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Dear Readers,

Welcome to issue 63 of the Think Tank Review compiled by the EU Council Library* ([click to share on Twitter](#)).

This January 2019 edition references papers published in December 2018. As in previous issues, we bring you a selection of topics ranging from safeguarding of democracy in the European Union and the geopolitics of digital governance, to current hybrid threats such as disinformation and cyber-attacks and the limitations of conventional military power.

TTR63 contains some interesting articles about cooperation in the Western Balkans and good neighbourly relations in the context of potential EU accession, or on how Germany has significantly liberalised its immigration legislation in labour and education.

There are think tanks that explore the reduction of gas emissions, the European energy and electricity policies, or the readiness of the European automotive industry for the global electric vehicle.

In another range of topics, several articles refer to China's international relations and its economic and geopolitical ambitions, as well as to China's technology dominance and fostering of solar energy.

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SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

[Reconnecting European political parties with European Union citizens](#)

by Steven van Hecke [@VanHeckeSteven](#)

This paper takes a comprehensive approach to understanding the role(s) of European political parties within the polity of the EU. Its focuses on how European political parties can (re)connect with EU citizens. The paper emphasizes the regulatory framework in which European political parties operate, their internal organization and the outreach in relation to various political actors, but especially citizens. (71 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

[Voting methods and issues at stake in the European elections of May 2019](#)

[Les modes de scrutin et les enjeux des élections européennes de mai 2019](#)

by Nicolas Becuwe [@NicolasBecuwe](#) and Emmanuel Rivière [@emmanuelriviere](#)

The next European elections will take place from 23rd to 26th May 2019 in the 27 member states of the EU. For the first time in its history, since 1979, they will not be taking place in the UK, which is due to leave the EU on 29th March next. Hence nearly 350 million voters will be called to ballot to elect 705 representatives to the EP. (9 p - EN) (9 p. - FR)

HEINRICH-BÖLL-STIFTUNG (HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION)

[Safeguarding democracy in the European Union: a study on a European responsibility](#)

by Christoph Möllers and Linda Schneider

The dismantling of democracy in an EU member state is not a national problem, it is a European one. If the rule of law is impeded in one member state, this affects the community at its core and threatens the basis of cooperation within it. But how should the EU react to the dismantling of democracy within its ranks? How can it prevent this and protect the democratic state upholding the rule of law? This is the subject matter of the present study. The study makes clear the dilemma in which the EU finds itself and what possibilities for action are available to it. (112 p.)

ISTITUTO PER GLI STUDI DI POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE

[When populism meets nationalism: reflections on parties in power](#)

by Alberto Martinelli (ed.)

Being a "thin" ideology, populism is being contaminated by nationalism. This report offers a number of case studies on those countries whose governments have been labelled "national-populist". Ranging from Italy to the US, from the Visegrad countries to Turkey, Russia, and Latin America, this report aims to single out what all these cases have in common, but also what sets them apart from each other. (164 p.)

ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR EUROPAPOLITIK (AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR EUROPEAN POLITICS)

[Populism in Central Europe 2018](#)

by Paul Schmidt [@PaulSchmidt](#)

Nationalist-populistic discourse is gaining momentum in almost every member state of the EU, not least in the Central European region. EU sceptical political parties are on the rise shaping and changing the national political debate in the EU capitals – as self-confident oppositional forces but also as part of the government. This paper examines why political and societal actors resort to an “anti-European” rhetoric. (36 p.)

TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION

[Europeanization revisited: Central and Eastern Europe in the European Union](#)

by Michał Matlak, Frank Schimmelfennig and Tomasz P. Woźniakowski (eds.)

The objective of this paper is to re-visit Europeanization and explore the different dynamics of this phenomenon before and after accession. Accession was a period of exceptional Europeanization as the goal of membership was so powerful. After accession the context of Europeanization, both as process and outcome, shifts and domestic factors play an increasingly significant role. (161 p.)

EESTI VÄLISPOLIITIKA INSTITUUT (ESTONIAN FOREIGN POLICY INSTITUTE) / RAHVUSVAHELINE KAITSEURINGUTE KESKUS (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DEFENCE AND SECURITY)

[The Nordic-Baltic region in the EU 27 – time for new strategic cooperation](#)

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

This report examines Nordic-Baltic cooperation in the EU. The three Nordic EU members (Denmark, Finland and Sweden) and the three Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) closely coordinate their positions in the EU. The report examines their shared interests and aims regarding the future of Europe in the light of the discussion over the “Hanseatic League 2.0” and rising coalition politics in the EU. (29 p.)

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL - INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[The future of EU science diplomacy: conceptual and strategic reflections](#)

by Riccardo Trobbiani [@RiccardoTrob](#) and Constant Hatzenboer

This study seeks to explore the possible developments facing the EU and its role of leadership in a global science diplomacy. Engaging in a foresight analysis, its aim is to provide a reflection on future scenarios and how EU action could influence and operate within them. The emergence of a clear EU science diplomacy is faced with challenges which are both of a conceptual and material nature. (18 p.)

SECTION 2 - EU POLICIES

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

[Four internets - the geopolitics of digital governance](#)

by Kieron O'Hara and Wendy Hall [@DameWendyDBE](#)

The internet is not a monolithic architecture whose existence and form are guaranteed in perpetuity, but a fragile and contingent construction of hardware, software, standards and databases, governed by a wide range of private and public actors whose behaviour is constrained only by voluntary protocols. It is therefore subject to evolution and political pressure. European nations, and the EC, envisage a "bourgeois" internet, where trolling and bad behaviour are minimized and privacy protected, possibly at the cost of innovation. (28 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[Transformation numérique de l'industrie : l'enjeu franco-allemand](#)

by Dorothee Kohler [@KohlerDorothee](#) and Jean-Daniel Weisz [@WeiszJD](#)

The issue of the digital transformation of the industry provoked in France as in Germany the return of the state and the introduction of a subsidiary industrial policy. The digitalization of industry will radically change the distribution of power within the branches and streams between suppliers, subcontractors and ICT providers. The Franco-German cooperation can intensify around three key axes: the regulation of platform players to build a competitive market, the development of the levers of relational competitiveness and common thinking and action on the future of work. (36 p. - FR)

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

[Eco-innovation: drivers, barriers and effects - A European perspective](#)

by Sandra M. Leitner

This paper determines the key drivers, barriers and effects of eco-innovation, in comparison to innovation in general. It further distinguishes between different types of eco-innovation to better capture their heterogeneous nature. It uses two different data sets: (1) the Community Innovation Survey 2014 (CIS-2014) for a large sample of EU member states, further split up into three groups in accordance with their eco-innovation performance; (2) the German Mannheim Innovation Panel to address additional drivers the CIS-2014 is unable to capture. (50 p.)

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BRUEGEL

[The euro as an international currency](#)

by Francesco Papadia [@FrancescoPapad1](#) and Konstantinos Efstathiou

Two questions should be answered in relation to the international role of the euro: is a more important international role for the euro worth pursuing, and what measures would achieve this result, if it is worth pursuing? The most significant benefit for the euro area if the euro played an increased international role would be less dependence on the dollar and a reduced ability of the US to pursue its political objectives, which are possibly inconsistent with EU objectives. (16 p.)

GLOBSEC POLICY INSTITUTE

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

by Sebastian Plóciennik [@SebPloc](#)

The euro will soon celebrate its twentieth anniversary, but the mood is spoiled by still unsolved problems of the common currency area. 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. 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.)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

[Rebalancing the euro area: a proposal for future reform](#)

by Juan Castañeda [@juancastanedaf](#)

Under a monetary union, fiscal and monetary discipline have to go hand in hand if macroeconomic stability is to be maintained. The question is how to set up the right institutions to achieve this stability in a credible manner. This policy brief proposes a new institutional arrangement for the euro area to restore fiscal discipline. It places the responsibility for compliance entirely on the shoulders of the member states. It also provides for the mutualisation of 30% of the member states' debt-to-GDP ratio. (20 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

[The unbalanced monetary union](#)

by Sergio De Nardis

At the root of the Eurozone crisis was the building up of competitiveness gaps, current account imbalances and associated capital flows, toward the deficit countries, whose sudden stop kick-started the crisis. In this process the rise of the German surplus was the main driving force. The distance of the German real exchange rate relative to an equilibrium value has enlarged even more in the last few years. The failure to correct this imbalance constitutes a persistent factor of economic and political fragility of the European Monetary Union. (16 p.)

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

[Which structural reforms does E\(M\)U need to function properly?](#)

by Kurt Bayer

This paper analyses the various motivations and restrictions for structural reforms and proposes an even wider array of additional reforms, with the aim to enhance socio-economic-environmental sustainability and well-being in the EU ('progressive' reforms). (28 p.)

LIUSS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

[The Eurozone: a monetary union without a capital market](#)

by Stefano Micossi

This paper calls our attention to the dire state of integration of capital markets within the monetary union and questions in the conclusions whether this may represent an important factor in determining the ultimate viability of the common currency. (8 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Recent developments in European capital markets: key findings from the 2018 ECMI statistical package](#)

by Love Gleisner and Apostolos Thomadakis

This paper provides an overview of the key findings observed in the 2018 ECMI statistical package, a comprehensive and annually updated database on the dynamics of European and global capital markets (covering the US, Japan, China and other relevant markets). The key trends obtained from the package on equity markets, debt securities, exchange-traded derivatives, over-the-counter derivatives and asset management are outlined in this report. (20 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

[Growth prospects, the natural interest rate, and monetary policy](#)

by Salomon Fiedler, Klaus-Jürgen Gern, Nils Jannsen (et al.)

Ten years after the global financial crisis, GDP remains below its pre-crisis trend in many economies and interest rates continue to be very low worldwide. This raises the question of whether low GDP growth and low interest rates are a temporary phenomenon or are due to a decline in long-run growth prospects and equilibrium real interest rates. This paper addresses this for central banks very important question and discusses implications for monetary policy. (35 p.)

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

[Reasons for the declining real interest rates](#)

by Markus Demary [@DemaryMarkus](#) and Michael Voigtländer [@mvoigtlaender](#)

This analysis indicates that the current low interest rate levels are not solely caused by the accommodative monetary policies of central banks, but are also the outcome of a longer-term downward trend. Although interest rates are currently lower than indicated by macroeconomic factors and, thus, are likely to increase when central banks start to toughen their monetary policies, in the long-run real interest rates will decline predominantly because of demographic factors. (30 p.)

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

[Deutschland, Frankreich und Italien im Euroraum: Ursprünge, Merkmale und Folgen der begrenzten Konvergenz](#)

by Pawel Tokarski [@Pawel_Tokarski](#)

When a common currency was introduced in Europe, it was assumed that there would be increasing economic convergence among the participating countries. The expectation was disappointed. This study focuses on the three largest economies in the euro area: Germany, France, and Italy. (44 p. - DE)

BRUEGEL

[Forecast errors and monetary policy normalisation in the euro area](#)

by Zsolt Darvas [@ZsoltDarvas](#)

The authors consider the lessons of the recent monetary policy normalisation experiences of Sweden, the US and the UK, and analyse the European Central Bank's forecasting track record and possible factors that might explain the forecast errors. (25 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

[Varieties of banking union: resolution regimes and backstops in Europe and the US](#)

by Silvia Merler [@SMerler](#)

In both the EU and the US, the global financial crisis and the euro crisis triggered important changes to bank resolution frameworks. But the different environments and different crisis features and experiences have led to different structures on the two sides of the Atlantic. While the US evolved towards remedying a blind spot within an already existing integrated system, Europe changed its approach from coordination to centralization. (20 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE - BERLIN

[Europe's growth starlets: wages and productivity in 4 export-oriented economies](#)

by Pola Schneemelcher [@pola_schnee](#) and Philipp Ständer [@P_Staender](#)

Under which conditions do European economies achieve solid and balanced wage and productivity growth? This article analyses two economic models in the EU exemplified by four countries that appear to realise solid wage and productivity growth and compete successfully in global markets. It examines their comparative advantage and point to future challenges such as skills shortages, transformation to a knowledge-based economy and social disparities. (8 p.)

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

[Better blending: making the case for transparency and accountability in blended finance](#)

by Matthew Jenkins

This paper explores integrity issues that might arise at various stages of the blended finance project cycle. It identifies a number of key areas where increased transparency and accountability could reduce potential losses due to corruption and improve development outcomes. (20 p.)

CENTER FOR POLITISKE STUDIER (CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES)

[EU's jagt på Google og Facebook er reelt Trump-politik](#)

by Otto Brøns-Petersen [@OttoBrons](#)

American IT giants such as Facebook, Google and Amazon have been criticized by the EC which considers that they pose a completely new tax political challenge and that they should be regulated aligned with natural monopolies, eventually split up. This paper reviews the economic basis of the criticism drawing the conclusion that it is rather the opposite. (17 p. - DA)

EDUCATION/YOUTH/CULTURE/SPORT

FONDAZIONE ISMU – INIZIATIVE E STUDI SULLA MULTIETNICITÀ (INITIATIVES AND STUDIES ON MULTI-ETHNICITY)

[Make diversity into inclusive: youth and migration in Europe](#)

by Lia Lombardi

The aim of the paper is to establish, from a theoretical and documentary point of view, the meanings and intentions of the concepts of inclusion and diversity, through the analysis of laws, norms, projects and actions at European level. In particular the paper focuses on "inclusive diversity" of the youth of Europe: of course it means all young people living in Europe. (18 p.)

EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

[An unemployment re-insurance scheme for the Eurozone? Stabilizing and redistributive effects](#)

by Mathias Dolls [@MathiasDolls](#)

This paper develops a decomposition framework to study the importance of different stabilization channels of an unemployment re-insurance scheme for the euro area. The paper provides insights on the potential added value of a re-insurance scheme which crucially hinges on its ability to provide interregional smoothing. It finds that on average 15-25 % of the income losses originating from rising unemployment in deep recessions would have been absorbed through interregional smoothing effects. (60 p.)

INSTITUT FÜR EUROPÄISCHE POLITIK

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

by Björn Hacker [@bjoernhacker](#)

It was for the European Semester 2017/2018 that the EC included the European Pillar of Social Rights for the first time after its proclamation. In this framework, the social scoreboard, which accompanies the pillar, has the potential to outline social problems across the EU. However, this potential is not fully exploited. The member states are reluctant to use it. Budgetary objectives as well as those related to increasing the member states' economic competitiveness are dominating social objectives. (14 p. - DE)

ИНСТИТУТ ЗА ПАЗАРНА ИКОНОМИКА (INSTITUTE FOR MARKET ECONOMICS)

[Модели за финансиране на здравеопазването: Възможности за България](#)

by Kaloyan Stoikov and Petya Georgieva

The publication presents health-care financing models and best practices of EU member states and other countries: UK, Denmark, Sweden, France, Germany, the Netherlands, USA, Switzerland, Singapore. On this basis, the authors make recommendations for the forthcoming health-care reform in Bulgaria. (32 p. - BG)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

POLICY CENTER FOR THE NEW SOUTH

[De la COP 21 à la COP24 : bilan d'étape](#)

by Maha Skah [@mahaskah](#)

After three years of stagnation, global greenhouse gas emissions are on the rise again. The present paper tries to offer an overview of the latest developments in the fight against climate change by reviewing recent scientific contributions and evaluating the progress made since COP21. (32 p. - FR)

NEW CLIMATE INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE POLICY AND GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY

[Are the G20 economies making enough progress to meet their NDC targets?](#)

by Michel den Elzen [@micheldenelzen](#), Takeshi Kuramochi, Niklas Höhne [@niklashoehne](#) (et al.)

Under the Paris Agreement, countries committed to a variety of climate actions, including post-2020 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets. This study compares projected GHG emissions in the G20 economies under current climate policies to those under the GHG targets outlined in the nationally determined contributions. It concludes that some G20 members (China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Russia, Turkey) are projected to meet their targets with current policies, while others (Argentina, Australia, Canada, the EU, ROK, South Africa, the US) require further action. (13 p.)

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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

by Kirsty Hamilton

This paper examines the financial sector as a potentially powerful non-state actor at the international levels of the climate debate. It examines also the substantial evolution in strategies that occurred in the lead-up to the 21st conference of the parties (COP 21) and Paris agreement in late 2015. The paper reviews the elements that made financial sector engagement particularly effective in respect of COP 21. It also identifies gaps in current financial sector engagement and strategy. (19 p.)

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE / WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE / ROCKY MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE / E3G

[Making finance consistent with climate goals: insights for operationalising article 2.1c of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement](#)

by Shelagh Whitley [@shelaghwhitley](#), Joe Thwaites, Helena Wright [@HWright](#) (et al.)

Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement breaks new ground. It is the first time that the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process has set a collective goal reflecting the full scale of effort needed on finance to successfully address climate change. In this paper the authors outline the four key sets of tools that primarily governments can employ to shift finance. (52 p.)

GRANTHAM RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

[Climate change and the just transition: a guide for investor action](#)

by Nick Robins [@NVJRobins1](#), Vanda Brunsting and David Wood [@dw2](#)

A 'just transition' for workers and communities as the world's economy responds to climate change was included as part of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change. This guide sets out how investors can pursue the goal of a just transition as part of their core operating practices. (32 p.)

[Pigou pushes preferences: decarbonisation and endogenous values](#)

by Linus Mattauch [🐦 @LinusMattauch](#), Cameron Hepburn [🐦 @camjhep](#) and Nicholas Stern [🐦 @lordstern1](#)

Avoiding unmanageable climate change implies that global greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced rapidly. A significant body of literature shows that policy instruments such as carbon prices can make an important contribution to this goal. This article examines the impact of climate policy-induced changes in consumers' values. It shows that when changes in values through policies occur and are not accounted for, such policies are inefficient. (37 p.)

FRIENDS OF EUROPE

[The regional dimension of climate change: making the case for a just and innovative transition](#)

This publication showcases a number of carbon intensive regions that have proven successful or are currently undergoing transition. With the right support, carbon intensive regions can successfully transition to a low carbon future and lead the way in showcasing the art of the possible by ensuring workers have the opportunities and skills required to take on new jobs, and innovate to drive sustainable and economic growth for their own future. (54 p.)

[Strategic implications of counter-geoengineering: clash or cooperation?](#)

by Daniel Heyen [🐦 @hexusplexus](#), Joshua Horton and Juan Moreno-Cruz [🐦 @jmorenocruz](#)

Solar geoengineering has received increasing attention as an option to temporarily stabilize global temperatures. A key concern is that heterogeneous preferences over the optimal amount of cooling combined with low deployment costs may allow the country with the strongest incentive for cooling, the so-called free-driver, to impose a substantial externality on the rest of the world. This paper analyses whether the threat of counter-geoengineering technologies capable of negating the climatic effects of solar geoengineering can overcome the free-driver problem and tilt the game in favour of international cooperation. (43 p.)

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

DAHRENDORF FORUM

[Beyond regulation: approaching the challenges of the new media environment](#)

by Rafael Goldzweig [🐦 @schmuziger](#), Marie Wachinger, Daniela Stockmann (et al.)

The spread of false information and hate speech has increased with the rise of social media. This paper critically examines this phenomenon and the reactions of governments and major corporations in Europe. Policymakers have turned towards national regulation as a means to manage false information and hate speech. This article looks into the legislative frameworks on the issue in Germany, France, the UK, the Czech Republic, and Italy and compares them. (25 p.)

PETERSON INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

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

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

Major financial institutions in more than 15 EU countries have been hit in recent years by revelations about violations of anti-money laundering laws. This study recommends the creation of a high standard, independent and transparent European anti-money laundering authority supervising financial institutions and nonfinancial firms and empowered to impose substantial fines. (15 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Cross-border access to electronic data through judicial cooperation in criminal matters: state of the art and latest developments in the EU and the US](#)

by Marco Stefan and Gloria González Fuster [🐦 @FusterGloria](#)

This paper scrutinises recent EU and US initiatives in light of the fundamental rights standards, rule of law touchstones, and secondary norms that, in the EU legal system, must be observed to ensure the lawful collection and exchange of data for criminal justice purposes. A series of doubts are raised as to the Commission e-evidence proposal and the CLOUD Act's compatibility with the legality, necessity and proportionality benchmarks provided under EU primary and secondary law. (64 p.)

ROYAL UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE

[Leaning in: advancing the role of finance against modern slavery](#)

by Jo Webb [🐦 @Jo_Webb_CSR](#) and Tom Keatinge [🐦 @keatingetom](#)

In advanced markets such as Europe and the US, financial institutions are increasingly making clear commitments to their human rights responsibilities, and are incorporating policies to identify modern slavery and human trafficking into their financial crime compliance operating models, to good effect. This paper determines the extent to which the financial industry could take greater responsibility for addressing modern slavery and human trafficking, moving beyond the current compliance and anti-financial crime-based responses, recognising the tremendous power that finance and financial institutions have to create positive human impacts. (76 p.)

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

[State-level responses to massive cyber-attacks: a policy toolbox](#)

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

This article explores the policy instruments available to states experiencing a massive cyber-attack, as well as the potential effects and risks of these tools. A distinction is made between diplomatic and non-diplomatic responses, and the effectiveness of both types of tools will be weighed as well. (8 p.)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[Migración y seguridad: perspectivas de Europa](#)

by Fernando Álvarez

Irregular migration, that is the one that takes place outside of legal channels, carries a series of risks that justify approaching it as a matter of security. These risks work on a double level; national security and human security. This essay examines the risks operating on the latter that is those affecting migrants, specifically in relation with the southern border of the EU. (18 p. - ES)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN REFORM

[Why Europe needs legal migration and how to sell it](#)

by Camino Mortera-Martínez [@CaminoMortera](#) and Beth Oppenheim [@Beth_Oppenheim](#)

Europe needs migrants, and migration is inevitable. Now, European leaders must articulate a powerful case for opening legal migration channels, rather than defaulting to vote-winning policies of containment and control. (13 p.)

COLLEGE OF EUROPE

[The refugee crisis and the EU's externalisation of integrated border management to Libya and Turkey](#)

by Melanie Bonnici Bennett [@MelanieBonnici](#)

The analysis addresses the following question: what has been the effect of the 2011 Arab Spring and the 2015 'refugee crisis' on the institutionalisation of EU border management? It is argued that the EU has externalised integrated border management to neighbouring countries or regions to fulfil its internal border management objectives. This study explores examples such as the widened mandate of FRONTEX and the negotiation of the 'EU-Turkey deal' to demonstrate how the EU has adapted to external developments. (39 p.)

GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE PARTNERSHIP ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

[Migration and remittances: recent developments and outlook](#)

by Dilip Ratha [@DilipRatha](#), Supriyo De, Sonia Plaza [@plazasonia](#) (et al.)

This paper reports global trends in migration and remittance flows. It highlights developments connected to migration-related sustainable development goal (SDG) indicators for which the World Bank is a custodian: increasing the volume of remittances as a percentage of GDP (SDG indicator 17.3.2), reducing remittance costs (SDG indicator 10.c.1), and reducing recruitment costs for migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1). It also presents recent developments on the Global Compact on Migration and proposes an implementation and review mechanism. (48 p.)

BRUEGEL

[Is the European automotive industry ready for the global electric vehicle revolution?](#)

by Gustav Fredriksson, Alexander Roth [@roth_kohl](#), Simone Tagliapietra [@TagliapietraBxl](#) (et al.)

The automotive sector is currently at the centre of a global transformation, driven by four key trends: electrification, autonomous driving, sharing and connected cars. While each of these interconnected trends is already visible in daily life, their full deployment is not yet guaranteed, nor is the speed of take-up. This paper investigates the position of the European automotive industry in a scenario in which electrification substantially progresses. (21 p.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

[The profitability of energy storage in European electricity markets](#)

by Petr Spodniak [@PetrSpodniak](#), Valentin Bertsch and Mel Devine [@meldevine07](#)

This work studies the profitability of energy storage operated in the Nordic, German, and UK electricity day-ahead markets during 2006-2016. It quantifies and disentangles the effects of electricity spot price volatility, electricity demand, carbon emission price, wind and solar generation, and spread between gas and coal prices on profits and operation of 1-13MWh energy storages. Among others findings, solar generation is associated with lower profits but higher operating frequency of energy storages in Germany. (27 p.)

OXFORD INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY STUDIES

[Utilization of scenarios in European electricity policy: the ten-year network development plan](#)

by Alexander Scheibe

The transformation of the EU's energy sector poses a number of challenges to the European electricity system. Above all, both the anticipated increase of intermittent electricity from renewable sources and the completion of the internal energy market while guaranteeing a secure supply require an extensive development of electricity infrastructure at the European level. This paper explores whether the Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP) effectively provides a solid planning foundation for future grid investments. (37 p.)

SECTION 3 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY / DEFENCE

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE - BERLIN

[In troubled waters: what does the future hold for operation Sophia?](#)

by Lucas Rasche [@LuRasche](#)

In a row over the disembarkation of migrants rescued at sea, the Italian government has brought the EU's maritime military operation Sophia to the verge of collapse. As its current mandate expires on 31 December 2018, this article explores what the trouble about operation Sophia is really about. It argues that a lack of responsibility sharing among EU member states has been responsible for the stalemate in negotiations over a new mandate and outlines three options for the future of operation Sophia. (7 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

[Amenazas híbridas: nuevas herramientas para viejas aspiraciones](#)

by Carlos Galán

This paper aims to examine the hybrid threats and its most significant nuances, distinguishing what is new from what is nothing more than a 'aggiornamento' of classical behavior. In addition, it studies the answers that the institutions are offering. The paper presents some conclusions and proposes some actions, from a legal and an institutional point of view mainly. (23 p. - ES)

FRIENDS OF EUROPE

[Hybrid and transnational threats](#)

In an age where hybrid tactics such as disinformation and cyber-attacks are increasingly deployed, the limitations of conventional military power have become evident. Both state and non-state actors are using discrete hybrid tactics in order to meet their geopolitical objectives. Through fake news, election interference and disinformation campaigns, perpetrators are exploiting the current state of polarisation and government mistrust in Western democracies. The paper includes different perspectives from a range of authors including the EEAS, NATO. (50 p.)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

[Eyes tight shut: European attitudes towards nuclear deterrence](#)

by Manuel Lafont Rapnouil [@mlafontrapnouil](#), Tara Varma [@tara_varma](#) and Nick Witney

Europeans remain unwilling to renew their thinking on nuclear deterrence, despite growing strategic instability. Their stated goal of "strategic autonomy" will remain an empty phrase until they engage seriously on this matter. As a first step, the UK and France should convert the idea of a European deterrent from mere notion into credible offer, by thickening their bilateral nuclear cooperation and sending growing signals that indicate their readiness to protect others. (44 p.)

[Rising tensions between the West and Russia: what role for arms control?](#)

by Peter van Ham [🐦 @Peter_vanHam](#)

This article asks what role can still be foreseen for arms control and concludes with a call for transatlantic unity and a stronger role for NATO to counter Russia's military and geopolitical gambit. It suggests that the classic two-pronged "Harmel approach" (based on deterrence and détente) should be restored. (8 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[Der INF-Vertrag vor dem Aus – Bedrohung oder Chance für die internationale Rüstungskontrolle?](#)

by Jewgeni Buschinski, Jeffrey Edmonds and Ulrich Kühn [@DrUlrichKuehn](#)

On October 20, 2018, US President Donald Trump announced that the US plans to withdraw from the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles. At present, the INF Treaty is one of the two existing nuclear arms control agreements concluded between Russia and the US and a withdrawal poses major challenges and risks for Europe. (11 p. - DE)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[France and European defence: continuity in long-term objectives, change in strategy](#)

by Pernille Rieker [🐦 @Prieker1](#)

In a recent interview, President Emmanuel Macron argued in favour of a European army that could protect Europe against Russia, China, and the US. Many were surprised that he included the US. To this end, the questions that will be addressed in this paper are: What does this mean? What do France and Macron want to achieve? Does the approach represent a break or continuity with traditional French politics? And what kind of support does he need to succeed? (8 p.)

THE HAGUE CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

[European Defence Fund: challenges and opportunities for Dutch participation](#)

by Eric Wilms [🐦 @EricWilms](#), Lotte De Jong, Katarina Kertysova [🐦 @KKertysova](#) (et al.)

The EDF is intended to facilitate member states in cooperating on research and development of key strategic defence capabilities, and in making defence materiel cooperation the norm. This paper examines the opportunities and the challenges for the Netherlands associated with the implementation of the EDF. (21 p.)

UTRIKESPOLITISKA INSTITUTET (SWEDISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[Sweden and European defence cooperation: interests in search of a strategy](#)

by Björn Fägersten [@BFagersten](#), August Danielson [@AugustDanielson](#), Calle Håkansson

Sweden's relationship with European defence cooperation has long been defined by ambiguity and complexity, and its positions on the most recent initiatives, such as Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), the European Defence Fund (EDF) and the European Intervention Initiative (E2I), are no exceptions. This article outlines Sweden's cautious rapprochement with the policy area and explains why its position may change. (14 p.)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[Países Nórdicos: un ejemplo de cooperación flexible en seguridad y defensa](#)

by José Luis Pontijas Calderón

The long-standing cooperation between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden covers, in a fundamentally informal manner, the areas of security and defense, in which diverging interests limit the possibilities. In any case, it provides a model of flexible approach with commendable levels of cooperation, driven by a common sense of belonging, which could provide examples to boost the cooperation project in the aforementioned areas between UK and the EU after the Brexit. (13 p. - ES)

RAHVUSVAHELINE KAITSEURINGUTE KESKUS (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DEFENCE AND SECURITY)

[Preparing for cyber conflict. Case studies of cyber command](#)

by Piret Pernik [@PiretPernik](#)

This is the first publicly available comparative study of the military cyber organisations in five European countries: Estonia, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Norway. The report discusses rationales for the establishment of each specific organisational set-up, and considers the advantages and disadvantages of these different models. It also presents policy recommendations in these areas (political authorisation, organisation, chain of command, functions). (45 p.)

TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION

[Strengthening the EU as a security actor: citizens' views and perspectives](#)

by Juha Jokela [@JuhaJokela1](#)

Citizens' expectations towards the EU as a security actor and provider have grown, yet more detailed data on European public opinion about security and defence matters would be beneficial for policy planners and decision-makers in national capitals and Brussels. (5 p.)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS/ KONRAD ADENAUER STIFTUNG

[Divided at the centre: Germany, Poland, and the troubles of the Trump era](#)

by Piotr Buras and Josef Janning [@JJ52](#)

This paper analyses the Poland-Germany relationship in the context of their approaches to US foreign policy and, more broadly, their evolving perceptions of America as a global player and a partner of the EU. It pays particularly close attention to the ways in which Polish and German policies on the US have affected their EU defence ambitions and their attitudes towards multilateralism and Russia. (33 p.)

EUROPEAN THINK-TANK NETWORK ON CHINA

[Political values in Europe-China relations](#)

by Tim Nicholas Rühlig [@ruehlig](#), Björn Jerdén [@bjornjerdén](#), Frans-Paul van der Putten (et al.)

Through case studies of 17 countries and the EU as an actor, this report analyses the role political values play in Europe's China policy and whether China has any influence on the understanding of political values in the EU member states and Norway. (100 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[The Sino-Russian and US-Russian relationships: current developments and future trends](#)

by Marcin Kaczmarek [@M_Kaczmarek](#), Mark N. Katz and Teija Tiilikainen

This report focuses on relations between China and Russia on the one hand and the US and Russia on the other. It analyses the current developments and future trends in these relationships, as well as their implications for the EU. (128 p.)

INSTITUT FÜR EUROPÄISCHE POLITIK (INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN POLITICS)

[Intensivierte Partnerschaftsmodelle zwischen der Europäischen Union und ihren Nachbarn: Welche Optionen unterhalb der Vollmitgliedschaft sind denkbar?](#)

by Markus Kotzur

The current global and regional political situation not only poses a challenge to integration processes within the Union, but also puts the external dimension of integration and the shaping of political cooperation in the "neighborhood areas" of the Union in the focus. The article proposes a system of gradual and differentiated variants of connections, in which the European Neighborhood Policy and its legal structure evolve from schematic one-size-fits-all blueprints to an instrument of intensified partnership models. (12 p. - DE)

РОССИЙСКИЙ СОВЕТ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ДЕЛАМ (RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL)

[Integrated marine management in the Arctic](#)

by Andrey Zagorsky and Andrey Todorov

The report reviews approaches and mechanisms of marine management in the Arctic Ocean in areas beyond national jurisdiction of the coastal states. Given the growing interest to economic development in the Arctic, this issue is of increasing significance and implies the development of ecosystem-based management in the region. After a comparative analysis of different regional solutions, the authors conclude that there is a need to develop a special regime for the Arctic based on further build-up of the Arctic Council and the OSPAR experience. (42 p.)

TRADE

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES / GLOBAL PROGRESSIVE FORUM

[For the many, not the few: a progressive model for trade and investment](#)

by Enrique Guerrero (coord.)

The paper aims at forging a new consensus on trade and investment within the progressive movement contingent on the principles of employment, broad-based prosperity, equality, transparency and sustainability. What is presented in the report articulates a vision that can form the core of a new, forward-looking progressive model for trade and investment. (52 p.)

CENTER FOR EUROPEAN NEIGHBORHOOD STUDIES

[Experiences with Chinese investment in the Western Balkans and the post-Soviet space: lessons for Central Europe?](#)

by Una Bērziņa-Čerenkova, Jacopo Maria Pepe, Ágnes Szunomár (et al.)

This article takes stock of the experiences of Central Europe's neighbours that were far more exposed to China's and by reviewing Central Europe's own interactions with China's investment efforts so far to think about which of these experiences from the post-Soviet region and from the Western Balkans should be taken into account by Central European countries in their dealings with China. (29 p.)

DEVELOPMENT

EUROPEAN THINK TANKS GROUP

[Financing EU external action: understanding Member State priorities](#)

by Clare Castillejo, Niels Keijzer [@keijzer_niels](#), Oscar Chmiel (et al.)

A key feature of the proposed Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF) 2020–2027 is an ambitious budget for EU external action – Heading 6 – and a new single 'Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument' (NDICI). This would merge a large number of stand-alone EU external financing instruments into one. This paper assesses the potential for a well-positioned and ambitious Heading 6 and examines whether it – and the NDICI – will survive the negotiations. (15 p.)

FRIENDS OF EUROPE

[Agenda 2030 & public private partnership](#)

This discussion paper brings together the voices of multilateral development agencies, development banks, private business and civil society as they seek to reinforce their cooperation to achieve Agenda 2030. The focus of this report was on identifying ways in which the different development actors work together in practice, the challenges they encounter and ways in which they find common ground. (54 p.)

AFRICA

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

[EU und Afrika: Investitionen, Handel, Entwicklung](#)

by Evita Schmieg

The EU is currently negotiating with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States on a follow-up agreement to the Cotonou agreement, which has been in force since 2000. Since then, the political and economic conditions have changed a lot. (8 p. - DE)

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

[Civilian-led governance and security in Nigeria after Boko Haram](#)

by Jibrin Ibrahim [@JibrinIbrahim17](#) and Saleh Bala

This report outlines the rise of the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria and the security and governance challenges in the wake of its possible decline. (14 p.)

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[Can Africa build greener infrastructure while speeding up its development? Lessons from China](#)

by Lauren A. Johnston and Robert J. Earley

This paper shows how Africa can draw lessons from China's own experience of development. The paper uses examples of how China managed to improve initially polluting infrastructure to help Africa leapfrog directly into cleaner solutions, such as adopting environmentally responsible transportation infrastructure. By engaging proactively with China's experience of development, Africa can make its own development process more efficient and less environmentally damaging. (34 p.)

ASIA-OCEANIA

PETERSON INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

[Sustaining economic growth in Asia](#)

by Jérémie Cohen-Setton [@cohensetton](#), Thomas Helbling, Adam S. Posen [@AdamPosen](#) (et al.)

Economic growth, inflation, and interest rates have declined in Asia, just as they have in the US and Europe. This book explores the relevance to several Asian economies of the diagnosis known as “secular stagnation.” Leading experts on the region discuss the fiscal and monetary policy challenges of reviving growth without generating domestic financial imbalances. The essays are accompanied by case studies focusing on Japan, South Korea, China, India, and Indonesia. (458 p.)

CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE FORMATION EUROPÉENNE

[Europe-Asia connectivity - A dramatic shift in global relations](#)

by Hartmut Marhold

Europe, North America, East Asia – a century old triangle, bound together by trade and exchange. Until five years ago, the transatlantic as well as the transpacific ties seemed to strengthen and decidedly outpace the trans-Eurasian one; the same author could make a similar assessment of this dynamic in 2015: “Trade agreements such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), once in force, will propel the economic ties between Asia and the US, and Europe and the US respectively. But there is no similar initiative between Asia and Europe yet. (5 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

[Managing connectivity conflict: EU-India cooperation and China’s Belt and Road Initiative](#)

by Jagannath P. Panda and Maaïke Okano-Heijmans [@MaaïkeOh](#)

Connectivity initiatives are the latest geopolitical tool for advancing influence in international relations and diplomacy. Against the backdrop of an emerging connectivity conflict, the responsibility is on likeminded countries and organizations to promote initiatives that embody transparency and universalism in connectivity projects and that benefit citizens in the long term. The EU and India are two important actors in this regard. (53 p.)

EASTERN EUROPE

EXPERT-GRUP

[Economia în centuri de siguranță - urmează un an electoral](#)

[Economy in seatbelts – elections are coming](#)

by Alexandru Fală, Dumitru Pîntea, Eugen Ghilețchi, Vadim Gumene and Valeriu Prohnițchi

In 2018 the Moldovan economy generally developed as forecast, but new risks emerged. The estimates show that GDP increased by 4.2% - 4.6% including almost all key sectors. The domestic supply was mainly driven by gross fixed capital and by increase in household final consumption. Households benefited from increase in salary income and social benefits and more tempered growth of prices. The foreign sector, however, had a much bigger impact on domestic economic dynamics. (47 p. - RO) (43 p. - EN)

МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ЦЕНТР ПЕРСПЕКТИВНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES)

Інформаційно-політичні виклики цінностям відкритого суспільства у передвиборчий період в Україні: міжнародний досвід, ситуація в Україні, ефективні засоби протидіїта комунікації Київ

by Igor Petrenko

With the approaching of the active pre-election period in Ukraine, information attacks on the values of the society, democracy and market economy are increasing. Separate political forces use populist slogans to resort to attacks on conditional "external enemy", thus applying the strategies that have already worked in individual neighbouring countries. Populism, stands for the greatest threat to liberal democracy and the values of an open society. (28 p. - UKR)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP

A road to dialogue after Nicaragua's crushed uprising

Nicaragua: caminos hacia el diálogo después de la revuelta aplastada

Public resentment is high in Nicaragua after street protests in April were crushed in a brutal government crackdown. To prevent further unrest, President Ortega should implement agreed electoral reforms while international actors maintain diplomatic pressure to create conditions for dialogue. (41 p. - EN) (45 p. - ES)

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

GEORGE C. MARSHALL - EUROPEAN CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES

Shared responsibility and comprehensive security in the MENA region: conclusions based on Rome workshop deliberations

by Petra Weyland

Insecurity in the MENA region has been growing significantly over the last two decades. Much has been done to counter this trend through direct military engagement, procurement of weapons, training, humanitarian or development aid. In spite of these tremendous efforts, the regional, national, and especially the human security situation has worsened. US special forces executed Osama bin Laden years ago, but al-Qaida is changing its face and (re-)appearing in many different places. (10 p.)

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

The effect of Western engagement on Libyan peace process

by Anna Maria Dzunic

This analysis presents the engagement of Western powers in Libya and how it affects the peace process of the country following the Libyan political agreement. It focuses on three particular issues: the rivalry between France and Italy; the emergence of a militia cartel in Tripoli with a tacit approval of the West; and the contested engagement of the US in the country. (13 p.)

POLICY CENTER FOR THE NEW SOUTH

[Youth unemployment in the Middle East & North Africa, and the Moroccan case](#)

by Uri Dadush

This paper provides a better understanding of the drivers of youth unemployment in the MENA region by examining some common factors and then focusing on Morocco. Even though the rate of growth of the region's young population is likely to decrease in the next few years, high unemployment is likely to remain a persistent feature in the foreseeable future in several MENA countries. (28 p.)

INSTITUT FÜR EUROPÄISCHE POLITIK (INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN POLITICS)

[Die politische Ordnung in Tunesien und die Beziehungen mit der EU seit 2011: Dezentralisierung als Blaupause?](#)

by Thomas Demmelhuber

Tunisia has undergone a democratic transition since 2011, but it is still in an open-ended consolidation process. The political challenges for the elected decision-makers are numerous in order to achieve permanent approval of the democratic order. This article outlines the major challenges of democratic consolidation and thus potential opportunities for the EU within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy. (11 p. - DE)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[Short term fixes for long-lasting troubles: why IMF reforms won't solve Egypt's \(political\) economic problems](#)

by Amr Adly

This paper investigates the following two questions: why has market-based development failed to improve the standards of living of the majority? And what role have neoliberal international financial institutions interventions played in perpetuating such shortcomings? This paper argues that addressing symptoms rather than the source of economic strife and instability has hindered Egypt's economy. (48 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[Lebanon: the predecessor of the Arab Spring?](#)

by Stephan Rosiny

Lebanon too witnessed major demonstrations starting in February 2011, driven especially by young people and intellectuals. The campaign to »abolish the confessional system« made use of similar forms of protest and symbols as the public movements in Tunisia and Egypt. But different than in the other countries, protesters did not call for the overthrow of an autocratic ruler, and other than in all other countries, the security forces did not shoot at them. (14 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

The reconstruction of Syria

by Salam Said and Jihad Yazigi [@jihadyazigi](#)

Post-conflict reconstruction is an extremely complex and multi-layered process. It entails political stabilisation, economic recovery and social reconciliation in addition to the rebuilding of state institutions and the rehabilitation of the military. Reconstruction can, however, be an opportunity to create a better and more stable future rather than just building back or reproducing the pre-war economic, socio-political and institutional conditions, which often are key contributing causes of the conflict. (14 p.)

FRIEDRICH-NAUMANN-STIFTUNG FÜR DIE FREIHEIT (FRIEDRICH NAUMANN FOUNDATION FOR FREEDOM)

Access to information in the Arab world: focusing on Jordan, Tunisia, and Yemen

by Yahya Shuqeir

This paper targets liberal policy makers, decision makers and relevant researchers in the region empowering them with recommendations for required reforms to improve the legal and practical framework governing access to information among Arab citizens. (48 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Europe and Iran: the economic and commercial dimensions of a strained relationship

by Cornelius Adebahr

Europe and Iran had begun to invest in a closer commercial relationship just when the US withdrew from the nuclear deal in May 2018. Since then, Washington has re-imposed its stringent economic sanctions, targeting Iran's oil exports as a major source of government revenue but also banning financial transactions with the country. This poses an enormous challenge for the EU, which had intended to use the 2015 agreement as a stepping stone to promote regional cooperation and a more comprehensive relationship with Iran. (18 p.)

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

Balancing Trumpism: transatlantic divergence in the Middle East

by Kristina Kausch [@kristinakausch](#)

Two crucial issues form the backbone of current Middle Eastern geopolitics: the role of Iran in the region, and the position of Israel vis-à-vis its neighbours. They hold the key to the resolution of most conflicts in the region, from Syria to Yemen and from the crisis among the Gulf states to Gaza. It is precisely around these two pillars that European views and those of the US under the Trump administration have most drifted apart. (10 p.)

WESTERN BALKANS

РОССИЙСКИЙ СОВЕТ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ДЕЛАМ (RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL)

[Serbia–EAEU: integration prospects in a free trade area](#)

by Ekaterina Chimiris [@e_chimiris](#) and Yaroslav Lissovolik

This paper explores the risks and positive effects of Serbia joining a free trade agreement with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). It has been demonstrated that Serbia strives to maintain a multi-vector foreign economic policy that straddles Europe and Eurasia. The author believes that a free trade agreement spanning in Serbia and the entire EAEU may give Serbian manufacturers more opportunities to expand their presence in the Eurasian region and boost Serbia's foreign trade alliances in other economic regions, including Asia. (30 p.)

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

[Regional cooperation in the Western Balkans. Options for the interplay of neighbourly relations and EU accession up to 2025](#)

by Cornelius Adebahr, Theresia Töglhofer, Sarah Wohlfeld [@sarah_wohlfeld](#) and Natasha Wunsch

Under the European Commission's 2018 Western Balkans strategy, candidate countries from the region must resolve bilateral disputes before joining the EU. As it wants to avoid importing conflicts, the EU puts the onus to ensure good neighbourly relations onto the region itself. Different scenarios for the region have been drafted, ranging from increasing regional cooperation to the possible fallout from failed conflict resolution or an EU fatigue toward the region. (21 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 provides a strategic case study to examine the EU's engagement in the Western Balkans. In 2018, together with Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Northern Macedonia and Kosovo, BiH was given a European perspective with accession negotiations moving forward. The EU will have to make its weight felt and demand that local elites cooperate to reform the constitution and implement the European Charter of Human Rights and the *acquis communautaire* in all legal fields. (26 p.)*

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

[Ulja e ndikimit të politikës tek agjencitë e antikorrupsionit: rasti i Shqipërisë](#)

[Analysis: curbing political influence on anti-corruption agencies: the case of Albania](#)

by Sotiraq Hroni [@Sotiraq_Hroni](#)

There is a general understanding among the Albanian public as well as national and international institutions that corruption remains endemic in Albania's governance and social-political culture. Regrettably, no genuine efforts have been made to date to mitigate corruption risks. Rather, the tendency to control all government and anti-corruption institutions has increased during the last decade by dictating the appointment of their leaders. (8 p. - AL) (6 p. - EN)

CHINA

EGMONT – ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

[The EU and China: modest signs of convergence?](#)

by Gustaaf Geeraerts

Against a background in which the US is increasingly drawing into question its commitments to free trade and the global commons, the challenge for the EU and China is to deal with a global governance system that is evolving from a multilateral system centred around the US into a more diffuse system resting on the three strong trading poles: China, the EU and the US. (5 p.)

MERCATOR INSTITUTE FOR CHINA STUDIES

[Chinese views of European defense integration](#)

by Scott W. Harold [@ScottWHarold](#)

The paper sets out five ideal-type scenarios for the Permanent Structured Co-operation (PESCO) and Europe's allies of the EU global strategy, exploring prospects for success or failure, impacts on the cohesion of the trans-Atlantic alliance, and how China might react. (12 p.)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS) / MERCATOR INSTITUTE FOR CHINA STUDIES

[Emerging technology dominance: what China's pursuit of advanced dual-use technologies means for the future of Europe's economy and defence innovation](#)

by Meia Nouwens [@MeiaNouwens](#) and Helena Legarda

China has embarked on a major process to achieve civil-military integration and develop advanced dual-use technologies. The EU does not have strong, coordinated strategies to promote the development of indigenous dual-use technologies or to protect Europe's indigenous innovation. As a result, China is either catching up to or surpassing. This paper develops recommendations for the EU to boost its own innovation potential both at the supranational and member-state level. (29 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

[China's ambitions in Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus](#)

by Nadège Rolland [@RollandNadege](#)

Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus have long been a blind-spot for Chinese diplomacy and economic policy. For over a decade, however, China has been laying the foundations of a long-term presence in the area, a process which has accelerated since the end of 2013 with the launch of the Belt and Road Initiative. (26 p.)

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

[Along the road – China in the Arctic](#)

by Cécile Pelaudeix [@CecilePelaudeix](#)

This brief focuses on China's polar silk road project, which incorporates the Arctic Ocean into Beijing's Belt and Road Initiative, and examines what it reveals about China's broader geopolitical ambitions in the region. The Arctic has growing importance as part of China's quest to secure access to natural and energy resources, including highly prized rare earth elements. (8 p.)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[El juego geopolítico de la nueva ruta de la seda en Asia](#)

by Águeda Parra Pérez [@agueda_parra](#)

The deployment of "One Belt One Road" is expanding among the block of pro-China countries, whereas the uncertainty in the anti-China block grows in the face of the loss of US hegemony in the Indo-Pacific under the Trump administration. A circumstance that is causing changes in the power balance game in favor of China that allows Beijing to consolidate its influence in the region as a regional and global power. (19 p. - ES)

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

[A United Nations with Chinese characteristics?](#)

by Maaïke Okano-Heijmans [@MaaïkeOh](#), Frans-Paul van der Putten and Louise van Schaik [@LouiseVanSchaik](#)

This report analyses how and in which direction China's involvement in the UN is evolving and how China's growing involvement is relevant to the setting and the developing of norms and standards within the UN. The authors explore where European countries and China have common interests, and where their interests are conflicting through presenting three case studies in three thematic areas, namely human rights, development finance and climate change. (30 p.)

OXFORD INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY STUDIES

[The outlook for natural gas and LNG in China in the war against air pollution](#)

by Akira Miyamoto, Chikako Ishiguro

The outlook for gas demand in China is one of the most important questions facing the global gas market, as it will have significant consequences for gas producers and consumers across the world. The rapid rise in China's gas demand has been catalysed by environmental concerns, in particular air quality. This report analyses the progress that has been made in introducing environmental legislation to pursue the goal of cleaning up China's skies. (61 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE STUDIES AND ANALYSES

[China's big push for solar energy](#)

by Chithra Purushothaman

China has emerged as the leader in the renewable energy segment, doubling its production between 2008 and 2016. China is trying to especially adopt solar energy into its energy mix and has been leading in both solar photovoltaic installed capacity and solar power generation since 2015. Against this backdrop, this brief evaluates China's forays into solar energy and how it is making it big in the international solar energy industry. (11 p.)

RUSSIA

GEORGIAN FOUNDATION FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

[Russia – The main threat to global order: the urgent need for counteraction and the creation of a deterrence system](#)

[Россия - Основная угроза мировому порядку: острая необходимость противодействия и создания системы сдерживания](#)

by Valeri Chechelashvili and Volodymyr Ogryzko [@Ogrysko](#)

This study analyzes the questions of why we are facing the reality of a new Cold War, who is to blame for this, and, most importantly, how can we get out of this situation? The authors analyze both the historical aspects of the formation of modern states in Eastern Europe and the logic of events that took place in the last decades in this region, which enabled them to draw certain conclusions and propose some recommendations. (49 p. - EN) (52 p. - RUS)

OSCE NETWORK OF THINK TANKS AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

[Reducing the risks of conventional deterrence in Europe: arms control in the NATO-Russia contact zones](#)

by Wolfgang Zellner

The principal objective of this study is to identify measures to reduce the risks of further escalation by stabilizing the deterrence relationship in the sensitive NATO-Russia contact zones through arms control and other political means of crisis management. (32 p.)

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

[The Russia-Turkey relations: strategic partnership or strategic rivalry?](#)

by Nadia Alexandrova-Arbatova

The Russia-Turkey relations are central for stability and security in the Black Sea-Mediterranean region. Besides, there are striking similarities in their post-bipolar and post-imperial background, and in their security concerns and negative experience of cooperation with the West. However, Russia-Turkey restored friendship rests on unstable foundations. The paper analyses problems and paradoxes that do not have an easy solution. (28 p.)

NORSK UTENRIKSPOLITISK INSTITUTT (THE NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[How the new cold war travelled North \(part I\). Norwegian and Russian narratives](#)

by Julie Maria Wilhelmsen and Kristian Lundby Gjerde

This brief presents the development of official Norwegian and Russian narratives on the relations between the two countries in the Arctic. Such narratives stipulate logical paths for action. Showing how Norwegian and Russian policies have changed in line with these narratives, the authors conclude that what some refer to as “the new cold war” is indeed spreading to the Arctic. (4 p.)

NORSK UTENRIKSPOLITISK INSTITUTT (THE NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[How the new cold war travelled North \(part II\). Interaction between Norway and Russia](#)

by Julie Maria Wilhelmsen and Kristian Lundby Gjerde

This brief examines changing Russian and Norwegian approaches to each other in the period 2012–2016, and discusses how the “new cold war” spread to the North. This is an intriguing question, since both parties had initially stated that, despite the overall worsening of Russia–West relations following the crises in Ukraine, the North should be protected as a space for peaceful interaction. (4 p.)

ATLANTIC COUNCIL

[The Kremlin’s Trojan horses: Russian influence in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden](#)

Alina Polyakova (intro) [@apolyakova](#), Flemming Splidsboel Hansen, Robert van der Noordaa (et al.)

This report exposes a less often discussed element of the Kremlin’s political warfare: the cultivation of political allies in Europe’s core. The aim of the project is to draw attention to Western Europe, where for far too long the Russian threat was either dismissed, ignored, or overlooked. (40 p.)

OŚRODEK STUDIÓW WSCHODNICH (CENTRE FOR EASTERN STUDIES)

[China's junior partner: Russia's Korean policy](#)

by Witold Rodkiewicz

Russia's long-term goal is to prevent the reunification of the Korean peninsula under the aegis of the US and to weaken the US' position in the region. Russia's support for the reunification of the two Korean states is purely declaratory; in practice the Kremlin is striving to maintain the political status quo on the peninsula. The course of the crisis so far has demonstrated that Russia does not have sufficient tools to influence the course of events. As a consequence, it has had to accept a role as China's 'junior partner' in the Korean issue. (28 p.)

TURKEY

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[EU–Turkey customs union: prospects for modernization and lessons for Brexit](#)

by Fadi Hakura

This paper details the operation of the EU–Turkey customs union in its current form and highlights its design flaws. It lays out the contours of the potential EU offer on an upgrade and analyses the prospects for its implementation. Finally, it proposes an alternative approach to negotiations that could minimize the impediments to a successful outcome, and outlines some salutary lessons for Brexit. (16 p.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

[Promoting refugee integration in challenging times: the potential of two-generation strategies](#)

by Mark Greenberg, Julia Gelatt [@J_Gelatt](#), Jessica Bolter [@jessicabolter](#) (et al.)

At a time when the US refugee resettlement system is facing unprecedented challenges, innovative and cost-effective tools for supporting refugee integration are in demand. This report explores how a two-generation approach to service provision could help all members of refugee families—from young children to working-age adults and the elderly—find their footing. (57 p.)

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

[A US multilateral aid review](#)

by Anthony F. Pipa [@anthonypipa](#), Brina Seidel and Caroline Conroy [@conroy](#)

The US has been a historic leader in creating and using multilateral institutions to advance American development priorities around the world. The US played a major role in organizing much of the current multilateral development system, which today includes a diverse set of organizations. These range from the economically focused World Bank Group to UN agencies leading on humanitarian and development challenges and to purpose-specific funds such as the global fund for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. (27 p.)

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

[Offense as the new defense: new life for NATO's cyber policy](#)

by Sophie Arts

This brief examines how the US contributions in offensive cyber capabilities add to NATO's cyber resilience and assesses whether the shift from an exclusively defensive cyber posture to a more forward-leaning one bears any inherent risks. To do so, it takes stock of NATO's cyber arsenal, identifies gaps, and proposes steps that will help to ensure that the alliance is well-positioned to deter and defend against cyber-attacks in the future. (9 p.)

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

[Why the United States needs a cohesive NATO](#)

by Ben Hodges

As for the US and Europe, several things remain to be achieved in this regard. They must build a common approach not only in defense, but across economic, information, and political domains. They must solve the continued inequity in burden sharing that hinders a stronger relationship between them. It is necessary to achieve greater coherence on NATO's eastern flank, particularly in the Black Sea region. NATO must continue its efforts to improve its deterrence capability against Russia's aggressive behaviour. (7 p.)

LOWY INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICY

[Economic conflict between America and China: a truce declared, the talks begin](#)

by John Edwards

China and the US are in talks over their so-called trade war, the biggest threat to economic globalisation in decades. This paper sorts through some of the main economic issues involved in the negotiations to identify those which despite their public prominence no longer really matter, those in which agreement is possible, and those where agreement is unlikely. (45 p.)

NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION

[National security: what we talk about when we talk about gender name](#)

by Heather Hurlburt [@natsecHeather](#), Elizabeth Weingarten [@elizabethw723](#), Elena Souris [@ElenaSouris](#)

This report provides an in-depth look and analysis into policymakers' views on gender inclusivity, awareness of gender theory, the inclusive security agenda and gender-differentiated data, and perceptions of the role of gender in national security policy processes and outcomes. (35 p.)

SECTION 4 - EU MEMBER STATES

GERMANY

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

[The beginning of the end of the Merkel era](#)

by Tamás Levente Molnár

The aim of this brief is to present the developments which led to the current situation of the biggest German governmental party, to examine the prospects of a divided power constellation, the main challenges of the new CDU chairperson, and the chancellor's options for governing. (9 p.)

STIFTUNG MERCATOR

[Alternativen zum Asylantrag? Legale Migrationswege nach Deutschland für Drittstaatsangehörige ohne Schutzperspektive](#)

by Jeanette Süß and Jan Schneider [@Jan_Schneider](#)

Germany has significantly liberalized its immigration legislation in the area of labor and education migration over the past decade. A further opening is to be carried out at the beginning of 2019 under the labor market and economic policy considerations of the immigration act on skilled employees. The present study discusses these objectives and formulates recommendations for action for the future design of legal migration options in education and training (54 p. - DE).

HEINRICH-BÖLL-STIFTUNG (HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION)

[Germany, land of immigration](#)

by Steffen Angenendt and Petra Bendel [@bendel_petra](#)

According to the UN, right now there are 68.5 million refugees in the world. This paper presents international perspectives that build on different ideas for the purpose of preventing flight and controlling migration. They expand on the institutional aspect of a whole-of-government approach, the formulation of the UNHCR's approach to resettlement, and a humane and transparent return policy. (89 p.)

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

[Three years into the refugee displacement crisis](#)

by Timo Tonassi and Astrid Ziebarth

This report summarizes the main events of 2015–16. It highlights central legal changes to Germany's protection law occurring in response to as well as public reaction to those changes. It explores integration challenges in sectors such as the labor market, education, and housing. (18 p.)

IRELAND

UCD GEARY INSTITUTE

[An honours system for Ireland](#)

by David Barrett

This report examines the case for the establishment of an honours system in Ireland. An honours system is a series of formalised awards given by the state. The report begins by examining the history of attempts to establish an honours system in Ireland and includes a discussion of the legal constitutional issues relating to such a system. It then identifies a range of different types of honours systems in different countries and finds that each of them has Irish counterparts. (53 p.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

[Ethnicity and nationality in the Irish labour market](#)

by Frances McGinnity, Raffaele Grotti [@RafGrotti](#), Sarah Groarke (et al.)

This report presents a more in-depth analysis of discrimination in the labour market to ascertain if certain ethnic groups experience higher rates of work related discrimination than others. It examines if labour market outcomes differed across ethnic groups between 2002 to 2014. It also examines the likelihood of being employed rather than unemployed for different ethnicities, and the grades of employment secured. (96 p.)

GREECE

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

[Greek-Turkish relations and the Cyprus dispute: impact on Turkey-EU scenarios](#)

by Thanos Dokos, Nathalie Tocci [@NathalieTocci](#), Anja Palm [@AnjaPalm](#) (et al.)

Greek-Turkish relations have come under significant strain in the last couple of years and are likely to remain difficult in the long-run. A Cyprus settlement has been extremely difficult to achieve over the past (almost) half a century and there is rather limited optimism that the situation will change in the near future. Therefore, the most probable scenario is 'business as usual/muddling through' akin to the "conflictual cooperation" scenario identified in other workstreams. (44 p.)

SPAIN

DAHRENDORF FORUM

[The role of fiscal coordination and partisanship in the Spanish fiscal federalist system: lessons for European Union reforms](#)

by Mark Hallerberg [@mhallerberg](#) and Diego A. Salazar-Morales [@DiegoSalazarMo](#)

An issue that the EU continues to face is how to coordinate the economic and fiscal policies of its member states. Recent reforms creating the European Semester require additional information concerning member states' fiscal plans. Spain has developed similar provisions for its regions. The authors consider the possible lessons arising from the emerging federation in Spain for the European framework. They analyse the performance of Spain's fiscal federalist framework with a special emphasis on its coordination and political relationship with the autonomous regions. (28 p.)

LATVIA

LATVIJAS ĀRPOLITIKAS INSTITŪTS (LATVIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[Latvijas ārlietu simtgade. Scenāriji nākotnei](#)

[The centenary of Latvia's foreign affairs: scenarios for the future](#)

by Andris Sprūds [@AndrisSpruds](#), Valters Ščerbinskis and Kārlis Bukovskis [@KarlisBukovskis](#) (eds.)

This book provides an assessment of the future international environment and future trends in Latvia's foreign policy in 10 years and in 30 years. The authors anticipate and examine the possible difficulties and advantages the Latvian state will face in the spheres of diplomacy, the economy, energy, security, the image of the state, and migration, as well as the choices it will have to make within the context of the globalization process, geopolitical challenges and communities of likeminded nations. (209 p. - LV) (208 p. - EN)

POLAND

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

[Polish civil society: adapting to new pressures](#)

by Barbara Smith

Amidst democratic backsliding globally, Poland has experienced a retreat from tolerance, inclusion, transparency, and government accountability. This report provides recommendations to civil society organizations, donors, the US government, and Europe on how to help build the capacity of civil society, be that through new business models, funding streams, or fostering global and regional networks. (23 p.)

ROMANIA

EUROPULS - CENTRUL DE EXPERTIZĂ EUROPEANĂ (EUROPEAN EXPERTISE CENTRE)

[Consultări cetățenești pentru viitorul Uniunii Europene - Desfășurarea în România](#)

by Dumitru Oprețoiu

This report assesses the impact of citizens' consultations in Romania. The goal is to improve public awareness on the topic in Romania and in Europe as a whole, give an exhaustive overview of the consultations organized and identify organizational pros and cons. The report highlights good practices and makes recommendations for improving their format in the future, while informing EU organizations on how these can be compared with similar consultations in other member states. (11 p. - RO)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT STIFTUNG

[Beyond the Maastricht criteria. Romania country study](#)

by Laurian Lungu

By joining the EU in January 2007 the Romanian economy has, implicitly, pledged to join the European and Monetary Union (EMU). For now, Romania has derogation regarding the adaptation to the euro but has committed itself to introduce the euro in the future. (23 p.)

SLOVAKIA

GLOBAL POLICY INSTITUTE

[Boj proti hybridným hrozbám v krajinách EÚ: príklady dobrej praxe](#)

by Katarína Klingová [@kateklingova](#) and Daniel Milo [@DanielMiloSK](#)

When setting up structures, legislation, and measures to reduce the vulnerability of the Slovak Republic against hybrid threats, it is appropriate to get inspired from the examples of countries that have implemented such measures in the field and can then serve as a source of inspiration. For this purpose, research has been conducted in the countries that are considered as leaders in accessing hybrid threats. (28 p. - SK)

FINLAND

ELINKEINOELÄMÄN TUTKIMUSLAITOS (RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE FINNISH ECONOMY)

[Toimialojen kannattavuus, työpaikkavirrat ja luova tuho Suomen tehdasteollisuudessa](#)

by Maliranta Mika [@Maliranta](#) and Määttä Niku [@NikuMaattanen](#)

An often-expressed concern is that new technologies related to automation and robotization accelerate job destruction and increase the capital income share. The paper uses Finnish plant and firm level data to see whether these developments are taking place in Finland. By sorting industries into four groups, the paper has found that there is a lot of creative destruction occurring in industries with a high level of technology. However, there is no clear trend in job creation or destruction rates in any of the four industry groups. (10 p. - FIN)

UNITED KINGDOM

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

[Getting the measure of money. A critical assessment of UK monetary indicators](#)

by Anthony J Evans [@anthonyjevans](#)

The introduction of quantitative easing in 2009 has made the money supply relevant again and made a discussion about alternative money supply measures of direct policy significance. This book argues in favour of measures such as money of zero maturity (MZM) and Divisia money, which attempt to find a middle ground between narrow and broad measures. (209 p.)

POLICY EXCHANGE

[Defining Islamophobia](#)

by John Jenkins

All-party parliamentary group on British Muslims published a report in last November. Does this report contain an accurate or balanced portrayal of the experiences and position of Muslim communities in Britain, or does it feed into a more divisive narrative of separateness and exclusion? Does it represent a genuine attempt to promote integration of Muslims into British society or does it encourage the creep towards communal identity politics? Is there a risk that this definition opens the door to an underlying Islamist agenda that is in fact partisan and divisive? (24 p.)

BREXIT

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[Disarming a ticking bomb: can the withdrawal agreement ensure EU-UK judicial and police cooperation after Brexit?](#)

by Marco Stefan and Fabio Giuffrida

Maintaining strong cooperation in police and criminal justice matters after Brexit is a matter of priority for the EU and the UK. However, the departure of the country from the Union raises the question of whether current EU legislation in the field will still be able to apply to future EU-UK relationships in areas such as extradition, evidence-gathering, and information-sharing. (14 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN REFORM

[Brexit and services: how deep can the UK-EU relationship go?](#)

by Sam Lowe [🐦 @SamuelMarcLowe](#)

Even if the UK entered into an ambitious and comprehensive free trade agreement with the EU, leaving the single market would mean new restrictions on British services exports. (14 p.)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

[What would 'trading on WTO terms' mean?](#)

by Catherine Barnard [🐦 @CSBarnard24](#) and Anand Menon [🐦 @anandMenon1](#)

The aim of this report is to explain what is the WTO and to address some of the (mis)conceptions about what 'falling back on the WTO' actually means in the event of a no deal Brexit. (34 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL STUDIES

[Industrial policy in the context of Brexit](#)

by Nicholas Crafts

This paper reviews UK industrial policy in the context of Brexit and weak productivity performance. The desirability of improving horizontal policies in the areas of innovation, infrastructure and skills is noted. In the event of a hard Brexit, there would be an opportunity to return to 1970s-style selective industrial policies and public-interest-based competition policy. An advantage of a soft Brexit is that it would preclude interventionism of this kind. (22 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL STUDIES

[The economic effects of Brexit: evidence from the stock market](#)

by Holger Breinlich, Elsa Leromain, Dennis Novy [🐦 @DennisNovy](#) (et al.)

The authors study stock market reactions to the Brexit referendum in order to assess investors' expectations about the effects of leaving the EU on the UK economy. The results suggest that initial stock price movements were driven by fears of a cyclical downturn and by the sterling depreciation following the referendum; and that there is tentative evidence that market reactions to two subsequent speeches by Theresa May were more closely correlated with potential changes to tariffs and non-tariff barriers on UK–EU trade. (43 p.)

[Die Nicht-Euro-Staaten in der EU nach dem Brexit](#)

by Paweł Tokarski [@Pawel_Tokarski](#) and Serafina Funk

Although the UK has not adopted the euro, the impending Brexit, in addition to having consequences for the entire EU, will also have consequences for monetary integration. The exit of Great Britain from the EU will increase the fear of the "Euro-outs", i.e. the eight member states that have not adopted the Euro, that their influence in the EU decision-making process will diminish in the future. (8 p. - DE)

UK IN A CHANGING EUROPE

[The NHS and health law post Brexit](#)

by Jean V. McHale [@JeanMcHale2](#), Elizabeth M. Speakman, Tamara K. Hervey (et al.)

This report considers the impact of Brexit on the National Health Service in the devolved jurisdictions, from the perspectives of professionals and patients, pharmaceuticals and public health. Drawing upon 22 semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders in the health sector in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, it shows that experts on the ground are concerned about many aspects of health post-Brexit. (24 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

[Brexit: from revelation to re-accession](#)

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

The author criticises British politicians and media for ignorance and prejudice about Europe. There are no serious Plans B readily available and a second Brexit referendum would endanger Britain's parliamentary democracy. Instead, the pro-European majority of MPs should demand, as the price for their support for the deal, that the next Queen's speech prepares the ground for a new government to apply to rejoin the EU. (12 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

[The need to 'Re-unite EUrope': the results of another Brexit summit](#)

by Janis A. Emmanouilidis [@jaemmanouilidis](#)

This analysis draws seven critical lessons from the Brexit discussions at the EU summit and analyses the outcome of EU leaders' deliberations in other areas. It also assesses the overall 'state of the Union' and the fundamental challenges ahead in an increasing fragmented and polarised EU as we move towards the end of the current institutional-political cycle. It argues that the next EU leadership should follow a shared leitmotif and strive to 'Re-unite Europe'. (24 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL STUDIES

[Brexit and uncertainty: insights from the decision maker panel](#)

by Nicholas Bloom, Philip Bunn [@PhilipDBunn](#), Scarlet Chen (et al.)

This paper focuses on addressing a number of important questions: (i) the extent to which Brexit has generated uncertainty for firms; (ii) the types of firms that have been most affected; (iii) the nature of this uncertainty; and (iv) how this has changed since the referendum. This paper does not focus on how businesses have responded to these uncertainties. (26 p.)

POLICY EXCHANGE

[How to exit the backstop](#)

by Guglielmo Verdirame, Stephen Laws and Richard Ekins

This paper outlines the legal position as it stands, and explains how Parliament and Government jointly could mitigate the risk that the backstop becomes a permanent feature of the UK's future relationship with the EU: the risk that the UK will be unable to escape it. (15 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT

[Legislating Brexit: the Withdrawal agreement bill and parliamentary sovereignty](#)

by Raphael Hogarth [@Raphael_Hogarth](#)

This paper focuses on one particularly difficult question: how to reconcile the commitments in the Withdrawal agreement with the sovereignty of Parliament. (14 p.)

MISCELLANEOUS

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

[Corruption and the global state of democracy indices](#)

by Joseph Noonan and Martin Brusis

This paper showcases data on corruption derived from the global state of democracy indices, International IDEA's measurement of democratic trends and performance for 158 countries between 1975 and 2017. Despite the bleak picture when measuring global and regional averages, a number of countries have made progress in reducing their levels of corruption. (14 p.)

CARNEGIE EUROPE

[Uncertain ground: engaging with Europe's de facto states and breakaway territories](#)

by Thomas de Waal [@Tom_deWaal](#)

Abkhazia, Transnistria, and Northern Cyprus, three unrecognized statelets in Europe that arose during conflicts in the twentieth century, have endured for decades. Despite many problems, they are self-governing and stable, and they show no signs of collapsing. They exercise internal sovereignty, even as they have no prospect of getting international recognition. This qualifies them as de facto states. (98 p.)

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[Proportionality in the conduct of hostilities: the incidental harm side of the assessment](#)

by Emanuela-Chiara Gillard

The rule of proportionality prohibits attacks which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. This paper analyses the key steps that belligerents must take to give effect to the rule, with a particular focus on one side of proportionality assessments – the expected incidental harm. (54 p.)

LUXEMBOURG INSTITUTE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH

[How does the achievement gap between immigrant and native-born pupils progress from primary to secondary education?](#)

by Aigul Alieva [@alieva_aigul](#), Vincent Hildebrand [@ProfVHildebrand](#) and Philippe Van Kerm

This paper documents the change in educational achievement differences between native and foreign background students between the ages of 10 and 15. Three groups of students in a number of Western European and English-speaking immigration countries were examined. While the performance of students with mixed parents doesn't quite differ from native students', foreign background children exhibit a large achievement gap at age 10 in continental Europe, regardless of the socio-economic situation. (52 p.)

AVENIR SUISSE

[Investitionskontrollen: der ungebetene Schutz: Warum Schweizer Unternehmen nicht vor ausländischen Übernahmen bewahrt werden müssen](#)

by Marco Salvi [@Salvesalvi](#)

Efforts are under way in Switzerland to introduce extensive controls on foreign investment. The author has analyzed the need for investment screening in Switzerland and looked into experience with this kind of practice in other countries. He concludes that Swiss companies basically don't need protection from takeovers from abroad. On the other hand there is a need to reform merger control, as the biggest potential threat emerging from takeovers is the risk that competition will be restricted. (60 p. - DE)

РОССИЙСКИЙ СОВЕТ ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ ДЕЛАМ (RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL)

[International and social impacts of artificial intelligence technologies](#)

by Sergey Karelov, Maksim Karliuk, Anton Kolonin (et al.)

This paper focuses on possible impacts of related technologies, such as machine learning and autonomous vehicles, on international relations and society. The authors also examine the ethical and legal aspects of the use of AI technologies. They include analytical materials which are intended to contribute to the public dialogue on issues of artificial intelligence and the possible consequences of using this technology. (54 p.)

[Cultural rights of native majorities between universalism and minority rights](#)

by Ruud Koopmans [@Ruud_Koop_mans](#)

Minorities' claims for rights increasingly clash with majorities who wish to retain and defend "national" cultural and religious traditions. The paper argues that it is this dynamic of "right" versus "might" that is an important structural factor behind the rise of nationalist populism across Western countries. This confrontation has a tendency to polarize and to escalate, because there is no common normative ground on which the legitimacy and limits of majority rights claims can be negotiated. (31 p.)

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

[Fahren auf Sicht: Effektive Früherkennung in der politischen Praxis](#)

by Lars Brozus

The annexation of Crimea by Russia, the significant increase in the number of refugees and migrants or Donald Trump's election as US President are a few striking examples of surprises posing great and persistent challenges for the politicians in Berlin and Brussels. So, it is not surprising that policy-makers are increasing their interest in early detection. Early detection should help to anticipate especially bad surprises in time so that their entry can ideally be avoided by resolute action. (31 p. - DE)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK (GERMAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE)

[First peace, then democracy? Evaluating strategies of international support at critical junctures after civil war](#)

by Karina Mross [@KarinaMross](#)

This article analyses the effect of two competing strategies that external actors use to address the conflict of objective between democracy and peace: prioritization and gradualism. It offers a systematic analysis of these two prominent donor strategies and focuses on two critical junctures in two similar post-conflict settings (Burundi and Nepal). (27 p.)