvergenz trotz politischer Unsicherheit. Wirtschaftsanalyse und Ausblick für Mittel-, Ost- und Südosteuropa und dessen Wirtschaftsbeziehungen mit Österreich*

by Julia Grüber

June 2017

Link to the article in [German](#) (102 p.)

The international environment for the economies in Central, East and Southeast Europe (CESEE) is characterised by a contrast between economic upswing, on the one hand, and political uncertainty and geopolitical tensions, on the other hand. In the short term, positive effects of the economic recovery in the euro area and related exports, as well as of the relatively low oil price are prevailing over potential negative effects of political turmoil. Compared with previous forecast, growth projections for the CESEE region were for the most part revised upwards, to 2.4 % and 2.6 % for the years 2017 and 2018, respectively.

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

*Cross-country differences in convergence in CESEE*

by Bas B. Bakker and Krzysztof Krogulski

June 2017

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

Since 1989, there have been large differences in the convergence of the income levels of the former communist countries in CESEE with those in the US. Most Central European countries have seen a sharp rise in relative incomes, but many countries in former Yugoslavia and the CIS have not – indeed, some countries, including Moldova and Serbia, are now poorer than they were in 1989. The difference between Ukraine and Poland is particularly stark. In 1989, both had similar income levels, but Poland is now more than three times as rich.

## Center for Strategic and International Studies

*Safety on the new silk road: assessing Kazakhstan's highways*

by Jonathan E. Hillman [@HillmanJE](#)

June 2017

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

For developing economies like Kazakhstan, Asia's infrastructure push offers opportunities to improve road safety. In Kazakhstan, road crashes are estimated to cost \$9 billion annually, or nearly 4 % of GDP. Kazakhstan is also a keystone for regional infrastructure investment programs. To help set priorities within these initiatives, this study analyses road quality and crash data covering approximately 13 000 kilometres of highways. A series of maps identifies priority areas for improvement. Building on this analysis and a review of international best practices, cost-effective infrastructure measures are recommended for improving connectivity and road safety.

## AFRICA

### European Centre for Development Policy Management

*The impact of Economic Partnership Agreements on the development of African value chains - Case studies of the Kenyan dairy value chain and Namibian fisheries and horticulture value chains*

by Sean Woolfrey and San Bilal

June 2017

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

The Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) of the EU with regional blocs of African countries are supposed to do more than just boost trade between the EU and African countries. They are meant to promote sustainable development and poverty reduction, promoting the gradual integration of African economies into global markets and enhancing African countries' ability to leverage trade opportunities for economic growth. Given the internationalisation of production processes, increased participation in regional and global value chains has become a crucial part of African countries' economic transformation and sustainable development strategies.

### Bruegel

*Electrifying Africa: how to make Europe's contribution count*

by Simone Tagliapietra

June 2017

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

Electrification is one of sub-Saharan Africa's most pressing socio-economic challenges. Less than a third of the sub-Saharan population has access to electricity, and around 600 000 premature deaths are caused each year by pollution resulting from the use of fuels for cooking and lighting. Given the size of the challenge, only an international effort would be a solution. Sub-Saharan African countries should reform the governance of their energy sectors, in particular by reforming their generally inefficient state-owned electricity utilities, and by phasing-out market-distorting energy subsidies.

## ASIA-OCEANIA

### European Union Institute for Security Studies / Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies

*Prevention better than cure: the EU's quiet diplomacy in Asia*

by Guy Banim and Eva Pejsova (eds.)

May 2017

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

This report captures three main presentations made during the CSCAP EU 2016 Committee meeting. The first section situates the concept of preventive diplomacy within the EU's overall foreign and security agenda. It further outlines the efforts deployed by the EU in the Asian context, and more specifically within the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). The second section provides an analysis of four regional cases in which the EU intervened: the Mindanao conflict, the Nepal civil war, the Korean Peninsula and the South China Sea dispute. The third and final section elaborates on the prospects and pitfalls of the EU's preventive diplomacy in the region.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

### Consejo Uruguayo de Relaciones Internacionales

*Dictadura madura. ¿Pueden aplicarse las cláusulas democráticas a Venezuela?*

by Heber Arbuét-Vignali

22 June 2017

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

With this work, the author tried to show the political reality in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The paper takes into account the facts since the parliamentary election in 2015 until 1 June 2017, date of the last frustrated effort by the Organisation of American States to bring into operation its democratic charter.

## CHINA

### Bruegel

*How to handle state-owned enterprises in EU-China investment talks*

by Alicia García-Herrero and Jianwei Xu

June 2017

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

Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are one of the main obstacles preventing China and the EU from agreeing a bilateral investment agreement (BIT). Given the benefits that both China and the EU could obtain from a BIT, the question of SOEs should be addressed in the most effective way. This paper examines the main differences between Chinese and European SOEs, in terms of their sectoral coverage and, their corporate governance. It argues that preferential market access for Chinese SOEs in China is the key to their competitive advantage globally, and is also the reason why global consumers might not necessarily benefit from Chinese SOEs in terms of welfare gain.



## European Centre for International Political Economy

*China's technology protectionism and its non-negotiable rationales*

by Martina F. Ferracane [@Martina\\_F](#) and Hosuk Lee-Makiyama [@leemakiyama](#)

June 2017

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

China's restrictions on the internet and the ICT sector are tightening, with over 50 measures targeting this sector implemented in the last decade. This paper explores the policy framework applied to the digital sector in China. More often than not, China's digital mercantilism is interlinked with non-commercial objectives, such as public order, fiscal governance and national security, making them more difficult to reform or to negotiate.

## Atlantic Council

*Chinese FDI in Latin America: new trends with global implications*

by Rolando Avendano, Angel Melguizo and Sean Miner

June 2017

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

China's global influence is on the rise. In Latin America, Chinese firms are not only increasing their investment, but rapidly expanding to new areas of the economy. To explore the implications for all stakeholders in the region, the Atlantic Council, in partnership with the OECD, launched on June 26 a revealing study analyzing data not previously available to the public. New numbers show dramatic rises in FDI from China in Latin America-beyond oil and mining, China is today focusing on ICT, electricity, finance, and alternative energy.

## Institut français des relations internationales

*The China-Pakistan economic corridor ('CPEC') and the new regional geopolitics*

by Zahid Hussain

June 2017

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

The growing China-Pakistan axis reflects Asia's emerging geopolitics and realignment of forces. Pakistan's estrangement with the US and heightening tension with China has led Islamabad to increase its reliance on China. The burgeoning relation between the US and China is also a factor that is further consolidating the China-Pakistan axis. Meanwhile, the CPEC has raised hope of greater connectivity and economic cooperation among the regional countries. Once the projects are implemented, Pakistan's geostrategic location should make it a potential nexus for the Eurasian "Silk Road Economic Belt" and a Southeast Asian "Maritime Silk Road". The CPEC could then not only serve as a game changer for Pakistan, but also for the entire region.

## La Vie des Idées

*LGBT, chinois.e.s et connecté.e.s*

by Tao Hong et Lucas Monteil

20 June 2017

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

Initiated in the 1990s, the LGBT Chinese movement continues to progress, despite the hostility of the new leadership towards non-governmental organisations. This relative success is partly due to the innovative use of the Internet by the actors of the movement.

## RUSSIA

### Transatlantic Academy / German Marshall Fund of the United States

*The renewal of the Russian challenge in European security: history as a guide to policy*

by Mary Elise Sarotte

5 June 2017

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

This paper argues that, to understand and deal with the renewal of the Russian challenge to European security today, it is necessary to re-examine the legacy of the end of the Cold War. Drawing on the author's historical scholarship, it argues that during the upheaval of 1989-1991, US and West German leaders worked closely together to ensure that NATO, and not any of the proposed pan-European alternatives, would be the bedrock of post-Cold War European security. There were many compelling reasons to follow this strategy, but it did have fateful consequences: by design, Russia was left on the periphery of post-Cold War European security arrangements.

### Российский совет по международным делам (Russian International Affairs Council)

*Damage assessment: EU-Russia relations in crisis*

by Łukasz Kulesa [@lukasz\\_kulesa](#), Ivan Timofeev and Joseph Dobbs [@Joseph\\_Dobbs](#) (ed.)

June 2017

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

This report assesses the damage to EU-Russia relations after three years of crisis. Featuring Russian and European experts, the report presents their analysis on fundamental aspects of deteriorating EU-Russia relations, including economic impact, political relations and people-to-people contact. For each of these areas the Russian experts present and assess developments inside their own country, while Western authors describe the situation at the EU level and in selected EU countries.

### Pew Research Centre

*Russians remain confident in Putin's global leadership*

by Margaret Vice

20 June 2017

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

Majority says Russia has improved its international standing, but view of the economy are mixed and corruption is a concern.

### Institut français des relations internationales

*Minsk-Pékin : quel partenariat stratégique*

by Anaïs Marin

26 June 2017

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

The relations between China and Belarus are characterised by a mismatch between the quality and depth of the political and the economic reality - more limited - of the bilateral cooperation.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### **Российский совет по международным делам (Russian International Affairs Council)**

*Lies, spies and big data: how fake news is rewriting political landscapes*

by Lawrence McDonnell

June 2017

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

This brief provides an overview of how the gathering and dissemination of news has changed in a globalized digital environment, how consumers digest and share news at an ever-increasing pace, and how the management of big data can influence electorates across borders. It also defines 'fake news' and the extent to which it might have influenced the results of the US elections.

### **Peterson Institute for International Economics**

*US-China Cooperation in a changing global economy*

by Adam S. Posen and Jiming Ha (ed.)

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (156 p.)

The Trump administration's emphasis on "America First" would significantly affect US-China trade and investment, which in turn would affect both countries' economic performance and global roles. The bilateral exchange rate as a rebalancing mechanism would thus remain a focus of China-US negotiations if not conflict. In this briefing, scholars from the China Finance 40 Forum and the PIIIE identify ongoing areas of common economic interest for Chinese and American governments, practical ways that the two governments might work together on economic issues, and what is at risk if the Trump administration attacks the rules-based international economic system.

*Trade balances and the NAFTA renegotiation*

by C. Fred Bergsten

June 2017

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

The Trump administration's strategy toward trade agreements in general, and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in particular, is fundamentally misplaced for two reasons: (1) its apparent desire to use trade policy rather than macroeconomic policy including exchange rate policy to reduce trade imbalances and (2) its focus on the bilateral rather than global scope of those imbalances. Bergsten outlines the dangerous and self-defeating implications for the negotiation of such an unusual approach. Accordingly, provisions that could be included in the agreement to pursue that purpose are not likely to be feasible.

### **Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)**

*Consequences of the U.S. withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership*

by Marek Wąsiński and Damian Wnukowski

29 June 2017

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

Donald Trump, at the beginning of his presidency, decided to withdraw the US from the Trans-Pacific Partnership. By this act, the US has lost a very important economic and geopolitical tool in the Asia-Pacific region. Although there are chances that the remaining 11 countries will ratify the agreement without the US, it is much less significant and most probably will not be a template for future trade agreements as planned. As a result, the leadership of regional integration may fall to China, which perceived TPP as part of a US containment strategy. At the same time, the EU can benefit from the disarray by pursuing its own trade agenda in the Asia-Pacific region.

## European Policy Centre

*Trump's America: the ordinary superpower*

by Giovanni Grevi

13 June 2017

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

This paper reviews the developments in US foreign policy since 2017 and assesses the prospect of a structural shift of America's global role. So far, the Trump administration has not triggered a revolution in US foreign policy but it is shaking up the status quo. While there is evidence of both a nationalist and a pragmatic track within the new administration, the former seems to overshadow the latter. How this administration may react to sudden external shocks and crises remains unclear. Beyond the tension between these two tracks, this paper argues that Trump's foreign policy can be seen as a stage of a larger structural shift of the US role in world affairs.

## SPECIAL FOCUS - EDUCATION AND ITS LINKS WITH MIGRATION

### Centrum für Europäische Politik (Centre for European Policy)

*Female brain drain in Poland and Germany: new perspectives for research*

by Karolina Beaumont, Matthias Kullas, Matthias Dauner, Izabela Styczyńska and Paul Lirette

June 2017

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

This report provides an analysis of the issues related to female brain drain between Poland and Germany in the years 1989-2015: female and male migration patterns during specific time periods, the challenges of female migration, the emigration of highly-skilled individuals in Poland and Germany, as well as the issues regarding brain drain from a gender perspective.

The causal effect of age at migration on youth educational attainment

### Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

*Integration durch Bildung*

by Burkhard Jungkamp and Marei John-Ohnesorg

June 2017

Link to the article in [German](#) (96 p.)

What does successful integration mean? What are the empirical findings? How can we identify promising integration concepts? How can integration be achieved through education? The purpose of this publication is to provide information on these questions. One thing becomes particularly clear: Germany has been experiencing migration for decades. The fact that it has now gained a new dynamism and new weight also holds the chance to make the education system future-proof.

### Migration Policy Institute

*Weathering crisis, forging ahead: Swedish asylum and integration policy*

by Susan Fratzke [@ekztarf](#)

June 2017

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

The Swedish asylum system - one of the most efficient and generous in the world - faced an unprecedented challenge in the fall of 2015. Swedish policymakers responded to these pressures by rapidly expanding temporary housing and health services, to creating fast-track employment programs and opportunities for educators to pool resources, focusing mainly on integration for the future and flexibility.

### Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

*Extending Erasmus: a new impetus for youth mobility in Europe*

by Yves Bertoncini [@ybertoncini](#) and Sofia Fernandes [@fernandesofiaEU](#)

June 2017

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

Thirty years after it was launched by the European Commission, led by President Jacques Delors in June 1987, the "Erasmus" programme has become, among younger generations and beyond, one of the most emblematic "brands" of the EU. It is under this common brand that the EU has decided in 2014 to place its combined actions in favour of youth mobility. Similarly, the brand is also invoked by those who wish to widen access to mobility, for example by campaigning for the creation of an "Erasmus Pro".

## **Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)**

*Health effects of instruction intensity: evidence from a natural experiment in German high-schools*

by Johanna Sophie Quis and Simon Reif

June 2017

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

A large literature aims to establish a causal link between education and health using changes in compulsory schooling laws. It is unclear how well more education is operationalized by marginal increases in school years. This paper sheds a new light on this discussion by analyzing the health effects of a reform in Germany where total years of schooling for students in the academic track were reduced from nine to eight while keeping cumulative teaching hours constant by increasing instruction intensity. It finds that increased weekly instruction time has negative health effects for females while they are still in school.

## **Institut Montaigne**

*Enseignement supérieur et numérique : connectez-vous !*

June 2017

Link to the article in [French](#) (130 p.)

The digital revolution represents, for many sectors, an opportunity for transformation and innovation. In higher education, it is a tool used to tackle different challenges. To address the digital challenge, structural reforms of education and trainings systems are needed.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### La Vie des Idées

#### *Hyperincarcérés*

by Adèle Momméja

13 June 2017

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

Can journalism help enhance social science knowledge? Surveys published by the New York Times have highlighted racial inequalities and their links with jail. These rigorous investigations emphasize, by contrast, the lack of knowledge of such realities in the French context.

#### *Les effets incertains de la terreur*

by Elena Stancanelli

1 June 2017

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

Terrorist attacks would change the economic behavior of individuals by acting on fear and risk aversion. However, its effects remain difficult to determine and measure in practice. An unpublished study about the case of the Boston bomb attack allows us to progress in this direction.

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