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Dear Readers,

Welcome to issue 60 of the Think Tank Review compiled by the EU Council Library* ([click to share on Twitter](#)).

This October edition references 140 papers published in September 2018 on important political and policy topics. As usual, we provide the link to the full text and a short abstract.

In this issue, papers about Brexit continue being numerous as the negotiating timeframe shortens. You will also find articles related to a wide variety of topics, for example: the next elections to the European Parliament; the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF); quantitative easing in the EMU; the latest perspectives on NATO and PESCO challenges; as well as a number of publications to help to understand the EU's association agreements in Eastern Europe.

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The next Think Tank Review will be out in November 2018, with papers published in October 2018.

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SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

[Spitzenkandidaten and shifting electorates: towards the 2019 EP elections](#)

by Milan Igrutinović [🐦 @migrutinovic](#)

European political parties are preparing themselves for the EP elections in May 2019. With the UK formally leaving the EU at the end of March, the number of MEP seats for the election will decrease from 751 to 705, with a wider range of Brexit issues that will have to be dealt in the run-up. Also, Jean-Claude Juncker will not run again and that will leave the position at the head of the EC open for a new candidate. (7 p.)

CENTER FOR POLICY STUDIES

[Programmatic europeanization revisited: the role of EP election proximity, EU support and Eastern European patterns](#)

by Martin Gross [🐦 @MartinRGross](#), Mihail Chiru [🐦 @MihailChiru](#) and Dragos Adascalitei [🐦 @d_adascalitei](#)

Parties emphasis of European themes in their manifestos varies to a great deal between countries. This paper analyses the determinants of parties' emphasis of European issues by using a unique dataset containing party manifesto data. The authors show that the temporal proximity to a EP election decreases the amount of space which parties allocate in their manifestos to EU related issues. (20 p.)

BRUEGEL

[One size does not fit all: European integration by differentiation](#)

by Maria Demertzis [🐦 @mariademertzis](#), Jean Pisani-Ferry [🐦 @pisaniferry](#), André Sapir, Thomas Wieser and Guntram B. Wolff [🐦 @GuntramWolff](#)

The need for reform of the EU is increasingly urgent. The authors of this paper suggest a new governance model, combining a bare-bones EU with a 'Europe of clubs'. Such reform would offer scope for broad membership without stalling the process of integration for those that wish to pursue it. (12 p.)

EUROPEAN POLITICAL STRATEGY CENTRE

[State of the union 2018: our destiny in our hands](#)

by EC [🐦 @EU_Commission](#)

As the Juncker Commission enters the final year of its mandate, how has it delivered on its promises and how well is it preparing the Union for testing times ahead? This publication offers a bird's-eye view of the Juncker Commission's biggest game changers over the past four years and provides an assessment of the challenges and difficult choices that may still lie ahead. (48 p.)

TÆNKETANKEN EUROPA

[Danske ministre har større fravær end deres EU kolleger](#)

It is not always ministers that show up at meetings in the Council of the EU. This is evident after an examination of participation lists from Council meetings June 2015 to August 2018, which has

been conducted by Think Tank EUROPA. Average ministerial participation across the 28 EU member states is at 76 % while Danish ministerial participation is at 70 % and has had a tendency to decline during the investigated time period. (12 p.)

SECTION 2 - EU POLICIES

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[The EU budget and common agricultural policy beyond 2020: seven more years of money for nothing?](#)

by Friedrich Heinemann and Stefani Weiss [@WeissStefani](#)

This analysis looks into the two main arguments for legitimizing CAP: income protection and European public goods. The authors evaluate the recent proposals for direct payments and provide arguments as to why size-dependent caps and degressive direct payments are fundamentally wrong and may be counter-productive in the light of the public goods approach. (18 p.)

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

INSTITUT DER DEUTSCHEN WIRTSCHAFT KÖLN (COLOGNE INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

[On the relevance and perspectives of commercial construction in the EU](#)

by Pekka Sagner and Michael Voigtländer [@mvoigtlaender](#)

This paper presents the current state of construction investments in the EU and illustrates its development pre-, during and post- the recent economic and financial crisis. (37 p.)

COLLEGE OF EUROPE

[Building a forward-looking EU policy strategy on blockchain](#)

by Lawrence Kerknawi [@LKerknawi](#) and Alexander Mäkelä [@MakelaAlexander](#)

As the EU starts taking greater consideration of blockchain, competitors are rapidly catching up. This paper recommends inter alia that Europe's blockchain ecosystem could be bolstered by supporting blockchain R&D and commercialisation by expanding upon existing educational and research schemes; or by creating a technical multi-stakeholder organisation to represent blockchain interests towards the EU, member states, and civil society. (5 p.)

NOTRE EUROPE - JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

[The European answer to the digital revolution: how to ensure Europe's competitive advantage?](#)

by Paul-Jasper Dittrich [@paul2jasper](#) and Jan Krewe

In this paper the authors assert that ensuring Europe's competitiveness in the face of the digital revolution requires two fundamental measures: reducing costs and improving quality of services through optimization techniques and digital transformation of its industries, and innovating and developing new services in new sectors. (6 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

[Developing a common civil aviation strategy: vital to guarantee Europe's interests in the international arena](#)

[Développer une stratégie commune en matière d'aviation civile : une nécessité pour s'assurer du maintien des intérêts de l'Europe sur la scène internationale](#)

by Julien Lebel

Whilst the various political entities across the world support the development of a powerful aviation industry to gain influence and profile in the international arena, Europe seems to be lagging behind in this respect. In a competitive, expanding context of soft power on the part of ambitious third countries, the member states and the Commission do however have every interest in guaranteeing the long-term of airline connectivity on the European continent, which contributes to the influence of EU players at international level. It is therefore vital for Europeans to be aware of the challenges they face and coordinate a true strategy together. (5 p. - EN), (7 p. - FR)

OCP POLICY CENTER

[Artificial intelligence and political science](#)

by Alfredo G. A. Valladão

Contemporary political science is facing a defining moment. The challenge is how to build new foundations and new intellectual and scientific tools more suited for analysing the present social, economic, and political upheaval. It is a very tall order that can only be pursued through various parallel and contradictory pathways. This paper tries to explore artificial intelligence insights as a metaphor for understanding mutations in social history. (28 p.)

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[Resources for a prosperous Europe - redesigning the EU budget in a progressive way](#)

by László Andor [🐦 @LaszloAndorEU](#)

This study provides a progressive perspective on the budget of the EU, including an exploration and critique of the new long-term EU budget proposal (MFF) of the EC. (34 p.)

BRUEGEL

[The EU's multiannual financial framework and some implications for CESEE countries](#)

by Zsolt Darvas [🐦 @ZsoltDarvas](#) and Guntram B. Wolff [🐦 @GuntramWolff](#)

The EU's budget continues to be heavy on agricultural and cohesion spending which have major relevance for Central, Eastern and Southeastern European (CESEE) countries. The EC needs to make a significantly stronger attempt at measuring the actual "European value added" of the various proposed initiatives. Therefore, while the authors regard the EC's proposal a good basis for subsequent negotiations, a number of significant changes are proposed. (10 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT

[Aiming high or falling short? A brief analysis of the proposed future EU budget for external action](#)

by Alexei Jones, Mariella Di Ciommo, Meritxell Sayós Monràs, Andrew Sherriff [🐦 @AndrewSherriff](#) and Jean Bossuyt

This paper presents a brief quantitative and qualitative analysis of the main proposed changes to the EU budget for external action (Heading 6) and their potential implications. It identifies some of the key strategic choices arising from the proposals, and concludes with outstanding questions for the upcoming negotiations. (18 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE - BERLIN

[More money, fewer problems? How the 'Migration Crisis' affected funding under the MFF](#)

by Lucas Rasche [🐦 @LuRasche](#)

Ahead of negotiations over the Commission's proposal for the next MFF, this paper explores how the 'migration crisis' affected funding for asylum and migration. The author analyses the structural deficiencies in the EU's most relevant funding instrument for migration, the asylum, migration & integration fund (AMIF), and argues that a reform of the political framework underpinning funding in the field of asylum and migration is necessary. (17 p.)

BRUEGEL

[The economic potential and risks of crypto assets: is a regulatory framework needed?](#)

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

What is the economic potential and the risks of crypto assets? The authors analyse and assess the economic potential and risk of crypto assets and discuss key regulatory questions that EU policymakers need to confront. (14 p.)

CASE - CENTRUM ANALIZ SPOŁECZNO-EKONOMICZNYCH (CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

[Virtual currencies and their potential impact on financial markets and monetary policy](#)

by Marek Dabrowski and Lukasz Janikowski

This paper analyses the phenomenon of VCs (and how it is seen in economic literature and public debate) and their potential impact on both financial markets and monetary policy, as well as on the supposed central bank monopoly on issuing money. (46 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

[The 2019 budget law: the dangers for Italy's role in Europe](#)

by Marcello Messori

The Turkish crisis is an important warning for Italy. Unlike countries such as Argentina, Italy's risk of direct contagion is limited even with respect to the financial aspects. The more significant risk concerns the indirect contagion related to Italy's vulnerability in a market that is extremely volatile. (8 p.)

LIUSS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

[A stylised narrative of Italian banking problems](#)

by Lorenzo Codogno [@lorenzocodogno](#) and Mara Monti [@maramonti2](#)

The risk of a new recession in Europe, the end of quantitative easing by the ECB, and the spread of populism and Euroscepticism has put Italy back in the spotlight. The Eurozone's third-largest economy is in a fragile position compared to other peripheral countries such as Spain, Portugal and Greece, which have largely recovered since the outbreak of the sovereign debt crisis. The transmission channel of a possible new crisis is still the banking sector. (8 p.)

BRUEGEL

[High public debt in euro-area countries: comparing Belgium and Italy](#)

by André Sapir

This paper looks at the evolution of public debt in Belgium and Italy since 1990 and seeks to explain the contrasting evolution in the two countries in the run-up to the introduction of the euro, during the early years of the euro and since the beginning of the crisis. (14 p.)

LIUSS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

[Sovereign debt crisis, fiscal consolidation and quantitative easing in a monetary union](#)

by Paolo Canofari [@PaoloCanofari](#), Giovanni Di Bartolomeo and Marcello Messori

This paper analyses the coordination problems between centralized monetary policies and national fiscal policies in a monetary union such as the EMU. (30 p.)

FRASER INSTITUTE

[Economic freedom of the world 2018: annual report](#)

by James D. Gwartney, Robert A. Lawson, Joshua C. Hall [@joshua_c_hall](#) and Ryan Murphy [@ryanhmurphy](#)

This report measures the degree to which the policies and institutions of countries are supportive of economic freedom. It ranks countries based on five areas: size of government, legal structure and security of property rights, access to sound money, freedom to trade internationally, and regulation of credit, labour and business. The report compares 162 countries and territories. (242 p.)

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN - DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

[The political economy of reforms in central bank design: evidence from a new dataset](#)

by Davide Romelli [@DavideRomelli](#)

What accounts for the worldwide changes in central bank design over the past four decades? Using a new dataset on central bank institutional design, this paper investigates the timing, pace and magnitude of reforms in a sample of 154 countries over the period 1972-2017. (48 p.)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

[Addressing excessive risk taking in the financial sector: a corporate governance approach](#)

by Steen L. Schwarcz and Maziar Peihani

Excessive risk taking by systemically important financial institutions (SIFIs) was one of the main causes of the global financial crisis. The post-crisis regulatory reforms cannot by themselves curb such excessive risk-taking. To prevent future systemic collapses, SIFIs' managers should have a duty to society (a public governance duty) not to engage their firms in excessive risk taking that leads to systemic externalities. (12 p.)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

[Beyond international standards: mapping the future of capital markets regulation](#)

by Cally Jordan

As a response to multiple financial shocks, international standards have disappointed. Consensus seeking has stifled innovation, perpetuating outdated regulatory concepts at a time of rapid market change. Markets are complex and idiosyncratic; they may not be receptive to efforts toward producing regulatory harmonization and convergence. Alternatives to international standard setting should be explored. Possibilities include fora for experimentation in capital markets regulation, the creation of a set of variegated model capital markets laws and a "restatement"-like treatise. (8 p.)

BRUEGEL

[Excess liquidity and bank lending risks in the euro area](#)

by Zsolt Darvas [!\[\]\(e1c624d4757f08486e89482c18364c17_img.jpg\) @ZsoltDarvas](#) and David Pichler [!\[\]\(fd44bd93e945cfa8875a8962f08e5b64_img.jpg\) @da_pichler](#)

In this paper the authors clarify what excess liquidity is and argue that it is not a good indicator of whether banks' have more incentives in risk-taking and look at indicators that might signal that bank lending in the euro area creates undue risks. (30 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Europe's payments revolution: stimulating payments innovation while protecting consumer privacy](#)

by Inna Oliinyk and William Echikson

In September 2019 Europe's financial markets will undergo a revolution. From that date, the Payment Services Directive (PSD2) will require banks to provide API software interfaces, allowing financial upstarts to tap customer data. This new access to bank data is designed to jumpstart fintech innovation, encouraging the creation of a myriad of innovative, secure user-friendly services which will benefit both individuals and small businesses. While no definitive conclusions can yet be made, this paper explains the high stakes involved for all players involved: banks, fintechs and small businesses and individuals. (21 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Financial stability implications of increasing interest rates](#)

by Daniel Gros [!\[\]\(bcece9a353e60caece619217f5c1ea39_img.jpg\) @DanielGrosCEPS](#)

The experience from the US has shown that changes in policy in a reserve currency country can sometimes have important spill-over effects for the global economy. This paper will thus consider the potential implications of policy normalisation in the euro area for global financial stability. (21 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Consumer credit, digitalisation and behavioural economics: are new protection rules needed?](#)

by Sylvain Bouyon and Janna Ayoub

This paper analyses what has changed since 2008 on the consumer credit market and assesses whether provisions contained in the latest consumer credit directive CCD are still fit for purpose. It provides also analyses of the need to anchor a possible new CCD in the digital single strategy, with some focus placed on the questions of extending the scope of application to new fintech entrants and revising the obligation to assess the creditworthiness of consumers in the context of big data. (6 p.)

EMPLOYMENT / SOCIAL POLICY / HEALTH AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION INSTITUTE

[The EU company law package: how it should be improved to strengthen workers' rights and avoid abuse through cross-border company mobility](#)

by Aline Hoffmann and Sigurt Vitols

The proposed EU company law package, published in April 2018 by the EC, seeks to encourage cross-border company mobility while at the same time protecting stakeholder interests. This paper summarizes the content of the law package with regards to the three key areas addressed: worker involvement rights; anti-abuse provisions; and digital tools for company foundations and reporting. (5 p.)

INSTITUT DER DEUTSCHEN WIRTSCHAFT KÖLN (COLOGNE INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

[The EU's strategy for promoting gender equality between women and men \(2016–2019\)](#) [Die EU-Strategie zur Gleichberechtigung von Frauen und Männern](#)

by Jörg Schmidt

This paper examines possible options for refining the indicators in three economic -related policy areas of the EU's strategy for gender equality between men and women (2016–2019). (19 p. - EN, 21 p. - DE)

LUXEMBOURG INSTITUTE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH (LISER)

[Housing in a mobile world: a definition of flexible housing and the classification of solutions](#)

by Brano Glumac [!\[\]\(41959a55675a4cf6a0c75249945ddd26_img.jpg\) @branoglumac](#) and Gemma Caballé Fabra [!\[\]\(f8d4f338f0df1d687763866755512637_img.jpg\) @caballegemma](#)

The current global trend of increased migration influences housing requirements, specifically affordability and location flexibility. These requirements can be articulated by different housing solutions that are formulated in this paper. Despite the fact that numerous researchers have been studying the effects of traditional housing tenures, investigating new housing solutions has remained rather a limited field of study. (28 p.)

ELÄKETURVAKESKUS (FINNISH CENTRE FOR PENSIONS)

[Retirement trajectories in the Netherlands and Finland: institutional change, inequalities, de-standardisation and destabilisation](#)

by Aart-Jan Riekhoff [🐦 @ajriekhoff](#)

This study approaches retirement as trajectories from work to old-age pension. Using detailed longitudinal register data from the Netherlands and Finland, it analyses sequences of income and labour market statuses in late careers. The study shows how national institutions shape individuals' mode and timing of exit from the labour market, especially through old-age pension, early retirement, disability, and unemployment schemes. (118 p.)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Tools to boost investment in low-carbon technologies: five possible ways to create low-carbon markets in the EU](#)

by Milan Elkerbout [🐦 @MilanElkerbout](#) and Christian Egenhofer [🐦 @CEgenhofer](#)

There is a need for a set of tools that can help to create and grow markets in new low-carbon technology, particularly against a background of international competition and widely varying carbon constraints. This paper reviews a number of tools that could boost investment in low-carbon technology. (11 p.)

OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

[Limits to efficiency: rethinking current perspectives on climate action](#)

by Christoph K. Klunker

Climate change and economic development are emotive subjects that are closely related: yet one is caused by the other. This paper explains why a focus on (energy) efficiency is self-limiting, prevents innovation, and is often economically unattractive or even impossible for emerging economies. (60 p.)

COLLEGE OF EUROPE

[Addressing the 'Arctic Paradox': environmental policy integration in the EU's emerging Arctic policy](#)

by Bram De Botselier [🐦 @bramdebotse](#), Sofía López Piqueres and Simon Schunz

This paper investigates how the EU has positioned itself by asking to what extent its emerging Arctic policy has integrated environmental concerns. It conducts an analysis of Arctic strategies of the EU institutions, and Arctic and major non-Arctic EU member states. (38 p.)

NEW CLIMATE INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE POLICY AND GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY

[Climate opportunity: more jobs; better health; liveable cities](#)

by Thomas Day, Sofia Gonzales-Zuñiga, Leonardo Nascimento, Niklas Höhne [🐦 @niklashoehne](#), Hanna Fekete [🐦 @HannaFekete](#), Sebastian Sterl [🐦 @sebastiansterl](#), Frederic Hans [🐦 @frhans](#), Antoine Warembourg, Anda Anica and Pieter van Breevoort [🐦 @pietur](#)

This report investigates the economic, social and environmental benefits for climate change mitigation action in cities. Enhanced policies and measures for residential building retrofits, bus networks and district-scale renewable energy can generate millions of jobs, save billions of dollars

for households, and prevent hundreds of thousands of deaths related to ambient air pollution worldwide. (63 p.)

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE - BERLIN

[What's wrong with EU information systems and how to fix it - a critical look at European data integration](#)

by Franca König

Recent terror attacks have revealed critical vulnerabilities in the European exchange of information. Vulnerabilities are now to be closed by measures such as the centralization of European databases. The draft for a corresponding EU regulation is currently being examined by the member states. In the paper, the author explains how the suggestions contained therein seek to solve existing problems and what opportunities and risks they bring with them. (21 p)

GLOBSEC POLICY INSTITUTE

[Who are the European jihadis? From criminals to terrorists and back?](#)

by Kacper Rekawek [🐦 @KacperRekawek](#), Stanislav Matějka [🐦 @StanleyMat](#), Viktor Szucs, Tomáš Beňuška, Karin Kajzarová and Jakub Rafay

This report presents data on terrorism convicts from 11 EU countries with the highest number of arrests for terrorism offences. It makes an analysis showing preliminary conclusions along 8 thematic sets of variables: crime-terror nexus, age & gender, education & employment, financing of terrorist activities, radicalisation, citizenship (national origin), foreign fighting experience, and solo actor phenomenon. (40 p.)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[Breve análisis sobre la estrategia contraterrorista del Consejo de Europa para 2018-2022](#)

by Luis de la Corte Ibáñez

On June 5, 2018, the Council of Europe announced the approval of a counter-terrorism strategy. The strategy establishes several activities for their implementation within a period of four years (2018-2022). This paper analyses the counter-terrorism strategy, describes its structure and contents, highlights its most characteristic and new aspects, as well as some of its limitations. (20 p.)

EGMONT – ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

[EU cyber partnerships: assessing the EU strategic partnerships with third countries in the cyber domain](#)

by Thomas Renar [🐦 @tom_renard](#)

The EU has deepened its bilateral ties with a number of key countries, resulting in a network of cyber partnerships. This article explores these partnerships in depth. It seeks to explain the different types of purposes that they fulfil, and the various mechanisms that underpin them, based on an ambitious mapping exercise. (38 p.)

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

[Identity in a digital world: a new chapter in the social contract](#)

All over the world, a growing number of organizations –from the public and private sectors –are advancing systems that establish and verify digital identities for people, devices and other entities. This publication reflects the collective insights of public and private stakeholders, synthesized and translated into a format useful for decision-makers and practitioners. (38 p.)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[La posverdad y el resquebrajamiento del orden liberal](#)

by Gonzalo Martínez Díaz

In addition to its importance in terms of ideas, post-truth has also social and political consequences associated with the emergence of populist and illiberal movements that put at risk the structure that has ordered our lifestyle since the WWII. In this article, a holistic explanation is given by analysing the epistemological part of post-truth as well as the events that have come with it in recent years. (21 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Offshoring asylum and migration in Australia, Spain, Tunisia and the US: Lessons learned and feasibility for the EU](#)

by Sergio Carrera, Nora El Qadim, Maryellen Fullerton, Blanca Garcés-Mascareñas, Susan York Kneebone, Ana López Sala, Ngo Chun Luk and Lina Vosyliūtė [🐦 @LinaVosyliute](#)

This report examines the feasibility of extra-territorial processing of asylum and migration management for the EU. Based on a comparative account of past and current experiences of extra-territorialisation of asylum processing and migration policies in Australia, Spain, Tunisia, and the US. The report draws 'lessons learned' and identifies key challenges from the perspective of their effectiveness. (100 p.)

FUNDACIÓN ALTERNATIVAS

[Menores extranjeros no documentados en la UE: situación y pautas para abordarlo](#)

by Juan Antonio Pavón Losada

Although the EU has been working on a common approach to asylum seekers, visas and other migration related issues during the last few years, unaccompanied foreign minors (UAM) remain a serious concern problem. This document analyses the problems arising from the arrival of UAM, and gives a series of recommendations to improve the EU's response to the situation of this group. (18 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES / FONDATION JEAN-JAURÈS

[Prioritising people: a progressive narrative for migration](#)

This paper aims to provide a frame of reference in dealing with migration, and to offer an active contribution to the implementation of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (GCM). (24 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[Russia's evolving gas relationship with the EU: trade surges despite political crises](#)

by Marco Siddi

Gas trade between the EU and Russia increased considerably in both 2016 and 2017, despite the ongoing political crisis. Simultaneously, two long-standing disputes in the EU-Russia gas relationship were settled. Russian companies have invested in new infrastructural projects for the export of gas to Europe. (8 p.)

ATLANTIC COUNCIL

[Three pipelines and three seas: BRUA, TAP, the IAP and gasification in southeast Europe](#)

by John M. Roberts

This paper takes a comprehensive look at the state of gas infrastructure and interconnections throughout southeast Europe. The projects considered in this report contribute to the ultimate objective of both the EU and the energy community: a gas grid that functions smoothly and effectively throughout the region. (40 p.)

UTRIKESPOLITISKA INSTITUTET (SWEDISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[Worlds apart, worlds together: converging and diverging frames in climate and energy governance](#)

by Johan Eriksson and Gunilla Reischl

This paper argues that past research has overlooked how the way problems and solutions are framed contribute to a prevailing gap in the global governance of climate and energy. Empirically, this paper investigates the frames of energy and climate change as expressed in key documents from the international panel on climate change (IPCC) and International Energy Agency (IEA). (17 p.)

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[Industrial value chain: a bridge towards a carbon neutral Europe](#)

by Tomas Wyns [@TomasWyns](#), Gauri Khandekar [@KhandekarGauri](#) and Isobel Robson [@issyrobson](#)

The report identifies common opportunities and challenges faced by European energy intensive industries (EIs) in meeting ambitious climate targets. It highlights the constructive and solutions-oriented role that the EIs have been playing, determines a combination of key solutions that will help EIs to significantly reduce their emissions, as well as addresses the necessary conditions for ensuring that Europe is at the forefront of the energy and industrial transformation. (90 p.)

FRIENDS OF EUROPE

[Scaling disruptive technologies to achieve energy transition](#)

by Iiris André and Angela Pauly

This paper explains how technologies have become strategic in achieving sustainability objectives and driving societal change - as well as the path of transformation taking place to address climate change and develop a low-carbon economy. Finally, the paper demonstrates how risk-taking and

investments in research and development for innovations should be the guiding principles to move towards a more decarbonized world. (52 p.)

OXFORD INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY STUDIES

[The EU ETS phase IV reform: implications for system functioning and for the carbon price signal](#)

by Stefano De Clara and Kordula Mayr

This paper aims to look at what the current outlook for the EU's emissions trading system (EU ETS) in phase IV is. It examines the history and functioning of the EU ETS to date, and outlines the main elements of the phase IV reform, as proposed by the EC and as subsequently amended in the course of the legislative process, and their effects on the system. (18 p.)

SECTION 3 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY / DEFENCE

KÜLÜGYI ÉS KÜLGAZDASÁGI INTÉZET (INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE)

[Hard lessons from Brussels: the key challenges facing NATO](#)

by Diána Szőke

This paper aims to provide a balanced assessment of five key strategic challenges for NATO on the long term. From an internal perspective, these include restoring solidarity, integrating the diverging security perceptions of member states, as well as addressing the ongoing debate on defense expenditure and fairer burden-sharing. On the external front, the main task is to reconcile a renewed focus on territorial defense on NATO's eastern flank with sufficient attention paid to emerging, non-conventional security challenges. (13 p.)

GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

[NATO after the Brussels summit: bruised or emboldened?](#)

by Steven Keil [@stevenckeil](#) and Sophie Arts [@sopharts](#)

The NATO Brussels summit produced a menu of important operational gains for the Alliance to enhance deterrence, project stability, and address unconventional threats. In its eighth decade, NATO faces a fundamental choice. It can confront challenges head-on by undertaking a strategic review process or it can choose to maintain the status quo by focusing on operational gains until a more positive political environment emerges. (8 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI / İSTANBUL POLİTİKALAR MERKEZİ (ISTANBUL POLICY CENTER)

[PESCO and security cooperation between the EU and Turkey](#)

by Senem Aydın-Düzgit [@SenemAydnDzgit](#) and Alessandro Marrone [@Alessandro_Ma](#)

The Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) aims to achieve more effective, efficient and synergic military capabilities through a series of ad hoc projects. As with all institutional designs incorporating differentiated integration, the onset of PESCO begs the question of how this initiative relates to third countries that are not full members of the EU such as Norway, Turkey and – in the future - the UK. The modality of these countries' involvement in PESCO directly impacts on the future of EU–NATO collaboration. (7 p.)

**NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN - CLINGENDAEL
(NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)**

[PESCO implementation: the next challenge](#)

by Dick Zandee

This paper looks at the implementation process of PESCO in 2018 with regard to the governance of PESCO as well as the projects, and it addresses a more forward-looking questions: to what extent can PESCO and its projects contribute to fulfilling the EU's level of ambition? What types of projects are needed? How will other cooperation formats, such as President Macron's European intervention initiative, relate to PESCO? (15 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Russia and the Baltics: a testing ground for NATO–EU defence cooperation](#)

by Lucrezia Sapienza

Russia's growing international assertiveness is particularly relevant to the Baltic region. Due to its geographic position and double-membership in the EU and NATO, the three Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania represent both a weak spot for NATO and a key testing ground for enhanced cooperation between the Alliance and the Union. (4 p.)

LATVIJAS ĀRPOLITIKAS INSTITŪTS (LATVIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[Perceptions of Germany in the security of the Baltic Sea region](#)

by Andris Sprūds [@AndrisSpruds](#) and Elizabete Vizgunova

This publication assembles the contributions from Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Germany. It assesses the perceptions of Germany's contribution to hard, so and regional security of the Baltic Sea region. The publication also engages in a mapping exercise, pinning down the most important perception- drivers – various stakeholders from the public and private sector and most important security narratives – and offers recommendations. (224 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[Germany and European defence cooperation: a post-Atlantic turn?](#)

by Niklas Helwig [@NHelwig](#)

Germany has renewed its focus on the EU's security and defence policy. This includes long-term initiatives to improve European operational readiness, as well as recognition of the EU mutual assistance clause in the doctrine of the German armed forces. The challenge for Berlin remains to step up the ambition for European defence cooperation, while avoiding new fault lines among EU members. (7 p.)

FRIENDS OF EUROPE

[Debating security plus - conflict, competition and cooperation in an interconnected world](#)

by Paul Ames

This report sets out 10 top recommendations addressing practical policy goals underpinned by a realistic roadmap for security. The recommendations aim to inform and shape the development of security and defence policies of member states, the EU's approach and activities in common and

foreign security policy and more widely the work and focus of international multilateral organisations such as NATO and the UN, amongst others. (122 p.)

DANSK INSTITUT FOR INTERNATIONALE STUDIER (DANISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES)

[The willing, the hesitant and the late comer - converging stabilisation efforts by Denmark, Norway and Sweden](#)

by Christine Nissen [@NissenChristine](#) and Peter Albrecht

Starting from different points of departure, the Nordic countries are coming closer together regarding their outlook on security, due to a perceived Russian threat and lack of American leadership. Multilateral forums like NATO, the EU and the UN remain their best chance of contributing to defining and addressing threats to their own and global stability. (4 p.)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

[Halting ambition: EU migration and security policy in the Sahel](#)

by Andrew Lebovich [@tweetsintheME](#)

This paper assesses EU programmes in the Sahel and aspects of the G5 Sahel, focusing on Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and other security-related initiatives in Mali and Niger. (31 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Dual use technologies and civilian capabilities: beyond pooling and sharing](#)

by Andrea Aversano Stabile [@Andreaversanost](#), Alessandro Marrone [@Alessandro_Ma](#), Nicoletta Pirozzi [@NicolePirozzi](#) and Bernardo Venturi [@bervent](#)

This paper investigates how to increase the pooling and sharing (P&S) of civilian and military capabilities in light of recent EU developments. The paper looks at potential areas for P&S. These are discussed in connection with EU developments such as the EU's global strategy for Foreign and Security Policy. In particular, the paper considers the civilian compact (Common Security and Defence Policy), PESCO and the EDF as possible frameworks for P&S initiatives. (28 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

[La UE ante la hostilidad del presidente Trump](#)

by Federico Steinberg [@Steinbergf](#)

President Trump's contempt for his European partners rise at the same pace as his disdain for the EU's international liberal order. This paper analyses the extent to which Trump is an atypical president who will, at some point, leave or whether, on the contrary, his position on American foreign policy is structural. The paper explains how the EU should react and highlights the need for the EU to generate strategic autonomy and build a common economic and security voice outside the transatlantic relationship, which requires overcoming its internal fractures and mistrust among its partners. (8 p.)

TRADE

LEUVEN CENTRE FOR GLOBAL GOVERNANCE STUDIES

[The GATS \(in\)consistency of barriers to digital services trade](#)

by Ines Willemyns [Twitter @InesWillemyns](#)

Even though it is widely recognised that digital services play a substantial role in 21st century trade, it has become apparent that there is a lack of agreement on the legal framework applicable to the trade in digital services. This article provides an insight into the trade issues ensuing from both attempts to regulate and attempts to deregulate the Internet. (19 p.)

LEUVEN CENTRE FOR GLOBAL GOVERNANCE STUDIES

[The rise and fall of EU trade law: narratives on quantitative trends](#)

by Michal Ovádek [Twitter @michal_ovadek](#) and Akhil Raina

The authors construct a quantitative, longitudinal picture of EU trade law based on a primary dataset of over 6000 acts. It is bolstered by additional data on international agreements, decisions thereunder, and implementing and delegated acts. They focus on the EU's competence regarding the common commercial policy and the common customs tariff, which constitute the core of EU trade powers. (21 p.)

MTA KÖZGAZDASÁG- ÉS REGIONÁLIS TUDOMÁNYI KUTATÓKÖZPONT - VILÁGGAZDASÁGI INTÉZET (CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL STUDIES HAS - INSTITUTE OF WORLD ECONOMICS)

[Export influencing factors in the Iberian, Baltic and Visegrád regions](#)

by Andrea Élteső

The international recession after the crisis of 2008 increased the importance of exports as a source of economic growth in the EU member countries. For today, these countries have been mostly recovered from the negative effects of the crisis, but these effects were especially long-lasting in certain areas. This research focuses on the exports of three regions of the EU: the Iberian countries, the four Visegrád countries and the Baltic countries. (220 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

[The Swiss cheese of trade policy: the case against product exclusions in trade agreements](#)

by Fredric Erixon [Twitter @FredrikErixon](#)

There have been calls to exclude certain products from trade agreements because they cause damages to public health or the environment. Lately, campaigns for product exclusions have included chemicals, sugary drinks and candy, and alcoholic beverages. Previously the same case has been made for tobacco products. In this paper, it is argued that product exclusions are neither legally feasible nor desirable. (14 p.)

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

[Free trade and how it enriches us](#)

by Donald J. Boudreaux

Free trade improves the well-being of all parties to it. The most significant way that trade achieves this outcome is by enabling and incentivising specialisation in production, and also encouraging

mechanisation and innovation. As specialisation deepens, and as mechanisation and innovation advance, the per-person output of goods and services increases. (64 p.)

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

[The ideal US – UK free trade agreement](#)

by Daniel Ikenson [@dikenson](#), Simon Lester [@snlester](#) and Daniel Hannan

This paper endeavors to describe the principles that should be reflected—as well as the substantive issues, elements, and provisions that should be included—in what free traders would consider the ideal free trade agreement between the US and the UK. Immediately, conflict exists. (239 p.)

DEVELOPMENT

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[Why and how there should be more Europe in development policy](#)

by Christoph Harendt, Friedrich Heinemann and Stefani Weiss [@WeissStefani](#)

Extreme poverty in world regions, such as Africa, remains one of the biggest global challenges. Nevertheless, most EU member states spend less than the required 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) on development aid. In addition, the funds for development cooperation are insufficiently coordinated. (18 p.)

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

[Migration and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development](#)

by Marta Foresti [@martaforesti](#) and Jessica Hagen-Zanker [@j_hagenzanker](#)

This paper analyses the links between migration and development outcomes in key areas: poverty, decent work, urbanisation, gender, education, health, social protection, water and sanitation, energy, citizenship, technology and climate change. (220 p.)

NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN - CLINGENDAEL (NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

[Between a rock and a hard place - monitoring aid implementation in conflict situations](#)

by Mariska van Beijnum [@mvanbeijnum](#), Willem van den Berg and Erwin van Veen [@ErwinVeen](#)

The purpose of this study is to map key practices of how donors monitor the implementation of activities funded by their aid in conditions of conflict. It also explores how monitoring can help ensure that aid funds are correctly spent, that is, how monitoring takes account of the fiduciary and accountability risks of programme engagement in conflict settings, and identifies response mechanisms for when such risks arise. (33 p.)

ASIA-OCEANIA

STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

[The 21st century maritime silk road - security implications and ways forward for the EU](#)

by Richard Ghiasy, Fei Su and Lora Saalman

The policy report presents an analysis of the sea-based component of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The report complements the February 2017 SIPRI–Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung publication on the land-based component of the BRI, the Belt. This report examines security implications in the two strategic maritime spaces that it crosses: the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean Region. Special consideration is given to how the Road might affect the interests of EU and how the EU could consider responding. (63 p.)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[Las nuevas rutas de la seda en Asia Central y sus efectos en las relaciones internacionales](#)

by Miriam González Francisco

Central Asia, the geographical pivot of Eurasia, is an area of great energy and mineral resources. Five young republics, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan where the problems that emerged after the dissolution of the USSR are still present. The Central Asian region, which has no access to the sea, is the basis for the connection of the commercial and energy routes of Eurasia. There are several silk routes that are being projected there by different states and great powers; excluding projects in some cases, but they show the importance of this region in the immediate future. (33 p.)

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[Diaspora and its role in the European cultural diplomacy with Kazakhstan](#)

by Neil Collins and Kristina Bekenova

The bilateral relations between Kazakhstan and the nine EU countries examined in this policy brief are characterised by the existence of large ethnic communities or “beached diasporas”. In this policy brief, the European diasporas living in Kazakhstan are discussed in the context of European cultural diplomacy. (10 p.)

ASIA FOUNDATION

[ASEAN as the architect for regional development cooperation](#)

by Thomas Parks, Larry Maramis, Apichai Sunchindah and Weranuch Wongwatanakul

This study examines the role that ASEAN plays in addressing regional development issues and shaping development assistance in Southeast Asia. The main intention of the study is to provide insights and recommendations on how ASEAN can play a more catalytic role in addressing regional development challenges, and maintain ASEAN centrality through shaping development assistance to the region. (90 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[The Japan-India economic partnership: a politically driven process](#)

by Céline Pajon [!\[\]\(a68114a69291a883e0bcd1745b6c67b7_img.jpg\) @CelinePajon](#) and Isabelle Saint-Mezard

This paper documents and analyzes the leverage that Japanese and Indian state leaders have exercised in boosting the bilateral economic partnership. It shows, in particular, that Japan’s

mobilization of its state actors and public funding to support India's economic development, to encourage Japanese private investments and to give concrete shape to its geostrategic vision for the Indo-Pacific region has been exceptional. (38 p.)

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

[Asia in 2025: development prospects and challenges for middle-income countries](#)

by Ganeshan Wignaraja, Judith Tyson, Annalisa Prizzon [🐦 @aprizzon](#) and Dirk Willem te Velde [🐦 @DWteVelde](#)

This report examines the macroeconomic outlook in Asia and its main drivers, with a focus on the prospects of the region's middle-income countries and how development partners need to adapt and tailor their instruments, modalities and approaches to respond to these challenges. (80 p.)

THE HENRY JACKSON SOCIETY

[Negotiating the peace: diplomacy on the Korean peninsula](#)

by John Hemmings [🐦 @JohnHemmings2](#), Ramon Pacheco Pardo [🐦 @rpachecopardo](#) and Tat Yan Kong

This report examines the negotiating positions of all six countries involved in the North Korean nuclear crisis: the US, North Korea, South Korea, China, Japan, and Russia. (44 p.)

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

ЦЕНТР РАЗУМКОВА (RAZUMKOV CENTRE)

[Global structural transformations and trends in Ukrainian economy](#)

by Volodymyr R. Sidenko

The article discusses the issues of long-term structural shifts in the Ukrainian economy against the background of structural transformations in the world economy during the last quarter-century. The author reveals main structural disproportions, deformations and their causes, associated not only with institutional imperfections, but also with the lack of strategic approaches to economic development and innovative passivity. (21 p.)

МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ЦЕНТР ПЕРСПЕКТИВНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES)

[Ukraine and its neighbors: analysis of regional trends](#)

The crisis of the European integration project, in conjunction with the aggressive revisionist policies of Russia, has badly affected the situation in Eastern Europe. Historically, the region is predisposed to irredentism, ethnic nationalism, conflicts between neighbors and suspicious attitudes towards the great powers, culminating in the influence of contradictory tendencies. (7 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Deepening EU-Ukrainian relations: what, why and how?](#)

by Michael Emerson [🐦 @Michael12540](#) and Denis Cenuşa

For Ukraine, the signing of the Agreement in 2014 was an act of strategic geo-political significance. Emblematic of the struggle to replace the Yanukovich regime at home and to resist the attempt by Russia to deny its 'European choice', the Agreement is a defiant statement of Ukraine's

determination to become an independent democratic state. This book adds new value in charting Ukraine's progress in putting the Agreement into effect. (290 p.)

PRAGUE SECURITY STUDIES INSTITUTE (PSSI)

[External influence in the political sphere](#)

by Barbora Knappová

This paper focuses on Russian, Chinese, Turkish and Gulf States' influence and activities in the political arena of the Western Balkan countries. It mainly focuses on foreign powers' activities aiming to achieve political gains – to influence political decision-making and voting in international bodies. It analyses elite capture, links to important political elites and political parties or 'spoilerism'. (29 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Deepening EU–Georgian relations: what, why and how?](#)

by Michael Emerson [@Michael1254O](#) and Tamara Kovziridze

Of all the EU's eastern partners Georgia had distinguished itself since the Rose revolution of 2003 by pushing ahead with the most radical liberalisation and economic reform agenda, reinforced now with the Agreement with the EU. Georgia is unique among the countries of Eastern Europe in having largely cleansed its economic and political system of corruption. Hence it has become something of a model case, of high interest to other transition economies and societies. The operational workings of these reform programmes are elaborated in detail in this handbook. (243 p.)

[Deepening EU-Moldovan relations: what, why and how?](#)

by Michael Emerson [@Michael1254O](#) and Denis Cenuşa

This handbook represents the most comprehensive and independent assessment of the Association Agreement and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) between the Moldova. Of all the EU's Eastern neighbours, Moldova is objectively the most European on several accounts, including sharing a common history, language, culture and border with an EU member state, namely Romania. These factors provide a positive foundation for a successful integration with the EU, notwithstanding major political challenges that the country currently experiences. The handbook details these challenges in operational detail. (266 p.)

ATLANTIC COUNCIL

[A strategy for Moldova](#)

by Anders Åslund [@anders_aslund](#) and Timothy Fairbank

The Republic of Moldova, a sliver of land bordering the EU and NATO's eastern edge, finds itself at a critical crossroads twenty-seven years after gaining independence from the Soviet Union. Eager to forge closer ties with Brussels and Washington, the government has made concerted efforts to bring the country closer in line with the West's expectations and conditions required for a strong ally and partner. (22 p.)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[La actualidad de las negociaciones entre la Unión Europea y el MERCOSUR: una peligrosa forma de “volver al mundo”](#)

by Carlos Bianco, Paula Español [🐦 @pauespanol](#), Jorge Marchini [🐦 @jorgemarchini](#), Damián Paikin, Felix Pena, Luciana Ghiotto [🐦 @lucianaghiotto](#), Tamara Perelmutter and Andres Larisgoitia [🐦 @alarisgo](#)

For more than two decades negotiations have been held to try to specify the possibility of specifying an agreement between the EU and Mercosur. This document brings together contributions from different voices, with a plurality of perspectives, to reconstruct the current negotiation situation, pointing out especially those aspects that are particularly sensitive or risky. (24 p.)

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[Optimising the impact of European cultural, science and innovation diplomacy in Egypt and Tunisia](#)

by Antoine Hatzenberger

This policy brief aims to understand how the EU's endeavours in the fields of culture and scientific research have been received in Egypt and Tunisia, with the aim of developing a sustainable policy direction. The results of this study and the first conclusions of its analysis made it possible to make some recommendations to guide future EU policies. (13 p.)

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

[Two states or one? Reappraising the Israeli-Palestinian impasse](#)

by Edward P. Djerejian [🐦 @EdwardDjerejian](#), Marwan Muasher [🐦 @MarwanMuasher](#) and Nathan J. Brown

The Israeli and Palestinian communities are growing ever closer physically while remaining separated politically, socially and economically. Any solution must adequately address the needs of both sides. This report attempts to look at actualities and trends with a fresh and analytical eye. The two halves of this report contain two very different views of a resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: one presents the case for a two-state solution, the other suggests that it is time to look at the idea of a single state with all its variations. (52 p.)

ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR EUROPAPOLITIK (AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR EUROPEAN POLITICS)

[Democratisation after the Arab Spring: how can the EU effectively support Tunisia and Egypt?](#)

by Laura Wurm

Did the EU's strategic behaviour meet the specific needs of Tunisia and Egypt? The author analyses the perception and effectiveness of EU support in the aftermath of the Arab Spring and suggests improvements towards a more inclusive and participative conceptualisation of cooperation and support. (7 p.)

WESTERN BALKANS

EU INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

[Balkan futures – three scenarios for 2025](#)

by Marko Čeperković [@markoceperkovic](#) and Florence Gaub [@FlorenceGaub](#)

This paper presents three contrasting scenarios for the horizon of 2025 – best-case, medium-case, and worst-case. Each scenario takes account of the impact of underlying megatrends (trends that are unlikely to change by 2025) on the future trajectory of the region: the scenarios do not just spell out what 2025 could look like, they also explain how decisions with far-reaching consequences taken at critical junctures (called game-changers) will shape this future between today and then. (73 p.)

BEOGRADSKI CENTAR ZA BEZBEDNOSNU POLITIKU (BELGRADE CENTRE FOR SECURITY POLICY)

[Today and tomorrow: social media and police services in the Western Balkans](#)

by Marko Živković, Saša Djordjević, Paulo Costa and Franziska Klopfer

The importance of police using social media to communicate with citizens and build trust, current practices in Western Balkans (WB), and recommendations for police to improve their social media presence and way of engaging citizens is detailed in this publication. The research analysed the level of police presence in the social media platforms during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2017. It shows that five out of seven police services in the WB that are subject to this analysis use at least one social medium as a communication tool. (34 p.)

BEOGRADSKI CENTAR ZA BEZBEDNOSNU POLITIKU (BELGRADE CENTRE FOR SECURITY POLICY)

[Media and police in the Western Balkans](#)

by Sasa Djordjevic and Marija Vukasovic

The policy paper recommends possible solutions to overcome the current challenges in communication between the police and the media. It analyses the legal framework that governs the transparency of the work of police services in the region. Then it gives a description of the main problems that occur in communication between the media and the police. The paper also proposes possible solutions which are not final, but they provide a solid basis for further discussion in the region on how to improve communication between the police and the media. (24 p.)

NOTRE EUROPE - JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

[United in growing diversity how the EU takes intercultural relations into account in its Western Balkans enlargement policy](#)

by Diane Lafont de Sentenac

Focusing on the implementation of the strategy for international cultural relations, this paper argues that where the EU is involved in culture, it does not necessarily engage with the intercultural dimension, limiting reciprocity and local appropriation. It especially calls for EU engagement with the Western Balkans local cultural agencies who have a real power in resilience and reconciliation but are disregarded in the State-driven methodology of the enlargement process. (18 p.)

GROUP FOR LEGAL AND POLITICAL STUDIES

[\(Un\) leveling the field. A competition tale!](#)

by Erëza Pula and Delfinë Elshani

This study analyses briefly the performance of the Kosovo competition authority throughout the years and provides results of the monitoring of the national programme for the implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) as well as the European reform Agenda (ERA), with special reference to the competition area. (36 p.)

CHINA

OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

[Locating Xinjiang in China's Eurasian ambitions](#)

by Ketan Mehta

The importance of Xinjiang province in China's Eurasian connectivity initiative—the Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB)—has received some coverage in the media. This paper argues that the conflict in Xinjiang is a main driving force to pursue SREB and that the initiative is congruent with a broader economic development strategy that aims to improve the economic conditions in the province. The paper also discusses the vulnerabilities of such a strategy. (26 p.)

CENTER FOR A NEW AMERICAN SECURITY

[Power Play - addressing China's belt and road strategy](#)

by Daniel Kliman [@dankliman](#) and Abigail Grace [@abigailcgrace](#)

The US and China are in a competition to shape the course of the 21st century. At stake is whether the prevailing international order that has backstopped peace, prosperity, and freedom will endure, or whether Beijing's emerging vision will become the global reality. What China calls "One Belt, One Road" is its newest power play combining economic, diplomatic, military, and informational instruments of statecraft. This strategy is designed to lay the foundation for an alternative order and is already eroding international norms and standards in a way that privileges China. (44 p.)

POLSKI INSTYTUT SPRAW MIĘDZYNARODOWYCH (POLISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

["Tell China's stories well": implications for the Western narrative](#)

by Justyna Szczudlik [@Shilinabolan](#)

Under Xi Jinping, the People's Republic of China is pursuing the campaign "tell China's stories well". This multifaceted program is intended to refute negative stereotypes about China and spread its narrative across the globe. Under this umbrella, China promotes its own expressions in Chinese to disseminate their true spirit, uses existing Western concepts (e.g., globalisation) and universal values (e.g., rule of law) but with a distorted meaning, and tries to establish its own concepts (e.g., a community of shared destiny) to be acknowledged worldwide. The goal is to gradually phase out the existing global narrative and replace it with Chinese ideas as a means of shaping a China-led discourse. (11 p.)

[Recalibration of China's policy towards WANA: greater political and security cooperation?](#)

by Marcin Przychodniak [@Molos123](#)

China's policy towards the region it terms West Asia and North Africa (WANA) used to focus on economic cooperation, but since Xi Jinping took power in 2012, political and security matters have been gaining importance. China's main goal remains to build its position as the region's key partner, creditor, investor, and contributor to their development. As such, China is now seeking to challenge U.S. interests and even gradually replace it as the key stakeholder in WANA. (9 p.)

CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

[Partnership for peace in the South China Sea](#)

by Gilang Kembara [@barakembara](#)

The peaceful resolution and stability of the South China Sea is of utmost importance to the countries of Southeast Asia. A peaceful resolution will also be the guarantee for a positive and conducive future relation between China and Southeast Asia. As such, through the project "Partnership for regional peace: operationalizing ASEAN-China strategic partnership in Southeast Asia," this paper seeks to find ways and means to bridge out the differences between claimant states and open paths of cooperation through the recommendations made. (31 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[The power of China's energy efficiency policies](#)

by Thibaud Voïta

Over the past decades, energy efficiency in China has gained unique political momentum, has become a central part of the local political landscape and has played a role in number of key Chinese economic policies. Various factors can explain all these successes, however, the country needs to address important challenges, in terms of policy design, implementation, monitoring, reporting and verification, and green finance. (54 p.)

INDIA

EESTI VÄLISPOLIITIKA INSTITUUT (ESTONIAN FOREIGN POLICY INSTITUTE)

[Bridging the gap between India and the Baltics](#)

by Sharanya Rajiv [@rajiv_sharanya](#)

This paper examines the interests that drive Indo-Baltic engagement, how their relations have evolved over the years, and the way ahead. It highlights the convergence of Indian and Baltic strategic interests with regard to preserving the multilateral rules-based order, countering terrorism and developing connectivity between Asia and Europe. (11 p.)

RUSSIA

ЦЕНТЪР ЗА ИЗСЛЕДВАНЕ НА ДЕМОКРАЦИЯТА (CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY)

[Russian influence in the media sectors of the Black Sea countries: tools, narratives and policy options for building resilience](#)

This report examines Russia's presence and tactics in the media sectors of five Black Sea countries, by assessing the relationship between the Kremlin's corporate and financial footprint in the media outlets of these states and the dissemination of pro-Russian and anti-Western propaganda content. It confirms that the patterns of ownership, economic dependency and (in)formal political links of media outlets in the countries under investigation to pro-Russian groups and interests are correlated with and reflected into corresponding trends of employing Russia-originating propaganda narratives. (85 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[Making sense of Russia's policy in Afghanistan](#)

by Stephen Blank and Younkyoo Kim

This paper sets out to explain both the trend in Russia's policies towards Afghanistan between 2013 and 2017, and the reasons underneath them. It explores Russia's actions vis-à-vis contending forces in Afghanistan and Central Asia in the broader context of Moscow's rapprochement with Pakistan, its ties to India and China and overall anti-Americanism that has grown exponentially since 2014. (42 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

[EU-Russia: after three lost decades, are we moving towards new cohabitation?](#) [UE - Russie: après trois décennies perdues, vers une cohabitation nouvelle?](#)

by Pierre Mirel

The author describes the political relations between the EU and Russia and explains their interdependence in different areas such as trade or energy. The paper describes the EU historical security concerns, including the Ukrainian crisis, and how the military interventions of Russia and NATO led to frictions between Russia and the West. (10 p. - EN, 11 p. - FR)

TURKEY

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

[Policy responses to Turkey's crisis: independent central bank and international credit](#)

by Alexander Kriwoluzky [!\[\]\(39f135ab0b8db67a0c053a15141ea204_img.jpg\) @alex_kriwoluzky](#) and Malte Rieth

The presently tenuous situation in Turkey will worsen if the government does not take appropriate policy action. In view of foreign investors' loss of confidence, the cost of external financing is likely to rise while consumption and investment will fall, and the Turkish lira would depreciate further. (10 p.)

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[New prospects in Turkey-EU relations: how to fix a weakened relationship through cultural diplomacy](#)

by Naciye Selin Senocak

This policy brief analyses the key shortcomings of EU cultural diplomacy and cooperation with Turkey, identifies the key opportunities and constraints and proposes recommendations for an effective strategic cooperation. (11 p.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS

[Securing a democratic world: the case for a democratic values-based U.S. foreign policy](#)

by Kelly Magsamen [@kellymagsamen](#), Max Bergmann [@maxbergmann](#), Michael Fuchs [@mikehfuchs](#) and Trevor Sutton

This report asserts that an approach that embraces America's core democratic values will allow the US to compete more effectively with authoritarian powers such as China and Russia and will deliver better results for the country in the long haul. To address setbacks abroad, the US will need to pursue a new foreign policy that systematically puts liberal democratic values at the center of its engagement with the world. (29 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Forty years of Camp David, forty years without peace](#)

by Daniela Huber [@dhuber81](#)

This paper assesses the impact of the Camp David accords on the regional order. It argues that the regional order the accords heralded – the so-called Camp David order – was based solely on US power, with no attempt at building a comprehensive security architecture that could have survived its own power. With President Donald Trump currently tearing down the basic parameters of the US approach, this paper looks at potential alternative options to US brokerage which the EU could back. (14 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[The Trump-led trade war with China: energy dominance self-destructed?](#)

by Sylvie Cornot-Gandolphe and Jean-François Boittin

Under particular US legal rationale, such as calling foreign imports a “national security threat”, President Donald Trump has started imposing tariffs and/or quotas and has launched national security investigations on a growing number of imported goods from US allies and others alike. For the time being, trade tensions have had a limited impact on the energy market. But the new round of US tariffs and retaliation measures by China suggest that this is going to change. (44 p.)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

[The U.S. asylum system in crisis: charting a way forward](#)

by Doris Meissner, Faye Hipsman and T. Alexander Aleinikoff

This report takes a step back to examine the factors that have brought the US asylum system to this crisis point. Based on this analysis and lessons learned from the mid-1990s reforms of the asylum system, the authors propose common-sense steps that can be implemented now to get the

system back on track. This multipronged approach includes measures to help make asylum workflows more strategic and effective, resolve cases in a timely fashion, deter abuses, and strengthen cooperation with neighbouring countries to better manage humanitarian flows through the region. (41 p.)

SECTION 4 - EU MEMBER STATES

AUSTRIA

WIENER INSTITUT FÜR INTERNATIONALE WIRTSCHAFTSVERGLEICHE (THE VIENNA INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STUDIES)

[What explains Austria's export market performance?](#)

by Philipp Heimberger [@heimbergecon](#)

This paper analyses Austria's export market performance by exploring four channels that can impact on exports. The main results underscore that it is not only price competitiveness that influences Austria's export performance, as global export demand and trading partners' demand for capital goods are shown to have a significant long-run impact on Austrian goods exports. (36 p.)

FRANCE

FONDATION POUR L'INNOVATION POLITIQUE

[Les Français face à la crise démocratique: immigration, populisme, Trump, Europe...](#)

Between fear of globalization, refusal of immigration, rise of Islamism and populism, in a context of upheaval in the world order, relations between Europe and the US are experiencing the biggest crisis in their history. The French Institute of Public Opinion has conducted an opinion poll to know public judgment on Franco-American relations and the future of democracies. (72 p.)

GERMANY

SACHVERSTÄNDIGENRAT DEUTSCHER STIFTUNGEN FÜR INTEGRATION UND MIGRATION (EXPERT COUNCIL OF GERMAN FOUNDATIONS ON INTEGRATION AND MIGRATION)

[Parteipräferenzen von Zuwanderinnen und Zuwanderern: Abschied von alten Mustern](#)

by Henriette Litta [@Hen_Litta](#) and Alex Wittlif

The paper analyses which parties are favoured by immigrants. Data from the SVR integration barometer are evaluated. After an initial barometer analysis on party preferences in 2016, it is now being looked at whether changes in party ties have taken place in recent years. (11 p.)

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[Populismusbarometer 2018 Populistische Einstellungen bei Wählern und Nichtwählern in Deutschland 2018](#)

by Robert Vehrkamp and Wolfgang Merkel

How much did the arrival of the AfD into the German Bundestag change the political climate in Germany? Have the Germans become more populist? How strong are the forces of unpopulistic

counter-mobilization? And how successful are the strategies of the other parties in dealing with the right-wing populist challenge? These questions are going to be addressed in the article. (96 p.)

WISSENSCHAFTSZENTRUM BERLIN FÜR SOZIALFORSCHUNG (SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER BERLIN)

[Ethnische Hierarchien in der Bewerberauswahl: Ein Feldexperiment zu den Ursachen von Arbeitsmarktdiskriminierung](#)

by Ruud Koopmans [@Ruud_Koop_mans](#), Susanne Veit and Ruta Yemane

In a large field experiment, the authors examined the causes of discrimination against applicants with a migration background. For this purpose, thousands of applications from fictitious people were sent to real job postings in eight jobs throughout Germany. The results confirm that applicants with a migration background are discriminated against applicants without a migration background. (41 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[Entre crise politique et tentative de relance européenne: interrogations allemandes](#)

by Hans Stark

Even though the CDU-CSU led grand coalition was renewed following the German legislative elections of 24 September 2017, the country has entered a period of growing political uncertainty. Germany is focusing on internal political and public issues rather than on major European issues that divide the governing parties. Due to a lack of internal consensus, Berlin will therefore in the coming months not be able to take up, together with France, a leading role in the European integration. (32 p.)

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM - THE HAGUE

[Countering islamist radicalisation in Germany: a guide to Germany's growing prevention infrastructure](#)

by Behnam T. Said [@BenSai](#) and Hazim Fouad [@HazimFouad](#)

This paper provides a look at Germany's extensive experience with countering and preventing violent extremism, which the country has acquired over the last several years, in order to inform the debate and contribute insights to the benefit of experts and policy advisers working on these topics. (17 p.)

GREECE

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[Greece: on a new "mission impossible"?](#)

by George Pagoulatos [@gpagoulatos](#)

In Greece's formal graduation from the 3rd financial assistance program, on 20 August 2018, concluded an arduous and dramatic trajectory that had begun in April 2010, when it became the first Eurozone member state to be bailed out. Though symbolically important and a welcome development, the completion of the 3rd program leaves no room for celebration. (6 p.)

ITALY

INSTITUT FÜR EUROPÄISCHE POLITIK

[Politikwechsel mit Ansage – Ursachen und Hintergründe des Wahlerfolgs der Populisten in Italien](#)

by Alexander Grasse and Jan Labitzke

This research paper looks at the Italian election campaign, its background and the immediate outcome of the poll on 4 March 2018. (29 p.)

ISTITUTO PER GLI STUDI DI POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE / CESVI

[Migranti: la sfida dell'integrazione](#)

by Matteo Villa [@emmevilla](#), Valeria Emmi and Elena Corradi

This paper intends to highlight the possibility to inject public finance resources, made available by the decrease of immigrants landings, into investments for the integrations, to ensure that the presence of refugees and asylum seekers in the Italian territory transforms quickly from a cost to a net benefit for everyone. (70 p.)

SPAIN

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

[Cooperación tecnológica entre España y China](#) [Technological cooperation between Spain and China](#)

by Andrés Ortega [@andresortegak](#)

Scientific and technological cooperation between Spain and China has significant potential to be developed for the benefit of both countries. However, such cooperation would need to be based upon the notions of complementarity and reciprocity. It would also require that Spain develop a specific strategy within its broader approach to technology. While Spain must act within the European framework for such relations, it also should deepen further its own existing institutional framework. (12 p.)

UNITED KINGDOM

POLICY EXCHANGE

[Fuelling the future: hydrogen's role in supporting the low-carbon economy](#)

by Joshua Burke [@joshburke81](#) and Matt Rooney [@mattrooney11](#)

Scotland and North East England offer the best opportunities for successful hydrogen production hubs, while investment in cost-effective hydrogen production technologies – such as electrolysis – would open up export opportunities and address both the industrial and clean growth strategies. (104 p.)

BREXIT

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE - BERLIN

[To be or not to be adequate - a guide to Brexit and data flows](#)

by Paul-Jasper Dittrich [🐦 @paul2jasper](#)

Personal data and data sharing are topics that probably only a few Britons thought when they voted for or against Brexit on June 23, 2016. Nonetheless, future data and privacy relations will have a long-term economic impact on the EU and the UK. This policy paper explains the pivotal role of data and data exchange for modern economies, as Brexit puts these exchanges at risk, and outlines various scenarios of how personal data exchange might look after Brexit. (11 p.)

DAHRENDORF FORUM

[Cultures of negotiation: explaining Britain's hard bargaining in the Brexit negotiations](#)

by Benjamin Martill and Uta Staiger

The Brexit negotiations present a puzzle for scholars of international bargaining, who tend to assume hard bargaining follows from advantages in bargaining power. In spite of its relative weakness vis-à-vis the EU27, however, the UK's negotiating strategy bears all the hallmarks of hard bargaining. Drawing upon a series of elite interviews conducted in late 2017, this working paper argues that British hard bargaining is a consequence of three ideational factors particular to the UK case: the dominance of a conservative ideology of statecraft, a majoritarian institutional culture, and weak socialisation into European structures. (32 p.)

CIVITAS - INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CIVIL SOCIETY

[The left case for Brexit - active government for an independent UK](#)

by Philip B. Whyman

The left case for Brexit would propose the pursuit of a free trade agreement with the EU, whilst simultaneously looking beyond UK's near neighbours in Europe to the trade and economic cooperation opportunities available across the rest of the globe. In order to take full advantage of these opportunities, and to ensure that as many UK citizens as possible share any resulting benefits, a left Brexit should embrace the policy freedom arising from independence to pursue more active industrial, labour market and procurement policies. (128 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

[Do voters still want to leave the EU? How they view the Brexit process two years on](#)

by John Curtice

The Brexit negotiations are coming to a crunch. When they are concluded, voters will decide whether they think the deal (if any) is good or bad and thus, perhaps whether they think Brexit should still be pursued or not – and how they react may well influence the view taken by MPs, whose consent to the outcome of the talks will be required and seemingly cannot be taken for granted. (34 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

[Cost of no deal revisited](#)

by Jonathan Portes

Does a no deal Brexit mean that EU citizens living in the UK immediately become illegal immigrants? Would Europeans coming to the UK for work, study or tourism require visas – something which would immediately lead to chaos at ports of entry to the UK and which would be disastrous for UK tourism? (34 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

[The challenges of transition](#)

by Simon Usherwood

By the process of Brexit, transition has never been seen as particularly important. This report argues that transition is a vital part of all of these other debates and that to neglect it raises substantial risks and concerns that touch upon democracy as much as they do upon practicality. (16 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

[The Brexit endgame: a guide to the parliamentary process of withdrawal from the EU](#)

by Matt Bevington, Jack Simson Caird and Alan Wager

This report goes to great lengths to meticulously examine the nooks and crannies of parliamentary procedure to give an insight into how this process might work. Leaving to one side the vicissitudes of party politics, which, frankly, merit a report in their own right, they lay bare the complexities of the parliamentary approval process that lies ahead, and lay out the alternative paths that this might follow. (38 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

[Extending the transition period](#)

by Tobias Lock [@tobiaslock](#) and Fabian Zuleeg [@FabianZuleeg](#)

A second cliff edge is looming at the end of the transition period, and action must be taken now to avoid it. There might only be around a year to determine the long-term relationship. Even with the best will in the world, and without the inevitable frictions that will arise, this is not enough time. How best to allow for an extension of the transition period? What legal basis for extending the transition? (8 p.)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[Brexit and the Irish question - part one : Ireland's slow road to peace](#)

by Michael O'Neill

The consequences of Brexit decision will have an impact on the still-fragile peace process known as the 'Good Friday' or Belfast agreement, negotiated in 1998 by parties representing Northern Ireland's principal cultural communities and the governments of the UK and the Republic of Ireland. Brexit has thrown into doubt the future of that peace process. (20 p.)

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

[Plan A+: creating a prosperous post-Brexit U.K.](#)

by Shanker Singham [@ShankerASingham](#) and Radomir Tylecote [@RadoTylecote](#)

The Institute of Economic Affairs unveils a comprehensive, alternative framework for future trade relationships between the UK and the EU, and, just as importantly, with the rest of the world. This report calls for the adoption of a four-pillared trade policy strategy, taking unilateral, bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral action to deliver a more competitive and thriving UK economy. (150 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN REFORM

[The cost of Brexit to June 2018](#)

by John Springford [@JohnSpringford](#)

This article calculates the cost of Brexit in the second quarter of 2018 and shows the damage is growing even though the UK has yet to leave the bloc. The basic aim of this article is to compare the 'real' UK to a UK that did not vote to leave the EU. (9 p.)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[El Brexit y los posibles escenarios de cooperación](#)

by José Luis Pontijas Calderón

Many analysts agree that common interests would facilitate the development of cooperation agreements between the EU and Great Britain, but this could be much more complicated than the declaration of intentions might suggest, given the enormous regulatory framework of the first and the desire for decision-making autonomy of both actors. Agreements established by non-EU partners can provide examples that London could choose for its cooperation framework with Brussels. But all this depends on the climate of mutual understanding in which the Brexit negotiations take place, which could negatively affect them. (12 p.)

MISCELLANEOUS

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

[Cognitive effect and state conflict in cyberspace](#)

by James A. Lewis

Information technology has reshaped international conflict. The 1990s vision that the end of the cold war was a triumph for market democracy has proven to be an illusion. Several powerful trends, including the reaction to U.S. supremacy, the fraying of the international order created after 1945, and the political effect of information technology are reshaping international security. This is the antithesis of the "one world, no borders" approach of internet visionaries. The reemphasis of sovereignty and the right of a state to govern itself without external interference—and the internet is seen by many as external interference—sharpens conflict. (9 p.)

DEMOS

[Plugged in: social action in social media](#)

by Alex Krasodonski-Jones [@akrasodonski](#)

This report explores the ways in which social action is organised, influenced and encouraged on social media. The researchers wanted to find out how campaigners and social media users feel

about the ways social action has been impacted by its increasing digitisation: for better and for worse. (70 p.)

ISTITUTO PER GLI STUDI DI POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE

[Global cities and integration: a challenge for the future](#)

by Matteo Villa [@emmevilla](#)

European cities are at the forefront of tackling the complex challenges of integration. The foreign-born population is constantly growing and already exceeds 30% in Berlin, Vienna, and London. This report addresses the issue of urban diversity by answering some crucial questions: what problems do cities face in addressing the challenge of integration? How can best practices be replicated? And how can the dialogue between cities, regions, national governments, and European institutions be improved? (191 p.)