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Dear Readers,

Welcome to the December issue of the Think Tank Review which references papers published in November ([click to share on Twitter](#)).

This month, articles about the European elections in 2019 continue gaining presence. Think tanks are already considering the future composition of the next European Parliament and the potential impact of a no-deal Brexit. This edition also covers a wide range of topics, such as the significance of the UN global compact on migration; how populists are influencing immigration policy-making; the European strategy in terms of a common defence; analysis of the situation in Latin America; and recommendations for the Romanian Council presidency.

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The special focus of this month is on Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and the Euro-area reform. Numerous articles relate to measures on financial stability and the strengthening of the Eurozone governance architecture, together with others about the EU framework on banking supervision and liquidity in resolution. Papers recommend deepening integration and advancing on the reform agenda, but also mention that significant challenges remain to be tackled.

The TTR62 can be downloaded from the Council Library [blog](#). These and previous TTR articles are available in [Eureka](#), the resource discovery service of the Council Libraries.

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

The next Think Tank Review will be out in January 2019.

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SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

[Élections européennes de 2019: quelle recomposition?](#)

[European Elections 2019: what will the new parliament's composition be?](#)

by Pascale Joannin [@PJoannin](#)

The next European elections in May 2019 pose many questions about the political turmoil in the liberal democracies. The departure of the British deputies and the weakening of the main parties will create a new order in the EP at a crucial moment for the union. (10 p. - FR) (9 p. - EN)

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

[The European Parliament after the elections](#)

by Adriaan Schout [@adriaanschout](#) and Herman Beun [@Herman_Beun](#)

The EP has been able to develop into a body resembling a full-blown parliament, but still lacks some crucial powers, such as the power of the purse (taxation). However, the general mood towards European integration, and among heads of state where it concerns strengthening the "Political Union", may equally be moving towards a less friendly environment for the EP. This paper maps the field of the interinstitutional battle at stake in the elections. (9 p.)

NOTRE EUROPE - JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

[What impact would a no deal Brexit have on European Parliament elections?](#)

by Elvire Fabry [@elvirefabry](#)

The 2019 vote will likely be unprecedented and reflect the ongoing changes of the political landscape in most EU member states. Would a no deal scenario catalyse criticism of the EU and lead to a protest vote, or would it have a scarecrow effect and bolster popular support for the EU? Could it reinforce existing cleavages? Several variables may influence the views of European citizens and their vote, in particular, the causes of the no deal scenario, the attitudes shown by British citizens, and the willingness of the EU to cushion its impact. (6 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES / THINKYOUNG

[Millennial dialogue on Europe: shaping the new EU agenda](#)

by Maria Freitas [@M_TellesFreitas](#), Charles Howard and Guillermo Tosca

Millennials aged 18 to 35 make up roughly a quarter of Europe's entire population. But do Europe's leaders listen to their voices and respond to their needs? Do they know their hopes and dreams for the future? Are leaders encouraging this generation to exercise their growing political power? The results of this research capture millennials' views on the big challenges facing Europe at a decisive moment for the European project and just as the 2019 European elections arrive. (131 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES / THE EUROPEAN POLICY INSTITUTES NETWORK (EPIN)

[Direct democracy in the EU – the myth of a citizens' union](#)

by Steven Blockmans (ed.) [@StevenBlockmans](#) and Sophia Russack (ed.) [@SophiaRussack](#)

This book looks at how the relationship between citizens, the state and EU institutions has changed in a multi-layered union. As such, it focuses more on polity than on populism and does not engage deeply with policy or output legitimacy. Building on the notion of increasing social, economic and political interdependence across borders, this book asks whether a sense of solidarity and European identity can be rescued from the bottom up by empowering citizens to 'take back control' of their Union, and offers insightful conclusions. (465 p.)

CENTER FOR EUROPEAN NEIGHBORHOOD STUDIES

[Reconciling core state power integration with market regulation? The potential of the Macron-Rutte alliance](#)

by Łukasz A. Janulewicz [@la_janulewicz](#) and Robert Stüwe [@robertstuewe](#)

In early October 2018 news broke about the formation of a 'liberal dream team' between French President Emmanuel Macron and Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte for the upcoming 2019 elections to the EP. This paper maps the EU reform proposals previously put forward by Macron and Rutte in their major speeches, to establish where their visions might allow for overlap and compromise and where they likely remain irreconcilable. (18 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Global trends to 2035 - economy and society](#)

by Daniel Gros [@DanielGrosCEPS](#), Cinzia Alcidi [@AlcidiCinzia](#), Matthias Busse [@matthias_busse](#), Milan Elkerbout [@MilanElkerbout](#), Nadzeya Laurentsyevea and Andrea Renda [@profAndreaRenda](#)

This study maps and analyses current and future global trends in the fields of economics and society, covering the period to 2035. Drawing on and complementing existing literature, it summarises and analyses the findings of relevant foresight studies in relation to such global trends. It traces recent changes in the perceived trajectory of already-identified trends and identifies significant new or emerging trends. It also addresses potential policy implications of such trends for the EU. (160 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[Was 2018 der Demokratie in der EU gebracht hat : und worauf es jetzt ankommt](#)

by Juliane Schulte

In 2018, the democratic downward trend continued, also in Europe. The two most prominent examples are Hungary and Poland. According to both, the governments continue to use their vast majorities to rebuild and democratize the state. However, it should not be forgotten that in 2018 the European institutions did not idly watch the undemocratic activities of their member states. While Viktor Orbán was still able to undertake radical reforms in 2010 following the first victory of a two-thirds majority, in the past year the EU has been developing activities in various areas to protect its core values (7 p. - DE)

BRUEGEL

[The G20 turns ten: what's past is prologue](#)

by Suman Bery [@sumanbery](#)

This paper assesses the performance of the G20 since its first summit held in November 2008 to understand what could lie ahead for the institution. The article focuses on the coordination of national economic policies as this has been at the core of the G20 leaders' agenda throughout the decade. (24 p.)

SECTION 2 - EU POLICIES

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

[CAP 2021-27: proposals for increasing its environmental and climate ambition](#)

by Kaley Hart, Faustine Bas-Defossez

The Common Agricultural Policy is the key EU funding mechanism to support environmental and climate action in the EU agricultural and forest sectors. The evidence demonstrates that efforts to date to green the CAP have not been sufficient to outweigh the damage being done to biodiversity, water quality, soils, and air quality. (62 p.)

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

[In pursuit of autonomy: AI and national strategies](#)

by Samir Saran, Nikhila Natarajan and Madhulika Srikumar

Industry leaders and politicians the world over are scrambling to lead the development and use of artificial intelligence (AI) for the power and value it accrues. However, AI promises to implicate more than just politics and economics. It poses fundamental questions on how societies and communities will be organised in the future—capable of radically transforming workforce and work-life as we know it. (48 p.)

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

[Artificial intelligence – What implications for EU security and defence?](#)

by Daniel Fiott [@DanielFiottand](#) and Gustav Lindstrom

This brief seeks to advance the discussion about AI and security and defence within an EU context, and also to offer policymakers a few analytical pointers that may be useful when dealing with defence and AI. (8 p.)

LISBON COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS AND SOCIAL RENEWAL

[Digital Europe: next steps. A European agenda for the Digital-9+](#)

by Paul Hofheinz [@PaulHofheinz](#) and Luukas K. Ilves [@luukasilves](#)

This paper looks at the coming challenge, and strategic advantage, for a renewed European digital agenda under the incoming EC. It looks at three key tests Europe faces: an incomplete single market, an incomplete digital society, and the absence of global digital champions coming from within Europe and proposes an eight-point action plan. (24 p.)

E3G

Funding the just transition to a net zero economy in Europe: opportunities in the next EU budget

by Lea Pilsner [@Lea_Pilsner](#), Pieter de Pous [@Pieter de Pous](#), Alexander Reitzenstein [@AlexReitzenst](#), Jonathan Gaventa [@jonathangaventa](#)

Europe's transition to a net zero carbon society implies a wide range of changes throughout its economy. New industries develop, creating new jobs requiring new skills and whole new sectors of activities. While this shift is primarily an economic opportunity, such deep changes will also have social consequences that need to be addressed. (36 p.)

INSTITUT PRO EVROPSKOU POLITIKU EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY)

Can the V4's priorities shape "Europe's Priorities"?: the multiannual financial framework 2021-2027

by Almadi Sejla

The multiannual financial framework 2021-2027 will be the first long-term budget for the EU of 27. Its proposal has been defined along "Europe's priorities" by the EC. In the political debate of the budget, the Visegrád 4 countries (Czechia, Hungary, Slovak Republic, Poland) represent a strong geographical, political, economic and cultural alliance. The research objective was to decide whether the Visegrád 4's priorities can shape Europe's Priorities in the MFF 2021-2027. (30 p.)

TERRA NOVA

Budget européen 2021-2027: doter l'Europe des moyens de nos ambitions

by Pénélope Debreu

Every seven years, the EU decides on its multiannual budget programming to finance its policies and institutions. This exercise gives rise to fierce negotiations between member states. The budget debate is often the victim of institutional mechanisms - the unanimity rule and the inadequate structure of the resources supplying the budget - which push the member states to look only at how much Europe costs them and how much it brings them back. Can we change our views and make the budget the occasion for a debate on the priorities of the union? (42 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE - BERLIN / BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

EU budget: what's the cost of Europe?

by Jörg Haas [@jorg_haas](#)

The EU's budget is relatively small but how it is financed and for what purpose it is used is controversial. The debate around this issue is coming to a head with the pending departure of the UK. Where does the EU get its money from? Who benefits from the spending? And what ideas are there for a more transparent and effective budget. (5 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[El G20 frente a los desequilibrios externos y la distribución regresiva del ingreso: entre la ortodoxia y Trump una propuesta para la coordinación macroeconómica](#)

by Jorge Carrera [@jorgecarreraok](#)

The present work is a contribution to the discussion of global governance, within the framework of the G20 meetings in Argentina. The text aims to raise a proposal for macroeconomic policy coordination as a solution to overcome the economic imbalances. (32 p. - ES)

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

[Can coordination in the G-20 help countries to reduce debt and deficits?](#)

by Adam Triggs [@AdamJTriggs](#)

The paper explores whether coordination in the G-20 could help countries to reduce their debt and deficits. The answer to this question depends on the answers to several other questions: has the G-20 been successful in its previous attempts at coordinated fiscal consolidation? Is there an economic case for coordinated fiscal consolidation in the first place? Does coordination ease the pain of fiscal consolidation or make it worse? (45 p.)

EUROPEAN POLITICAL STRATEGY CENTRE

[The state of investment in Europe and the world: key investment trends](#)

How is the investment climate holding up in Europe and globally amidst an increasingly volatile geopolitical environment? What are Europe's strengths and weaknesses vis-à-vis other regions of the world? Learn more about the major ongoing trends in investment that investors and policymakers should be alert to. (16 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[How do sovereign credit ratings help to financially develop low-developed countries?](#)

by Prabesh Luitel and Rosanne Vanpée

The paper investigates the importance of having a sovereign credit rating for a country's financial development. After controlling for endogeneity and selection bias, the authors compare different aspects of the financial sector and the capital markets of recently rated countries with otherwise similar, but unrated countries. The findings indicate that obtaining a sovereign credit rating changes the composition of the assets of domestic banks and leads to a growth in bank assets. (46 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

[The cost of fiscal unilateralism: potential retaliation against the EU digital services tax \(DST\)](#)

by Hosuk Lee-Makiyama [@leemakiyama](#)

The EU is proposing a digital services tax (DST) to tax certain so-called 'digital companies'. But these firms pay the majority of their taxes where their product development takes place, and services are designed and implemented. This paper argues that any changes in international tax principles must be universally agreed on mutually acceptable terms at a global level with those countries whose exporters the EU are aiming to tax. (22 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Debt sustainability assessments: the state of the art

by Daniel Gros [!\[\]\(3dfb8d66e81160ad61421a3452093d1b_img.jpg\) @DanielGrosCEPS](#) and Cinzia Alcidi [!\[\]\(21ece2018b00c7267b3324c50bbed633_img.jpg\) @AlcidiCinzia](#)

The approach to debt sustainability analysis (DSA) followed by the IMF and EC are broadly similar. The commonality derives from the fact that debt levels, deficits and interest rates costs are linked by universal accounting relationships. DSA is a standard instrument of fiscal surveillance but it is also a tool for taking decisions about the provision of financial support. Overall, given the uncertainty surrounding future paths of debt and the large costs of sovereign defaults, IMF and EC DSAs should be regarded as complementary rather than alternative. (31 p.)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

The financial sector and the SDGs interconnections and future directions

by Olaf Weber [!\[\]\(a870788d6ed9b8fd294b7654a8c8526b_img.jpg\) @olaf_weber](#)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a recent framework that defines the main goals to achieve sustainable development until 2030. To engage the banking industry in financing the SDGs, this paper recommends governments and financial regulators align financial regulation with sustainable development and the SDGs; offer financial mechanisms to mitigate financial risks in addressing the SDGs; and align development banks with the SDGs (32 p.)

EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

New frontiers in gender-responsive governance: five years of the W20

by Paola Subacchi [!\[\]\(6a9b39b98eb945faa14c645ec99e4eaa_img.jpg\) @PaolaSubacchi](#) and Susan Harris Rimmer

2018 marks the fifth anniversary of the first grouping of the W20, the engagement group of the G20 on gender-inclusive economic growth. This paper takes stock of the critical steps in the development of the W20 over the last five years, examining its background, rationale and foundations, and identifying the areas of economic governance where it has so far contributed the most, and those where more action is needed. (24 p.)

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

The relative impact of different forces of globalisation on wage inequality: a fresh look at the EU experience

by Stefan Jestl, Sebastian Leitner and Sandra M. Leitner

This paper analyses the contribution of immigration, trade, and FDI to wage inequality of native workers in a sample of old and new EU member states between 2008 and 2013. The authors find that globalisation has very mixed effects and generally contributes little to wage inequality. (50 p.)

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

Immigration and offshoring: two forces of 'globalisation' and their impact on labour markets in Western Europe: 2005-2014

by Michael Landesmann and Sandra M. Leitner

This paper investigates with a joint approach the impact of immigration and different measures of 'offshoring' on the labour demand and demand elasticities of native workers in four different occupational groups: managers/professionals, clerks, craft workers, and manual workers. (50 p.)

ELINKEINOELÄMÄN TUTKIMUSLAITOS (RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE FINNISH ECONOMY)

[Nowcasting the unemployment rate in the EU with seasonal BVAR and Google search data](#)

by Jetro Anttonen

In this paper, a Bayesian vector autoregressive model for nowcasting the seasonally non-adjusted unemployment rate in EU-countries is developed. On top of the official statistical releases, the model utilizes Google search data and the effect of Google data on the forecasting performance of the model is assessed. (23 p.)

FUNDACIÓN ALTERNATIVAS

[El pilar europeo de derechos sociales. La última oportunidad para la Europa social](#)

by Francisco Ramos Antón

The debate on the European pillar of social rights will focus on legal initiatives at EU level that can reach the citizens and the participation of the member states in their implementation since this is part of their competences and its development is entrusted to the method of coordination. (59 p. - ES)

FRIENDS OF EUROPE

[Smart \(dis\)investment choices in healthcare](#)

Europe is going grey and in a bit more than a decade, we'll be the oldest continent in the world. This paper harnesses the insights and contributions of a diverse group of senior stakeholders from all over Europe to comprehensively address the complementary issues of smarter investment for better health and disinvestment from health interventions that are ineffective, inefficient and outdated. It intends to provide a clear direction for the next EU mandate ahead of next year's European elections. (48 p.)

TERRA NOVA

[L'évolution des besoins en santé dans les décennies qui viennent](#)

Are we prepared for health problems that will develop in the coming decades? This contribution provides an overview of rapidly emerging needs in four areas: the effects of aging, climate change, environmental health and changes in work. It appears that public health policies of the 21st century will have to be much more multidimensional than today (28 p. - FR)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

[30x30 actions for a sustainable Europe #Think2030 Action Plan](#)

Three years ago, the EU and its member states, alongside other countries of the world, committed to transform radically the way we work, move, eat and consume goods and services by 2030 and to leave no one behind. This report is aimed at those decision-makers which will be visionary enough to face Europe's sustainability challenge and leave a legacy of prosperity, well-being, peace and security. It includes 30 concrete proposals for action by 2030, which, if enacted by the next EP and Council, could chart Europe and the world on a safer course. (45 p.)

BRUEGEL

Distributional effects of climate policies

by Georg Zachmann [@GeorgZachmann](#), Gustav Fredriksson and Grégory Claeys [@gregclaeys](#)

The distributional consequences are likely to be a major driver of future climate policies. Policymakers will not accept forceful decarbonisation policies if they lead to visibly increasing inequality within their societies. The distributive effects of climate policies need to be addressed. This report provides a selective review of recent academic literature and experience on the distributional effects of climate policies. (111 p.)

OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Making climate action count: mainstreaming gender in climate action to accelerate climate compatible development

by Aparna Roy

As world leaders prepare for the facilitative dialogue ahead of COP 24 in December 2018, there is a realisation that fulfilling the climate pledge and ensuring a rapid transition to low carbon and climate-resilient economies and societies would require unprecedented efforts and reallocation of capital that significantly exceed their capacities. This paper argues that optimising development co-benefits from the simultaneous implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is an essential and powerful solution for the success of the Paris agreement and 2030 agenda. (46p.)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

Article 6.2 of the Paris agreement - how to oversee the international transfers of mitigation outcomes

by Géraud de Lassus Saint-Geniès [@de_geraud](#)

Article 6.2 of the Paris agreement allows its parties to use “internationally transferred mitigation outcomes” to achieve their mitigation targets. However, the Paris agreement does not specify how to ensure these requirements are met when parties engage in international transfers of mitigation outcomes. This paper discusses the different oversight options that are currently contemplated to ensure that parties act consistently with article 6.2 requirements and assesses their legal and political implications. (24 p.)

ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE

How can EU climate and energy policies support EU reform?

by Nils Meyer-Ohlendorf

Triggered by Brexit, the EU began a process of reflection, soul-searching and possibly reform – the so-called “Bratislava process” or the “process on the Future of Europe”. EU institutions, member states and civil society have made a number of contributions to this process. This paper discusses how EU climate and energy policies can support the EU reform process. (15 p.)

POLSKI INSTYTUT SPRAW MIĘDZYNARODOWYCH (POLISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[Energy transition and climate policy between the three seas, 1988-2018](#)

by Bartosz Bielińczuk [@BBieliszcuk](#) and Marek Wąsiński [@mfwasinski](#)

With the 24th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the convention set for Katowice in December, the time is ripe to reflect on not just national and global approaches to climate policies but regional ones as well. This report argues that more robust interconnections and the resulting integration can play a role in bringing about more robust climate policies. (28 p.)

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[The role of sub-state and non-state actors in international climate processes](#)

by Thomas Hale [@thomashale](#)

Climate action from sub-state and non-state actors such as subnational governments, cities, corporations and NGOs has very significant potential to enhance national efforts to curb CO2 emissions and limit global warming to 1.5°C levels by 2100. This paper reviews the role that sub-state and non-state actors have played in international climate change governance thus far, and outlines milestones and recommendations for their future engagement. (17 p.)

GRANTHAM RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

[Changing prices in a changing climate: electoral competitiveness and fossil fuel taxation](#)

by Jared J. Finnegan [@jjfinnegan](#)

For over 40 years, economists have advocated carbon taxes as the most efficient policy for addressing climate change. However, not all governments have increased the price of fossil fuels. When do politicians decide to increase consumer prices? This paper highlights the role of electoral competitiveness. The author argues that carbon tax increases are most likely when competitiveness is low and politicians are insulated from voter punishment. (54 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

[Are emission performance standards effective in pollution control? Evidence from the EU's large combustion plant directive](#)

by Puja Singhal

This paper explores the extent to which the large combustion plant directive succeeded in mitigating local air pollutants from thermal electricity generating plants in the EU. It investigates whether emissions limits on stack concentrations were effective in cleaning emissions from existing combustion plants. It shows also that the emission performance standards led to sizeable declines in SO₂, NO_x, and particle dust concentrations at the stack level from older combustion plants. (44 p.)

NEW CLIMATE INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE POLICY AND GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY

[Emissions gap report 2018](#)

The report assesses the latest scientific studies on current and estimated future greenhouse gas emissions and compares these with the emission levels permissible for the world to progress on a least-cost pathway to achieve the goals of the Paris agreement. This difference between “where we are likely to be and where we need to be” is known as the ‘emissions gap’. As in previous years, the report explores some of the most important options available for countries to bridge the gap. (112 p.)

Brown to green: the G20 transition towards a low-carbon economy

This report compares climate action of countries with their G20 peers as well as collectively and for some specific policies against 1.5°C benchmarks. It provides indicators on emissions, decarbonisation, climate policies and finance. The report shows that substantial information is already available on what countries are doing or not doing. This analysis can inform the preparation of the next round of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to be submitted by 2020 and can drive more ambitious climate action. (44 p.)

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Clean energy project preparation facilities: mapping the global landscape

by Darius Nassiry [@dnassiry](#), Sam Pickard [@Sam_Pickard](#), Shelagh Whitley [@shelaghwhitley](#) and Andrew Scott

This study presents the results of a high-level desk review that provides a mapping of the current project preparation facilities (PPF) landscape and makes suggestions to strengthen PPFs' contribution to accelerating renewable energy project development and closing the clean energy infrastructure gap. (40 p.)

GEORGE C. MARSHALL - EUROPEAN CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES

Emerging challenges in Arctic security and recommendations for the future: perspectives from the European security seminar - North

by Rachael Gosnell, Andreas Hildenbrand and Elizabete Aunina

The Arctic is a fast-evolving region that is the focus of renewed global interest spurred by an increasingly accessible high North. International scientific research indicates that the Arctic is unquestionably experiencing a warming trend. The globally recognized Arctic report card notes that Arctic air temperatures are warming at double the rate of global average increases. (14 p.)

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Some EU governments leaving the UN global compact on migration: a contradiction in terms?

by Sergio Carrera, Karel Lannoo [@karel_lannoo](#), Marco Stefan and Lina Vosyliūtė [@LinaVosyliute](#)

This paper examines the scope and significance of the global compact for EU member states. It argues that the compact does not create new legally enforceable obligations or a 'human right for immigration'. By not adopting it, EU member states will actually have 'less national sovereignty' at a time when ensuring safer and regular immigration pathways to Europe is high on their agendas. They will also be neglecting the human rights of their own citizens when they travel, live or reside abroad. (16 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Beyond unilateral securitization. What civil society actors want from migration, asylum and mobility policies in the Mediterranean](#)

by Emanuela Roman

This paper analyses how stakeholders in southern and eastern Mediterranean countries evaluate the EU's role, approach and policies in the field of migration, mobility and asylum, focusing on the policy instruments it has adopted, the actors involved (or not involved) in policymaking, and the substance of implemented policies. (20 p.)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

[In search of a new equilibrium: immigration policymaking in the newest era of nativist populism](#)

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

This report looks broadly at the diversity of ways populists are influencing immigration policymaking, from both inside and outside government. It also sets out steps policymakers can take to begin to build a new consensus around immigration- and integration-related issues, including by improving current migration-governance systems, communicating more effectively about the trade-offs of immigration policy, and proactively addressing the adverse effects economic changes have had on some regions and populations. (40 p.)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

[The future of migration policy in a volatile political landscape](#)

by Demetrios G. Papademetriou, Natalia Banulescu-Bogdan [@nataliabbogdan](#), and Kate Hooper

This paper explores the social and political factors that have bolstered support for populism, how these forces are reshaping immigration policy from within and outside government, and how other political actors are responding. It also lays out recommendations for how to reclaim a lost political middle ground and fashion a new consensus around immigration. (19 p.)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

[When facts don't matter: how to communicate more effectively about immigration's costs and benefits](#)

by Natalia Banulescu-Bogdan [@nataliabbogdan](#)

This report explores why there is often a pronounced gap between what research has shown about migration trends and immigration policy outcomes and what the public believes. It explores the social psychological literature on why people embrace or reject information, as well as recent changes in the media landscape. The report concludes with a re-examination of what it takes to make the "expert consensus" on these issues resonate with sceptical publics, including recommendations for policymakers and researchers seeking to communicate more effectively the costs and benefits of immigration. (30 p.)

NOTRE EUROPE - JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

[For a European policy on asylum, migration and mobility](#)

by Jérôme Vignon

This report aims to help both candidates for the EP and voters to comprehensively review the complex issue of migration, the resolution of which cannot be reduced to the establishment of "controlled centres" or highly hypothetical "landing platforms". It is based inter alia on the state of opinion in Europe, which cannot be reduced to an opposition between hostility to foreigners and boundless hospitality. (35 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES / THE FREEDOM AND SOLIDARITY FOUNDATION (BSF)

[Newcomer integration in Europe: best practices and innovations since 2015](#)

by Agnese Lāce (ed.) [!\[\]\(5a132f13505a6571904d622757b7a8f0_img.jpg\) @AgneseLace](#)

This collection of articles contains examples from 10 EU member states written by academics, policy analysts and practitioners. Each article describes examples of successful integration approaches. Moreover, they also provide descriptions of the particular contexts of each member country, while highlighting important challenges in the process of developing integration programmes, projects or policies. (87 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE / FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG

[Fighting terrorism and radicalisation in Europe's neighbourhood: how to scale up EU efforts](#)

by Francesca Fabbri (ed.) [!\[\]\(d5d7044e5caf6907399af2dced8d6ff8_img.jpg\) @francesca_livia](#) and Amanda Paul (ed.) [!\[\]\(0718ece108875f096be32ef1aea65831_img.jpg\) @amandajanepaul](#)

An assessment of the overall effectiveness of the EU was carried out in helping to address the root causes and the manifold impacts of terrorism and radicalisation in several critical countries in its close vicinity: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Lebanon, and Tunisia. This book aims to identify lessons learnt and best practices, as well as possible failures and room for improvement, in fulfilling EU's objectives on the ground. (79 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

[Competing priorities at the EU's external border](#)

by Katharina Bamberg [!\[\]\(aab88c0d099e5d18d6533a97b13ec28d_img.jpg\) @KatBamberg](#), Francesca Fabbri [!\[\]\(30511f8b621e91d2a09037fa36f8d30d_img.jpg\) @francesca_livia](#) and Frank McNamara [!\[\]\(96ad08d878e2a593ad5eef40b7dbe02c_img.jpg\) @FrankJMcNamara](#)

This paper seeks to shed some light on the interplay between border management and foreign policy, and to make recommendations for a more integrated and consistent European approach. It acknowledges that cooperation with third countries to control migration and manage the external border is inevitable. However, it argues that the EU must make a number of law and policy decisions to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of border management and foreign policy measures. (32 p.)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

Governance innovation for a connected world - protecting free expression, diversity and civic engagement in the global digital ecosystem

by Eileen Donahoe (ed.) [@EileenDonahoe](#), and Fen Osler Hampson (ed.) [@fenhampson](#)

The goal of this report is to enhance free expression, diversity and democracy at the same time as we protect human rights and encourage innovation in the global digital ecosystem. The contributions from the authors included in this report, offer a starting point for thinking about and discussing the best possible ways to get there. (60 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Cross-border energy cooperation in Central Europe: towards flexible, secure and sustainable regional energy markets

This paper presents a broad picture of the regional energy cooperation in central Europe. The article concludes with recommendations on how to further strengthen regional cooperation and how to integrate the region within the context of the broader European energy market. (22 p.)

CENTRE MAURITS COPPIETERS

The future of sustainable energy: the green transition for Europe's regions. What are the obstacles, challenges and opportunities?

by Elsje Catharina de Groote, Symke Aleyt Nieboer, Samantha Gan Kristensen, Catherina De Zilva

This study identifies political obstacles to the transition to green energy in Europe. To identify political barriers to renewable energy on a regional level, five European regions were examined by conducting interviews and reviewing literature. The authors hope the outcome of the research will guide European regions in the development of their energy policies and better equip them with expertise on regional best practices, as well as on how to avoid repeating past errors. (120 p.)

NOTRE EUROPE - JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE / AGORA ENERGYWENDE / IDDRI / I4CE

A French-German cooperation agenda for the energy transition in Europe

by Dimitri Pescia [@dpescia](#), Murielle Gagnebin, Nicolas Berghmans [@n_berghmans](#), Thomas Pellerin-Carlin [@ThPellerin](#), Emilie Magdalinski and Ian Cochran [@itcochran](#)

This paper aims to help French, German and EU policy makers address current environmental, economic and societal challenges. It proposes eight concrete steps where active cooperation between France, Germany and other European countries could make decisive contributions to the energy union: on the carbon price, the social aspect of the energy transition, electricity systems transition, the decarbonisation of the industry, the transition of the transport sector, energy and climate governance, its financing as well as innovations to support the transition. (12 p.)

SECTION 3 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY / DEFENCE

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Strengthening the EU's cyber defence capabilities](#)

by Melissa K. Griffith

The EU's current cyber defence capacity remains fragmented across and siloed within various institutions, agencies. After a comparative analysis of alternative scenarios, this paper concluded in favour of creating an EU Cyber Defence Agency with executive competencies and therefore, the ability to develop and utilise strategic and operational capabilities at the EU level. This would mark a critical step towards a more effective and collaborative approach to enhancing cyber security and resilience in the EU. (88 p.)

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

[Strategic autonomy: towards 'European sovereignty' in defence?](#)

by Daniel Fiott [@DanielFiott](#)

The objective of this paper is to better comprehend how the EU conceives of strategic autonomy, rather than dwell on a broader focus on 'Europe' or 'NATO Europe'. The paper compares the range of defence initiatives that have been developed by the EU since 2016 against three different conceptual visions of strategic autonomy: autonomy as responsibility, autonomy as hedging and autonomy as emancipation. Each of these forms of autonomy have implications for transatlantic burden sharing and the EU's level of ambition on security and defence. (8 p.)

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

[Die nachrichtendienstlichen Schnittstellen der EU-Sicherheitspolitik](#)

by Raphael Bossong [@raphaelbossong](#)

Since 2015, security cooperation between EU member states has been progressing at an accelerated rate. For the union's foreign, security and defence policy, there is a prospect that increased international and arms cooperation will create more international capacity for action. As far as internal security is concerned, the ongoing threat of terrorism is spurring the creation of a "European Security Union" based on an intensive exchange of information between security authorities. (8 p. - DE).

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

[Ein Europäischer Sicherheitsrat: Mehrwert für die Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik der EU?](#)

by Markus Kaim and Ronja Kempin

This paper argues that a European Security Council (ESR) will make the EU more worthy of decision in international politics and thus more capable of action. The diplomatic, financial and military resources of the EU-27 would have to be supplemented by a format in which intergovernmental cooperation would work better. (8 p. - DE)

EGMONT – ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

[EU-NATO relations: a long-term perspective](#)

by Sven Biscop

This article analyses the relationship between the EU and NATO, two different organisations: the former is an actor, the latter is an instrument. The author considers that an effective division of strategic tasks can be designed for the three key functions of security and defence: strategy, operations, and capabilities. The result can be a European pillar of the European allies and partners of NATO – which also make up the EU – that contributes to collective defence while achieving strategic autonomy for expeditionary operations. (9 p.)

ATLANTIC COUNCIL

[NATO priorities after the Brussels summit](#)

by Franklin D. Kramer, Hans Binnendijk, Lauren M. Speranza

This paper sets forth a policy and programmatic framework for the implementation of the commitments reached at the Brussels summit in July this year. It proposes four sets of actions that NATO should undertake related to enhancing conventional readiness, strengthening cyber defence and resilience, countering hybrid challenges, and updating strategic planning. (24 p.)

THE HAGUE CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

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

by Mihailo Jovetic [@MihailoJovetic](#) and Michel Roelen

This paper 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.)

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

[European armaments standardisation](#)

by Daniel Fiott [@DanielFiott](#)

This study analyses the armaments standardisation approaches of the EU and NATO and it provides an overview of policy initiatives in the domains of maritime information sharing and remotely piloted aircraft systems. In looking at other defence capability areas that may benefit from future policy initiatives on armaments standardisation, the analysis points to military mobility, cyber defence and defence energy management as potential priority areas (58 p.)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

[Under the gun: rearmament for arms control in Europe](#)

by Gustav Gressel

The decrepitude of arms control treaties in Europe is becoming increasingly apparent at the same time as Russia continues to act as a revisionist power. If Europe engages in rearmament, enhances its militaries' combat-readiness and capacity to quickly conduct large-scale, sustainable deployments to eastern Europe, it will deprive Russia of its relative military superiority. Europeans still need to agree a common approach on what they want to achieve vis-à-vis Russia, however. (33 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[The erosion of strategic stability and the future of arms control in Europe](#)

by Corentin Brustlein [@CorentinBr](#)

The instruments of cooperative security created during and since the Cold War to foster mutual confidence and reduce the risks of war, inadvertent escalation, and arms races, in and around Europe, have come under increasing strain. This report looks at some current and future sources of strategic instability, and focuses in particular on how the Russian way of waging modern conflict could, through the importance given to strategic ambiguity and operational opacity, fuel escalatory dynamics in Europe. (74 p.)

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[The EU's dual-use exports: a human security approach?](#)

by Chantal Lavallée

This paper sheds light on the new security dynamics in EU-Asia relations from the 'hard security' perspective. By looking at the burgeoning arms trade, dual-use technology transfers, and the emerging connections between new defence markets, it challenges the conventional perception of Europe as a 'soft' security actor on the global stage and in Asia in particular. It also shows how the debate on European arms sales highlights the discrepancy between a values-based foreign and security policy discourse at the EU level on the one hand and the economic interests and activities of its member states on the other. (108 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[The European dimension of nuclear deterrence: French and British policies and future scenarios](#)

by Bruno Tertrais [@BrunoTertrais](#)

While the idea of a "European nuclear deterrent" has a long history, it has recently made a comeback in the light of Russian aggression on the continent, growing tensions in the transatlantic relationship since the election of Donald Trump, as well as the British decision to leave the EU. Voices are being heard in Germany in particular, arguing for stronger European nuclear autonomy. This paper analyses how the French and British deterrents could play a broader and stronger role in ensuring the security of the continent. (12 p.)

INSTITUT MONTAIGNE / THE POLICY INSTITUTE AT KING'S

[Partenariat franco-britannique de défense et de sécurité: améliorer notre coopération](#)

[The UK-France defence and security relationship: how to improve cooperation](#)

This report aims to give a new dynamic to Franco-British cooperation in defence and security matters. It formulates a series of strategic proposals for the leaders of both countries to ensure that Brexit does not jeopardize the collective security, and make recommendations for how to improve cooperation between the two countries. (100 p. - FR) (50 p. - EN)

ATLANTIC COUNCIL

[Beyond borderlands: ensuring the sovereignty of all nations of Eastern Europe](#)

by John Herbst [@JohnEdHerbst](#)

Territories between great powers, borderlands, have always been areas of strife. So it is with the countries caught between Russia and the West, those that were once part of the Soviet Union or firmly within its sphere of influence. Much of Europe has consolidated and, with the US, established a lasting liberal democratic order, but Russia has been increasingly pushing back. Though most of the “borderlands” countries are now West-facing, Moscow wants to control at least the national security policies of its near neighbors. (24 p.)

RAHVUSVAHELINE KAITSEUURINGUTE KESKUS (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DEFENCE AND SECURITY)

[NATO's northeast quartet: prospects and opportunities for Baltic-Polish defence cooperation](#)

by Tomas Jermalavicius, Tomas Janeliūnas, Justyna Gotkowska [@jgotkowska](#), Pauli Järvenpää, Nora Vanaga and Piotr Szymanski [@PiotrSzyman](#)

In recent years, NATO has made good progress in strengthening deterrence and defence postures on its eastern flank, including establishing a rotational allied land component presence in the Baltic states and Poland. Drawing upon a series of interviews with defence policymakers and military practitioners in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, this policy paper examines the drivers, pressures and opportunities for closer defence cooperation with the aim of articulating some recommendations as to how NATO's “northeast quartet” could work together more harmoniously. (22 p.)

RAHVUSVAHELINE KAITSEUURINGUTE KESKUS (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DEFENCE AND SECURITY)

[Dead man walking: time to put the INF treaty to rest?](#)

by Ian Anthony

There is a high probability that the treaty between the US and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles (INF Treaty) will be terminated within the next 12 months. European countries need to assess the consequences for their national and regional security as well as the impact on wider international security. (17 p.)

РОССИЙСКИЙ СОВЕТ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ДЕЛАМ (RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL)

[The United States, Russia, and Europe in 2018: chipping away at four Gordian knots](#)

by Andrey Kortunov and Olga Oliker [@OljaOliker](#)

In October 2018, a select group of Russian and American experts met to discuss four topics central to U.S.-Russian relations: the conflict in Ukraine, the future of the European security order, the war in Syria, and the question of interference in other states' political processes. Their goal was to identify the positions of stakeholders with an eye to defining the possibilities for future negotiations and paths out of conflict. (4 p)

S. RAJARATNAM SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

[Migration, transnational crime and terrorism: exploring the nexus in Europe and Southeast Asia](#)

by Cameron Sumpter and Joseph Franco

This article will explore contemporary relationships between terrorist organisations, criminality and migration flows in Europe and Southeast Asia. These regions have both long struggled with organised transnational crime, which terrorist networks appear to be exploiting. Both regions have also experienced the strains of irregular migration, as asylum seekers escape conflict and political oppression. (15 p.)

TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION

[Enhancing military capabilities in Europe: the case of air-to-air refuelling](#)

by Andrea Aversano Stabile [@Andreaversanost](#) and Giorgio Di Mizio

The development and interoperability of military capabilities in Europe has returned to the forefront of contemporary debates about Europe's strategic autonomy. Air-to-Air Refuelling (AAR), or the airborne refuelling capacity of military aircraft, is a significant case in point given the key role such capabilities play in deterrence and air power projection. (5 p.)

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

[Die neue Wirklichkeit der Außenpolitik: Diplomatie im 21. Jahrhundert](#)

[New realities in foreign affairs: diplomacy in the 21st Century](#)

by Volker Stanzel

Modern diplomacy is currently experiencing fundamental changes at an unprecedented rate, which affect the very character of diplomacy as we know it. These changes also affect aspects of domestic and international politics that were once of no great concern to diplomacy. Technical developments, mainly digitization, affect how the work of the diplomat is understood. These trends, reflecting general societal developments, need to be absorbed by diplomacy as part of state governance (80 p. - DE) (72 p. - EN).

TRADE

BRUEGEL

[Assessing the European Union's North Africa trade agreements](#)

by Uri Dadush and Yana Myachenkova

This article provides an economic assessment of the trade agreements between the EU and North Africa. It argues that the common view of the agreements is overly negative and points to policy conclusions that could increase regional integration. (20 p.)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

[How trade deals extend the frontiers of international patent law](#)

by Jean-Frédéric Morin and Dimitri Thériault

This paper is one of the first attempts to systematically map key patent provisions in bilateral and regional preferential trade agreements. Some of these provisions have important policy implications, including for the development of innovations and access to technologies. This paper shows their historical evolution and their geographical distribution. (20 p.)

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

[Consequences of US trade policy on EU-US trade relations and the global trading system](#)

by Peter Chase [!\[\]\(919a2cb85b99741a73c0c31a427236a8_img.jpg\) @peterhchase](#) and Peter Sparding [!\[\]\(c9cd5a1c35167a83f09a35036fe5dcbd_img.jpg\) @PSparding](#)

The Trump administration's trade policy is driven by the belief that previous administrations have let other countries take advantage of the US for foreign policy reasons. It is determined to end this perceived imbalance by demanding reciprocity instead, and is willing to use tough tactics to achieve this. The EU can stand up to the administration's "bullying," or it can take advantage of America's need for a "re-balancing" to build its own stature. (54 p.)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

[Data is different: why the world needs a new approach to governing cross-border data flows](#)

by Susan Ariel Aaronson [!\[\]\(e3f8612927870f2e0f9f5989e6dd3064_img.jpg\) @AaronsonSusan](#)

This paper gives an overview and describes how trade in data is different from trade in goods or services. It examines analogies used to describe data as an input, which can help us understand how data could be regulated. The paper discusses how trade policy makers are regulating trade in data and how these efforts have created a patchwork. Finally, it suggests an alternative approach. (36 p.)

TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION

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

by Diana Potjomkina [!\[\]\(cf531ed27e91483460120fcc057b3901_img.jpg\) @DianaPotjomkina](#)

This brief contributes practical insights to the intense debate on engagement of stakeholders in the EU's trade policy. In response to growing demand for a constructive dialogue with stakeholders on trade, the EU is developing new mechanisms and adjusting existing ones. However, overall, its current system for consultation remains disjointed and weak. This brief analyses gaps in the consultation regime and provides recommendations. (9 p.)

DEVELOPMENT

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT

[How to spend €89.2 billion: early developments in international cooperation programming](#)

by Alisa Herrero [!\[\]\(4f6bf54ae7e4144a72d78316053e412d_img.jpg\) @alisaherrero1](#), Andrew Sherriff [!\[\]\(1be454ab98bc856a53cc962da77a541d_img.jpg\) @AndrewSherriff](#), Mariella Di Ciommo [!\[\]\(c0149066729715e1f65b56e37efafeee_img.jpg\) @marielladc](#) and Sanne Thijssen [!\[\]\(44211123bbd9216afa358c226e756ccd_img.jpg\) @SanneThijssen](#)

This study is an initial analysis of how the EEAS and the European Commission (who are jointly responsible for programming the 'Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation instrument') are currently preparing for the next programming process (2021-2027). The paper focuses on current trends and dynamics, and discusses the potential policy-to-practice gap and how this could be addressed early on in the programming process (46 p.)

AFRICA

COLLEGE OF EUROPE

[The EU and institution building in East Africa: towards a better understanding](#)

by Aleksandra Tor [@aleksandrator](#)

To tackle the challenge of weak institutions, the EU is involved in institution-building initiatives in the East and Central Africa region. To make its engagement more effective in the future, and in line with the spirit of the EU's global strategy, the EU should prioritise projects incorporating regional solutions, focus on service delivery and capacity-building programmes while more actively supporting civil society in the region. (5 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[Paths of the future: scenarios for Mali 2030](#)

The aim of this contribution is to assure the quality and sustainability of the policies and strategies put forward by the decision-makers in Mali and by the international community, in order to make peace and security permanent features of social life in the country and in the sub-region. The Mali 2030 scenarios examine issues such as institutional reform, youth, employment, education, socio-economic development, national and sub-regional security, terrorism or religious fundamentalism. (24 p.)

ASIA-OCEANIA

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

[Natural partners? Europe, Japan and security in the Indo-Pacific](#)

by Luis Simón (ed.) [@LuisSimn](#) and Ulrich Speck (ed.) [@ulrichspeck](#)

This paper explains how Europe's key players and institutions are approaching Japan, and outlines some possible ways to move the relationship forward. (53 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

[Sri Lanka and great-power competition in the Indo-Pacific: a Belt and Road failure?](#)

by Mario Esteban [@wizma9](#)

This paper analyses China's involvement in Sri Lanka in order to identify why it has become a key economic and strategic partner. It also identifies areas of improvement in its relationship with local governmental and civil society actors. (8 p.)

EGMONT – ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

[Japan's free and open Indo-Pacific strategy: what does it mean for the European Union?](#)

by Nanae Baldauff

Not so long ago Japan seemed to be left out on the diplomatic stage, notably when it decided not to join China's newly established Asian Investment and Infrastructure Bank in 2015. But Japan is playing a leading role in shaping the concept of free and open Indo-Pacific region. Strengthening ties with Japan becomes all the more important for the EU. As a strategic partner of Japan, the EU more than ever needs to work with Japan in upholding the liberal international order. (5 p.)

EASTERN EUROPE

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

[Supporting political stability by strengthening local government](#)

by Lily Salloum Lindegaard and Neil Anthony Webster

The government that followed the 2014 Maidan revolution in Ukraine has pushed a decentralisation agenda. After decades of Soviet style top-down governance, the status and role of local governments has been pushed to the fore. If implemented successfully, it could increase local development and political engagement, ultimately contributing to increased political stability in Ukraine and Europe. Yet the significance of decentralization reforms is often lost in the noise surrounding Crimea, the secessionist conflict in the east, and the political power struggles in Kiev. (49 p.)

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

[Towards a more circular economy: a progress assessment of Belarus](#)

by Yauheniya Shershunovich and Irina Tochitskaya

This brief summarizes the results of a study on the circular economy development in Belarus. The aim of the work was to measure the circularity of the Belarusian economy using European Commission indicators. The analysis reveals that the circular economy in Belarus is still in the initial stage of its development. (6 p.)

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

[How should policymakers use gender equality indexes?](#)

by Pamela Campa [@PAMELACAMPA1](#), Merve Demirel and Jesper Roine [@jesperroine](#)

This analysis looks at the development of gender inequality in transition countries (all countries that were part of the Soviet Union plus the Central and Eastern European countries, influenced by the Soviet Union before 1990, except Albania and former Yugoslavia) through the lens of the Gender Inequality Index. It shows that, even though gender inequality in transition countries for the most part has decreased since 1990, once overall development is taken in account these countries appear to fare better in 1990 than today. (12 p.)

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

[Pull factors for Chinese FDI in East Central Europe](#)

by Ágnes Szunomár

Chinese companies have increasingly targeted East Central European (ECE) countries in the past one and a half decades. On one hand, the transformation of the global economy and the restructuring of China's economy are responsible for growing Chinese interest in the developed world, including the EU. On the other hand, ECE countries have also become more open to Chinese business opportunities, especially after the global economic and financial crisis with the intention of decreasing their economic dependency on Western (European) markets. (25 p.)

EXPERT-GRUP

[The economic impact after 4 years of implementation of the association agreement RM-EU](#)

[Impactul economic după 4 ani de implementare a Acordului de Asociere RM-UE](#)

[Экономическое влияние Соглашения об ассоциации между РМ и ЕС спустя 4 года после начала реализации](#)

by Adrian Lupuşor and Vadim Gumene

The analysis assesses the economic impact after 4 years of the implementation of the Association Agreement/Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (AA/DCFTA) in the Republic of Moldova. It includes chapters related to the DCFTA impact on exports of goods to the EU as well as data on Moldovan imports from the EU market. It also includes a series of relevant information and results on the impact of the Free Trade Agreement for the entire society of Moldova. (37 p - EN), (37 p. - RO), (37 p. - RU)

EXPERT-GRUP

[Moldova as a case study of new money laundering patterns. Lessons to learn and implications for the EU](#)

by Sergiu Gaibu and Andres Knobel

The evolution and proliferation of new forms of terrorism, organized crime, intrusion, and information warfare is generating new patterns of money laundering to finance these types of activities. As money laundering is basically an international phenomenon, it is highly important that regulations and prevention measures be developed and implemented in all countries. This is especially relevant for the EU, where all new developments may be undermined if neighbouring countries fail to keep up. (22 p.)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

FUNDACIÓN PARA EL ANÁLISIS Y LOS ESTUDIOS SOCIALES (FOUNDATION FOR SOCIAL STUDIES AND ANALYSIS)

[América Latina: una agenda de Libertad 2018](#)

by Javier Zarzalejos (dir.) Eduardo Fernández Luiña (coord.)

Latin America is immersed in a process of transition. After more than three decades of elections and alternation, democracy still shows consolidation problems in Latin America, which are more evident in countries like Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia and obviously in Venezuela. Moreover, the national realities that enjoy stable democratic regimes have been unable to achieve the coveted democratic quality. (153 p. - ES)

FUNDACIÓN PARA EL ANÁLISIS Y LOS ESTUDIOS SOCIALES (FOUNDATION FOR SOCIAL STUDIES AND ANALYSIS) / CONSEJO DE EMPRESARIOS IBEROAMERICANOS (CEIB)

[América Latina en cifras](#)

by Javier Zarzalejos and Eduardo Fernández Luiña

This paper draws a map of the current situation of Latin American countries from a graphic and quantitative perspective. It aims to become a reference publication for all those who want to obtain numerical and rapid information on the demographic, social, political and economic situation of the region. (107 p. - ES)

FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG

[Del despojo a la migración forzada, la dramática expulsión de miles de hondureños y hondureñas](#)

by Ana Ortega

The caravan of migrants, left on October 13 from Honduras on the way to the US, was initially composed of more than 2,000 people, to which continue adding thousands more. It has put the issue of the so-called "illegal" migration, that increased considerably in Honduras since the early 1990s, back on the agenda of the public debate. (11 p. - ES)

CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ECONOMICS AND POLICY / LSE / GRANTHAM RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

[Mexico's general law on climate change: key achievements and challenges ahead](#)

by Alina Averchenkova and Sandra L Guzman Luna [@san_lunag](#)

In 2012, Mexico became the first large oil-producing emerging economy to adopt climate legislation, the general law on climate change. This study assesses the impact of this law to date and draws lessons learnt for Mexico and other countries that are currently developing climate change legislation. (29 p.)

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP

[Friendly fire: Venezuela's opposition turmoil](#)

[Fuego amigo: el caos de la oposición venezolana](#)

This report examines the beleaguered state of the Venezuelan opposition amid the Maduro government's power plays and persistent murmurs about outside intervention to depose the government and stop the country's socio-economic meltdown. It also assesses the initiatives – thus far embryonic – for bringing the opposition back together behind a program for peaceful change. (32 p. - EN) (32 p. - ES)

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

[The future of Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of the rise of China](#)

by Evan Ellis

This report presents an in-depth examination of the future of Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on how the growing Chinese economy and its expanding strategic position will interact with the dynamics of Latin America to transform the region as a whole. (42 p.)

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

[Nicaragua: revolution and restoration](#)

by Richard E. Feinberg [@rfeinberg2012](#)

Since independence, Nicaragua has suffered periodic internecine warfare, deep distrust between contending factions dominated by powerful caudillos (strongmen), and interventions by foreign powers. While the US was frequently a party to these conflicts, local Nicaraguan actors often outmanoeuvred US diplomats. This paper examines Daniel Ortega's early advances following his return to power in 2007 and the roots of the current crisis, and concludes with the outlines of a possible negotiated solution. (20 p.)

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

BARCELONA CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[Weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and North Africa](#)

by Erzsébet N. Rózsa

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is both the source of concern about weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the driving force pushing for multilateral arms control. While most states in the region are parties to – or have signed, but not ratified – the multilateral WMD-related arms control treaties, the few outstanding cases provide a certain embeddedness for the region in the global order. (23 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES

[Six days, fifty years: the June 1967 war and its aftermath](#)

by Gabi Siboni (ed.) [@GabiSiboni](#), Kobi Michael (ed.), and Anat Kurz (ed.)

The Six Day war of June 1967 was a formative event that changed the face of the State of Israel and, to a large extent, the entire Middle East. This book is devoted to the war and its lessons, presenting a comprehensive and in-depth picture of the Six Day war, its results, and its implications. (200 p.)

ISTITUTO PER GLI STUDI DI POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE

[Building trust: the challenge of peace and stability in the Mediterranean](#)

This report offers a vast array of insights, data and analyses on political, socioeconomic and security dynamics unfolding throughout the region. In particular, it focuses on positive trends and achievements brought forward by regional actors. It also provides policy recommendations to strengthen these positive dynamics, with a view to further improving the socioeconomic, political and security contexts in the Mediterranean basin. The paper turns also the spotlight on the main security, political, economic and cultural challenges the region is currently facing. (148 p.)

WESTERN BALKANS

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

[Investment in the Western Balkans](#)

by Richard Grieveson [@RicGri](#) and Mario Holzner [@MarioHolzner](#)

Investment in infrastructure is important to generating long-term productivity gains. The Western Balkans lack infrastructure capacity and investment – particularly in non-traditional sectors such as water, sewerage, waste, health, social affairs and education. Two important regional infrastructure investment initiatives are active in the Western Balkans: the European Western Balkans Investment Framework and the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative. (56 p.)

E3G

[High carbon lock-in vs. low carbon opportunity in the Western Balkans](#)

by Sandra Esser, Sabrina Schulz, Taylor Dimsdale, Ada Amon, Chris Littlecott [@chrislittlecott](#) and Alexander Reitzenstein [@AlexReitzenst](#)

The Western Balkans are home to the dirtiest coal-fired power plants and some of the highest levels of air pollution in Europe. If the region is to advance on its path towards EU accession, this issue must be addressed. (49 p.)

ZENTRUM FÜR EUROPÄISCHE INTEGRATIONSFORSCHUNG (CENTER FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION STUDIES)

[Bosnia and Herzegovina: a case study for the unfinished EU agenda in the Western Balkans](#)

by Javier González López

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) provides a strategic case study to examine the engagement of the EU in the Western Balkans. The new European perspective is only the beginning of a long and challenging task for the country. Past failures can be primarily found with governance structures which prevented essential reforms from being implemented at the national level. This paper intends to address and examine these failures. It explores also the role of EU instruments inter alia the Stability and Association Agreement or the Instrument for pre-accession assistance (26 p.)

INSTITUTI PËR DEMOKRACI DHE NDËRMJETËSIM (INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND MEDIATION)

[Violent extremism in Albania: a national assessment of drivers, forms and threats](#)

by Gjergji Vurmo [@gjergjivurmo](#) and Enis Sulstarova

This study arises within a context of higher sensitivity about violent extremism, more active state and non-state players involved in countering and preventing this phenomenon and highly alert religious communities. Similarly, the general public is more aware of the threats and risks, and the very existence, of religious extremism in Albania; albeit at a much lower intensity that in some neighbouring countries. (147 p. - EN) (147 p. - AL)

PRAGUE SECURITY STUDIES INSTITUTE

[External Influence in the cultural and religious sphere](#)

The main purpose of various religious, cultural and academic events which Russia, Turkey, China or the Gulf states organize is in essence the same as their political and economic efforts: to advance and strengthen their political influence over a certain country or ethnic group in the Balkans. The paper covers Russian, Chinese, Turkish, the Gulf states' and Iranian influence in the in the cultural, academic and religious sphere, areas most often associated with the notion of soft power in international relations. (34 p.)

GROUP FOR LEGAL AND POLITICAL STUDIES

[What about free trade? Spotlight on Kosovo and SAA!](#)

by Erëza Pula and Delfinë Elshani

The EU-Kosovo Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) incorporates obligations for both parties towards its better implementation. Regarding trade, it involves widespread trade liberalization with not only the EU but also with other countries in the region. This analysis aims to elaborate the potential positive and negative implications deriving from the SAA on Kosovo's economy. (18 p.)

LSE IDEAS

[Why do foreign fighters join Islamic state? The case of Kosovo](#)

by Asya Metodieva

Foreign fighter mobilisation is not a new phenomenon. However, it has only become a serious political issue worldwide with the rise of the Islamic State (IS). More than 900 people from the Western Balkans have joined the ranks of IS and other radical groups. 364 of them originate from Kosovo. This study looks at the emergence of foreign fighter cells in societies with a recent war experience. Did foreign fighters from Kosovo join IS because of their experience of conflict and civil war at home? (p. 16)

CHINA

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES / CSIS FREEMAN CHAIR IN CHINA STUDIES

[China's risky drive into new-energy vehicles](#)

by Scott Kennedy [@KennedyCSIS](#)

China has made developing new-energy vehicles (NEV) a top priority. The results of these efforts are mixed. China has the world's largest NEV market, but the sector faces some immense challenges. (58 p.)

FONDATION POUR L'INNOVATION POLITIQUE

[L'intelligence artificielle en Chine: un état des lieux](#)

by Aifang Ma

This note returns to the Chinese policies that have enabled the development of artificial intelligence (AI). From the elaboration of conquering strategies to the colossal investments committed, the e-commerce giants and the Xi Jinping government have shaped a social climate conducive to the development of this new technology. (60 p. - FR)

STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SIPRI) / FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG

[The 21st century maritime silk road: security implications and ways forward for the European Union](#)

by Richard Ghiasy, Fei Su and Lora Saalman

This policy report presents an analysis of the sea-based component of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the Road. It examines security implications in the two strategic maritime spaces that it crosses: the South China sea and the Indian Ocean region. Special consideration is given to how the Road might affect the interests of EU and how the EU could consider responding. (64 p.)

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

[China's engagement in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Xinjiang](#)

by Lars Erslev Andersen and Yang Jiang

The authors discuss the potential of China's approach to stabilising security conditions in Pakistan and Afghanistan through development. The report explores China's westward policy by analysing the opportunities and obstacles related to its flagship Belt and Road initiative in South Asia, in particular the China–Pakistan economic corridor. (33 p.)

CATO INSTITUTE

[Disciplining China's trade practices at the WTO: how WTO complaints can help make China more market-oriented](#)

by James Bacchus, Simon Lester [@snlester](#) and Huan Zhu [@HZhu2013](#)

The Trump administration has argued that the World Trade Organization (WTO) has failed to address China's "unfair" trade practices. While it is true that China's economic rise poses a unique challenge to the world trading system, WTO dispute settlement has more potential to address China's practices than the administration believes. If the Trump administration really does want the Chinese economy to be more market-oriented, it should make better use of WTO rules by filing more complaints against China. (36 p.)

RUSSIA

POLSKI INSTYTUT SPRAW MIĘDZYNARODOWYCH (POLISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[Russia's political offensive in Africa](#)

by Jędrzej Czerep

Following the annexation of Crimea and proving itself to be a capable game-changer in the Middle East (Syria), Russia turned to Africa in its efforts to regain a global position. Its government-to-government approach tends to favour isolated regimes struggling with shortages of legitimacy by offering them a boost in security capacities. In return, Russia obtains access to cash-effective industries. Both pose challenges to EU policies as the bloc's African partners increasingly perceive Russia as an alternative source of support. (6 p.)

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

[Putin's fourth term – the twilight begins?](#)

by Stanislav Secrieru and Vitali Shkliarov

There are no serious potential challengers on the horizon and he remains the sole person who takes important domestic and foreign policy decisions. Nevertheless, several factors are gradually undercutting his standing, a process which, in turn, is likely to have future knock-on effects for Russia's entire political edifice. What vulnerabilities does President Putin face in his fourth term in office? What are the drivers behind them? And how might these play out in the future? (8 p.)

TURKEY

COLLEGE OF EUROPE

[Together beyond accession: Turkey as the EU's indispensable partner](#)

by Hugo Nunes da Silva, Lucie Duchâteau, Alexane Hervy, Artsrun Khangelidyan, Laura Schiemichen, Michael Teodori and Colin Wall

This brief argues that the EU and Turkey should view challenges as opportunities to pursue their interests together. It advises that the EU's leadership should promote a four-pillar approach to Turkey relying on deeper economic integration; firm and innovative commitment to human rights, democracy and rule of law; coordinated responses to peace and security challenges in the Middle East; and enhanced implementation of the 2016 agreement on migration. (5 p.)

İSTANBUL POLITIKALAR MERKEZİ (ISTANBUL POLICY CENTER)

[The Turkish government scholarship program as a soft power tool](#)

by Bulent Aras [@arasbulent](#) and Zulkarnain Mohammed

This study examines the role of the Turkish government scholarship program in generating and disseminating Turkey's soft power. It identifies both the importance of the program and the challenges confronting it. By the means of providing higher education scholarships, Turkish government made some progress in publicizing and diffusing its culture and making itself more attractive to international players. (21 p.)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[Turquía y Estados Unidos: una relación convulsa](#)

by Felipe Sánchez Tapia

The current tension regarding US-Turkey relations is not caused by temporary reasons, but rather by structural ones. It is the consequence of deep-rooted historical disputes, which underpin two diverging geopolitical views on the Middle East. But, above all, it's a completely different threat assessment that at this very moment is preventing a sincere approach between them. (25 p. - ES)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

[Is China's loss, India's gain? An examination of the US tariff war](#)

by Abhijit Mukhopadhyay [@Abhijit_M007](#)

The unilateral tariff imposition by the US on various countries has started a trade war that threatens to adversely affect the world's major economies. This paper finds that no country, including the US itself, is likely to benefit from a tariff war. (34 p.)

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

[Why Trumpism will not prevail](#)

by Thomas Kleine-Brockhoff

US President Donald Trump has dedicated himself not to maintaining and nurturing the liberal international order on which Germany's current peace and prosperity are founded, but rather to destroying it. Consequently, Germany now needs something that was previously unnecessary: an America strategy. Here Germany faces a strategic dilemma: the country cannot live with the giant would-be destroyer of the international order along with all of his anti-German impulses. (7 p.)

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

Malevolent soft power, AI, and the threat to democracy

by Elaine Kamarck [@EKamarck](#)

In the space of less than a decade, the world of social media has gone from being an enabler of to a threat to democracy. Unless we are vigilant, the new world of artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to be an even more dangerous weapon in the years ahead. This paper looks at Russian interference in the 2016 election with an emphasis on intra-party disruption and at the ways in which AI can further disrupt democracy if we are not prepared. (13 p.)

SECTION 4 - EU MEMBER STATES

BELGIUM

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

The Belgian approach to tackling violent radicalisation: a practitioners' perspective

by Irina van der Vet and Rik Coolsaet

The prevention of violent radicalisation as part of counter-terrorism measures is a top priority of the EU and national security agendas. In 2015, Belgium introduced promising reforms in countering radicalisation and terrorism that aimed at connecting not only intelligence, security and police services across different policy levels but also the multitude of other stakeholders representing the government and civil society. (8 p.)

BULGARIA

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

The European youth guarantee and its uptake among Roma youth in Bulgaria

by Liliya Yakova

This report aims to review the current state of the EU Youth Guarantee in Bulgaria and to discuss the results of desk research conducted in regards of the scheme implementation among Roma youth. (60 p.)

ЦЕНТЪР ЗА ИЗСЛЕДВАНЕ НА ДЕМОКРАЦИЯТА (CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY) / KONRAD ADENAUER STIFTUNG

Energy security in Southeast Europe: the Greece-Bulgaria interconnector

Southeast Europe remains reliant on expensive energy imports from Russia and is ill-prepared to withstand another major supply crisis. In this respect, the completion of the interconnector Greece-Bulgaria would unlock the diversification process, which will increase the energy security of the whole region. To reap the full benefits and increase competition, there is a need to complete the liberalisation, diversification and integration of the regional gas market. (8 p.)

GERMANY

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[Die sozialen Investitionen der deutschen Wirtschaft](#)

by Anaël Labigne, Patrick Gilroy, Olga Kononykhina, Detlef Hollmann and Birgit Riess

This report focuses on a widespread form of corporate engagement: the donation activities of the German economy. The donation is a classic instrument of corporate engagement for the society. One of the key questions of this analysis is whether donations can be understood as a social investment - well-considered, purposeful and with concrete benefits in mind (28 p. - DE)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[Making "never again" a reality: what Germany can contribute during its next term in the Security Council toward preventing mass atrocities](#)

by Tibi Galis and Jack Mayerhofer

Having being elected to a non-permanent seat on the Security Council, Germany now has an opportunity and, judged in terms of its own stated guidelines, an obligation to promote the institutionalization of mass atrocity prevention globally. This will not be an easy task given the current global security environment, which is characterized by extreme volatility and by the presence of high levels of risk factors for genocide and other mass atrocities in numerous societies. (9 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[Öffentliche Sicherheit in Deutschland stärken: Reformvorschläge für die deutsche Sicherheitsarchitektur](#)

This paper is intended as a contribution to an objective discussion on issues of internal security. The authors explore what should be changed in the German security architecture to ensure security without forfeiting freedom. (p. 48 - DE)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES / LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

[On German external imbalances](#)

by Stefano Micossi, Alexandra D'Onofrio and Fabrizia Peirce

This paper describes four features of the German economy which lie at the root of its external imbalances: the evolution of its real exchange rate; the underlying trends in productivity and unit labour costs; the persistent shortfall of investment relative to domestic savings; and the deployment of much of the current external surplus in portfolio investments outside the euro area. (22 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

[100 Jahre deutsches Steuersystem: Revolution und Evolution](#)

by Stefan Bach [@SBachTax](#)

The "Erzberger tax and financial reforms" have almost completely redesigned, modernized and greatly expanded the German tax and financial system. Essential elements of these reforms are still in existence today. From the 1970s on, structural problems and consolidation dominated fiscal and financial policy, since the 1980s supply-economic and (neo) liberal reform agendas. Taxes on high incomes and wealth were lowered, and indirect taxes expanded. Since the financial crisis of 2009, distribution issues are again in the foreground (24 p. - DE)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Germany's NetzDG: a key test for combatting online hate

by William Echikson [!\[\]\(919a2cb85b99741a73c0c31a427236a8_img.jpg\) @Bechkson](#) and Olivia Knodt [!\[\]\(c9cd5a1c35167a83f09a35036fe5dcbd_img.jpg\) @OliviaKnodt](#)

Germany's network enforcement act, or NetzDG law, represents a key test for combatting hate speech on the internet. This paper begins by explaining the background that led to the development and passage of NetzDG. It examines the reaction to the law by civil society, platforms and the government. It concludes with suggestions, for platforms, civil society and the authorities, on ways to improve the law to be effective in the fight against online hate while keeping the internet open and free. (28 p.)

IRELAND

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Job stress and working conditions: Ireland in comparative perspective

by Helen Russell [!\[\]\(003082e50e3009141f59bd5df831749f_img.jpg\) @MsHelenRussell](#), Bertrand Maître, Dorothy Watson and Éamonn Fahey

This study finds that job stress among employees in Ireland doubled from 8 per cent in 2010 to 17 per cent in 2015. However, the level of job stress in Ireland was still below the average for ten Western European countries in 2015 (19 per cent). The report uses two waves of a European-wide dataset, the European working conditions survey, carried out in 2010 and 2015, to examine the working conditions that are associated with job stress. (96 p.)

GREECE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΗΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗΣ (HELLENIC FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN FOREIGN POLICY)

Migration in Greece: recent developments in 2018

by Anna Triandafyllidou [!\[\]\(4b7a79268f6ba26c1471d4232fffa85a_img.jpg\) @triandafyllidou](#) and Eda Gemi

This report presents the evolution of the migrant and asylum seeking population in Greece in terms of both stocks and flows. It discusses issues of border control and asylum processing. It reviews the situation of immigrants in the Greek labour market and their overall insertion in Greek society, and outlines the initiatives taken and challenges faced by recently arrived asylum seekers. (48 p.)

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION INSTITUTE

The end of the bailout era in Greece: not out of the woods yet

by Giorgos Argitis and Nasos Koratzanis

This brief examines prospects for Greece following the recent end of the stabilisation programme put into place as a result of the Eurozone debt crisis. The brief argues that rather than stabilising the Greece the programme has left it weaker and more vulnerable to future crisis. It critically examines the programme's framework and implementation and suggests some policy measures. (6 p.)

FRANCE

INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

Cybermenace: avis de tempête

France, like many other countries, is susceptible to be hit by a major cyberattack. The interconnection of technologies and companies, the digitalisation, or the fact that French information systems depend on a small number of actors are leaving the risk of a "cyber hurricane". This report tries to understand the nature of the risk and identify the available solutions in order to anticipate and identify these attacks, and to limit their effects on the French information systems. (118 p. - FR)

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR AUSWÄRTIGE POLITIK (GERMAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS)

Straddling between optimism and mistrust: France's youth doubts reform successes

by Julie Hamann [!\[\]\(a870788d6ed9b8fd294b7654a8c8526b_img.jpg\) @jul_hamann](#) and Sara Jakob

For many young people in France, President Macron's reforms failed to alleviate their social anxieties. Unemployment remains high, employment conditions precarious, and what started as a protest against new fuel taxes quickly spilled over to other reform areas including social policy. Macron will need to gain the youngsters' trust ahead of the EP election – not least because its outcome will decisively shape his domestic credibility, and consequently, his political fate. (11 p.)

ITALY

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Le relazioni tra Italia e Russia

by Giovanna De Maio [!\[\]\(6a9b39b98eb945faa14c645ec99e4eaa_img.jpg\) @giovDM](#) and Nicolò Sartori [!\[\]\(182077db5bac9ff62bf376fe37ffa951_img.jpg\) @nsartori](#)

Along with the political and security issues, Italy has shown itself to be particularly attentive to protect their economic and energy interests. Italy is the sixth country for volumes of trade with Russia and the second largest Russian gas importer in Europe. In an attempt to mitigate the impact of sanctions on the national economy, especially on some leading areas in exports to Russia, Italian economic diplomacy has strengthened bilateral relations with the Russian counterpart, with significant benefits both on trade and on stability of energy supplies. (26 p. - IT)

AUSTRIA

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

The EU-Japan economic partnership agreement and its relevance for the Austrian economy

by Julia Grübler [!\[\]\(235bfe13ebf007ce2eea9e689707fac7_img.jpg\) @JuliaGruebler](#), Oliver Reiter and Robert Stehrer [!\[\]\(bbad87fcdf5285698c00ff2227464bf2_img.jpg\) @RobertStehrer](#)

The EU and Japan signed an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) in July 2018. It is the EU's most ambitious agreement with any Asian state. The study estimates the effect of the EU-Japan EPA for Austria based on qualitative analysis and a structural gravity model. (39 p.)

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

[Factors driving wealth inequality in European countries](#)

by Sebastian Leitner

This paper analyses how microeconomic factors drive inequality in household wealth across nine European countries when applying the Shapley value approach to decomposition. The research draws on micro data from the Eurosystem household finance and consumption survey 2014. (40 p.)

POLAND

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Poland: the missing link in European Defence](#)

by Karolina Muti [@KarolinaMuti](#)

As EU member states step-up efforts to strengthen defence cooperation and integration, Poland's role and contribution remain an enigma. Poland has preferred to strengthen links with Washington and NATO, rather than increasing defence cooperation with its EU neighbours and allies. This is true in terms of the military relationship, with a persistent effort to guarantee a stronger presence of US troops and equipment on Polish soil, but also from the industrial point of view, since US companies are often chosen for major procurement tenders. (5 p.)

ROMANIA

TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION

[Recommendations from members of the TEPESA network to the incoming Romanian Presidency](#)

The Romanian presidency opens the Trio-Presidency with Finland and Croatia. The topics of interests in the first semester are Europe of common values, converging Europe, a safer Europe, and Europe as a stronger global actor. The present recommendations have been drafted in view of these interests taking into account the growing demand to enhance the EU's resilience within the democratic, (cyber)security, economic and neighbourhood realm. (4 p.)

SLOVAKIA

GLOBSEC POLICY INSTITUTE

[Connected \(with\) youth: information consumption, trust and influencers among youth in Slovakia](#)

[Informácie, dôvera a vplyv medzi mladými ľuďmi na Slovensku](#)

by Dominika Hajdu and Iveta Kupkova

The aim of this report is to provide a unique insight into online social behaviour and information consumption of young Slovaks while identifying role models they respect and trust. (13 p. - EN), (13 p. - SK)

FINLAND

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

[Finland in the European Union: frontrunner or follower?](#)

by Marco Giuli [@MarcoGiuli](#), Annika Hedberg [@AnnikaAhtonen](#) and Paul Ivan [@paul2ivan](#)

While Finland's self-perception of being a constructive player and a 'good pupil' in the EU is generally shared by others, the narrative is tainted with shades of grey. This paper analyses the perception and position of Finland in the EU, with a particular focus on three areas: the Single Market, the circular economy, climate and energy policies; and foreign and security policy, and shows that the country is, in fact, a more ordinary member state than it is perhaps willing to concede. (20 p.)

ELINKEINOELÄMÄN TUTKIMUSLAITOS (RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE FINNISH ECONOMY)

[Suomen kasvu – menetetty vuosikymmen ja lähivuosien mahdollisuudet](#)

by Ville Kaitila [@VilleKaitila](#), Antti Kauhanen [@Antti_Kauhanen](#), Tero Kuusi [@TeroKuusi](#), Markku Lehmus [@MarkkuLehmus](#), Mika Maliranta [@Maliranta](#) and Vesa Vihriälä [@vesa_vihrialä](#)

This report analyses the reasons for the weakness of Finland's economic performance over the past decade and assess the growth prospects in the coming 5 years. (74 p. - FI)

UNITED KINGDOM

GRANTHAM RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT / THE CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ECONOMICS AND POLICY (CCCEP)

[Why the energy efficiency gap is smaller than we think: quantifying heterogeneity and persistence in the returns to energy efficiency measures](#)

by Daire McCoy and Raphaela Kotsch [@RaphaelaKotsch](#)

Despite a considerable body of literature assessing energy efficiency measures and policies, there is limited information on their longer-term impact in terms of savings, and how this varies by measure and household-type. This paper fills a gap in the literature by providing new evidence on these aspects of energy efficiency. The analysis focuses on measures installed through the UK supplier obligations, the principal policy instrument for delivering energy efficiency measures in the UK and widely used in other European countries. (47 p.)

REFORM

[Gaining access: increasing the participation of disadvantaged students at elite universities](#)

by Luke Heselwood

This report assesses the progress made by high-tariff institutions in their attempts to improve access for disadvantaged full-time students. By ranking 29 elite universities in England, it charts the average annual increase in the proportion of disadvantaged students from 2012-13 to 2016-17. It shows that over the five-year period, there has been little improvement in the proportion of disadvantaged students attending these universities. (34 p.)

CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES

[Make work pay](#)

by Tom Clougherty

This report puts forward major proposals to reshape the tax system around a simple principle: to make work pay. One key proposal is to raising national insurance threshold to create a universal working income, free of income tax and national insurance. (62 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL STUDIES

[Long-run trends in the economic activity of older people in the UK](#)

by James Banks, Carl Emmerson and Gemma Tetlow [@gemmatetlow](#)

This paper documents employment rates of older men and women in the UK over the last forty years. In both cases growth in employment since the mid-1990s has been stronger than for younger age groups. The paper discusses the role of other cohort and economy-wide trends, highlighting that the proportion of older men and women employed in professional, managerial and technical occupations has been particularly strong. (32 p.)

BREXIT

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[Brexit and the Irish question - Solving the border](#)

by Michael O'Neill

At the time of writing, the entire sweep of the tense Brexit negotiations is concentrated on resolving the 'Irish question'—without success until finally a 'technical' agreement' was reached by the negotiators. Whether this 'solution' will survive resistance from arch-Brexiteers remains to be seen. (16 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

[Brexit, lessons in negotiations for the European Union](#)

[Brexit, les leçons de la négociation pour l'Union européenne](#)

by Eric Maurice [@er1cmau](#)

The EU has successfully been able to implement its method from a political point of view to ensure unity during the period of negotiation of Brexit. The political context within the Union, but also in London and at global level, have been decisive in the unity of the other members, and whilst the author stresses the exceptional nature of this, it would be hard to repeat. (9 p. - EN) (9 p. - FR)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

[After the divorce: British families living in the EU-27 post-Brexit](#)

by Aliyyah Ahad [@Aliyyah_Ahad](#)

This paper looks at the potential impact of Brexit on British families in the EU-27, a group that is much less discussed and studied than their counterparts in the UK. Legal systems are not always designed to cater to the needs of families rather than individuals, and the patchwork of differing rights and benefits for EU citizens and non-EU nationals could mean some family members—third-country nationals, adult dependants, and same-sex, or unregistered partners—will fall through the gaps of national legal frameworks. (16 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT

Supervision after Brexit: oversight of the UK's future relationship with the EU

by Raphael Hogarth [@Raphael_Hogarth](#), Alex Stojanovic [@awstojanovic](#) and Jill Rutter [@jillongovt](#)

This paper argues that there is a hole in the Government's Brexit proposals, because ministers have said little about who will take over the 'supervisory' role of the European Commission and EU agencies. The paper says that this "supervision" process will be particularly important if the UK is to retain the unprecedented market access the Government has said it wants. The UK could ask the EC to keep doing these jobs even after Brexit. Alternatively, the "joint committee" of UK and EU officials could be beefed up with a secretariat do supervision work. (42 p.)

POLICY EXCHANGE

The Irish border and the principle of consent

by Graham Gudgin and Ray Bassett [@ray_bassett](#)

This publication argues that it is the EU's Brexit position which most threatens the terms of the Good Friday agreement. The idea that a backstop might involve a few veterinary checks on ferries or at ports in Great Britain is palpably false. In the circumstances in which a backstop would operate, tariffs would need to be collected. Future trade talks between the UK and EU should include an 'Ireland chapter', in which both sides genuinely try to ensure an invisible border and preserve existing cross-border cooperation. (12 p.)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

The end of the retirement dream? British pensioners in the European Union after Brexit

by Helen McCarthy

This paper explores the diversity of this pensioner population and the unique challenges they are likely to face after Brexit. It begins with a close look at the size and characteristics of the British pensioner population in the EU-27, before considering key Brexit-related policy questions and offering recommendations for both EU member states and UK policymakers. (19 p.)

EGMONT – ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Endorsing Brexit or preparing for 'No Deal'? A Belgian perspective

by Alexander Mattelaer [@ATJMattelaer](#)

What are we to make of the withdrawal agreement and the political declaration outlining the future relationship between the EU and the UK? This brief explores the current state of the Brexit debate from a Belgian perspective. While the Brexit deal deserves to be welcomed, domestic politics continue to act as a bottleneck. Whether or not the withdrawal agreement obtains parliamentary approval, Belgian authorities would do well to stay alert and prepare for multiple potential outcomes. (5 p.)

OPEN EUROPE

Resetting the backstop

by David Shiels and Dominic Walsh

In this paper, the authors examines how the UK and EU arrived at the current impasse over the Irish backstop issue, and considers possible compromise solutions to reach an agreement and successfully conclude the withdrawal phase of the Brexit negotiations. (30 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

The economic consequences of the Brexit deal

by Anand Menon, Jonathan Portes, Peter Levell and Thomas Sampson

The deal negotiated with the EU will, if approved and implemented, have significant implications for the UK economy. This report provide an objective and impartial analysis of what those implications might be by breaking it down into three components – trade, migration and fiscal impacts. (16 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

The repatriation of competencies after Brexit: justice and home affairs

by Stephen Tierney and Alexandra Remond

This paper addresses Justice and Home Affairs in the context of Brexit. Its particular point of focus is the repatriation of competences and the powers of the devolved administrations. (22 p.)

THE BRUGES GROUP

Legal aspects of Brexit as the Brexit deadline of 29th March 2019 draws near

by Gerard Conway

This research addresses some legal aspects of the Brexit process as it enters the final six months before the deadline for withdrawal. The author explains that the 'problem' with the Irish border is easily fixable if a modern customs infrastructure is implemented as has already been done in the form of TIR carnets to enable customs transit. A Canada-style CETA between the EU and UK deal will not impact on the Irish border question in a negative way, it will actually minimise customs issues since CETA involves the almost complete abolition of customs duties between Canada and the EU. (28 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

[Brexit and the UK's environmental ambitions](#)

by Marley Morris [@MarleyAMorris](#) and Joshua Emden [@joshemden](#)

The post-Brexit relationship between the UK and the EU will play a key role in shaping the UK's future environmental ambitions. This report identifies four main alternatives for the UK's future relationship with the EU after Brexit and assess their implications for environmental policy. The analysis suggests that the closer the relationship between the UK and the EU, the stronger the safeguards for maintaining EU-derived environmental protections. (44 p.)

MISCELLANEOUS

OPEN SOCIETY EUROPEAN POLICY INSTITUTE

[Whistleblowers for change: the social and economic costs and benefits of leaking and whistleblowing](#)

by Ashley Savage [@ACSavage](#)

In this report, whistleblowers from eight European countries describe what they experienced after they took a stand. Additionally, civil society experts weigh in on how the EU can craft policies to better protect whistleblowers. The question of how to define whistleblowing - does it apply to sexual harassment, can NGOs be considered whistleblowers, and so on - is also explored. The report ultimately recommends an EU-wide directive on whistleblowing, which it argues would give whistleblowers the protection they need to step forward. The report also argues that a multi-level, multi-stakeholder approach would emphasize the value of whistleblowers and the crucial role they play in a healthy open society. (36 p.)

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

[Zero botnets: building a global effort to clean up the internet](#)

by Jason Healey [@Jason_Healey](#) and Robert K. Knake [@robknake](#)

Botnets, or groups of computers infected with malicious software that are controlled as a single network, enable much of the internet's cybercrime. Botnets can cause serious harm by allowing foreign governments to stifle free speech abroad and enabling them to shut down countries' domestic networks or even the internet globally. While having zero botnets may be impossible, the authors conclude that setting such an ambitious target is necessary to focus policy. (40 p.)

OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

[The impact of cyber warfare on nuclear deterrence: a conceptual and empirical overview](#)

by Kartik Bommakanti [@KartikBommakan1](#)

This paper assesses the impact of cyber operations against strategic targets and demonstrates that while cyber war is a real phenomenon, it is far from producing decisive outcomes. The cyberspace is a medium to conduct military operations and several countries have made investments in capabilities to both attack and defend against cyber-attacks. The paper evaluates the relative strengths of offence and defence and the extent to which it favours the strong against the weak. (16 p.)

OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION / CONSEJO ARGENTINO PARA LAS RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

[A new social contract for the digital age](#)

by Samir Saran, Terri Chapman and Mihir Sharma [@mihirssharma](#)

Digital transformations are rapidly altering the nature of work, models of employment, regulations and protections. The responsibilities of the state are becoming the obligations of, and a business case for, the private sector. This devolution of 'governance responsibility' requires for a new social contract between citizens, consumers, employees, the state, and enterprise to delineate a new understanding around rights, responsibilities and entitlements. The authors set out seven norms for defining these relationships in the digital age. (11 p.)

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

[Between work and care: older women's economic empowerment](#)

by Fiona Samuels, Emma Samman [@Emma_Samman](#), Abigail Hunt, Lucia Rost and Georgia Plank

This research explores current opportunities and challenges to the economic empowerment of older women in the global South, based on a firm understanding of the interrelationship between empowerment, women's rights and gender equality across the life course. It brings together an extensive literature review, analysis of quantitative data, and primary qualitative research in Ethiopia to shed light on older women's experiences in the labour market and of unpaid care and domestic work, and identifies priorities for future policy, programming and research. (70 p.)

BARCELONA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

[Not so disruptive after all: how workplace digitalization affects political preferences](#)

by Aina Gallego [@ainagallego](#), Thomas Kurer and Nikolas Schöll

Does digitalization also cause divergence in political preferences? This paper demonstrates that positive economic trajectories are mirrored in political preferences. The authors track workers for 20 years and examine how their economic situation and political preferences change when their workplaces become more digitalized. (60 p.)

PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OSLO / FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG

[The eastern Mediterranean: between power struggles and regionalist aspirations](#)

by Zenonas Tziarras [@ZenonasTziarras](#)

This report explores the Eastern Mediterranean as a distinct geopolitical space in the context of global and regional transitions. It conceptualizes the Eastern Mediterranean's new geopolitical identity both historically and theoretically and looks at its security and politico-economic prospects. It tracks the main challenges that regional states face, and attempts to re-imagine the patterns of conflict and cooperation by examining the potential of regionalism and inter-state cooperation in various sectors. (38 p.)

Emissions gap report 2018

The annual UN environment emissions gap report features new information on the 'emissions gap', which is the gap between where we are likely to be and where we need to be. The report explores ways to bridge the still existing emissions gap. This year the main topics are fiscal policy, the role of innovation, the role of non-state and subnational action and ways to increase the ambition of the nationally determined contributions. (112 p.)

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Blocking progress: the damaging side effects of economic sanctions

by Nima Sanandaji [@NimaSanandaji](#)

Sanctions very rarely achieve foreign policy goals and create substantial costs for the world economy. They limit the economic well-being of people in targeted countries undermining also civil liberties, instead encouraging centralised state control. Fostering global value chains is a better strategy for promoting security, since economic interdependency makes peace a more attractive alternative than conflict. Market exchange is typically a better option than sanctions if the objective is a free, peaceful and prosperous world (20 p.)

SPECIAL FOCUS - ECONOMIC MONETARY UNION (EMU) / EURO REFORM

BRUEGEL

Euro area reform: an anatomy of the debate

by Jean Pisani-Ferry [@pisaniferry](#)

A year ago, a group of 14 French and German economists joined forces with the aim of forging common proposals for euro area reforms. Their report gave rise to a lively discussion among officials and academics. This paper summarises the group's proposals and also addresses some of the points raised in a subsequent debate on the topic. (13 p.)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

Euro-area governance reform: the unfinished agenda

by Miranda Xafa [@MXafa](#)

The resilience of the single currency has improved considerably since the debt crisis of 2010–2012. Important reforms to the euro area's architecture have been introduced to end the crisis that threatened the existence of the euro itself. This paper assesses and prioritizes key proposals that are economically sound and politically feasible. (40 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[From Meseberg to nowhere? A Franco-German impetus for the Eurozone](#)

[De Meseberg à nulle part? Des impulsions franco-allemandes pour la zone euro](#)

[Meseberg nach nirgendwo? Deutsch-französische Impulse für die Eurozone.](#)

by Eileen Keller

This study analyses the joint efforts by France and Germany to bring about a comprehensive reform of the European currency union. These efforts culminated in the joint Meseberg declaration adopted in June 2018. The article contextualises these efforts with respect to the reforms realised so far and the different reform options at hand. Besides questions of economic viability and institutional deficits, the article tackles issues of political feasibility. (26 p. - EN) (28 p. - FR) (16 p. - DE)

GLOBSEC POLICY INSTITUTE

[The Euro: it must change to carry on](#)

by Sebastian Plóciennik [!\[\]\(0b5e7e25e8775f7e7e80906ada4f0021_img.jpg\) @SebPloc](#)

The European Monetary Union (EMU) requires a healing of the wounds left by the previous crisis, such as unemployment or stagnation and long-term indebtedness, discernible now in the argument about Italy's budget. The Eurozone must also complete its governance architecture in order to be prepared for the next crisis. If the EMU meets these challenges successfully, its role in the world will rise and the EU will consolidate around the common currency. (10 p.)

TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION

[Euro or no Euro, that is the question](#)

by Petr Kratochvíl and Zdeněk Sychra

The policy of indefinitely postponing the adoption of the single currency is going to fail soon. The Eurozone is preparing for further integration, and the cleavage between the Eurozone and the rest of the EU member states will grow even deeper. The time has come for the non-Euro countries to decide whether to join the Eurozone soon or accept the risk that their future Eurozone accession will be difficult and painful. (6 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE - BERLIN/ BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[Economic government: what kind of coordination for the Eurozone](#)

by Katharina Gnath [!\[\]\(7bc43b319a082987e20f7bf78f4bab80_img.jpg\) @K_gnath](#)

How are decisions made in the euro area? And how democratic are they? These questions moved to the centre of the debate during the euro crisis. Under tremendous time pressure, solutions had to be found for stabilising the euro. New institutions and rules were created such as the European Stability Mechanism, the Banking Union and the Fiscal Compact. Who makes the decisions in the Eurozone today? Is there a democratic deficit? Does the currency union need better control mechanisms – or are the old ones good enough? (5 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

[Does a single monetary policy need a single fiscal counterpart?](#)

by Daniel Gros [@DanielGrosCEPS](#)

The absence of a single fiscal policy in the euro area does not necessarily constitute a problem for the ECB. In a deep financial crisis, poorly coordinated national fiscal policies are likely to be insufficient. With many different national policies, individual errors and shocks would tend to cancel out each other, at least partially, thus delivering a more stable policy in the aggregate, which should facilitate the task of the ECB to maintain price stability. EMU reform efforts should thus not aim at creating a unified fiscal policy. (17 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Financing bank resolution: an alternative solution for arranging the liquidity required](#)

by Willem Pieter de Groen

The introduction of the single resolution mechanism has shifted de facto the function of lender of last resort from central banks to the single resolution fund (SRF). Indeed, when the bank in resolution cannot obtain liquidity from the central bank, the SRF is the last remaining option. This paper proposes an ECB liquidity facility with an SRF guarantee as an alternative solution for banks in resolution. (23 p.)

BRUEGEL

[How to provide liquidity to banks after resolution in Europe's banking union](#)

by Maria Demertzis [@mariademertzis](#) Inês Gonçalves Raposo [@inesgraposo](#), Pia Hüttl [@PiaHuettl](#) and Guntram Wolff [@GuntramWolff](#)

Banks deemed to be failing or likely to fail in the banking union are either put into insolvency/liquidation or enter a resolution scheme to protect the public interest. All liquidity needs that emerge must be met for resolution to be a success. In the euro area, this can only be done credibly for systemically important banks by the central bank. This paper discusses how to establish guarantees against possible losses in order to allow liquidity provisioning in times of resolution. (23 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE - BERLIN / BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[Banking union: how stable are Europe's banks?](#)

by Philipp Ständer [@P_Staender](#)

The euro crisis was, besides an economic and sovereign debt crisis, a full-blown banking crisis. The banking union was thus created precisely to break the vicious circle of ailing banks and weak government finances in the Eurozone. For the moment, it consists of a European banking supervision and a single resolution framework. But the project remains incomplete. How stable are Europe's banks almost eight years after the start of the euro crisis and what is in store for the banking union? (5 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

[Monetary policy with transitory vs. permanently low growth](#)

by Christophe Blot, Jérôme Creel and Paul Hubert

The recent economic slowdown in the euro area depends on supply-side and demand-side factors with different consequences on potential output. On the one hand, it may grow at a low pace for a long time; on the other hand, it may soon grow a bit faster. The ECB strategy has to adapt to these different possible outcomes. This paper argues that the ECB has room for manoeuvre whatever the trend in output. (22 p.)

BRUEGEL

[A monetary policy framework for the European Central Bank to deal with uncertainty](#)

by Grégory Claeys [@gregclaeys](#), Maria Demertzis [@mariademertzis](#) and Jan Mazza [@jan_mazza](#)

This paper reviews the emerging challenges to central banks, and propose an updated definition of price stability and an adequately refined monetary policy framework. The authors describe how the macroeconomic environment in which central banks operate is changing and posing new challenges. (19 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE - BERLIN / BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[Sovereign debt: do we need an EU solution?](#)

by Jörg Haas [@jorg_haas](#)

High levels of sovereign debt have become a serious issue in the Eurozone. This does not just affect the individual member states: The European debt crisis has shown that difficulties in one euro-area country can spread to the entire currency union. What strategies are being discussed for reducing sovereign debt? Would a stronger role for the EU help to reduce debt over the long term or should this be left solely to the member states? (5 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE - BERLIN / BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[Imbalances: should the EU intervene?](#)

by Anna auf dem Brinke [@Anna_adB](#)

Economic imbalances keep recurring in the EU. Differences in trade balances dominate the debate. Germany has been generating very high surpluses for years and meets criticism for this reason. Are imbalances a threat to the EU, and what role does the euro play in this? Should politicians adjust differences in the balance of trade? And if so, is that up to national governments or the EU? (5 p.)