



Council of the EU
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THINK TANK REVIEW

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Dear Readers,

The 61st Think Tank Review* contains 176 articles, published in October, relating to different political and policy topics. ([click to share on Twitter](#)).

It covers a large spectrum of issues - for instance, about the future of the EU in the coming 10 years, how elections can be affected by cyber threats, how nostalgia shapes European public opinion, or what reforms are needed for ensuring EU financing after 2020.

Some articles shed light on climate change issues and the future of the Paris agreement, the next steps for the digital single market and how labour market equality between women and men drives economic growth.

You can also read about Ukraine's relations with its western neighbouring countries, the feelings of the alienated civilians of Eastern Ukraine, and Russia's cyber strategies.

Several articles analyse different aspects and consequences of Brexit, for example on environmental legislation and climate cooperation, the UK's economic growth, data protection, and what sort of Brexit the British people want.

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

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Correction

The paper [European asylum policy: rehabilitating solidarity](#) / [Droit d'asile européen: retrouver une solidarité](#) was jointly written by Institute Montaigne and Terra Nova and not only by Terra Nova as incorrectly stated in TTR59

SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

NOTRE EUROPE - JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

[Attentes et ressentis, l'état des opinions publiques avant les élections européennes](#)

by Daniel Debomy

Europeans do not want their country to leave the Union. Apart from the UK exception, the merits of EU membership are not questioned by most European citizens. This attachment is not accompanied by a renewed confidence in the Union, whose current policies leave Europeans cautious. These contrasting general attitudes vary considerably from one country to another. Opinions overwhelmingly support the founding policies of the EU, in particular freedom of movement. There is also widespread expectation of a European security and defense policy. (16 p. - FR)

STIFTUNG WISSENSCHAFT UND POLITIK (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AND SECURITY AFFAIRS)

[Schatten über den Europawahlen](#)

by Nicolai von Ondarza [@NvOndarza](#), Felix Schenuit [@FelixSchenuit](#)

European elections were long regarded as second-tier elections, with little political significance. But in 2019 they are turning into a signpost for future of the EU, not only because the EP has gained importance, but also because the European party system is fundamentally changing. While established parties are losing support, right-wing populist and EU-sceptical parties have grown across Europe. However, the rearrangement in the EU-sceptical spectrum could be the prelude to major changes in the political fabric of the EU. (8 p. - DE)

EUROPEAN POLITICAL STRATEGY CENTRE

[Election interference in the digital age: building resilience to cyber-enabled threats](#)

Free and open elections are the foundation of democratic societies. Protecting their integrity is thus an absolute priority. Amidst the recent surge in attempts to manipulate election outcomes – and with an eye to the 2019 EP elections - this is a collection of 35 original short essays from leading practitioners and experts around the theme 'Election Interference in the Digital Age: Building Resilience to Cyber-Enabled Threats'. (44 p.)

OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS

[Towards elections with integrity](#)

by Marta Martinelli [@marta2twitt](#), Srdjan Cvijic [@srdjancvijic](#), Iskra Kirova [@iskrakirova](#), Bram Dijkstra [@bram_brd](#), and Pamela Valenti

The EU needs to be more strategic as both a donor and a provider of election observation. This paper proposes six areas of reform, which include monitoring of the political processes leading up to polling day; improving collaboration with observers at a local level; strengthening and supporting the role played by civil society; setting stronger guidelines for the digital arena; developing guidelines for technology used; and finally, striking a new balance between the observation missions' technical and political mandates. (6 p.)

BERTELSMANN-STIFTUNG

[The power of the past: how nostalgia shapes European public opinion](#)

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

The Eurozone crisis has pushed reform of the EU to the forefront of political debate. How can a Union of 28 states with a population of over half a billion be reformed to weather future economic crises and political challenges? (30 p.)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[The four 'classical federalisms'](#)

by Federico Ottavio Reho

This paper aims to provide a critical analysis of the federalist doctrines that influenced the development of European integration. It argues that four federalist visions emerged at the dawn of European integration, each with its own specific ideological background and its own idea of what the federal Europe of the future should look like. (16 p.)

ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR EUROPAPOLITIK (AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR EUROPEAN POLITICS)

[Nationalistic populism and its reception in Central Europe](#)

by Dominika Hajdu, Marko Lovec, Christian Kvorning Lassen, Paul Schmidt [@_PaulSchmidt](#) and András Szalai

Nationalist-populistic discourse is gaining momentum in many EU-member states, not least in the Central European region. European approaches to cope with the manifold challenges the EU and its members are currently facing, are meeting resistance, while trust in the capacity and ability of common European cross-border solutions is rather low. Hence, this paper examines on the basis of representative opinion polls if people in Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia buy into anti-EU rhetoric and to what extent the respective national EU debate affects EU public opinion. (9 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

[EU scenarios for 2027](#)

by Antonio Estella [@antonioestella](#)

The object of this working paper is to make a projection on what the future of the EU will be in the coming 10 years. (37 p.)

SVENSKA INSTITUTET FÖR EUROPAPOLITISKA STUDIER (SWEDISH INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES)

[The Nordic-Baltic region in the EU: a loose club of friends](#)

by Piret Kuusik [@KuusikPiret](#) and Kristi Raik [@KristiRaik](#)

The three Nordic and the three Baltic countries cooperate informally within the EU. While the similarities are important, the differences should not be underestimated. One example is security in the Baltic region – an area where there are shared interests but policy responses based on different experiences. (12 p.)

[L'Europe face aux sanctions américaines, quelle souveraineté?](#)

by Marie-Hélène Bérard, Farid Fatah, Pascal Lamy [@PascalLamyEU](#), Louis Schweitzer [@LouisSchweitzer](#) and Pierre Vimont

Extraterritoriality generally refers to the unilateral use by a state of instruments taken under its sovereign powers to enforce its own law, in a territory other than its own, for actions committed outside its territory by entities or people from other countries. This is the case when the US applies norms and sanctions to non-US entities and individuals decided by them alone. Should the EU, in the name of its sovereignty, call into question the practice that the US has decided to decide alone for the rest of the world. If yes, how? If not, what to do? (7 p. - FR)

SECTION 2 - EU POLICIES

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

[Do data policy restrictions impact the productivity performance of firms and industries?](#)

by Martina F. Ferracane [@Martina_F](#), Janez Kren and Erik van der Marel [@ErikvanderMarel](#)

This paper examines how policies regulating the cross-border movement and domestic use of electronic data on the internet impact the productivity of firms in sectors relying on electronic data. In doing so, the authors collect regulatory information on a group of developed economies and create an index that measures the regulatory restrictiveness of each country's data policies. The index is based on observable policy measures that explicitly inhibit the cross-border movement and domestic use of data. (52 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

[The next steps for the digital single market: from where do we start?](#)

by Fredrik Erixon [@FredrikErixon](#) and Philipp Lamprecht [@P_Lamprecht](#)

Digitization has been a boon to the European economy. However, the digital single market remains an aspiration rather than a reality, and European institutions and member-state governments have to redouble their efforts in the next years to create better and larger space for the digital economy to grow. In this paper, the authors focus on defining economic concern about the digital performance of Europe and outlining conceptual problems in work to create a Digital Single Market. (15 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

[Consumer choice and fair competition on the digital single market in the areas of air transportation and accommodation](#)

by Giorgio Monti and Susanne Augenhofer

Through a series of case studies, this report provides an overview of measures implemented by states and firms that may harm competition and consumer choice. It explores the extent to which EU law may apply to prevent such restrictive practices. (39 p.)

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

[Delivering the goods: e-commerce logistics transformation](#)

Transport and delivery services are critical for ensuring goods ordered online reach the consumer and are returned when something is not right. This paper presents trends and changes in the global logistics system in response to e-commerce. It outlines the frictional costs in e-commerce logistics that need to be lowered for global digital markets to be more widely accessible to small businesses. (31 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

[Online platforms, economic integration and Europe's rent-seeking society: why online platforms deliver on what EU governments fail to achieve](#)

by Matthias Bauer [@MatBauerEcon](#)

Online platforms create "more perfect" markets. They are a market-driven cure to the imperfections of the EU's incomplete single market. Platforms provide well-functioning technical infrastructures that allow users to easily deal with country-specific legislation in the EU, e.g. VAT and invoicing requirements, consumer protection laws, sector-specific licenses and the particularities of national contract law. (21 p.)

STIFTERVERBAND FÜR DIE DEUTSCHE WISSENSCHAFT

[Wie future skills die Personalarbeit verändern](#)

by Tobias Enders, Solveigh Hieronimus [@shieron](#), Volker Meyer-Guckel and Isabel Schünemann [@lemons](#)

The working worlds of the future will increasingly require new technical and interdisciplinary skills. The human resources departments of companies face a double challenge. First, tech specialists are needed who can master transformative technologies and design them in the interests of the company. Second, new forms of work also require new digital and non-digital key skills among all employees. The training needs for qualifications such as agile working, digital learning or collaboration techniques are enormous. (10 p. - DE)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[Minería espacial: el nuevo reto de la inteligencia económica](#)

by Fernando Ruiz Domínguez

This paper describes in broad terms what is happening related to space mining projects in the world and in Europe. This sector is crucial not only because of the economic possibilities it offers, but also because it is supposed to bring technological advances with clear repercussions in other economic and social sectors. (17 p. - ES)

LISBON COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS AND SOCIAL RENEWAL

[Responsible, safe and secure AI](#)

by Luukas Ilves [@luukasilves](#)

In the coming decade, as many as 50% of work tasks will be subject to automation by the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI). This paper looks at what steps can help ensure a responsible use of AI, concluding with a practical roadmap for policymakers, executives and researchers, merging recommendations from across a wide range of disciplines and discussions. (18 p.)

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

[Pourquoi l'Europe doit instaurer une taxe sur les services numériques](#)

[Opted on the taxation of global internet giants](#)

by Bruno Le Maire [@BrunoLeMaire](#)

In this policy paper, the current French Ministry of Finance argues why Europe needs the implementation of an EU-wide tax on tech giants. (8 p. - FR), (6 p. - EN)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

[Strengthening cohesion in the EU: how can structural reforms contribute?](#)

by Robin Huguenot-Noël [@r_huguenotnoel](#), Alison Hunter [@AlisonH29](#) and Fabian Zuleeg [@FabianZuleeg](#)

As the debate concerning the post-2020 cohesion policy takes shape, this report assesses the future links between structural reforms and EU cohesion policy in the context of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework. It recommends a better alignment between the EU's proposed reform support programme (RSP) and the goals and participatory approach of cohesion policy. Their paper argues for repositioning the RSP to deliver both on EU competitiveness and cohesion goals. (42 p.)

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

[Die Finanzierung der EU nach 2020: Zeit für Reformen](#)

by Berthold Busch

The discussion on the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) of the EU for the years 2021 to 2027 has begun. The EU Commission has proposed to increase the overall budget, to reduce the funds for agricultural and cohesion policy and to finance more spending promising European added value. (68 p. - DE)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES / EUROPEAN CAPITAL MARKETS INSTITUTE

[International capital flows at the security level – evidence from the ECB's asset purchase programme](#)

by Katharina Bergant [@kat_bergant](#), Michael Fidora and Martin Schmitz

The paper analyses euro area investors' portfolio rebalancing during the ECB's asset purchase programme at the security level. Based on net transactions of domestic and foreign securities, the authors observe euro area sectors' capital flows into individual securities, cleaned from valuation effects. (43 p.)

PETERSON INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS (PIIE)

[Europe's search for a safe asset](#)

by Jeromin Zettelmeyer [@jzettelmeyer](#) and Álvaro Leandro [@AlvaroSLM](#)

This policy brief surveys and evaluates the recent debate on euro area safe assets by comparing a proposal to create sovereign bond-backed securities with a broad set of alternatives—some with an extensive history, others very recent. (13 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUT / BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[Shared scepticism, different motives: Franco-German perceptions of a common European safe asset](#)

by Kris Best [@KrsBest](#)

What is a European safe asset and why is it so controversial in the Economic and Monetary Union reform agenda? This policy paper explains why the topic is discussed in the first place and how the debate is viewed differently in France and Germany. (22 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

[Financial instability and evolution in the European monetary union](#)

by Marcello Messori

From mid-2007 to mid-2013 the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) was characterized by financial and 'real' crises that had a significant impact on the evolution of European banks. In the post-crisis phase, these banks will be unable to keep their previous dominant position in lending to the 'real' economy and in managing the households' financial portfolios. This paper shows that the EMU's banks have a short-term and a long-term interest in offering services to other financial intermediaries in order to facilitate the implementation of the new division of labor between them. (12 p.)

BRUEGEL

[European fiscal rules require a major overhaul](#)

by Zsolt Darvas [@ZsoltDarvas](#), Philippe Martin [@martinph01](#) and Xavier Ragot

The authors assess current European fiscal rules and propose a major simplification. They recommend substituting the numerous rules with a new simple one, which would help reconcile fiscal prudence and macroeconomic stabilisation of the economy. (18 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

[Für nachhaltige Inflationsdynamik im Euroraum müsste sich Arbeitsmarkt weiterhin sehr positiv entwickeln](#)

[A sustainable development of inflation in euro area requires continuously improving labor market](#)

by Geraldine Dany-Knedlik

Over the past five years, the inflation rate in the euro area has been well below the European Central Bank's (ECB's) targeted inflation rate of just under two percent for medium-term price stabilization. This analysis shows, this was due to low inflation expectations, high unemployment rates and external factors such as low crude oil prices. In June, the Governing Council of the ECB decided to end government bond purchases by December of this year, with the prospect of an initial rise in key interest rates after the summer of 2019. (10 p. - DE), (11 p. - EN)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[The future of EU ATM markets: impacts of digitalisation and pricing policies on business models](#)

by Willem Pieter de Groen, Zachary Kilhoffer and Roberto Musmeci [@roberto_musmeci](#)

ATMs constitute a critical component in today's infrastructure for facilitating cash payments. However, ongoing digitalisation (cashless payments, e-commerce and online banking) is challenging the role of ATMs and putting pressure on the cash infrastructure in the EU. This report assesses the sensitivity of EU ATM markets to ongoing digitalisation and pricing policies. The impact of these developments is assessed across business models in Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden, which are representative of the ATM markets in all EU member states. (135 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES / EUROPEAN CAPITAL MARKETS INSTITUTE

[Cyber finance challenges demand a unified response](#)

by Karel Lannoo [@karel_lannoo](#)

This paper assesses the impact of innovation in the cyber-sphere on finance, addressing the central question of whether the policy response is adequate. It starts by discussing broader fintech developments, followed by blockchain and cybersecurity issues. (12 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

[Cooperation in Europe's digital economy: how do countries position themselves?](#)

by Fredrik Erixon [@FredrikErixon](#) and Philipp Lamprecht [@P_Lamprecht](#)

Members of the EU have different positions on matters of digital openness, and those differences typically reflect how the digital sector sit in national economies and the relative size of digital endowments. In this paper, the authors work with three groups of countries – digital managerialists, digital frontrunners and digital convergers. (23 p.)

BRUEGEL

[A better European Union architecture to fight money laundering](#)

by Joshua Kirschenbaum and Nicolas Véron [@nicolas_veron](#)

A series of banking scandals in multiple EU countries has underlined the shortcomings of Europe's anti-money laundering regime. The impact of these shortcomings has been further underlined by changing geopolitics and by the new reality of the European banking union. The authors here detail their plan for a new European unitary architecture, centred on a new European anti-money laundering authority that would work on the basis of deep relationships with national authorities. (28 p.)

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

[Global governance to combat illicit financial flows: measurement, evaluation, innovation](#)

by Miles Kahler [@MilesKahler](#), Maya Forstater [@MForstater](#), Michael G. Findley, Jodi Vittori [@j_vittori](#), Erica Westenberg and Yaya J. Fanusie [@SignCurve](#)

This report maps the contours of global governance in this issue area and consider how best to define and measure flows of dirty money. The authors outline an agenda for future action that will inform collective action to combat illicit financial flows (IFFs) on the part of public, private, and nongovernmental actors. (71 p.)

**LIETUVOS LAISVOSIOS RINKOS INSTITUTAS (LITHUANIAN FREE MARKET INSTITUTE) /
FRIEDRICH-NAUMANN-STIFTUNG FÜR DIE FREIHEIT**

[Business taxation in the Baltic States: sibling rivalry](#)

This paper analyses the corporate tax regimes in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and offers policy recommendations for improving business conditions. (20 p.)

EDUCATION/YOUTH/CULTURE/SPORT

**ZENTRUM FÜR EUROPÄISCHE INTEGRATIONSFORSCHUNG (CENTER FOR EUROPEAN
INTEGRATION STUDIES)**

[Macron's idea of European universities: from vision to reality](#)

by Rahel Hutgens and Stephan Conermann

On the 26th of September 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron gave a speech on Europe's future, the "Initiative for Europe," at Paris' oldest university, the prestigious Sorbonne. He provided an ambitious and at the same time detailed plan on how to reform and change Europe. He also suggested for this purpose the establishment of an alliance of European universities until 2024. The focus of this article is on the various interpretations of this idea and describes the intended framework for the implementation of this project. (18 p.)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

[Western Europeans under 30 view news media less positively, rely more on digital platforms than older adults](#)

by Katerina Eva Matsa [@katmatsa](#), Laura Silver [@lauraruthsilver](#), Elisa Shearer [@ElisaShearer](#), and Mason Walker

People of all ages in Western Europe value the importance of the news media in society. This is an analysis to understand age dynamics concerning news media in eight Western European countries – Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. (50 p.)

EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

FRIENDS OF EUROPE

[#EuropeMatters - Europe 2030 towards a renewed social contract?](#)

by Pascal Lamy [@PascalLamyEU](#)

This paper discusses the notion of a renewed social contract, sets out the trends, drivers and unknowns that are likely to effect it, and using strategic foresight, outlines four possible scenarios for a future Europe in 2030. The four scenarios and how these might inter-play are intended to facilitate this process. (36 p.)

INSTITUT FÜR EUROPÄISCHE POLITIK

[Die Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte: Nutzung und nutzen](#)

by Björn Hacker [@bjoernhacker](#)

The European Pillar of Social Rights (ESSR) is neither legally binding nor has its involvement in the European semester so far been successful in strengthening the EU's social dimension. In order to meet Jean-Claude Juncker's claim of a "social, triple-A" for the EU, the principles of the ESSR would have to become enforceable rights through a social protocol. (9 p. - DE)

NOTRE EUROPE - JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

[Europe sociale: du slogan à la réalité](#)

by Sofia Fernandes [@fernandesofiaEU](#) and Frank Vandenbroucke

The authors explain why social policy has become a crucial dimension of the European project, even if, at the same time, the EU does not aim to become a welfare state. They identify three areas in which tangible action by the Union is needed: promote bottom-up convergence in social standards and performance; guarantee equitable mobility of citizens, and make investing in human capital a leitmotif of European action. (6 p. - FR)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[Women in a man's world: labour market equality driving economic growth](#)

by Ronald Bachmann [@ronbac](#) and Peggy Bechara

Gender equality is one of the core principles of the EU. Equality between men and women includes equality in the labour market. However, this equality is far from having been achieved. Through this analysis, the authors propose four policy actions designed to place gender equality in the labour market at the heart of a growing European economy. (11 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[The impact of refugees on the labour market: a big splash in a small pond?](#)

by Mikkel Barslund [@mBarslund](#), Mattia Di Salvo [@Mattia_DiSalvo](#) and Nadzeya Laurentsyeva

What impact will recently arrived refugees have on the labour markets of receiving European countries? As a contribution to the debate, this paper looks at the composition of recent refugee inflows and reviews the relevant characteristics of EU labour markets. (11 p.)

DAHRENDORF FORUM

[Coming to terms with an aging Europe](#)

by Iain Begg [@IainBeggLSE](#) and Lisa Ten Brinke [@LisatenBrinke](#)

Europe's population is ageing rapidly. The consequences of this profound demographic change will pose multiple challenges for economic and social governance, particularly for the future of welfare states. (7 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES / TASC - THINK TANK FOR ACTION ON SOCIAL CHANGE

[Health inequalities in Europe. Setting the stage for progressive policy action](#)

by Alexander Kentikelenis [@Kentikelenis](#), Clare Bamba [@ProfBamba](#) and Timon Forster

This report examines health inequalities in Europe: the extent of inequalities, their costs to society, their determinants, and what can be done by policymakers to reduce them. (98 p.)

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION INSTITUTE

[The 'generosity' of pensions for workers in hard jobs: in need of a nuanced debate](#)

by Slavina Spasova and Bart Vanhercke [@BartVanhercke](#)

This policy brief examines issues surrounding recent cuts in pensions provision for workers in arduous and hazardous jobs (WAHJ) in European countries. Such workers have historically enjoyed better provision because of the strong possibility of them having to take early retirement, but historic arrangements are now under threat. The policy brief presents some data on the working conditions and pensions patterns of WAHJ and provides some policy suggestions for their trade union representatives. (7 p.)

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION INSTITUTE

[Cross-border standardisation and reorganisation in European multinational companies](#)

by Christoph Dörrenbächer, Mike Geppert, Daniel Pastuh and Matthias Tomenendal

Multi-national corporations are constantly undergoing a process of standardisation and reorganisation, which is fuelled by the rapid development of information technology. These developments require an in-depth and systematic inquiry as they have serious ramifications for labour and workers' participation across Europe. This report provides a comprehensive overview of such trends in European multi-national corporations and their effects on labour. (83 p.)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG

[Das schwere Erbe der Atomenergie: Zur ungelösten frage der sicheren Lagerung radioaktiver Abfälle](#)

by Micheal Müller

This article deals with the background, context and perspectives of safe storage of highly radioactive waste in Germany. After decommissioning the last German nuclear power plants, highly radioactive waste from six decades of nuclear power generation is left behind. The permanent storage is a big challenge. The author describes how the nuclear power megaproject with its perpetual loads could come about. It traces the history of nuclear fission and provides an overview of the previous efforts of a final disposal. (40 p. - DE)

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

[EEG: Eine neue Kostenabschätzung](#)

by Antonia Kremheller and Thilo Schaefer

This study predicts the future development of the German renewable energy act surcharge. For the calculation of the surcharge, the future production costs, which result from the difference between the payments to the operators of the plants and the revenues from the sale of the electricity from renewable energies, are estimated in three scenarios. (56 p. - DE)

ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE

[Trade-offs in ecosystem-based fisheries management in the North Sea aimed at achieving biodiversity strategy targets](#)

by Manuel Lago [🐦 @Manuellago_1](#), Lina Röschel [🐦 @LinaRoeschel](#), Gerjan Piet, Marloes Kraan [🐦 @MarloesKraan](#), Bob Rumes, Fiona Culhane and Leonie Robinson

The North Sea is one of the busiest seas with many (often growing or newly emerging) sectors laying claim to a limited amount of space. The main human activities include fishing, shipping, oil and gas extraction, and newly emerging activities such as the renewable energy sector. This study aims at identifying the requirements of the North Sea scientific knowledge base to provide better guidance for such novel, integrated and more ecosystem-based management approaches. (39 p.)

NEW CLIMATE INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE POLICY AND GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY

[The future role of the adaptation fund in the international climate finance architecture](#)

by Julia Grimm, Lutz Weischer [🐦 @LutzWeischer](#), and David Eckstein [🐦 @daveckstein](#)

Parties will take important decisions about the future of the adaptation fund at the twenty-fourth conference of the parties (COP24) in Katowice, Poland. This paper provides recommendations for those negotiations specifically regarding the Fund's operating modalities including future mobilisation of sources of finance, safeguards and governance. (36 p.)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

[Climate finance and transparency in the Paris agreement: key current and emerging legal issues](#)

by Patrícia Galvão Ferreira [🐦 @Pat_Galvao](#)

This paper unpacks key current and emerging legal aspects of climate finance and the transparency framework for financial support in the Paris agreement, ahead of the twenty-fourth conference of the parties (COP24) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to take place in December 2018 in Katowice, Poland. (24 p.)

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION ON DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

[Boosting non-state climate action in the European Union](#)

by Sander Chan [🐦 @sanderchan](#) and Jacopo Bencini [🐦 @JacopoBencini](#)

This paper explores what is necessary to accelerate non-state actions and enhance their effectiveness in the EU and as a solution suggests that a light-touch framework be implemented to stimulate bottom-up climate actions. This framework should respond to the needs and challenges experienced by a range of stakeholders while building on existing efforts. (4 p.)

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

[The Paris agreement and its future](#)

by Todd Stern [🐦 @tsterndc](#)

In critical ways, the Paris agreement bets on the force of rising norms and expectations rather than law to achieve its aims. This paper looks at what made the Paris agreement work in the first place and what needs to be done this year to complete the so-called "rulebook." It offers a few preliminary thoughts about international collaboration going forward. (16 p)

CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ECONOMICS AND POLICY

[Aligning national and international climate targets](#)

by Michal Nachmany [@NachmanyMichal](#) and Emily Mangan

This policy brief compares the quantified targets in countries' nationally determined contributions to the Paris agreement and those in national laws and policies. Setting robust targets in national laws and policies is crucial to the credibility of countries' commitments to the Paris agreement. (8 p.)

GRANTHAM RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

[If at first you don't succeed: suing corporations for climate change](#)

by Geetanjali Ganguly, Joana Setzer [@JoanaSetzer](#) and Veerle Heyvaert [@vmlheyvaert](#)

This paper discusses the history and the future prospects of private climate litigation, which seeks to hold private entities legally accountable for climate change-related damage. It argues that proof of harm and causation, a new wave of private climate change lawsuits can be identified, and it is by no means doomed to failure. (28 p.)

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

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

[Die Zukunft von Schengen](#)

by Raphael Bossong [@raphaelbossong](#) and Tobias Etzold

There is a risk that the common regulatory framework will result in individual countries, in particular Denmark, leaving the Schengen regime due to domestic considerations. Especially with regard to the Nordic countries, whose controls have so far received less attention in the European debate, the break with the principle of open borders that has been practiced for decades is drastically increasing. (8 p. - DE)

RAND EUROPE

[Counterterrorism evaluation](#)

by Jacopo Bellasio, Joanna Hofman [@JoannaBHofman](#), Antonia Ward [@antoniahward](#), Fook Nederveen, Anna Knack [@AnnalsabelaK](#), Arya Sofia Meranto and Stijn Hoorens [@StijnHoorens](#)

European countries, including the Netherlands, face a wide threat spectrum and the volume of terrorism and violent extremism-related phenomena and crimes has also increased. In response, European countries have made significant investments in strategies, policies, and programmes designed to prevent and counter terrorism, violent extremism and associated phenomena. (169 p.)

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[EU migration 'crisis' and African complicity in migration management](#)

by Caroline Wanjiku Kihato [@wanjikukihato](#)

This paper argues that without pragmatic policy agreements on migration, Africa and the EU are likely to encounter a political and economic backlash that will lead to instability in both regions. Growing uncertainty around North-South Africa–EU corridor will have far-reaching global consequences. With the US distracted, Russia's destabilising modus operandi and China's growing economic and political influence in Africa, the migration crisis could well result in a major shift in global geopolitics. (23 p.)

EURO-MEDITERRANEAN STUDY COMMISSION

[New wine into old wineskins? Addressing patterns of institutional development in Euro-Mediterranean relations in the wake of the so-called “EU refugee crisis”](#)

by Tommaso Emiliani

This policy brief argues that, in spite of a proclaimed commitment to finding European solutions to the refugee crisis, the most powerful and influential member states managed to centralise control over alleged free-riding member states, while simultaneously hindering any meaningful attempt to communitarise responsibility for decisions. (13 p.)

FONDATION POUR L'INNOVATION POLITIQUE

[Migrations: la France singulière](#)

by Didier Leschi

On the migration issue, France occupies a singular position, often poorly perceived in public debates. While some believe that France has turned its back on the reception, others consider that too many people enter France in a legal way. France is currently the country where asylum applications are increasing sharply, even though most of the EU states are experiencing a sharp decline in this area. (56 p. - FR)

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

[European getaway: inside the murky world of golden visas](#)

by Laure Brillaud and Maíra Martini [@mamartini7](#)

Just like a luxury good, EU citizenship and residency rights can be bought. There are many buyers, and there is no shortage of suppliers, which explains why investment migration is a growing, multi-billion-euro industry. This report highlights the corruption risks posed by the sale of citizenship and residency and how these schemes threaten the integrity of the EU. (88 p.)

CENTRAAL PLANBUREAU (CPB NETHERLANDS BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS)

[Estimating migration changes from the EU's free movement of people principle](#)

by Hugo Rojas-Romagosa and Johannes Bollen

The authors estimate the impact of the free movement of people (FMP) principle on bilateral intra-EU migration stocks using a gravity model. Employing a combination of the World Bank and the UN's global migration databases, with observations between 1960 and 2015, they analyse the impact of the FMP for most EU member states. (42 p.)

STIFTUNG MERCATOR / TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DRESDEN / UNIVERSITÄT DUISBURG ESSEN

[MIDEM 2018: Migration und Populismus. Jahresbericht 2018](#)

This report explores the question of whether migration has caused the rise of populism in Europe. The authors have carried out analyses for selected EU countries and tried to elucidate the connection between migration and populism on the basis of existing and own studies. (238 p. - DE)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

[Balancing acts: policy frameworks for migrant return and reintegration](#)

by Kathleen Newland and Brian Salant

In recent years, questions of whether, when, and how to return failed asylum seekers and other migrants to their origin countries have dominated migration debates in many countries. This paper outlines how states might more constructively work together on returns and reintegration programs. (27 p.)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

[Jobs in 2028: how will changing labor markets affect immigrant integration in Europe?](#)

by Meghan Benton [!\[\]\(fa6f3af6bfa46c5d4a2d362681095beb_img.jpg\) @meghan_benton](#) and Liam Patuzzi

European labor markets are poised to change significantly in the coming years as technological advancements and other forces reshape the world of work. While these developments will affect all workers, they have particular implications for immigrant integration. This report breaks down the factors driving change and explores promising policy innovations to help societies better prepare for it. (41 p.)

TRANSPORT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ENERGY

ATLANTIC COUNCIL

[Europe's Southern gas corridor: the Italian \(dis\)connection](#)

by John M. Roberts

This paper gives an update on where things stand in completing a crucial component of the Southern Gas Corridor, the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP). The pipeline - which will bring Shah Deniz gas from Azerbaijan to Greece, Albania, Italy, and other Western European markets - is officially scheduled to open in 2020. (20 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[The MENA region in the global energy markets](#)

by Emanuela Menichetti, Abdelghani El Gharras, Barthélemy Duhamel and Sohbet Karbuz [!\[\]\(2b17f17ebbacc911bb0ff784ab641779_img.jpg\) @sohbetkarbuz](#)

This paper explores how the current dynamics in the energy market sector effect, and are affected by, the interactions between the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and the global order. It discusses the role of critical actors that have an influence on the MENA energy landscape and identifies the main hotspots for discussion. (39 p.)

OXFORD INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY STUDIES

[Power-to-gas: linking electricity and gas in a decarbonising world?](#)

by Martin Lambert

This paper reviews the status of power-to-gas and makes an assessment of potential future development pathways and the role which it could play in decarbonising the energy system with a focus on Europe. The commercialisation of power-to-gas technology is at a very early stage of development, with a limited number of pilot and demonstration plants in operation or under development. Most of these developments are taking place in Europe, with Germany taking the lead within Europe. (17 p.)

OXFORD INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY STUDIES

[Decarbonized market design: an insurance overlay on energy-only electricity markets](#)

by Farhad Billimoria and Rahmatallah Poudineh

In the face of challenges to energy-only market design under the electricity sector transition, an option considered by many jurisdictions is to incorporate some form of centralized capacity mechanism to respond to shortfalls in the market provision. The authors propose a new model for electricity market design—the insurer-of-last-resort model—that works as a risk overlay on an existing energy-only market. (30 p.)

SECTION 3 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY / DEFENCE

STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

[Trend in women's participation in UN, EU and OSCE peace operations](#)

by Timo Smit [@Timosmit](#) and Kajsa Tidblad-Lundholm

The UN and many other organizations are committed to increasing the participation of women in multilateral peace operations. Yet translating this into clear results on the ground remains challenging. This paper describes the key trends in the participation of women in UN peace operations, EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations, and Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) field operations in 2008–17. (44 p.)

OSCE NETWORK OF THINK TANKS AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

[Addressing the nexus: regional conventional arms control in a global context](#)

by Marc Finaud [@FinaudMarc](#)

The new European security configuration facilitated major bilateral nuclear arms control agreements between Washington and Moscow. But when relations between Russia and NATO deteriorated, bilateral, regional, and multilateral arms control was affected. The prevention of an escalation in the arms race can only be effective if all sides give careful consideration to the global context. Recognising the nexus and linkages among conventional armaments, military forces and spending will help to make progress on all fronts and allow win-win outcomes. (13 p.)

ÖSTERREICHISCHE INSTITUT FÜR INTERNATIONALE POLITIK (AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[EU Grenzpolitiken: der humanitäre und geopolitische Preis von Externalisierungsstrategien im Grenzschutz](#)

by Clemens Binder [@CleBinder](#), Vedran Dzihic [@vedrandzihic](#) and Saskia Stachowitsch [@saskiastachow](#)

In the field of border security and border management, EU policies foster the trend towards externalization of borders which has become a central strategy in dealing with the challenges of migration. In this paper, externalization is analysed in its regional and international context on the basis of two case studies (Western Balkans, Mediterranean region). (26 p. - DE)

THE HAGUE CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

[NATO nuclear sharing and the future of nuclear deterrence in Europe](#)

by Michel Roelen and Mihailo Jovetic [!\[\]\(3dfb8d66e81160ad61421a3452093d1b_img.jpg\) @MihailoJovetic](#)

This article gives a concise overview of the status quo of nuclear deterrence in Europe and the design of NATO nuclear sharing, explains the theoretical concept of extended nuclear deterrence, and offers a set of policy options for the EU and its member states to start addressing their changing strategic environment. (8 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[EU foreign policy in a networked world: webs against power politics](#)

by Kristi Raik [!\[\]\(a870788d6ed9b8fd294b7654a8c8526b_img.jpg\) @KristiRaik](#)

The liberal, norms-based international order is being challenged by two contradicting trends: the rise of power politics and geopolitical conflicts, and the diffusion of power and the increased importance of networks. This paper explores how increased connectivity is shaping the agenda and practice of EU foreign policy and re-defining the traditional tensions between realist and liberal approaches to global politics. (16 p.)

ISTITUTO PER GLI STUDI DI POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE

[Confronting an "axis of cyber"? China, Iran, North Korea, Russia in cyberspace](#)

by Fabio Ruggie

This report investigates the behaviour, motivations, and capabilities of China, North Korea, Russia, and Iran in the cyber domain, and highlights the current irreconcilable political cleavage between these four countries and the West in their respective approaches "in and around" cyberspace. (181 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[The challenges of NATO nuclear policy: alliance management under the Trump administration](#)

by Robert Bell

This paper looks at the challenges of NATO alliance management from the point of view of the US as well as its NATO allies. It is crucial that allies understand the alliance's consensus positions on arms control disarmament and non-proliferation, on nuclear policy, doctrine and posture; and the inter-relationship between the two. (14 p.)

INSTITUT DE RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET STRATÉGIQUES

[PeSCo: the Polish perspective](#)

by Marcin Terlikowski [!\[\]\(83bbbd261710c59db0214aa27b2edc0d_img.jpg\) @MTerlikowski](#)

Poland criticised the concept of making PESCO an exclusive defense core of the EU and advocated not only an open character of PESCO, but also linking it with NATO as closely as possible. This firm stance led to concerns that Poland might eventually choose to stay outside PESCO. Yet, Poland joined at the very last moment. (11 p.)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[France's European intervention initiative: towards a culture of burden sharing](#)

by Niklas Nováký [@NiklasNovaky](#)

This paper analyses the new European Intervention Initiative (EI2). Proposed by France, the EI2 is an intergovernmental forum outside the EU and NATO for enhancing military interactions between the ablest and willing European countries. By seeking to facilitate the development of a European strategic culture, it is an attempt to solve the demand-side problem of European defence cooperation— that is, most European countries' unwillingness to intervene in crises and to use force when necessary. (28 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Regional geopolitical rivalries in the Middle East: implications for Europe](#)

by Ellie Geranmayeh [@EllieGeranmayeh](#)

The Middle East faces a fragile and turbulent decade ahead. A forceful obstacle to sustainable peace and development in the region has been the heated rivalry unfolding between Iran and those countries opposed to it – led by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Israel, and strongly supported by the US. European actors need to delicately navigate the region's geopolitical tensions and use the limited leverage they have to push against the current trend towards greater instability and perhaps a wider inter-regional and global conflict. (18 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[Intelligence artificielle: vers une nouvelle révolution militaire?](#)

by Jean-Christophe Noël

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a priority defense issue for the military powers of the 21st century. Unsurprisingly, the US and China are currently at the forefront of this new digitalized arms race. Military AI perpetuates the revolution in military affairs that began in the 1990s and now appears as the main path to achieving tactical superiority. (82 p. - FR)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[Geoestrategia y panorama energético global](#)

by José Pardo de Santayana

This paper describes the reconfiguration of global geopolitics by three major powers US, China and Russia. All three are also major players in the global energy scene. It is therefore inevitable that the energy landscape is contaminated by geostrategic rivalries both globally and in some key regions. (16 p. - ES)

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM - THE HAGUE / ROYAL UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE (RUSI)

[Global evaluation of the European Union engagement on counter-terrorism](#)

by Andrew Glazzard and Alastair Reed [@reed_alastair](#)

This report presents the findings of an evaluation of the EU's external interventions in counter-terrorism (CT), including preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) carried out in the first semester of 2018. The evaluation does not cover the entirety of the EU's CT interventions, but only those financed by the EU's external instruments. The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the relevance, coherence, efficiency, and impact of the EU's interventions in order to determine the extent to which the objectives and desired outcomes of the EU's CT policy have so far been achieved. (35 p.)

TRADE

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[Multistakeholderism in the EU's trade governance](#)

by Diana Potjomkina [@DianaPotjomkina](#)

This paper aims to contribute practical insights and recommendations to the intense debate on the engagement of stakeholders in the EU's trade policy. The EU is currently facing increasing demand for a constructive dialogue with stakeholders on trade. In response, several new measures are being implemented or planned at the moment. These 'policy windows' allow for certain short-term as well as longer-term policy adjustments. (26 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

[Do data policy restrictions inhibit trade in services?](#)

by Martina F. Ferracane [@Martina_F](#) and Erik van der Marel [@ErikvanderMarel](#)

The authors have collected comparable information on a variety of policy measures that regulate data for a wide group of countries for the years 2006-2016. This information is compiled in a weighted index that assesses the restrictiveness of these countries' data policies. Using econometric estimations, they show that strict data policies negatively and significantly impact imports of data-intense services. (43 p.)

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

[Finding the right balance across EU FTAs: benefits and risks for EU economic sectors](#)

by Christopher Hartwell [@InstEconomist](#)

Globally, the anti-trade sentiment is on the rise, meaning it is incumbent upon policymakers to explore and explain the benefits of free and open trade. This study examines the costs and benefits of various free trade agreements (FTAs) that the EU has completed, will complete or is contemplating. (100 p.)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

[Crisis in the WTO: restoring the dispute settlement function](#)

by Robert McDougall [@rdmcdougall](#)

The rules-based multilateral trading system is facing unprecedented strain. The unpredictable and often belligerent trade policy actions of the current US administration, inflicted on adversaries and allies alike, have been met with retaliation and legal challenge at the WTO. This paper contributes to the discussion of possible options to resolve both the immediate procedural impasse and the broader systemic concerns. (28 p.)

DEVELOPMENT

European Centre for Development Policy Management

[Promoting gender in the EU external response to migration: the case of the Trust Fund for Africa](#)

by Noemi Cascone [@NoemiCascone5](#) and Anna Knoll [@anna_katharinak](#)

This report provides an analysis of how the gender action plan II commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment have been integrated into EU immediate external response to irregular migration through its development cooperation, taking the EU Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) as a case study. Considering that this action plan applies to all of the EU's external funding instruments, the EUTF provides for an interesting test case on how new political priorities given to migration and to gender equality and women's empowerment are translated into EU development policy. (64 p.)

AFRICA

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM - THE HAGUE

[To help defeat Boko Haram, the EU should push for good governance and accountability](#)

by EJ Hogendoorn [@ejhogendoorn](#)

Although Boko Haram has links to the Islamic State and other extremist groups in Africa, the main drivers of its insurgency are internal and should be addressed by the country's federal and state-level governments. This paper argues that the EU could do more to address these drivers, but notes that it only has limited influence. In this context, the paper provides some recommendations to the EU on how it can help Nigeria more effectively address the Boko Haram insurgency. (15 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK (GERMAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE)

[Jobs für Afrika: Chancen in einer Weltwirtschaft im Umbruch](#)

by Tilman Altenburg and Coulibaly Brahim

By 2031, the working-age population of Africa will exceed one billion. This growing workforce needs decent and productive jobs. So far, most African economies have failed to achieve stable and well-paid economies. Per employed person in the private sector 10 persons work in the informal sector. The lack of formal employment promotes migration and reinforces global security problems. (4 p. - DE)

STIFTUNG WISSENSCHAFT UND POLITIK (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AND SECURITY AFFAIRS)

[Vom Notfall zum Regelfall – der EU-Treuhandfonds für Afrika](#)

by David Kipp [@davidkipp](#)

In response to the large increase in the number of refugees and migrants in 2015, the EC has developed new measures under the European Agenda on Migration. An important part concerns EU cooperation with countries of origin, host and transit. Since this cooperation was unsuccessful, the EU Trust Fund (EUTF) was set up for Africa, which finances projects in 26 African partner countries. Although it was initially designed only as a temporary financing instrument for emergencies, it can become the rule for the external EU migration policy. (32 p. - DE)

HEINRICH-BÖLL-STIFTUNG (HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION)

[Perspectives Africa 2/2018: not always on a boat to Europe: movements of Africans within and beyond the continent](#)

Although media images of desperate African refugees fleeing to Europe do portray the daily reality and the often-tragic consequences of the treacherous crossing, the framing conceals more than it reveals. Certainly, the number of Africans living in Europe has increased. But, as an author points out, most African migrants and refugees still move within the region and never leave the continent. (44 p.)

ISTITUTO PER GLI STUDI DI POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE

[A vision of Africa's future: mapping change, transformations and trajectories towards 2030](#)

by Giovanni Carbone (ed.)

This report sets out a vision for Africa's future based on five key traits: an archipelago of heterogeneous growth trajectories; the revolutionary impact of technological leapfrogging; regional integration and the growing role of sub-regional processes; the clustering of instability mainly around the core of the region; and the migration movements that originate from – but also predominantly remain within – the African continent. (219 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT

[SADC industrialisation: where regional agendas meet domestic interests](#)

by Bruce Byiers [@BruceByiers](#), Jan Vanheukelom and Sean Woolfrey [@SeanWoolfrey](#)

This paper looks at the political economy dynamics around regional industrialisation policy in the Southern African development community (SADC). It examines what drives regional industrialisation strategies in African regional economic communities; the key actors and factors shaping regional industrialisation in SADC; and the resulting opportunities, different modalities and potential risks for donors who want to support such strategies. (32 p.)

ASIA-OCEANIA

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION ON DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

[Beyond aid: how trade interests trumps EU-ASEAN development cooperation](#)

by Luís Mah [@luis_mah5](#)

One of the key principles and policy priorities of the EU agenda for change adopted in 2011 is differentiation which manifests the EU intention to increasingly provide aid only to low income countries. This paper analyses to what extent this shift to differentiation is shaping the relations between the EU and ASEAN. It will argue that EU relations with ASEAN have always been differentiated from other developing countries as they have been subordinated to trade interests rather than development goals. (22 p.)

ASIA FOUNDATION / ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

[Emerging lessons on women's entrepreneurship in Asia and the Pacific](#)

This publication explores the most pressing challenges women entrepreneurs face in Asia and the Pacific today, and considers how organizations, governments, donors, and the private sector can help women-owned businesses to prosper. (50 p.)

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[EU-Republic of Korea relations putting the strategic partnership to work](#)

by Ramon Pacheco Pardo [@rpachecopardo](#), Linde Desmaele [@dsm_id](#) and Maximilian Ernst [@MaxJErnst1](#)

The strategic partnership between the EU and the ROK is strong and solid. It is yet to reach its full potential though. In this report, the authors identify nine areas in which cooperation between the ROK and the EU could and should be strengthened in the near future to help safeguard both parties' interests at the global level. (40 p.)

EASTERN EUROPE

ЦЕНТР РАЗУМКОБА (RAZUMKOV CENTER)

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

by Volodymyr 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.

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP

[“Nobody wants us”: the alienated civilians of Eastern Ukraine](#)

[“Ми нікому не потрібні”: Відчуження цивільного населення на сході України](#)

Four years after Kremlin-backed armed groups seized parts of Ukraine's eastern region of Donbas, the peace process has stalled and the conflict has largely faded from global headlines. Yet Ukrainians on both sides of the Donbas front lines face a humanitarian crisis and a growing sense of abandonment by both Kiev and Moscow. (39 p. - EN) (44 p. - UKR)

МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ЦЕНТР ПЕРСПЕКТИВНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES)

[What is happening in relations of Ukraine with its western neighbouring states?](#)

by Vasyl Filipchuk [@VasylFilipchuk](#), Yevheniy Yaroshenko, Iryna Ivashko, and Yehor Kyian

A notable deterioration in relations of Ukraine with the three EU and NATO western neighboring states has become one of the most important issues in 2017. The acute reaction of neighboring countries to certain historical or linguistic issues, which were not the subject of serious discussions inside the country, became a surprise not only for the general public, but also for a part of the political establishment of the country, who had believed that Ukraine could automatically rely on support of Poland or Hungary in the international arena. (28 p.)

FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG

[The attitude of Ukrainians toward social democracy](#)

by Svitlana Balyuk [@SvitlanaBalyuk](#), Natalia Klauning, Maria Koval, Marcel Röthig, Lyudmyla Chetvertukhina

This study asks about the perception of the social democratic idea in Ukraine and how people relate to the content of social democratic politics. It serves as a snapshot of a far-reaching misguided development and not yet completed transformation of the political system. (36 p.)

OŚRODEK STUDIÓW WSCHODNICH (CENTRE FOR EASTERN STUDIES)

[Migration from Ukraine to Poland: the trend stabilises](#)

by Marta Jaroszewicz

The increased wave of migration from Ukraine to Poland which began in 2014 is slowly beginning to decelerate. This migration is still mainly temporary in nature, and it is difficult to assess to what extent it may become fully residential. Probably over the passage of time, the current circular migration model will stop attracting new people. However, Poland remains the main EU country in which Ukrainians work, because of several competitive advantages such as extensive migration networks and a liberal procedure for legalising residence and work (for short periods). (18 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

[Occupied Crimea: Europe's grey zone](#)

by Amanda Paul [@amandajanePaul](#) and Marta Zakrzewska

This policy brief provides a comprehensive account of the situation in Crimea since its annexation by Russia, explaining the economic depression in both Crimea and Ukraine, as a result of Moscow expanding its control of the Sea of Azov and its blockade against the Ukrainian ports of Mariupol and Berdyansk. It describes the severe degradation of the human rights situation and gives details of the rapid militarisation of Crimea by the Russian army. (4 p.)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Building enduring peace in Colombia: how the EU can help](#)

by César Castilla

Colombia's civil conflict officially ended with the November 2016 peace agreement between the state and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC. During the first years of the deal's implementation, significant problems have emerged, with organized crime and terrorist networks expanding to rural areas and violence rising. These challenges affect not only Colombia but also the wider region and actually reverberate as far as Europe, due to drug trafficking. For this reason, it is necessary to identify how EU support could be more efficient in building peace in post-conflict Colombia. (17 p.)

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

ISTITUTO PER GLI STUDI DI POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE / ATLANTIC COUNCIL

[The arc of crisis in the MENA region: fragmentation, decentralization, and Islamist opposition](#)

by Karim Mezran (ed.) [@Mezrank-](#) and Arturo Varvelli (ed.) [@arturo_varvelli](#)

This report addresses the search for political legitimacy in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region in recent years. The 2011 uprisings have challenged the nation state's claim of political legitimacy, leading to the emergence of alternatives in various forms, from local clans and tribes to armed groups as well as formally elected municipal councils. (195 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Morocco and its quest to become a regional driver for sustainable energy](#)

by Abdelghani El Gharras and Emanuela Menichetti

This paper analyses how Morocco is driving growth in renewable energy in the Middle East and North Africa region. After giving an overview of the electricity sector's role in de-carbonizing Morocco's energy system, the paper sheds light on the enabling environment, in terms of the regulatory, policy and institutional framework as well as financing while also underlining the challenges to a wider scale deployment of renewables in the country. The paper also treats the issue of regional integration and embeddedness and how energy infrastructure well embeds Morocco both at the regional and the international levels. (11 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Realizing youth potential in the Mediterranean: unlocking opportunities, overcoming challenges](#)

by Lorenzo Kamel (ed.) [@lorenzokamel](#) and Asli Selin Okyay (ed.)

Beyond the narrow focus on security concerns dominating debates on the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), there is a dire need for local perspectives on the many pressing socio-economic and political challenges impacting the "youth" and broader societies in the region. This volume brings together such perspectives offered by eight outstanding young scholars from the region on a broad range of issues: from political activism, to women's empowerment, from environmental challenges to unemployment, all paying attention to youth-inclusiveness. (118 p.)

STIFTUNG WISSENSCHAFT UND POLITIK (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AND SECURITY AFFAIRS)

[Das Ende des IS?](#)

by Guido Steinberg

From 2014 to 2016, the Islamic State (IS) became the most dangerous terrorist organization of the present. At the end of 2017, however, the IS suffered a crushing defeat. The "state" of IS in Syria and Iraq collapsed under the attacks of its opponents. But the numerous opponents of the IS also include competing jihadist groups from the al-Qaeda network, which are usually larger and more powerful than the Iraqi organization and its offshoots. With IS and al-Qaeda still in fierce competition, the jihadist scene is likely to remain highly fragmented in the coming years. (40 p. - DE)

WESTERN BALKANS

INSTITUT DE RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET STRATÉGIQUES

[Defence industrial policy in Serbia: drivers and influence](#)

by Katarina Djokic [@kolofdjuti](#)

Serbia is a candidate country for the EU membership, with a signed administrative arrangement with European Defence Agency and declared interest in strengthening cooperation with the EU members in the field of defence research and technology. At the same time, the core strategic orientation is military neutrality and supporting domestic defence industry is regarded as one of the instruments to pursue this. (16 p.)

PRAGUE SECURITY STUDIES INSTITUTE

[Briefing paper III: external influence in the economic sphere](#)

The third briefing paper of the 'Western Balkans at the crossroad' project covers Russian, Chinese, Turkish, Gulf States' and Iranian influence in the economic and financial sphere. It focuses on foreign direct investment and mutual trade, identification of main investors and forms of dependencies, especially in the energy sector and control of strategic assets. In addition, the briefing paper investigates economic activities undermining rules-based market competition such as corruption and non-transparent purchases. (32 p.)

CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE FORMATION EUROPÉENNE

[The Western Balkans and the European Union moving? In the right direction?](#)

by Matteo Bonomi

After years of sluggish progress, the first half of 2018 has been characterised by renewed initiatives for EU enlargement. On February 6, the EC presented a new Enlargement Strategy for the Western Balkans. In May, EU and Western Balkan leaders met in Sofia at the EU-Western Balkans summit, fifteen years after their last gathering in Thessaloniki. In June, Greece and Macedonia reached an agreement on their name dispute. On June 28/29, the European Council discussed the opening of accession negotiations with Albania and Macedonia, unlocking the possibility for them to start in 2019. (23 p.)

CHINA

THE HAGUE CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

[The belt and road initiative looks East](#)

by Willem Oosterveld [@WTheOos](#), Katarina Kertysova [@KKertysova](#) and Eric Wilms [@EricWilms](#)

In 2018, China formally invited countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to join its Belt and Road initiative (BRI) which has mainly be seen as an endeavour to secure steady supplies of raw materials, principally from Africa and the Middle East, and to tie the economic fates of its Asian neighbours to that of China. The big question: why would China want to include the Caribbean and South Pacific in the BRI? As neither region is highly promising in terms of critical raw materials, speculation about Chinese engagement has focused on geopolitical motives. (101 p.)

LSE IDEAS / CIMB ASEAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CARI)

[China's Belt and Road Initiative \(BRI\) and Southeast Asia](#)

In Southeast Asia, views of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) range from admiration, to fear and suspicion. This report is tracking the risks and rewards of BRI. For Southeast Asia as a whole, the BRI presents enormous economic opportunities in trade, engineering and in finance. But it also poses serious and fundamental challenges to the existing international legal framework, in relation to both commercial and political disputes. (52 p.)

INSTITUT DE RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET STRATÉGIQUES

[The "16+1" platform. China's opportunities for Central and Eastern Europe](#)

by Andreea Budeanu

China's cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, known as "16 + 1" platform, brings together sixteen countries (EU members and candidates), all of which share a communist past. Aside from the risks that it may represent, the "16+1" generates multiple opportunities. With a focus on Romania, this study offers a reading of the opportunities to be explored as to the growing and unstoppable presence of China in Central and Eastern Europe. (15 p.)

MERCATOR INSTITUTE FOR CHINA STUDIES

[Serve the people. Innovation and IT in China's social development agenda](#)

by Jane Duckett [@j_duckett](#), Karen R. Fisher [@KarenRFisher](#), Gao Qin [@gaoqin505](#), Gerard Goggin, Li Bingqin [@Bingqin_Li](#), Meng Qingyue, Klaus Rohland, Barbara Schulte, Matthias Stepan [@M1pan](#), Yu Haiqing and Zhu Yapeng

Growth is no longer the only imperative in China. From a rapidly ageing society to a dramatic rise in inequality, the country is in a similar predicament as many developed economies. China's leaders are aware that political stability is at risk unless they are able to guarantee equal access to quality health care, education, housing, and employment. This report examines new social policy approaches in all these areas – from the provision of affordable urban housing to the alleviation of poverty in rural areas (76 p.)

OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

[China's growing footprint in Nepal: challenges and opportunities for India](#)

by Anil Sigdel [@Anil_Sigdyal](#)

How does China's expanding footprint in Nepal affect India? This brief examines the possibilities for India's success in competing with China in Nepal, and posits two overarching factors: New Delhi's overall capacity to challenge China, and India's political will to address its own controversial approaches towards Nepal. It argues that in the changing geopolitical context, a strongly sovereign Nepal that can exercise an independent foreign policy is beneficial, and not detrimental to India. (12 p.)

INDIA

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

[Bridging the gap: sustainable connectivity in EU-India relations](#)

by Maaïke Okano-Heijmans [@MaaïkeOh](#) and Vishwesh Sundar

This policy brief details opportunities for sustainable connectivity on the ground, taking relations between the Netherlands as an example. Three cases are highlighted: the bottom-up approach of the INDUS forum, the potential for Indo-Dutch collaborations under the International Solar Alliance framework, and the long-term vision of realizing the Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal (BBIN) waterways' connectivity. (16 p.)

JAPAN

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[Japan's hydrogen strategy and its economic and geopolitical implications](#)

by Monica Nagashima

With the basic hydrogen strategy released in December 2017, Japan reiterated its commitment to pioneer the world's first "hydrogen society". The strategy primarily aims to achieve the cost parity of hydrogen with competing fuels, such as gasoline in transport and liquified natural gas in power generation. (78 p.)

RUSSIA

EGMONT – ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS / INSTITUTE OF EUROPE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

[The EU – Russia: the way out or the way down?](#)

by Olga Potemkina (ed.)

The paper analyses the current state, obstacles and potential for the EU / Russia cooperation in the fast-changing and uncertain world. It focuses on security in its broad sense and the domains of mutual importance for the EU and Russia. The report includes a topic of prospects of interaction between two regional blocs – the EU and the Eurasian Economic Union. (52 p.)

РОССИЙСКИЙ СОВЕТ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ДЕЛАМ (RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL)

[Selective engagement between the EU and Russia](#)

by Sabine Fischer and Ivan Timofeev

This report is based on the results of discussions held by the EU–Russia expert network in 2017 and 2018. It states that, while EU–Russia relations will likely be characterized by negative dynamics for a long time to come, both sides need to acknowledge the losses and risks emanating from this situation. The report argues that both the EU and Russia need to leave their comfort zones if they want to change the negative dynamics underpinning their relationship. It suggests that they do so by proactively substantiating the term “selective engagement”, presented by the EU in its “five guiding principles” in 2016. (11 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[L'Europe du Nord face au défi stratégique russe: quelles réponses politiques et militaires?](#)

[Challenge from Russia: what political and military responses?](#)

by Barbara Kunz [@BaKu_lfri](#)

The return of more conflictual relations between Russia and the West following Russia's intervention in Eastern Ukraine and its annexation of Crimea has led to a deterioration in the strategic environment for Northern European countries, particularly in the Baltic Sea region and the Arctic. (30 p. EN) (32 p. FR)

FORUM FOR RESEARCH ON EASTERN EUROPE AND EMERGING ECONOMIES (FREE NETWORK)

[Losers and winners of Russian countersanctions: a welfare analysis](#)

by Natalya Volchkova, Polina Kuznetsova and Natalia Turdyeva

This brief provides a quantitative assessment of the consequences of countersanctions introduced by the Russian government in 2014 in response to sectoral restrictive measures initiated by a number of developed countries. According to data analysis, the total consumers' loss due to countersanctions amounts to 288 bn Rub or 2000 rubles per year for each Russian citizen. Producers capture 63% of this amount, importers 26%, while deadweight loss amounts to 10%. (6 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Quando sono utili le sanzioni internazionali? L'Italia, la Russia e l'Unione Europea](#)

by Francesco Giumelli [@FraGiumelli](#)

The EU adopted sanctions against the Russian Federation in 2014 after the Moscow government annexed the Crimea. Four years later, the situation in Ukraine does not present substantial improvements, and therefore the effectiveness of the sanctions is under discussion. Next December, the Council of the EU will have to decide whether to extend the sanctions or not. Italy can exercise one of these four different options: renewal, conditional renewal, coordinated opposition or unilateral opposition. This report identifies the costs and benefits of each of these options. (32 p. - IT)

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

Hacks, leaks and disruptions – Russian cyber strategies

by Nicu Popescu [@nicupopescu](#) and Stanislav Secieru [@StasSecieru](#)

What is the relationship between cyber activities conducted by Russia at home and abroad? What role do cyber operations play as an instrument of Russia's coercive diplomacy? How different is Russia from other cyber powers, and how do we know for sure if the Kremlin is behind certain cyberattacks that have been attributed to it? This paper examines these and other key questions as it explores how Russia's increasingly assertive behaviour in cyberspace has lent new urgency to the debate about cybersecurity in the West. (129 p.)

EESTI VÄLISPOLIITIKA INSTITUUT (ESTONIAN FOREIGN POLICY INSTITUTE)

The Russian language as a soft power tool: the construction of national identity by the Kremlin

by Anna Tiido [@AnnaTiido](#)

Russia is in a situation in which it must preserve its federal structure inside the state, while at the same time the nationalist tendencies of the authorities lead to the dominance of the Russian language and culture. This nationalism has an outlet in the form of the "Russian World" policy, which spreads Russian-ness outside the country, and which has become one of the tools of Russian foreign policy. The current tendency to reinforce the ethnic Russian identity is contrary to the civic, multi-ethnic national identity expressed in the Russian constitution. These developments can be a source of instability inside and outside Russia. (10 p.)

TURKEY

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Turkey's migration policy revisited: (Dis)continuities and peculiarities

by Seçil Paçacı Elitok

Through incremental steps and limited policy changes, Turkey made small-scale variations from past policies and avoided radical changes. However, given Turkey's particular position at the national, regional and international level, the government in Ankara should pursue policies sharply diverging from the past, and especially insofar as refugee policy, geographical limitation, state-centricity, and the security–human rights balance are concerned. (18 p.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Is deterrence enough? - Deterrence policies in Mexico, and finding a way forward in the U.S.-Mexico bilateral relationship on migration

by Rachel Schmidtke [@r_schmidtke](#)

Deterrence strategies, such as deportation and detention, are a component of the US and Mexico's bilateral strategy to manage migratory flows from Central America. While deterrence strategies have had some success in the US in deterring migrants from Mexico, there is little evidence to show that they have effectively reduced the rates of migration from the Northern Triangle. This essay discusses the effectiveness of deterrence as a migration management strategy and moves beyond deterrence to explore other policy alternatives that would be feasible and yield positive benefits for Mexico and the US. (13 p.)

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[The European Union's multi-level cultural diplomacy vis-à-vis the United States of America](#)

by Riccardo Trobbiani [@RiccardoTrob](#) and Simon Schunz

This paper examines how, to what extent and why the EU engages in cultural diplomacy vis-à-vis the US. While providing an empirical review of and conceptual reflection on the current state of the EU's efforts at employing cultural diplomacy, the paper also strives to explain the forms of this activity. (50 p.)

CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS

[The origins of Russia's broad political assault on the United States](#)

by James Lamond [@jdlamond](#)

The Russian attack on US democracy began in 2014 and is more wide-ranging and coordinated than previously understood. How the US responds requires a strategy that both apply pressure on Russia via additional sanctions and improves the US's defensive capabilities against further Russian interference. (30 p.)

SECTION 4 - EU MEMBER STATES

CZECH REPUBLIC

CENTRAL EUROPEAN LABOUR STUDIES INSTITUTE

[Bargaining and social dialogue at the public sector \(BARSOP\) - Country study: Czechia](#)

by Monika Martišková

The public sector possesses several specificities compared to the private sector. The presence and forms of social dialogue is one of those. This is especially true for a Czech example which the author is introducing in this report since trade unions in the public sector do not possess exclusive access to influence the working conditions and the quality of employment. The multiplicity of the subjects in the role of employers (including the state) and their unclear division of roles and competences in social dialogue with the government prevents collective bargaining in the public sector. (65 p.)

DENMARK

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

[The Franco-German axis prompts new Danish strategy](#)

by Signe Marie Cold-Ravnkilde [@signecold](#), Christine Nissen [@NissenChristine](#) and Adam Moe Fejerskov

The Franco-German push for strengthened European security cooperation has intensified, especially after Brexit. However, the principles and approaches of these two allies diverge. Denmark needs a strategy for influencing the collaboration. Denmark needs to consider how to approach these new partnerships, potentially strengthening its influence and identity as a small-state actor. (4 p.)

GERMANY

VODAFONE STIFTUNG DEUTSCHLAND (VODAFONE FOUNDATION GERMANY)

[Engagiert aber allein](#)

The public debate on Trump's policies, Brexit or refugee policy in Germany drastically shows that it is increasingly difficult for individuals to assess the reliability of information on the Internet and above all in social media. This is especially true for young people. Social media and online media are part of the everyday life of the younger generation and are in many ways their first and most important news sources. However, how confident and critical are young people in this online world, what challenges do they face in terms of disinformation and hate speech on the net, and where do they turn for questions? (48 p. - DE)

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[Changing patterns of migration from Pakistan to Germany](#)

by Malik Abdullah Mazhar

The number of Pakistanis who arrive in Germany every year through irregular migration channels and then file for asylum has grown dramatically: the number of first-time asylum applications from Pakistanis in Germany increased from 2,539 in 2011 to 14,484 in 2016. During this same period, regular migration associated with education, work and family reunification visas has also grown. The actual number of regular migrants from Pakistan in Germany is yet relatively small compared to regular migration from other third countries. (30 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

[EU immigration has increased Germany's economic growth](#)

by Marius Clemens and Janine Hart

Immigration to Germany has increased significantly since 2011, primarily due to the immigration of citizens from other euro area countries and those which joined the EU in 2004 and 2007. This increase is mainly attributable to a lack of immigration barriers and the good economic situation on the German labour market compared to other European countries. Model simulations show that GDP growth in Germany between 2011 and 2016 would have been 0.2 percentage points lower on average per year without EU immigration. However, structural barriers to immigration remain. (10 p.)

GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

[Creating legal pathways to reduce irregular migration? What we can learn from Germany's "Western Balkan regulation"](#)

by Jessica Bither [@jessicabither](#) and Astrid Ziebarth [@azberlin](#)

At a time when Germany is reordering both its asylum and immigration laws and systems, the lessons from the Western Balkan regulation can offer valuable insights, also as Germany and Europe are shifting their focus toward partnerships with African countries on the management of migration. This is particularly important as the general assumption remains in place that legal pathways are at least a partial but crucial component in managing irregular migration. (40 p.)

ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE / GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH / WUPPERTAL INSTITUTE

[Die Beendigung der energetischen Nutzung von Kohle in Deutschland](#)

Coal-fired power plants account for almost 40 percent of the electricity generated in Germany and are responsible about 80 percent of the sector's CO2 emissions. In order to meet the goals of the climate mitigation plan adopted by the German government in 2016, coal-fired power generation must be reduced by at least 60 percent by 2030. The publication explains the most relevant aspects of climate and energy policy as well as the economic consequences of phasing out coal. (132 p. - DE)

IRELAND

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

[Cut to the chase: US corporate tax reform – the implications for Ireland](#)

by Frank Barry

The tax cuts and jobs act was signed into law by US President Donald Trump in 2017. Given the substantial presence of US multinational companies in Ireland, the changes to the US tax code could have significant implications for the Irish economy. In this paper, the author outlines the history of corporate tax policy in Ireland and the US and discusses how the systems interacted up to the time of the recent changes. (17 p.)

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

[Ireland's energy and climate plan: consolidation, cohesion, consultation](#)

by Max Muenchmeyer [@MaxMunch1](#)

It has been well-documented that Ireland is unlikely to meet its 2020 climate and energy targets. To meet the country's 2030 targets, an ambitious, but realistic, climate and energy roadmap is needed now. (19 p.)

SPAIN

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

[Forty years of democratic Spain: political, economic, foreign policy and social change, 1978-2018](#)

by William Chislett [@WilliamChislet3](#)

Whichever way one looks at it, Spain has been profoundly transformed since the 1978 democratic Constitution that sealed the end of the 1939-75 dictatorship of General Francisco Franco. Today's problems, do not detract from the fact that Spain has enjoyed an unprecedented period of prosperity and stability over the past 40 years. Spain has achieved conditions that are similar –in some cases better– than in the rest of Western European nations, disproving the theory, still beloved in some quarters, of the country's 'exceptional nature' or 'anomaly'. (90 p.)

FUNDACIÓN DE ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMÍA APLICADA / ISEAK

[The social cost of unemployment: the Spanish labour market from a social welfare approach](#)

by Lucía Gorjón [@Lucia_Gorjon](#) Sara de la Rica [@saradelarica](#) and Antonio Villar

This paper proposes a protocol for considering the social cost of unemployment by taking into account three different aspects: incidence, severity and hysteresis. Incidence refers to the conventional unemployment rate; severity takes in both unemployment duration and the associated income loss; and hysteresis refers to the probability of remaining unemployed. The social cost of unemployment is regarded as a welfare loss, which is measured by a utilitarian social welfare function whose arguments are the individual disutility of unemployed workers. (24 p.)

FRANCE

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[La France face aux nouvelles routes de la soie chinoises](#)

by Alice Ekman (dir.) [@alice_ekman](#), Françoise Nicolas, Céline Pajon [@CelinePajon](#), John Seaman [@johnfseaman](#), Isabelle Saint-Mezard, Sophie Boisseau Du Rocher and Tatiana Kastoueva-Jean [@tatianakastueva](#)

This study provides some clarifying elements concerning the Chinese approach regarding the Belt and Road initiative (BRI) in order to identify and analyse the risks and opportunities it poses for France. This is particularly useful for understanding how French actors can be solicited by the Chinese project, today and in the future, and how they can respond to it. The French and European approach as well as the reactions of key countries, such as the US, Japan, India, Russia or the South-East Asian countries against the BRI are also examined. (149 p. - FR)

MALTA

TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION / INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES – UNIVERSITY OF MALTA

[Malta's EU Presidency: a study in a small state presidency of the Council of the EU](#)

by Mark Harwood, Stefano Moncada [@stefanomoncada](#) and Roderick Pace [@RoderickPace5](#)

Malta assumed the Presidency of the Council of the EU in January 2017 with a list of priorities ranging from migration to social inclusion, security to the single market. Malta was also faced with several 'external' challenges, including elections in key member states, the formal launch of the Brexit process and the inauguration of the Trump administration in America. This book aims to focus attention on Malta and the EU and it is the first academic assessment of the Maltese Presidency. (164 p.)

AUSTRIA

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

[Is Austria's economy locked-in to the CESEE region? A mesoeconomic analysis](#)

by Doris Hanzl-Weiss, Philipp Heimberger [@heimbergecon](#), Mario Holzner [@MarioHolzner](#), Olga Pindyuk and Roman Stöllinger

This paper provides a detailed analysis of Austrian gross export data at the industry level in order to detect potential trade specialisation lock-in effects vis-à-vis the countries from Central, East and Southeast Europe (CESEE). In addition, they analyse Austrian global value-added export development, Austrian trade in services as well as the link between industry-specific specialisation lock-in effects and foundational competitiveness of Austria. (74 p.)

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

[Austria's economic competitiveness in a neighbourhood context: is Austria's economy locked-in to the CESEE region?](#)

by Mahdi Ghodsi [@MMGhods](#), Doris Hanzl-Weiss, Philipp Heimberger [@heimbergecon](#), Mario Holzner [@MarioHolzner](#), Olga Pindyuk and Roman Stöllinger

Since the Eastern enlargement of the EU in 2004, Austria has lost global export market shares. At the same time exports to Central, East and Southeast Europe (CESEE) have gained a significant portion of Austria's total exports. In recent years Austrian GDP growth has slowed down and unemployment increased. In this context, the main research question is whether the opening to the East has had a structural lock-in effect for Austria's economy. (32 p.)

POLAND

FRIENDS OF EUROPE

['Fort Trump' or Bust?](#)

by Paul Taylor [@PaulAyataylor](#)

This study examines Poland's strategic position, its defence relationships and diplomatic alliances, the role and the current state of the armed forces, and the place of its defence industries. It offers recommendations for how to optimise Poland's foreign and defence policies to best assure its own long-term security interests and those of Europe. (12 p.)

SLOVAKIA

CENTRAL EUROPEAN LABOUR STUDIES INSTITUTE

[The end of flat tax experiment in Slovakia: an evaluation using behavioural microsimulation linked with a dynamic macroeconomic framework](#)

by Michal Horváth, Matúš Senaj, Zuzana Siebertová, Nobert Švarda and Jana Valachyová

The paper introduces a new way of linking microsimulation models with dynamic general equilibrium frameworks to obtain an evaluation of the impact of detailed tax and benefit measures on the aggregate economy. In the approach presented in this paper, income heterogeneity interacts with the macro-economy via aggregated individual labour supply decisions which influence, and are influenced by, the dynamic evolution of the real wage rate. The practical usefulness of the approach is demonstrated by evaluating actual and hypothetical tax reforms that involve abandoning the flat tax system in Slovakia. (41 p.)

CENTRAL EUROPEAN LABOUR STUDIES INSTITUTE

[The evaluation of fiscal consolidation strategies](#)

by Matus Senaj, Zuzana Siebertova, Norbert Svarda and Jana Valachyova

In this paper, the authors present a framework and perform an assessment of different fiscal consolidation strategies both on the revenue as well as on the expenditure sides of the budget in the context of Slovakia. They analyse the simulated impacts of consolidation strategies on growth and on fiscal balance (both in short - and long-term). They show inter alia that spending cuts may promote employment and are not detrimental to output growth. (41 p.)

UNITED KINGDOM

GRANTHAM RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

[The role of independent bodies in climate governance: the UK's committee on climate change](#)

by Alina Averchenkova [@averchenkova](#), Sam Fankhauser [@SamFankhauser](#) and Jared J. Finnegan [@jjfinnegan](#)

This report assesses the role of the independent committee on climate change in shaping UK climate policy, drawing out lessons for international and domestic policymakers. Established 10 years ago under the 2008 climate change act, the committee is a central pillar of climate governance in the UK; its reputation and apparent success in helping to deliver the UK's climate change objectives make it worth studying. (28 p.)

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[Managed confrontation: UK policy towards Russia after the Salisbury attack](#)

by Duncan Allan

The Salisbury attack was not just a brazen violation of UK sovereignty. It was also a UK policy failure: the failure, again, to protect a UK national from attack by organs of the Russian state. An appropriate response would involve not just a belated and emphatic prioritization of political and security interests over economic interests. It would also entail the active use of financial and supervisory tools to achieve those national security interests in order to reduce the risk of another attack, and in the knowledge that the UK would pay an economic price. (26 p.)

BREXIT

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES / FABIAN SOCIETY

[Beyond Brexit: the left's agenda for the UK and EU](#)

by Olivia Bailey

Collection of essays that make a compelling case for close collaboration between the UK and EU, and sketch out the start of an agenda for helping the left deal with the social and economic drivers of Brexit after the UK has left the EU. (119 p.)

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

BREXIT – Why so complicated?

by Barnabás Szabó

The purpose of this paper is to identify and briefly analyze the key factors behind the lengthy negotiation process. The paper intends to find such key factors on both the EU and the UK's side, from a legal as well as a political perspective. The paper concludes that while a member state's departure from the EU is unprecedented, the most important complexities of Brexit, the ones that hinder the negotiations the most, come from inside the British political environment. (10 p.)

RAND EUROPE

What sort of Brexit do the British people want?

by Hui Lu, Charlene Rohr [@CharRohr1](https://twitter.com/CharRohr1), Alexandra Pollitt [@pollittalex](https://twitter.com/pollittalex), David Howarth and Jonathan Grant [@jonathancgrant](https://twitter.com/jonathancgrant)

The aim of the study is to quantify what British residents think is important in the UK's relationship with Europe. These preferences should inform those who are participating in the negotiations and give them some indication of which trade-offs are likely to satisfy the public's preferences. (97 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Non-regression and environmental legislation in the future EU-UK relationship

by Martin Nesbit [@arrhenius](https://twitter.com/arrhenius) and David Baldock [@David_Baldock](https://twitter.com/David_Baldock)

The Brexit negotiations enter what should be the final stages at the end of 2018, with an outline agreement on the future relationship. This paper sets out what is needed to avoid the risk of environmental standards being lowered for competitive advantage. For environmental stakeholders, this is a worry, as a key issue for the negotiations should be how to deal with the risk of competitive deregulation. (15 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

Negotiating Brexit: where now?

by Mats Braun, Marco Brunazzo and Robert Csehi

In the wake of the October 2018 European Council, the paper looks at the view from other national capitals and the EU institutions. The aim of this publication is to collect the perspectives from the EU side on the state of the negotiations, what progress needs to be made, and what the future holds as the clock ticks towards 29 March 2019. (50 p.)

UCL EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

The EU and the Brexit negotiations: institutions, strategies and objectives

by Oliver Patel [@PatelOliver](https://twitter.com/PatelOliver)

Analysis abounds of what Brexit means for the UK, how the UK government is handling the withdrawal negotiations, and what the UK's main political factions want from Brexit. Much less is available, by contrast, on the EU's approach and position on Brexit. In order to understand how the Brexit process really works, and how it is likely to end up, the EU's perspective has to be carefully considered. (11 p.)

REFORM

[Government beyond Brexit: the State of the State 2018](#)

by Rebecca George [@rebeccageorge](#) and Andrew Haldenby

This year's report finds the UK government amid the complex and politically-charged challenge of leaving the EU. But while Brexit may dominate daily headlines, our report finds a wider set of challenges – and opportunities – for government and the public services as they gear up for a spending review. (56 p.)

OPEN EUROPE

[No deal: the economic consequences and how they could be mitigated](#)

by Stephen Booth and Aarti Shankar [@rtshankar](#)

This report argues that a no deal exit from the EU would be sub-optimal and would entail some material costs. However, the medium-term impact on UK economic growth would be relatively small, both in absolute terms and relative to other factors that are likely to affect the UK economy. (27 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

[The mechanics of a further referendum on Brexit](#)

by Jess Sargeant, Alan Renwick [@alanjrenwick](#) and Meg Russell

This report examines when and how a further Brexit referendum could take place. It finds that such a referendum is practically possible, but that decision-making must take account of the need for the outcome of any such vote to have maximum legitimacy, particularly at a time of fractious and divided politics. It looks particularly at issues such as the referendum question, the franchise, and how long the poll would take to conduct. (69 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

[The emotional legacy of Brexit: how Britain has become a country of 'remainers and leavers'](#)

by John Curtice

It has been suggested that in the wake of the EU referendum, many people regard themselves as either a strong "Remainer" or a strong "Leaver". Using data from the most recent wave of questions about Brexit asked on the NatCen mixed mode random probability panel, this report compares the prevalence and strength of Brexit identity with that of party identity, and assesses the extent to which those with a strong Brexit identity have distinctive views about the Brexit process. (19 p.)

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

[A proposal for a Brexit deal](#)

by Jürgen Matthes

This paper recommends keeping the door open for a free trade area for goods when the political declaration on the future trading arrangement between the EU and the UK is drafted in the context of the Withdrawal Agreement under Article 50. Moreover, a new narrative is proposed to prevent bandwagon effects. (15 p.)

PROGRESSIVE POLICY INSTITUTE

[How will the post-Brexit “data wall” affect the European Union?](#)

by Michael Mandel [@MichaelMandel](#)

As of March 2019, the UK will have the status of a “third country” from the perspective of the EU and the general data protection regulation. Will the EU accept that UK data protection standards are high enough to grant them the status of “adequacy”, which will allow data to flow more easily between the UK and the EU? Or will a “data wall” appear overnight between the UK and the EU? These data-related issues arise at a crucial moment in the development of the EU economy, which will be badly hurt by a post-Brexit data wall. (11 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

[Angemessen oder nicht, das ist hier die Frage](#)

[To be or not to be adequate](#)

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

Personal data and data transfers were probably not uppermost in the minds of many Brits as they cast their votes on June 23rd 2016. However, while other issues dominate the headlines, future relations regarding data transfers and data protection are probably going to exercise one of the biggest economic impacts on the UK and the EU27 alike over the longer term. This policy paper explains the central role of data and data exchange for modern economies, how Brexit puts these exchanges in jeopardy, and outlines various scenarios for how personal data exchange might look after Brexit. (11 p. EN) (13 p. DE)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[Brexit and the Irish question: Brexit's unintended consequences. Five key challenges](#)

by Michael O'Neill

In these uncertain times, the likelihood is that the significantly altered status of the post-Brexit border will have far-reaching and mostly negative consequences for future relations on the island of Ireland, and at every level. Brexit threatens a fundamental reversal of a tentative yet tangible peace process, a fundamental downshift in political, commercial and civic relations that means North-South cooperation cannot continue on present terms. (16 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

[Northern Ireland: challenges and opportunities for post -Brexit environmental governance](#)

by Viviane Gravey (ed.) [@VGravey](#)

Brexit represents a major change to environmental governance in Northern Ireland and the UK. Yet it is occurring at a time when Northern Ireland has no government, curtailing its ability to engage in both local and UK-wide preparations. Northern Irish stakeholders are worried that tensions between England and Scotland are dominating Brexit preparations, hampering discussions of UK-wide cooperation, as well as of the specific needs of Northern Ireland. (32 p.)

E3G

[Brexit and climate cooperation: implications for the Paris agreement and net-zero](#)

by Shane Tomlinson

The EU and UK have both stated that they would like to see close cooperation on climate change issues as part of the future relationship agreement post-Brexit. However, to date there has been very little detail on how this will be operationalised in practice. A negotiated solution to the Brexit process would result in a transition period to the end of 2020, where the UK would remain part of the core EU economic mechanisms but no longer have decision making powers on its governance. (14 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[Brexit, electricity and the no-deal scenario: perspectives from continental Europe, Ireland and the UK](#)

by Carole Mathieu [@CMathieu](#), Steve Pye and Paul Deane

When it comes to energy and electricity in particular, there can be no winner in the Brexit negotiations. The only reasonable objective should be to minimise losses and avoid trade friction. (48 p.)

MISCELLANEOUS

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[Political subversion in the age of social media](#)

by Edward Hunter Christie

The aim of this report is to identify some of the main vulnerabilities of Western information spaces with respect to current forms of political subversion and to propose a set of policy principles to guide ongoing reflections on how best to respond to that challenge. (24 p.)

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[The role of foreign correspondents in cultural and science diplomacy](#)

by Georgios Terzis and Linsey Armstrong

With both the EU and EU member states maintaining a strong focus on culture and scientific diplomacy initiatives, it is imperative to explore how foreign correspondents covering these issues affect the perception of the EU and its member states to audiences abroad. This policy brief attempts to examine the role of foreign correspondents play in covering culture and science diplomacy, as well as in highlighting trends, challenges, and opportunities for foreign correspondents currently stationed abroad. (14 p.)

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC AND POLICY RESEARCH

[Is intellectual property the root of all evil? Patents, copyrights, and inequality](#)

by Dean Baker [@DeanBaker13](#)

Patents, copyrights, and other forms of intellectual property are public policy, not facts are given to us by the world or the structure of technology somehow. While this point should be self-evident, it is rarely noted in discussions of inequality or ways to address it. In deciding whether to strengthen or weaken patents, copyrights, and related protections it should be considered whether they are the most efficient mechanisms for supporting innovation and creative work. As the paper notes, there is a good reason for believing that this often is not the case. (23 p.)

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

[Pointing to the emerging Soviet dead ends - NATO analysis of the Soviet economy, 1971-1982](#)

by Evanthis Hatzivassiliou

Each of the two Cold War worlds claimed that it represented the best answer to the problems of modernity. Their records in the fields of development, growth rates, Gross National Product and per capita income significantly affected the dynamics of the Cold War conflict. The Soviet economy, however, was facing its own predicaments and economic stagnation. This study assesses the evolution of Western perceptions of the Soviet economy during this transitory era. It mostly involves the interaction of national perspectives in one of the major institutions of the West, NATO. (118 p.)

CARNEGIE EUROPE

[The mobilization of conservative civil society](#)

by Richard Youngs [@YoungsRichard](#)

In many countries in the developing and post-communist worlds, as well as in long-established Western democracies, conservative forms of civic activism have been multiplying and gaining traction. In some cases, new conservative civic movements and groups are closely associated with illiberal political actors and appear to be an integral part of the well-chronicled global pushback against Western liberal democratic norms. This report seeks to correct this oversight and to probe more deeply into the rise of conservative civil society around the world. (82 p.)

ATLANTIC COUNCIL

[Democracy in the crosshairs: how political money laundering threatens the democratic process](#)

by Neil Barnett and Alastair Sloan

International political dark money is a crucial, but little-understood, part of a toolkit of techniques that have been used, with accelerating intensity, to influence major liberal democracies and transition states over the last decade. Using three concrete case studies, this report outlines the active threat of dark money in the context of hostile powers' subversion operations, explains how current legislation and enforcement mechanisms are inadequate, and proposes a "layered defence." (32 p.)

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

[Women and the law- Leveling the global economic playing field](#)

by Rachel Vogelstein [@rvogelstein](#), Jamille Bigio [@jamillebigio](#), Gayle Tzemach Lemmon [@gaylelemmon](#), Meighan Stone [@meighanstone](#), Alexandra Bro, Becky Allen [@profbeckyallen](#) and Jody Heymann

This report collects in-depth analysis and commentary on legal barriers to women's economic participation, with a focus on five areas in which the greatest obstacles to women's economic participation endure: financial inclusion, identification laws, land rights, workplace discrimination, and family law. The case studies show that the gains from ensuring that women everywhere have the right to compete fairly in the economy are significant and achievable. Nothing less than humanity's collective prosperity and stability are at stake. (72 p.)

NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION

[The digital deciders: how a group of often overlooked countries could hold the keys to the future of the global internet](#)

by Robert Morgus, Jocelyn Woolbright and Justin Sherman

Today, the global and open model for the internet is under pressure with the risk to drift towards an internet that we do not want. The ultimate prize is not individual norms about what should be attacked and by whom, but instead the norm that the internet should be a place that is global and open to the free flow of content, not narrowly sovereign and closed. The ultimate trajectory of this process will depend just as much, if not more, on domestic developments in a group of undecided states that we coin the "Digital deciders." This report offers a data tool to help analyse these digital deciders and provides a background and context for this broad debate. (45 p.)

ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΕΘΝΩΝ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΝ (CYPRUS CENTER FOR EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[The Turkish Cypriot community in historical perspective and the changes in its structure and identity](#)

by Ahmet Djavit An

The paper provides information about the factors that endanger the existence of the Turkish Cypriot community and its identity due to the continuous occupation of the northern part of Cyprus by the Turkish army. The main emphasis is on the changes that have been taking place since 1974. It starts with the demographic changes caused by the constant colonization and transfer of Turkish settlers and then deals with the consequent formation of settlers' organizations and the increasing religious propaganda that rose especially after the AKP's rise to power. (35 p.)