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Dear Readers,

Welcome to issue 40 of the Think Tank Review compiled by the EU Council Library* ([click to share on Twitter](#)). It references papers published in October 2016. As usual, we provide the link to the full text and a short abstract.

Issue 40 is symbolic as it represents almost 4 years of our labour-intensive, but also rewarding, monthly activity of selecting papers on European political and economic issues, EU policies and foreign affairs. We remain just as motivated and enthusiastic as we were in February 2013 when we launched this project and hope to continue to meet the information needs of readers keen to get their hands on the latest and inspiring EU-related readings published by think tanks worldwide.

In the first section dealing with 'EU politics and institutions', our readers will find two papers: one by the European Policy Centre 'EU@60 - Countering a regressive and illiberal Europe', which discusses the future of the European project and what's actually at stake and a paper by the College of Europe entitled 'The language diplomats speak: a discourse-theoretical approach to the negotiations in the EURONEST Parliamentary Assembly'.

In October we found an abundance of publications focusing on Economic and Financial Affairs (section 2) with substantial papers on how to deal with the resolution of financial market infrastructures, central banks, inclusive growth in Europe and the EU regulation on securitisation.

In the 'EU and Member States' section (section 3), readers will find papers focusing on counterterrorism in Belgium, French farmers and the *Front National* vote, gender gaps in the Spanish labour market and the experiences of migrant children in Ireland. Finally, there are several articles on Brexit.

Regarding 'EU policies' (section 4), we find that think tanks are focusing on three key topics: migration and refugees, environment and employment and social affairs. On migration and refugees, our readers will find a paper on new approaches to refugee crises in the 21st century and the role of the international community, as well as a paper on the challenges and policy options for integrating refugees into host-country labour markets. Regarding the environment, think tanks have paid attention to climate-related security issues, to COP 22 in Marrakesh in November 2016 and to the future of EU climate change technology and sustainable energy

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diplomacy. On employment and social affairs, we have included papers on the reform of the posted workers directive, chances and risks of a European unemployment benefit scheme, gender gap and parental, paternity and maternity leave policies. We also want to share with you the [first Transition Report](#) to deal exclusively with the important subject of inequality and economic inclusion, published by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It focuses on a number of key aspects of inclusive growth: the distribution of income; the impact that the transition process has had on people's well-being and happiness; equality of opportunity; and financial inclusion.

In the section on 'Foreign Affairs' (section 5), we present papers containing general reviews on the EU Global Strategy, US presidential elections, defence cooperation models, military capabilities in the Arctic and youth exclusion and the transformative impact of organised youth in Turkey.

The special focus of this edition is EU trade agreements, a topical issue, where we present a rich selection of articles covering CETA's signature, transatlantic trade agreements and the European Union's trade policy.

This month, the regards croisés section contains one paper: 'The White Paper on the German defence: what opportunities for cooperation?' published by Istituto Affari Internazionali/Senato della Repubblica - Servizio affari internazionali.

Finally, we would like to share with our readers a stimulating read entitled '[La France des Think Tanks 2016](#)' published by the *Observatoire Européen des Think Tanks*, which presents a detailed analysis of 46 French think tanks.

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

The next Review will be out in December 2016, with papers published in November 2016.

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

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SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

European Policy Centre

The bumpy road from Bratislava to Rome: the results of a (un)spectacular summit

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

24 October 2016

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

The EU's October Summit was dominated by three main issues: migration, international trade and relations with Russia. According to the author, the Summit was a rather unspectacular meeting in terms of actual results. The inability to reach concrete decisions and the divides between member states on many core policy issues indicate that the road from Bratislava to Rome, where EU leaders want to give the public a "vision of an attractive EU", will be a bumpy road, according to the author.

The enemy within: are modern European democracies afraid of introspection?

by Corina Stratulat

17 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Many European citizens are disengaging from conventional politics and joining those professing moral outrage against many alleged culprits behind national decline. While this trend is clearly linked to substantial contemporary political and economic problems and insecurities, the inflammatory rhetoric in which it is coached follows a slippery slope to democratic subversion. This paper argues that the road to dealing with challenges starts from democratic societies' own willingness to demonstrate capacity for reflection and renewal, rigorously in line with the liberal principles and values that warrant its politics the democratic name.

EU@60 - Countering a regressive and illiberal Europe

by Janis A. Emmanouilidis [@jaemmanouilidis](#) and Fabian Zuleeg [@FabianZuleeg](#)

13 October 2016

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

In this paper, drafted as an input to the discussions at the EPC Strategic Council and the [EPC's 20th Anniversary Conference](#) on 13 October 2016, the authors discuss the future of the European project, and what's actually at stake; not only the fate of an international institution, but something more significant – it is about our way of life; it is about being an open, free, cooperative, internationalist and inclusive Europe.

LUISS School of European Political Economy

The year of non-reckoning

by Carlo Bastasin [@CarloBastasin](#)

12 October 2016

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

The political setup within member states is becoming a priority for the survival of the EU and the euro-area, says the author. European integration, through economic interdependence, has advanced through the interaction of grand coalition governments of various countries. The migrant crisis, instead, is polarising national politics. 2017 will be the year when some of the largest countries in both the core and the periphery will see whether mainstream parties can take back control of the agenda. A cooperative game between member states could thus take place, favouring this outcome.

Instytut Spraw Publicznych (Institute of Public Affairs) / Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Referendokracja. Czy referenda uczynią Unię Europejską bardziej demokratyczną?

by Agnieszka Łada [@AgnieszkaLada](#)

October 2016

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

There is ongoing discussion in the EU about how referenda can be used as a tool for making decisions, especially when they are of very much importance also for future generations. This paper discusses if referenda can make the EU more democratic.

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

"Das Volk" und "Die da oben"

by Julie Hamann

10 October 2016

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

Against "the system" and "the elite": Europe is affected with a rare amplitude by a societal division between the political class and the people. Populist parties are rising through an emotionalisation of politics and reach their voters with dialectics of fear and mistrust. Whilst a loss of trust in politics is by far no unknown phenomenon the question arises why it is today stronger than before?

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Aktuelle Entwicklungen der Wahlbeteiligung in Europa

by Arne Cremer

October 2016

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

The public discourse in Germany focuses increasingly on the relationship between voter turnout and an alleged crisis of the German democracy. Nevertheless, other European countries experience a similar phenomenon. This paper compares turnouts in European states and ask the question if there is a broader, a European, crisis of democracy.

College of Europe

The language diplomats speak: a discourse-theoretical approach to the negotiations in the EURONEST Parliamentary Assembly

by Thomas Jacobs [@TPA_Jacobs](#)

October 2016

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

This paper inquires how matters of language, communication and discourse can be brought to the front in the study of diplomatic negotiations. It addresses this question on a theoretical level, by asking what theoretical preconditions to a discursive and language-based approach to diplomatic negotiations exist, and on an empirical level, by developing a relevant case study demonstrating the potential of this approach. The case study draws from the European Neighbourhood Policy and look at the discursive conceptualisation of institutional relations, bureaucratic infrastructure and socialization efforts in the EURONEST Parliamentary Assembly.

Corporate Europe Observatory

Monsanto lobbying: an attack on us, our planet and democracy

by Nina Holland [@nina_holland](#) and Benjamin Sourice [@BSolist](#)

13 October 2016

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

This paper, published at the occasion of the International Monsanto Tribunal in The Hague, exposes some of Monsanto's key lobbying strategies and tools, illustrated with examples from different parts of the world. EU institutions and the US government often actively solicit corporations to lobby them, giving corporations privileged access to decision-making. According to the authors, this perverse symbiosis allows corporations to capture decision-making, but leads to hollowed out democracy, environmental disaster, and grave social injustice.

Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies

The EU's contribution to "the strict observance and the development of international law" at the UNGA sixth committee

by Jan Wouters [@JMFWouters](#) and Marta Hermez

October 2016

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

This paper assesses the EU's performance in carrying out its self-imposed objective of contributing to 'the strict observance and development of international law'. It thereto analyses how the EU organises itself with regard to the statements delivered in the Sixth Committee and with regard to the development of draft resolutions to be put before the UN General Assembly (UNGA) plenary. The paper also calls for a more consistent approach between EU institutions, with a more convergent attitude towards international law.

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Promoting compliance with international humanitarian law

by Emanuela-Chiara Gillard

October 2016

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

According to the author, it is not the absence of law that is causing casualties, destruction and unprecedented displacement in armed conflict, but flagrant breaches of the most fundamental rules of international humanitarian law. Ways must be found to strengthen compliance with the law.

Pew Research Center

Even in era of disillusionment, many around the world say ordinary citizens can influence government

by Richard Wike [@RichardWike](#), Janell Fetterolf and Bridget Parker

24 October 2016

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

This nine-country survey on the strengths and limitations of civic engagement shows that there is a common perception that government is run for the benefit of the few, rather than the many in both emerging democracies and more mature democracies that have faced economic challenges in recent years. In eight of nine nations surveyed, more than half say government is run for the benefit of only a few groups in society, not for all people.

SECTION 2 - ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Bruegel

An anatomy of inclusive growth in Europe

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

27 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (114 p.)

This paper offers an in-depth analysis of inequalities of income and wealth in the EU, as well as their causes and consequences. How evenly are the benefits of growth distributed in our economies, and what does this mean for fairness and social mobility? How could and should policymakers react?

Income convergence during the crisis: did EU funds provide a buffer?

by Silvia Merler [@SMerler](#)

18 October 2016

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

This paper looks at how economic convergence evolved in different regions during the crisis and assess the role played by EU funds that are provided to the more disadvantaged regions, with the aim of facilitating their convergence to average EU income levels.

Fiscal capacity to support large banks

by Pia Hüttl [@PiaHuettl](#) and Dirk Schoenmaker

3 October 2016

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

This paper assesses the potential fiscal costs of recapitalising large banks.

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

The Juncker Plan 2.0 : the Belgian view

by Fabian Willermain [@willermain](#) and Quentin Genard [@NeuTiQn](#)

26 October 2016

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

A few weeks after the presentation by the European Commission of 'Juncker Plan 2.0', this paper looks back at what has so far been achieved by the earlier version of the Juncker Plan – and how well it has worked for Belgium.

Centre for European Policy Studies

How to deal with the resolution of Financial Market Infrastructures

by Thomas Huertas

19 October 2016

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

Financial market infrastructures (FMIs) are the backbone of the financial system: they enable market participants to transact with one another in an efficient manner. If a FMI were to cease operation, it could put a stop to payments and/or securities and derivatives transactions. This in turn could destabilise financial markets and possibly the economy at large. To avoid such an outcome, steps should be taken to ensure that FMIs' critical economic functions continue, even if a particular FMI were to fail. To this end, FMIs should prepare recovery plans and authorities should

prepare resolution plans. This report highlights the issues that such plans should consider and outlines some options for how the plans might address them.

College of Europe

'Pastis power Europe': an assessment of the EU's actorness in international investment politics

by Paloma Díaz Topete

October 2016

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

This paper assesses the extent to which the transfer of exclusive competence over foreign direct investment to the EU in the Treaty of Lisbon allows it to become a strong actor in the international investment arena. Drawing on legal and international political economy concepts, it challenges a widespread assumption according to which an exclusive EU competence would benefit not only its economic competitiveness but also increase the attractiveness of its regulatory system.

The "securitisation regulation": missing the target?

by Sébastien Commain [@SebasComm](#)

October 2016

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

With its proposal for an EU regulation on securitisation, the European Commission tries to strike a balance between the funding opportunities that this financial practice could bring and the specific risks that it entails. The proposed regulation would introduce a differentiated, advantageous, prudential treatment for securitisations that are "simple, transparent and standardised". In this way, it tries to deal with some of the most pressing issues identified with securitisation during the Global Financial Crisis in 2008. However, the proposed regulation still presents shortcomings and uncertainties, leaving doubts as to its capacity to boost investments and avoid risky practices.

LUISS School of European Political Economy

Distortions in the process of firm selection during the Great Recession

by Fabio Landini [@FabLand83](#)

24 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

Recent evidence documents the weakness of market selection based on productivity differentials and the absence of cleansing during recessions. This paper argues that a possible explanation lies in the role of competitive rents, i.e., market advantages due to idiosyncrasies of the firm's demand. These predictions are tested on a sample of French, Italian, and Spanish manufacturing firms, looking at the selection that took place during the Great Recession.

E3G

A sustainable finance plan for the EU

by Sam Maule [@SEMaule](#) and Ingrid Holmes [@IngridHolmes7](#)

28 October 2016

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

This report outlines a 'Sustainable Finance Plan 2030' that focuses on three key aims and objectives that should be central to the Commission's strategy on sustainable finance. First, the Commission should focus on increasing investment in sustainable infrastructure. Second, it should look for opportunities to increase responsible investment practices. Third, the Commission should improve climate risk disclosures.

The state of the Capital Markets Union: has it delivered on sustainability?

by Sam Maule [@SEMaule](#) and Ingrid Holmes [@IngridHolmes7](#)

6 October 2016

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

This paper assesses the progress made in delivering sustainable investment, by scoring progress made against what E3G regards as the core principles necessary to achieve this. They are: delivering sustainable infrastructure; supporting sustainable development; and improving understanding of climate.

Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (Centre for European Economic Research)

Chances and risks of a European unemployment benefit

by Mathias Dolls [@MathiasDolls](#)

October 2016

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

This paper presents new research findings on the stabilising and redistributive effects of a common unemployment insurance scheme for the euro area. It provides insights regarding its potential added value and discusses moral hazard issues.

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

Speaking to the people? Money, trust, and central bank legitimacy in the age of quantitative easing

by Benjamin Braun

October 2016

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

Little is known about if and how central bankers speak to "the people". Using the Bundesbank and the European Central Bank as examples, this paper shows that under inflationary macro-economic conditions, central bankers willingly nourished the folk-theoretical notion of money as a quantity under the direct control of the central bank. By contrast, the Bank of England's recent refutation of the folk theory of money suggests that deflationary pressures and rapid monetary expansion have fundamentally altered the politics of monetary trust and central bank legitimacy.

Peterson Institute for International Economics

Systemic implications of problems at a major European bank

by William R. Cline

October 2016

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

Deutsche Bank's recent troubles have led to a decline in the bank's share price. The bank is not insolvent, nonetheless, its problems should prompt policymakers to focus on whether banking sector reform after the financial crisis is on track. Banks may need to change their basic business models and downsize their balance sheets gradually until share prices rise toward book values.

SAFE - Sustainable Architecture for Finance in Europe

Central banks – From overburdening to decline?

by Otmar Issing

5 October 2016

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

Institutional overburdening has two dimensions. One is coming from exaggerated expectations on what central banks can achieve ("expectational overburdening"). The other dimension is "operational overburdening" i.e. overloading the central bank with more and more responsibilities and competences.

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

The EU Budget's mid-term review with its promising reform proposals the Commission lays the groundwork for the next, post-2020 budget

by Peter Becker

October 2016

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

The Commission wants to use the mid-term review as a chance to rework the established sums and to adapt the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) to new challenges. In September 2016, it presented an extensive package of proposals for reforming the MFF which opens up the possibility of improving an unsatisfactory situation in which the EU is unable to react to a changing environment or new crises with a policy that has a sound financial foundation, or reorientate its budget. The revision also lays the groundwork for the negotiations on the post-2020 financial framework, which will begin in 2018.

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

Did fiscal consolidation cause the double-dip recession in the euro area?

by Philipp Heimberger

October 2016

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

This paper analyses the short-run effects of fiscal consolidation measures on economic activity in the euro area during the euro crisis. It presents new estimates on the link between cumulative GDP growth and fiscal austerity measures during 2011-2013. The main empirical finding is that the depth of the economic crisis in the euro area's economies is closely related to the harshness of fiscal austerity. Against the background of the prevailing macroeconomic and institutional circumstances, fiscal consolidation is argued to be the cause of the double-dip recession.

SECTION 3 - EU MEMBER STATES

Institut français des relations internationales

L'Europe a besoin de Weimar. Perspectives du triangle de Weimar en période de crise

by Martin Koopmann

4 October 2016

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

Since the EU's Eastern enlargement the Weimar Triangle has hardly been visible in the political public sphere and it is best associated with token politics. At the same time the preconditions for a new start have worsened considerably compared to 1991. The EU is confronted with numerous elementary, inner and outer crises, of which the worst has only just emerged since the referendum in UK.

BELGIUM

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

Counterterrorism in Belgium: key challenges and policy options

by Thomas Renard, Sophie André, Elke Devroe, Nils Duquet, France Lemeunier, Paul Ponsaers and Vincent Seron

27 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (75 p.)

Following the terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels, Belgium's counterterrorism policy has been heavily criticised. This report assesses the country's counterterrorism policy by focusing on some priority aspects and providing a number of recommendations to policy-makers. The various chapters cover: an evaluation of the 30 measures announced by the government; the need for more community policing; the relevance of counterterrorism financing; the terror-crime nexus; and an overview of the 'external dimension' of Belgium's counterterrorism efforts.

BULGARIA

Fondation Robert Schuman

Rumen Radev, the candidate supported by the Socialist Party is elected President of the Republic of Bulgaria

by Corinne Deloy

6 November 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (3 p.) and in [French](#) (3 p.)

Rumen Radev, supported by the Socialist Party (BSP) won the second round of the presidential election in Bulgaria on 13 November 2016. With 59.37% of the vote he drew ahead of Tsetska Tsacheva, who stood for the party of the Prime Minister in office, Boyko Borissov, the Citizens for the European Development of Bulgaria (GERB), who won 36.16% of the vote. Prime Minister Boyko Borissov announced that he would be resigning. The new president will take office on 22 January 2017.

The candidate of the party in office Tsetska Tsasheva is the favourite in the polls just one week before the first round of the Presidential election on Bulgaria

by Corinne Deloy

31 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.) and in [French](#) (4 p.)

This paper provides an analysis of the first round of the Bulgarian presidential elections which took place on 6 November 2016.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Ústav mezinárodních vztahů (Institute of International Relations Prague)

No revolution has taken place: the post-2015 human rights foreign policy of the Czech Republic

by Veronika Bílková

9 October 2016

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

In 2015, two new conceptual documents were adopted – the general Concept of the Czech Republic's Foreign Policy and a more specific Concept of Human Rights Promotion and Transition Cooperation. The newly introduced documents could bring about modifications in the human rights foreign policy, albeit not of revolutionary nature. New elements have been insufficiently developed, therefore, they have had a limited practical impact. Finally, the report considers what accounts for the gap between the original estimates for and the final result of the recent revision of the Czech human rights foreign policy.

DENMARK

Tænketanken EUROPA

Dansk exit fra Europol er faretruende tæt på

by Nadja Schou Lauridsen

3 October 2016

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

The paper underlines that the Danish exit from Europol seems to be dangerously close. Brexit and the ongoing negotiations with Switzerland have complicated the Danish negotiations with the EU, and the signals from the Commission do not seem positive.

Center for Politiske Studier (Center for political Studies)

Intet nyt under solen: Helhedsplanens vægtning af arbejdsudbud og Gini er som i tidligere skattereformer

by Otto Brøns-Petersen

17 October 2016

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

This paper analyses the Danish government proposal 'Helhedsplan – for et stærkere Danmark' ('Master plan – for a stronger Denmark').

FINLAND

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

Nordic partners of NATO: how similar are Finland and Sweden within NATO cooperation?

by Juha Pyykönen

7 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (140 p.)

At the military level, the ultimate goals of the NATO partnership programmes are to support partners in their efforts to reform their national defence structures and to assist them in developing their national capabilities according to NATO standards. These goals are subject to two prerequisites: well-prepared and stand-out applicants for membership, and qualified military capabilities for operations. Finland and Sweden have met every expectation pertaining to capabilities, but have refrained from becoming members of the Alliance.

FRANCE

Fondation pour l'innovation politique

Le Front national en campagnes. Les agriculteurs et le vote FN

by Eddy Fougier [@eddyfougier](#) and Jérôme Fourquet

26 October 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (56 p.)

The farmers' vote in the 2017 presidential election should be scrutinised because there has been a notable rise in popularity of the ideas of the National Front in the agricultural world since the early 2000s. Different factors seem to explain this phenomenon: farmers' disappointment with politicians, the impression of being victim of an economic change linked to globalisation, a feeling of social downgrading, the perception of an insecurity, the progression of a euroscepticism and a profound identity crisis crossed by the profession.

Terra nova

Contrôler le marché légalisé du cannabis en France - L'exemple fondateur de l'ARJEL

by Christian Ben Lakhdar and Jean-Michel Costes

4 October 2016

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

The aim of this study is to propose a framework of governance and organisation specific to a legalised and regulated market of cannabis in France, in order to prevent addictions and to fight against illicit trafficking.

GERMANY

German Marshall Fund of the United States

In it for the long run: integration lessons from a changing Germany

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

5 October 2016

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

The arrival of over one million migrants and asylum seekers in Germany in 2015 has created a growing sense of urgency for integration policies. While the results of current measures will not be visible immediately, Germany has already gained experience from past periods of immigration that it can now look to, and that could also provide insight for other countries. Germany is neither

perfect, nor hopeless. This paper suggests that Germany has already drawn valuable lessons from its own immigration experience, in particular in terms of labour market integration.

Migration Policy Institute

Moving beyond crisis: Germany's new approaches to integrating refugees into the labour market

by Victoria Rietig

October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (43 p.)

This report analyses the barriers to the successful labour market integration of recent arrivals to Germany, and maps new initiatives and approaches to resolving these challenges.

Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie

Monitoring-Report Wirtschaft DIGITAL 2016

by Sabine Grauman (et al.)

October 2016

Link to the article in [German](#) (200 p.)

The digital transformation of the German economy is of great importance for the future of the country. This monitoring report provides detailed information about the degree of digitalisation of the German economy as of 2016. By doing so, it allows us to make important conclusions on political and economic measures that need to be taken.

Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (Centre for European Economic Research)

Emissions trading and productivity: firm-level evidence from German manufacturing

by Benjamin Johannes Lutz

6 October 2016

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

This report studies the causal effect of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) on the productivity of German manufacturing firms. Using administrative firm-level data, robust production functions for narrowly defined industries are estimated. The results suggest no significant negative effect of the EU ETS on productivity. In contrast, it had a positive effect on productivity during the first compliance period. A subsample analysis provides evidence that the effect of the EU ETS is heterogeneous across industries.

Rockets and feathers: asymmetric pricing and consumer search – evidence from electricity retailing

by Sven Heim

October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (39 p.)

This paper investigates the relation between price adjustments and consumer search intensity for the German electricity retail market utilising a unique panel dataset comprising retail electricity prices and consumer search queries on price-comparison websites. The main findings are: (i) consumers search less when prices fall than when they rise, (ii) costs are passed-through asymmetrically and (iii) controlling for search intensity particularly eliminates the asymmetry. This suggests that 'Rockets and Feathers' patterns may be explained by an omitted variable bias.

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Center Berlin)

Warum nicht fifty-fifty? Betriebliche Rahmenbedingungen der Aufteilung von Erwerbs- und Fürsorgearbeit in Paarfamilien

by Janine Bernhardt, Lena Hipp and Jutta Allmendinger

October 2016

Link to the article in [German](#) (160 p.)

How to combine work and family life? Providing an answer to this question for both men and women is the purpose of the current report. According to its findings, although both parents wish for a balance of time between work and family, financial concerns and working constraints complicate the situation greatly.

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

Das neue Weißbuch – Impulsgeber sicherheitspolitischer Verständigung?

by Markus Kaim and Hilmar Linnenkamp

October 2016

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

The White Paper 2016 is the first of its kind since 2006. By drafting it, the federal government aims to inform the public and its allies in NATO and the EU precisely what the intentions of its security policy. Its authors seek to redefine Germany's current and future security policy based on recent events and developments, however, the contours of the Bundeswehr itself and its future remain blurred.

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

Brexit impacts on Germany

by Galina Kolev, Jürgen Matthes and Berthold Busch

25 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (3 p.)

How does the depreciation of the British pound and the foreseeable slowdown in economic activity in the United Kingdom affect the German economy? So far, the pending Brexit's short-term impacts on the UK have been less severe than feared. This raises the next question as to what effects can be expected for Germany in 2017.

GREECE

Istituto Affari Internazionali / Stiftung Mercator / İstanbul Politikalar Merkezi (Istanbul Policy Center)

The impact of the EU-Turkey statement on protection and reception: the case of Greece

by Angeliki Dimitriadi

29 October 2016

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

The [EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March](#) had significant repercussions for Greece: delays in both asylum processing and returns to Turkey and two separate asylum procedures for those on the mainland and in the islands, sub-standard conditions for those stranded on the islands and differentiated treatment of nationalities. The paper looks at the core of the statement, the notion of "safe third country" but also protection and the challenge of implementation. The paper further discusses the legal changes and practical challenges of implementing the statement not only about asylum but also reception capacity and standards.

HUNGARY

Center for Policy Studies

'Every word has its special weight'. a qualitative case study of multilingual realities at Siemens, Hungary

by Zsuzsa Arendas

20 October 2016

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

It is a generally accepted fact that multinational companies are typically multilingual due to their operations at different sites in various parts of the world, employing large numbers of local employees. However, to facilitate 'in-house' communication in present business world, and to manage the often vast linguistic diversity, English is the common corporate language. It serves as a channel, a link, or a lingua franca between employees belonging to different nationalities, ethnicities or linguistic backgrounds.

'In a corporate environment, we need to be inclusive': toward understanding multinational companies' practices of multilingualism and cultural diversity

by Zsuzsa Arendas

10 October 2016

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

The aim of the present study is to give a qualitative research-based understanding of multilingual practices of a multinational company (MNC) located in the Central Eastern European region, in Budapest. The paper starts with analysing the use of different languages, various company level practices of multilingualism, and opens up to wider issues related to everyday cultural practices related to cultural diversity of employees of such MNCs.

Ústav mezinárodních vztahů (Institute of International Relations Prague)

Referendum on the refugee quotas in Hungary – Protection of sovereignty or much ado about nothing?

by Tamás Lattmann [@LattmannTamas](#)

5 October 2016

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

The migration crisis has stirred up political debates within the EU and its member states regarding not only possible solutions, but also about the future of the organisation. The first shock has come in the form of the Brexit referendum, the second one could have been the referendum in Hungary "against the quota system", as the initiating government has calculated. The current analysis gives information about the referendum, and examines its possible effects in the near future.

IRELAND

Economic and Social Research Institute

The experiences of migrant children in Ireland

by Merike Darmody, Frances McGinnity and Gillian Kingston

October 2016

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

This study discusses a number of aspects of the social engagement and integration of the increasing proportions of migrant children in Ireland, particularly their integration within the education system. It highlights important differences between different migrant groups in their educational and social outcomes, reflecting the heterogeneity of the migrant population in Ireland.

ITALY

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale

Monitoraggio della sicurezza energetica italiana ed europea

by Carlo Frappi, Nicolò Rossetto [@nicolorossettoP](#) and Michele Delera

17 October 2016

Link to the article in [Italian](#) (76 p.)

This paper, prepared by ISPI on behalf of the Department of foreign affairs of the Italian Parliament, analyses the energy security situation at Italian and European levels.

NETHERLANDS

NewClimate Institute for Climate Policy and Global Sustainability

What does the Paris Agreement mean for climate policy in the Netherlands?

by Sebastian Sterl, Niklas Höhne [@niklashoehne](#) and Takeshi Kuramochi

October 2016

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

In this study, the authors have translated the global ambition of the Paris Agreement into concrete sectoral targets applicable to the Netherlands. It reveals what the Paris Agreement specifically means for the Dutch power, transport, buildings, industry and agriculture sectors, and points out that climate policy must be strengthened substantially in order for the Netherlands to be in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

SPAIN

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Una España deportiva, más diversa y sin toreros: análisis de los recientes anuncios de promoción turística

by Pablo Francescutti

21 October 2016

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

How is Spain represented in the audio-visual advertisements of state and regional promotion campaigns? The advertisements studied show, rather than surpassing the "sun and beach" model, its enrichment with a range of natural and urban scenarios, and above all the demand for a defined lifestyle (sport, gastronomy and sociability). In parallel, one can appreciate the fading of certain secular stereotypes: bullfighting has disappeared, along with references to Don Quixote, and flamenco has been reduced to the smallest expression. In this context, the regional campaigns play a positive role in the diversification of the tourist image of Spain.

Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada

Gender gaps in the Spanish labor market

by J. Ignacio Conde-Ruiz and Ignacio Marra de Artíñano

24 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (103 p.)

The aim of this article is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the male female differentials in Spain in terms of labour force participation, working conditions and professional development in order to identify the major obstacles in achieving gender equality. Data were gathered from a wide

range of national and international sources, and a comparative analysis with other Western European countries was carried out in order to put the Spanish case into a wider context.

UNITED KINGDOM

Policy Exchange

Saving the black cab: why black cabs are vital to London's economy and identity

by Nick Ferrari

October 2016

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

According to the author, London risks losing yet another thing that makes it different, special and civilized: the world's best taxis. With Uber, London cab-driving risks becoming an entry level job for the almost wholly unqualified and uncommitted, the inexperienced, the unskilled and the frankly dangerous. In this report, the author argues that Uber should pay more tax and operate more safely, but that black cabs need change, too.

The impact of development aid research funding

by Jonathan Dupont [@jondupont](#)

October 2016

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

This briefing note gives an overview of the current evidence on the impact of development spending in R&D, with a particular focus on life sciences, the jewel in the crown of the UK economy. In general, public investments in R&D can deliver a social rate of return of 20%, while the health spending element in the new funding could conceivably save in the order of two million lives through developing new vaccines and treatments, says the author.

Reform

The state of the State 2016-17: Brexit and the business of government

October 2016

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

This report provides a unique, independent analysis of the UK public sector through a business lens. Produced by Deloitte UK in collaboration with Reform, the insight is informed by interviews with public sector leaders, citizen research and an in-depth analysis of government data.

Centre for Policy Studies

Complexity, uncertainty and cost - The impact of new rules to restrict tax relief on interest costs on real estate investment

by Rachel Kelly

14 October 2016

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

The Government's recent pledge to introduce new rules that will restrict the ability of companies to reduce their tax bills through interest deductions, risks jeopardising UK competitiveness and investment.

Adam Smith Institute

Solar power in Britain: the impossible dream

by Capell Aris

12 October 2016

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

Supporters of renewable energy argue that wind- and solar-generated electricity can form the basis of a secure, affordable, low carbon energy supply for the UK and EU, despite the inherently variable and intermittent nature of these sources.

Institute for Public Policy Research

Brexit North: securing a united voice at the negotiating table

by Ed Cox [@edcox_ippr](#) and Scott Dickinson [@SDickinsonAndCo](#)

1 October 2016

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

This paper considers both the implications of Brexit for the North of England, and a process by which the North can ensure that its needs are recognised within a national negotiation.

Roma communities and Brexit: integrating and empowering Roma in the UK

by Marley Morris [@MarleyAMorris](#)

24 October 2016

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

As a consequence of the Brexit vote, Roma migrant communities in the UK – already a vulnerable group – face further insecurity over the terms of their residency, and the end of EU funding to support their integration. This report examines the evidence on the disadvantages that Roma experience, and recommends how cash-strapped local authorities can help them by supporting community cohesion in more strategic ways.

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Brexit and its consequences: Anglo-Japanese relations in a post-EU referendum world

by John Nilsson-Wright and Kiichi Fujiwara

October 2016

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

Japan and the UK are likely to continue to promote their bilateral relationship, with Japan especially concerned to ensure that existing trade and investment interests for Japanese firms in the UK are not materially affected by the Brexit vote. While the need for strategic partnership between the UK and Japan remains as pressing as ever, the opportunities for bilateral cooperation in addressing critical regional and global challenges are likely to be modest and focused on sustaining existing bilateral security accords.

BREXIT

Policy Network

After Brexit: a new association agreement between Britain and Europe

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

October 2016

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

Although Brexit is a huge reversal of fortune for the EU, it has a constitutional device for dealing with the rift – Article 50 – about which much has been said and written, not all of it accurate. This essay looks at the situation in more detail from both the British and European angles. First, it examines why the EU allows one of its member states to leave it and how Article 50 will work in practice. Second, it explores the options for a new relationship between the UK and the EU, and make a recommendation on what this should be. Third, it argues that Brexit offers the chance of a fresh start for both Britain and Europe.

Centre for Economic Policy Research

What to do with the UK? EU perspectives on Brexit

by Charles Wyplosz (ed.)

October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (163 p.)

This publication gathers the opinions of twenty-five authors from sixteen different EU member states. They look at the different challenges that will face not only the UK, but the remaining EU27.

Centre for European Policy Studies/ LUISS School of European Political Economy

The Brexit negotiations: an Italian perspective

by Stefano Micossi and Riccardo Perissich

25 October 2016

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

In recent years, Italy has become a country of emigration again, with qualified young people seeking better paid and more rewarding jobs elsewhere in the EU. For this reason, Italy will mount a strong defence of existing internal market rules as an inseparable set of principles. Italy will attach a high priority to preserving the integrity of the basic principles that govern the EU, including the institutional balance, and to the possibility of the eurozone integrating further. The concern of the EU as a whole, however, will be that all the uncertainty surrounding Brexit does not impinge on other pressing Union and eurozone matters.

British Future

Britain's immigration offer to Europe: how could a new preferential system work?

by Sunder Katwala [@sundersays](#), Jill Rutter [@jillongovt](#) and Steve Ballinger [@steveballinger](#)

October 2016

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

This paper sets out a new proposal for a preferential system for EU immigration to the UK. Such a system could, the paper argues, secure UK public support and work for British business; yet it is also politically deliverable in Westminster and for the EU and its member states too.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Which model for Brexit?

by Michael Emerson

October 2016

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

The UK government is currently considering its options for its future relationship with the EU, which will inevitably have an important trade policy content. The Prime Minister's announcement on 2 October 2016, that Article 50 would be triggered by the end of next March and that a 'Great Repeal Bill' would, from the moment of withdrawal, retain in the first instance all existing EU law that was relevant as sovereign UK law. In the event that negotiation of a comprehensive Association Agreement is found to be infeasible, a simpler option might be to achieve free trade by staying in the Customs Union, although there would still be associated conditions and many other issues to resolve.

Centre international de formation européenne

From Brexit to Bratislava. Another EU reform debate emerging

by Hartmut Marhold

19 October 2016

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

The Brexit vote triggered two debates: the first one is about how the separation between the EU and the UK should be organised; the other one about the future and the reform of the remaining EU27. The following reflections are not concerned with the former, i.e. the Brexit debate, but exclusively with the second, a debate which has led, in the meantime, to a first common statement from the Heads of State and Government, at Bratislava, on 16 September 2016, and is accordingly now being referred to as the "Bratislava Process".

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

All or nothing? The EU Global Strategy and defence policy after the Brexit

by Sven Biscop

10 October 2016

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

The public expects European governments and the EU to deal with the security challenges in and around Europe. But should the aim be EU strategic autonomy, without the UK, or can the aspiration still be European strategic autonomy, with the UK? Can nothing be achieved unless all are fully involved? Or are intermediate solutions possible? How EU member states and the UK answer these questions will determine which degree of strategic autonomy the EU can achieve. With which degree of British involvement. And whether the UK itself will be left with any measure of strategic autonomy.

Fondation Robert Schuman

Hard or soft Brexit?

by Pierre-Alain Coffinier

24 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (13 p.) and in [French](#) (14 p.)

On 2 October 2016 during the Conservative Party conference in Birmingham, three months after the referendum, British Prime Minister Theresa May, who is under the pressure of both economic circles and European partners, announced the main outlines of her vision for a UK, that had "won back its sovereignty" after its exit of the EU. The country would control its immigration and

legislation once more, whilst guaranteeing businesses the opportunity of "acting and operating with a maximum amount of freedom in the Single European Market." The Prime Minister's insistence on sovereignty and immigration control, its social overtones, intimate that she would privilege a "hard Brexit" outside of the European Economic Area.

Tænketanken EUROPA

Tre paradokser i Mays udmeldinger om Brexit

by Maja Kluger
10 October 2016

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

Prime Minister Theresa May made it clear that the British government wanted to trigger Article 50 by the end of March 2017 and set the stage for a "hard Brexit" where Britain is not part of the free movement of persons and controls its immigration and legislation. However, according to the author, the UK may have to accept a "soft Brexit" in the short term. For example, in order to avoid a legal vacuum the government has to maintain all EU legislation and turn it into British law.

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

Brexit: causes and consequences

by Alan Riley and Francis Ghilès
October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#)(4 p.)

According to this paper, the Brexit vote is likely to empower these constituencies further undermining support for the EU and to fragment Union solidarity, opening up fissures that will be difficult to close. The EU has to find a means of keeping Britain, with its own significant resources, global reach and military power close to the Union.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

Brexit's impact on the EU institutions: immediate implications and possibilities for reform

by Teija Tiilikainen
24 October 2016

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

This paper considers that the direct implications of Brexit for the EU's political system will be less significant than the indirect consequences, opening up possibilities for reform. The treaty rules on a qualified majority in the Council might need to be reconsidered due to Brexit, which will also lead to a major reshuffle of the EU's critical political groups in the European parliament after the 2019 EP elections. The political pressure to consolidate the EMU in terms of strengthening its governance and its own fiscal capacity may grow as a part of the general reform process following on from Brexit. If the treaties are reopened, principled amendments to the institutions and decision-making of the common foreign and security policy as well as further steps within the common security and defence policy are very likely to occur.

Institute for Government

Four-nation Brexit. How the UK and devolved governments should work together on leaving the EU

by Akash Paun [@AkashPaun](#) and George Miller

24 October 2016

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

This paper argues it is imperative that Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and England reach agreement on the UK's Brexit terms and negotiating strategy. Imposing a Brexit settlement in the face of devolved opposition (while legally possible) would be a reckless strategy. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland cannot be treated like any other lobby or interest group. Equally, the devolved governments will have to accept that Westminster will have the final say.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Gibraltar, "año cero": Brexit, cosoberanía y nuevas oportunidades de España

by Alejandro del Valle Gálvez [@adelvalle_cadiz](#)

20 October 2016

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

Brexit negotiations offer a historical moment for Spain to redefine its relationship with Gibraltar, giving opportunities to formulas seeking new avenues and a solution to this historical controversy.

VISEGRAD COUNTRIES

Centar za Evropske Politike (European Policy Centre)

Visegrad bloc and the EU's future: grand aspirations behind anti-immigration stances

by Sena Marić [@senamaric](#) and Katarina Kosmina [@KosmiKatarina](#)

13 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The issue of the "refugee/migrant crisis" was one easily capitalised on within the domestic sphere in the Visegrad countries, but also one through which these countries could increase their political leverage. According to this paper, the Hungarian referendum should be observed as one of the signs of the emerging ambition of Visegrad group to be perceived as agenda-setters for the post-Brexit EU.

Central European Policy Institute

Flexible solidarity on migration – What can we expect from Visegrad?

by Milan Nič and Alena Kudzko [@AlenaKudzko](#)

27 October 2016

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

The Visegrad countries, which led the opposition to the mandatory relocation scheme of refugees last year (with Slovakia and Hungary even filing a court case against it), will now need to show that they are contributing to the common EU response more than before. In this policy brief, the authors examine their capacity to deliver – if there is political will to do so.

SECTION 4 - EU POLICIES

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

European Union Institute for Security Studies

The internal-external nexus: re-bordering Europe

by Roderick Parkes [@RoderickParkes](#)

21 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The EU has just completed the reform of its borders agency, Frontex, turning it into a 'European Border and Coast Guard' with greater powers. This change will reshape the way the Union manages not just its own borders but those shared with neighbours. Yet few people are asking whether the reforms might reshape the map of Europe itself. Geopolitics is creeping back into the matter of border control. The EU, which has successfully lifted internal borders and expanded its model of cross-border mobility outwards to neighbours, finds itself embroiled in thorny border issues. To defend its acquis, the EU is coupling the home affairs expertise of agencies like Frontex with a more robust diplomatic component.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE CRISIS

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

France and Germany in the refugee crisis: united in diversity?

by Nicole Koenig [@Nic_Koenig](#)

21 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.), in [French](#) (6 p.) and in [German](#) (6 p.)

The first session of the Think Tanks Tandem initiative was held at the Vaux-de-Cernay Abbey near Paris. It was attended by some forty representatives of German and French think tanks as well as German, French and EU authorities. The first round table addressed the issue of migration policy. This synthesis endeavours to summarise the main analyses and recommendations resulting from the exchange of French and German views on migration policy, identifying both points of divergence and convergence.

German Marshall Fund of the United States

A tale of three cities: new migration and integration realities in Istanbul, Offenbach and Tangier

by Jessica Bither, Isabel Küppers and Astrid Ziebarth [@azberlin](#)

13 October 2016

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

Migration and integration are highly political and often politicised issues. As the refugee crisis in Europe has shown, migration can lead to confrontations between and within countries. But it is below the national level that societal changes and frictions materialise, and it is cities that face the complexity of new migration realities head on. Many cities must deal simultaneously with hyper diversity and rapid urbanization, accompanied by social change that can challenge public order. Basic services such as access to health care and education need to be provided to growing numbers; yet they must also be tailored to the changing needs of an increasingly diverse population.

Ústav mezinárodních vztahů (Institute of International Relations Prague)

Success or failure? Assessment of the Readmission Agreement between the EU and Turkey from the legal and political perspectives

by Berfin Nur Osso

27 October 2016

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

Turkey, which is a transit country located at the external borders of the EU, and the only passage between Syria, Iraq and the EU, has been one of the countries with which the EU has negotiated a cooperation in solving the refugee crisis. However, the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, as well as the treatment of asylum-seekers in Turkey, brought forward the questions of considering Turkey as a "safe third country," which is one of the principles lying on the basis of the agreement. Although there are several concerns at this point, the EU and Turkey agreed to sign the agreement, where the motive of national interest prevails over the protection of human rights from the point of view of both sides. In the light of this background, the aim of this paper is to discuss the motive behind the agreement, as well as elaborate whether Turkey is a "safe third country" under the Asylum Procedures Directive.

Bertelsmann Stiftung

From conflict to equilibrium - The construction of a common ground for social and political consensus on migration

by Yves Pascouau [@YPascouau](#)

October 2016

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

Over the last decade and more particularly the last couple of months, the EU has faced the development of increasing conflicts on migration related issues. The situation has raised such a level of struggles that bringing back equilibrium in such a conflicting environment will be a hard task for all players and at all stages. However, if EU leaders are unable to take the appropriate political decisions and actions, the EU integration process will simply be at risk.

Beyond crisis management: the path towards an effective, pro-active and fair European refugee policy

by Matthias M. Mayer and Mehrdad Mehregani

October 2016

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

The paper puts forward policy-recommendations for a paradigm-shift from reactive to pro-active refugee policies. The overarching objective is to create further legal channels for refugees to seek protection in Europe. Measures include both national and EU-policies and are supposed to pave the way to a sustainable and coherent European refugee policy.

From fragmentation to integration - Towards a "whole-of-society" approach to receiving and settling newcomers in Europe

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

October 2016

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

This report considers how the most recent integration challenges differ from, and complicate, European countries' existing challenges of fragmentation and social unrest. It assesses where integration has worked and where it hasn't. It also sets out the main policy trade-offs of these challenges, and identifies the most promising approaches to integration available today.

European Stability Initiative

Pangloss in Brussels - How (not) to implement the Aegean agreement

7 October 2016

Link to the Article in [English](#) (11 p.)

On 28 September the European Commission published its third report on the implementation of the EU-Turkey Agreement. This paper considers that a closer analysis of the Commission's report shows how fragile the EU-Turkey agreement has become, and how little thought and effort is being put into overcoming obvious problems in order to make it work.

Migration Policy Institute

Protection through mobility: opening labor and study migration channels to refugees

by Katy Long [@mobilitymuse](#) and Sarah Rosengaertner [@SRosengaertner](#)

October 2016

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

This report discusses the steps that policymakers can take to open legal mobility and migration opportunities within existing labour and study channels for refugees, while considering the practical and political barriers to such efforts. The authors make clear that such channels will need to operate as a complement to the traditional protection system, in part because only a relatively small share of refugees stand to benefit from gaining access to existing human-capital migration channels.

Integrating refugees into host country labor markets: challenges and policy options

by Maria Vincenza Desiderio

October 2016

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

This report provides an overview of the barriers to the successful labour market integration of refugees and asylum seekers across all skills levels, and analyses the targeted support initiatives and structural policy levers available to overcome them. The report encourages policymakers to start integration initiatives early, thoroughly evaluate integration programs, and clearly communicate integration prospects and expected returns on investments.

New approaches to refugee crises in the 21st century: the role of the international community

by Kathleen Newland

October 2016

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

This policy brief aims to outline opportunities for cooperation, first examining existing interventions and then exploring the potential of international conferences to elevate - or even transform - these efforts.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Institute of Economic Affairs

Ploughing the wrong furrow - The costs of agricultural exceptionalism and the precautionary principle

by Séan Rickard

18 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

The article elaborated on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and impact of the EU regulations on agricultural productivity growth, competitiveness and living standards.

Ecologic Institute / European Environmental Agency

Seafood in Europe - A food system approach for sustainability

19 October 2016

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

This report builds on a food system approach to explore the knowledge base, and the mesh of actors and activities that enable the EU to produce, trade and consume seafood. It then further assesses the implications of such a food system analysis for EU policy and knowledge development as a means to transform Europe's food system in line with sustainability goals. The report identifies three complementary pathways in the current EU food and seafood related policy framework, and the related knowledge base that can help support a more functional system.

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

Centre for European Policy Studies

Thirty years of the Single European Market

by Stefano Micossi

25 October 2016

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

This paper reviews the main developments in Single European Market (SEM) legislation and regulatory activities over the past three decades; it summarises the results of the SEM programme in market integration, highlighting areas where gaps appear to be more evident; and discusses the impact of economic integration within the SEM, including aspects that play an important role in feeding popular resistance to integration.

Svenska institutet för europapolitiska studier (Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies)

Linked national public authorities – A study on IMI

by Gustaf Wall

October 2016

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

The presence of effective tools for cooperation and mutual assistance between national authorities is essential to bring effectiveness to the internal market. The Internal Market Information System (IMI) is one such tool used to remove obstacles to the internal market by offering a technical information system which helps linking together national authorities in various political fields. Despite its clear benefits, there may be legal shortcomings linked with administrative cooperation among national authorities which lack a common administrative law culture. This report discusses

what legal issues the IMI regulation may give cause to and what benefits may be gained by using it.

Atlantic Council

Into the clouds: European SMEs and the digital age

by Tyson E. Barker [@tysonbarker](#)

October 2016

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

This report will examine what motivates cloud computing adoption and what holds it back among the most important slice of European business: small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Institute for Security and Development Policy

Cigarette smuggling: Poland to Sweden

by Nick Johnston, Walter Kegö and Christina Wenngren

19 October 2016

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

This report explores the extent of the illegal tobacco trade within the EU, detailing how government institutions are affected. There is a special focus on cigarette trends in Poland, which is the prevailing origin of tobacco products within the EU. Through uncovering the plights of the system which allows for illicit trade to flow through, the report provides recommendations for all levels of law enforcement, from local to international, on addressing the growing issue.

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

Expanding leniency to fight collusion and corruption

by Reinaldo Diogo Luz and Giancarlo Spagnolo

October 2016

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

This brief addresses the issue of expanding leniency policies to fight collusion and corruption. It examines leniency in a multi-offense scenario (the case of corruption cartels), existing leniency provisions for corrupting cartels and how to improve the current legal framework.

Fondation pour l'innovation politique

Le nouveau monde de l'automobile : L'impasse du moteur à explosion (Vol. 1) et Les promesses de la mobilité électrique (Vol. 2)

by Jean-Pierre Corniou

October 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) Vol. 1 (52 p.) and in [French](#) Vol. 2 (68 p.)

The automotive world has realized that it is an old industry. Its ecosystem changes. It must be transformed with the challenges of its business model and its social function. It must adapt to an urbanised world, deal with oil, become an actor of an efficient mobility system and participate in the digital modernity.

Centre for European Policy Studies / European Credit Research Institute

Two dimensions of combating over-indebtedness: consumer protection and financial stability

by Sylvain Bouyon and Roberto Musmeci

28 October 2016

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

The expansion of credit markets has fostered economic growth across the EU, but it has also produced a sharp increase in the average level of household indebtedness. As a consequence of the financial crisis, the drop in households' disposable income has undermined the ability of many EU households to honour their financial commitments. Against this background, this paper investigates the complexity of indebtedness and draws a distinction between its legal and economic dimensions in order to better understand the phenomenon.

Peterson Institute for International Economics

Apple's tax dispute with Europe and the need for reform

by Gary Clyde Hufbauer and Zhiyao (Lucy) Lu

13 October 2016

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

This brief recounts European Commission demands and the reactions of various parties, examines the implications for Europe if the Commission prevails, previews the US tax reform agenda in 2017, and calls for comprehensive tax reform to strengthen the position of the US and US-based companies in global competition.

TRANSPORT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ENERGY

College of Europe

Net neutrality: smart cables or dumb pipes? An overview on the regulatory debate about how to govern the network

by Miguel Ángel de Diego Martín

3 October 2016

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

The first part of this paper contextualises the debate on net neutrality, analysing the different definitions of the term, the different actors in the market and their motivations. The second section is focused on the analysis of the need for regulation and the way the market works, paying particular attention to the underlying economic motivations of the different actors and the choice between different legislative and regulatory instruments. To conclude, the main provisions of Regulation 2015/2120 are analysed according to the principles laid down in the previous sections. Based also on these ideas, some elements for improvement are highlighted and the role of competition law in an alternative and more flexible framework will be analysed.

Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (Centre for European Economic Research)

Suchmaschinen unter der Lupe: Informationsherrschaft und ihre Schranken

by Martin Peitz and Heike Schweitzer

13 October 2016

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

Search engines allow users to get quick access to information, which they are trying to find or discover. Thus, search engines have become important information intermediaries. Due to their central role in information exchange and the prominent role played by Google, part of the public debate focuses on the question whether – and if so how – there is a need for regulatory

intervention. In this article, the authors take a clear position against ex-ante regulation. Instead, competition law provides a sufficient framework, to protect against the abuse of "informational" market power. They sketch a new approach that may allow competition law to be applied more quickly in dynamic markets such as internet search markets.

Does state aid for broadband deployment in rural areas close the digital and economic divide?

by Wolfgang Briglauer, Niklas Dürr, Oliver Falck and Kai Hüschelrath

5 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (39 p.)

The paper evaluates the impact of a major European state aid program for broadband deployment applied to rural areas in the German State of Bavaria in the years 2010 and 2011.

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

Will new technologies change the energy markets?

by Chloe Le Coq and Davis Plotnieks

24 October 2016

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

With an increasing world demand for energy and a growing pressure to reduce carbon emissions to slow down global warming, there is a growing necessity to develop new technologies that would help addressing demand and carbon footprint issues. However, taking into account the world's dependence on hydrocarbons the question remains – can new technologies actually change the energy markets? This policy brief highlights challenges and opportunities that new technologies will bring for energy markets, in particular wind energy, smart grid technology, and electro mobility.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

The Nordic countries on Nord Stream 2: between scepticism and neutrality

by Justyna Gotkowska [@jgotkowska](#) and Piotr Szymański

12 October 2016

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

Sweden, Finland and Denmark have seen a revival of the debate on the Nord Stream 2 project in recent months. They are unlikely to block or slow down the procedures of issuing national approvals for the pipeline's construction. However, they expect the European Commission to assess the compliance of Nord Stream 2 with the EU's Third Energy Package. In addition, Stockholm and Copenhagen in particular want the EU to take a common political stance on the project, based on the assessment of Nord Stream 2's conformity with the objectives of EU energy and climate policy as well as the EU's security interests.

College of Europe

The EU climate and energy package and E.ON: a two step response to a disruptive policy

by Alisa Akutsina, David Rinaldi [@Rinaldi David](#) and Thibault Roy

26 October 2016

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

The paper is structured as follows: Section 1 introduces E.ON (one of the largest European utility companies) in the context of the European energy market; Section 2 presents the relevant EU policy changes and their impact on the industry and on E.ON. In Section 3, the authors outline the company response to the new policy and industry environment. In Section 4 and 5, the authors present their concluding remarks and a set of questions which can help class debates and reflective learning.

EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH/CONSUMER AFFAIRS

European Trade Union Institute

What role can minimum wages play in overcoming the low-wage model in Central and Eastern Europe?

by Jan Drahokoupil [@jan_drahokoupil](#)

6 October 2016

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

This paper gives an overview of minimum wage policies in Central and Eastern Europe. It shows that minimum wages are an effective tool for reducing inequality by raising the lowest incomes. Moreover, minimum wages can have some role in increasing aggregate productivity and promoting economic upgrading. Indeed, they should be used as part of a developmental strategy to overcome the low-wage model that is prevalent in the region. However, to be truly effective in raising aggregate wage levels, it would need to be accompanied by a stronger role for collective bargaining in these countries.

Unit labour costs: no argument for low wages in Eastern and Central Europe

by Martin Myant

5 October 2016

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

This paper discusses the use of unit labour costs by the European Commission as a measure of competitiveness of exports, especially in Central and Eastern Europe. The author shows the flawed nature of the European Commission's argument that increasing wages ahead of measured productivity would necessarily represent a threat to export competitiveness. The conclusion is that there is scope for significant wage increases without harming export competitiveness.

Fondation Robert Schuman

The reform of the posted workers directive

by Sébastien Richard

11 October 2016

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

On 8 March 2016 twenty years after the adoption of the directive on posted workers, the European Commission presented a revised targeted version of the facility designed to take into account the consequences of an increasing use of this practice and to cancel out its adverse effects. This new text follows on from the implementing directive adopted in May 2014 that aims to counter fraud. At the time the debate underscored the deep divergence in opinion between the countries sending posted workers and the host/receiving countries. The European Commission's intervention focused on the principle of equal salary in the same place of work, which led to tension and finally to the adoption of a "yellow card" by 11 national parliaments who denounced the infringement of the principle of subsidiarity.

Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (Centre for European Economic Research)

Chances and risks of a European unemployment benefit scheme

by Mathias Dolls

14 October 2016

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

The eurozone debt crisis has revived the debate about deeper fiscal integration in the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). Some observers argue that fiscal risk sharing is necessary to make the eurozone more resilient to macroeconomic shocks and to avoid its break-up.

However, the main concerns relate to the issues of permanent transfers across member states and moral hazards. The 2012 Four Presidents' Report suggested that fiscal integration could include a common unemployment insurance system. A White Paper outlining further steps necessary to complete EMU is to be released by the European Commission in the spring of 2017. This brief presents new research findings on the stabilizing and redistributive effects of a common unemployment insurance scheme for the euro area.

World Economic Forum

The global gender gap report 2016

by Klaus Schwab, Richard Samans, Saadia Zahidi [@zahidi](#), Till Alexander Leopold and Vesselina Ratcheva

24 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (391 p.)

Through the Global Gender Gap Report, the World Economic Forum quantifies the magnitude of gender disparities and tracks their progress over time, with a specific focus on the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics. The 2016 Report covers 144 countries.

RAND Europe

Paternity and parental leave policies across the European Union

by Janna van Belle

19 October 2016

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

In this brief, the author describes the different policies available across Europe that address the uptake of paternity leave and parental leave, discusses the link between uptake of leave by fathers and the various outcomes associated with uptake, and gives an overview of the existing barriers to uptake.

Maternity leave policies - Trade-offs between labour market demands and health benefits for children

by Lucy Strang [@Lucy_Strang1](#) and Miriam Broeks [@MGLBroeks](#)

12 October 2016

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

The aim of this brief is to examine the tension existing between the inclusion of women in the labour market and supporting breastfeeding practices in order to maximise health benefits for infants.

Bertelsmann Stiftung

From refugees to workers: mapping labour market integration support measures for asylum-seekers and refugees in EU member states

October 2016

Link to the articles in [English](#) Volume I (60 p.) and in [English](#) Volume II (176 p.)

The study sets out to provide a better understanding of the emerging challenges in policy targeting the labour-market integration of refugees. What are the strategies and practices implemented in different EU member states to facilitate access into employment? What do we know about their effectiveness? What are good practices and lessons learned in different countries? The study is based on nine detailed country case studies of the following EU member states: Austria, Denmark,

France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the UK. It has been produced by the Migration Policy Centre at the European University Institute in Florence.

ENVIRONMENT

Institut français des relations internationales / OCP Policy Center

From COP21 to COP22: keeping up the momentum

by Carole Mathieu [@CMathieu](#)

10 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.) and in [French](#) (32 p.)

In December 2015, a new international climate agreement was adopted, paving the way for increased mitigation and adaptation efforts. Governments firmly expressed the need for rapid action. COP22, which took place in Marrakesh in November 2016, constituted an opportunity to strengthening mutual oversight, by consolidating the principle of climate justice, and by furthering the discussion about the best ways to orchestrate the transition to carbon neutrality.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

Climate-related security risks: towards an integrated approach

by Malin Mobjörk, Maria-Therese Gustafsson, Hannes Sonnsjö, Sebastian van Baalen, Lisa Maria Dellmuth and Niklas Bremberg

6 October 2016

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

The security implications of climate change have attracted increasing attention in policymaking and research circles since the early 2000s. Since climate change has far-reaching implications for human livelihoods and activities, the potential security implications are broad and complex. This report provides an overview of climate-related security risks and policy responses for addressing those risks.

European Capacity Building Initiative / NewClimate Institute for Climate Policy and Global Sustainability

Two unconventional options to enhance multilateral climate finance

by Benito Müller, Alexandra Kornilova, Ritika Tewari, Carsten Warnecke and Anju Sharma

17 October 2016

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

The brief considers two unconventional sources of finance to overcome the current challenges in multilateral climate finance and enhance predictability and magnitude: a 'share of proceeds' from national and sub-national emission trading schemes; and crowdfunding from corporate air passengers.

Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Institute for European Studies

Will bio-jet fly? Towards a carbon neutral aviation sector

by Filip Sedefov, Harri Kalimo [@harrikalimo](#) and Ólöf Soebech

19 October 2016

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

Aviation has transformed society over the past five decades, effectively shrinking the planet and bringing socio-economic benefits to an increasing number of people. Its unremitting growth does, however, come at a price. Direct emissions from civil aviation account for approximately 2% of global GHG emissions and for 3% of EU emissions. They amount to only a third of those in the

road transport sector, but display a high per-passenger intensity and are increasing rapidly along with the relentless rise in demand for air transport. Global projected annual growth rates of 5% up to 2030 could lead to a more than six-fold increase in emissions by 2050 when compared to 1990 levels, which makes aviation the fastest growing source of greenhouse gases in the world. Industry stakeholders are becoming aware of their need to adopt measures to reduce the sector's carbon footprint, if one is to end up anywhere near the ambitious 1.5°C objective set out at COP21.

The European Union in crisis: What future for the EU in international climate policy?

by Sebastian Oberthür

20 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Despite an apparently ever-growing number of crises in Europe over the past decade, the fundamental rationale of the EU and its member states actively and jointly exerting leadership in international climate and energy policy has not changed. The members of the Union remain bound together by common policies closely linked to the single market. They also have a common interest in fighting climate change and enhancing energy security and reaping the many economic opportunities of the 'new climate economy'. And, with individual member states being vulnerable and lacking clout, they share a strategic interest in jointly shaping evolving international climate and energy governance. The crises therefore do not call for scaling down EU climate leadership ambitions, but for adjusting the leadership strategy.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

The future of EU climate change technology and sustainable energy diplomacy

by Stephen Minas [@StephenMinas](#), Miriam Dalli and Margot Wallström

24 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (55 p.)

This timely collaboration contributes to the necessary debate over how the EU continues to lead on climate change following the adoption of the Paris Agreement. Climate change is a transnational challenge like no other. The EU, which has been a key innovator in multi-level governance, now tackles the climate challenge while being beset by myriad interconnected crises. The EU's capacity to innovate – and to act collectively – will be vital to meeting this urgent challenge in the years ahead.

EDUCATION/YOUTH/CULTURE/SPORT

RAND Europe

Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) and its long-term effects on educational and labour market outcomes

by Janna van Belle

13 October 2016

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

US studies have shown that the provision of Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) is associated with positive social and economic outcomes, both in the short and long term. This brief reviewed the available evidence on the short and long term outcomes of ECEC within the European context: how do existing differences between EU countries in ECEC implementation relate to outcomes?

United States Institute of Peace

Education and training in nonviolent resistance

by Nadine Bloch

5 October 2016

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

This report highlights key strategic functions and outcomes of education and training in nonviolent civil resistance movements around the world. The three nonviolent methodologies identified in seminal works are protest and persuasion, non-cooperation, and intervention. Somewhat overlooked is a focus on organisation or capacity building, which includes education and training. Education and training fulfil a critical strategic function in capacity building by helping build certain key components of successful movements: planning, unity, and discipline. Historical examples from Germany, the Philippines, Serbia, and the US will be used to demonstrate this instrumental role.

SECTION 5 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

German Marshall Fund of the United States

Conservative, comprehensive, ambitious, or realistic? Assessing EU defense strategy approaches

by Daniel Keohane and Christian Mölling [@Ce Moll](#)

2 October 2016

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

The UK is poised to make its exit from the EU, and with it goes the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy framework – at a moment when security concerns have become a top priority in Europe. At this critical juncture, many governments and experts are calling for an EU defence strategy to guide a path forward. EU foreign policy chief Federica Mogherini told EU ambassadors that her "intention is to present, before the end of the year, an ambitious implementation plan on security and defence." EU governments essentially agreed with this timeline, declaring following an informal summit of the 27 in Bratislava on 16 September that they should decide on a concrete implementation plan for security and defence at a European Council summit in December.

OCP Policy Center

Le sommet de l'OTAN à Varsovie: clair-obscur du retour à l'endiguement

by Rachid El Houdaigui

October 2016

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

The meeting of NATO Heads of State and governments in Warsaw was an important step in the structural and functional transformation of the Atlantic Alliance and NATO. The Final Communiqué and the three declarations confirm the gradual return to containment, through the reinforcement of deterrence and defense of the Alliance, and the removal of the asymmetric and hybrid threats. This dynamic contributes to the centrality of the collective defense of the Euro-Atlantic space against the supposed Russian strategic threat. As a result, the Mediterranean will become what it was during the Cold War, the southern flank of NATO but with new military and security means.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

Military capabilities in the Arctic: a new cold war in the High North?

by Siemon T. Wezeman

October 2016

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

Climate change is making the Arctic region more accessible. Overlapping claims by the five Arctic littoral states - Canada, Denmark, Norway, the US (members of NATO) and Russia - have raised concerns about future. This increase in tensions has fuelled fears of the onset of a new 'cold war' and possible conflict in Europe. It has also resulted in a further build-up of military capabilities in the Arctic. However, the actions taken by the five Arctic littoral states in the region seem to suggest that the focus remains solely on the defence of current national territories. While this relatively restrained approach to overlapping maritime claims is to be welcomed, the increases in military forces provide cause for concern, and military confidence measures and expanded cooperation should be high on the agenda for all five states.

Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence Studies)

Preparing for the worst – Conscription and reserve forces in the Nordics

by Pauli Järvenpää [@PauliJarvenpaa](#)

October 2016

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

This paper aims at providing background material to answering three separate questions: i) Can conscription produce troops that are sufficiently prepared for today's highly demanding battlefield? How can preparation be measured?; ii) Can conscription produce troops that can be mobilised quickly enough to meet today's requirements?; iii) Can the small countries of the Nordic-Baltic region acquire and maintain the weapons systems required by today's battlefield standards; and more specifically, can they rely on conscription to train soldiers to use those highly sophisticated systems?

Center for Strategic and International Studies

Perspectives on security and strategic stability: a track 2 dialogue with the Baltic States and Poland

by Kathleen H. Hicks, Heather A. Conley, Lisa Sawyer Samp, Jeffrey Rathke and Anthony Bell

11 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

As the US and NATO allies expand their presence along the alliance's eastern flank in response to increased Russian aggression, it has become increasingly important to engage in a dialogue with representatives from the Baltic States and Poland to understand their perceptions of regional security and the impact of US and NATO assurance efforts. The report presents key observations from this dialogue, including (1) regional perspectives on threats and vulnerabilities, (2) views on the US and NATO roles in conventional deterrence in Eastern Europe, (3) regional approaches to internal defence and security, (4) the nuclear dimension on the eastern flank, and (5) future challenges to transatlantic cohesion.

GLOBSEC Policy Institute

GLOBSEC Intelligence Reform Initiative: Reforming Transatlantic counter-terrorism

25 October 2016

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

This report's primary focus is the Salafi jihadist terrorist threat. Since 2014, there has been a significant increase in attacks by these groups and, in Europe alone, at least 274 civilians have been killed and over 960 wounded. Building on the experience of foreign fighters, terrorist tactics are evolving rapidly to blend small, overlapping and informal networks of extremists capable of conducting both sophisticated and crude attacks. These groups retain the intent and capability to cause further harm.

Fondation Robert Schuman

To insure again the defence of Europe - Draft treaty for the defence and security of Europe

by Jean-Dominique Giuliani

3 October 2016

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

Brexit cannot go without response. The UK must maintain its strong links with the European continent whose history and fate it shares. The EU must adapt to new developments fast without destroying its acquis. This draft treaty puts forward innovative suggestions which a Anglo-Franco-

German treaty might introduce for the defence and security of Europe. This proposal aims to encourage thought as much as it does real action.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

Nordic partners of NATO - How similar are Finland and Sweden within NATO cooperation?

by Juha Pyykönen

7 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (140 p.)

Since the establishment of the Partnership for Peace in 1994, Finland and Sweden have shared the role of the most active partners of NATO. At the military level, the ultimate goals of the NATO partnership programmes are to support partners in their efforts to reform their national defence structures and to assist them in developing their national capabilities according to NATO standards. These goals are subject to two prerequisites: well-prepared and stand-out applicants for membership, and qualified military capabilities for operations. Finland and Sweden have met every expectation pertaining to capabilities, but have refrained from becoming members of the Alliance.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

La France, l'Allemagne et l'Europe de la défense - Réponse à Jean-Pierre Maulny

by Detlef Puhl

October 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (6 p.) and in [German](#) (6 p.)

New ideas to relaunch the EU are promoted by France and Germany. In September 2016 France and Germany published a document called the "renewal of the CSDP". In March 2016 Jean-Pierre Maulny called for such an initiative. These debates are highly relevant at a moment in time where the EU struggles to integrate further on many different levels threatening the mere existence of the union.

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague

Towards a European position on the use of armed drones? A human rights approach

by Christophe Paulussen, Jessica Dorsey [@jessicadorsey](#) and Bérénice Boutin [@bereniceboutin](#)

17 October 2016

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

The paper examines targeted killings in light of human rights law; the precise requirements of transparency, oversight and accountability; and European countries' human rights obligations when assisting other countries in drone strikes. The authors' conclusions include observations on the need for and possible ways to attain information, challenges for the use of armed drones generally, and legal challenges and recommendations.

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

Defence cooperation models - Lessons learned and usability

by Dick Zandee, Margriet Drent [@DrentMargriet](#) and Rob Hendriks

6 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (64 p.)

This report analyses the pros and cons of different defence cooperation models. What factors determine success or failure? What lessons can be learned from five case studies analysed in the report: the Eurocorps, the Franco-German Brigade, the European Air Transport Command, the

Belgian-Netherlands Naval Cooperation and Baltic Air Policing. How usable are existing defence cooperation models for potential new ones?

TERRORISM

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Women in Daesh: jihadist 'cheerleaders', active operatives?

by Florence Gaub and Julia Lisiecka

14 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Women in Daesh have been underestimated for several reasons: they constitute only up to 20% of the Western foreign fighters, are somewhat younger than their male counterparts, and are portrayed by Daesh propaganda as conforming to highly conservative passive roles. But the narrative of the submissive Muslim woman – echoed by European public opinion – glosses over the fact that muhajirat (female migrants), join the organisation with a radical agenda and the desire to see action.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

The struggle against Islamist terrorism: Franco-German and European responses

by Yves Bertoncini [@ybertoncini](#)

21 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.), in [French](#) (8 p.) and in [German](#) (10 p.)

The first session of the Think Tanks Tandem initiative was held at the abbey of the Vaux-de-Cernay close to Paris on 8-9 July 2016. It was attended by some forty representatives of German and French think tanks as well as by German, French and European authorities. The second round table was devoted to the struggle against Islamist terrorism. This synthesis endeavours to present the main analyses and guidelines resulting from the exchange of French and German views, identifying the points both of divergence and of convergence that emerged.

Center for Strategic and International Studies

Views from around the globe: countering violent extremism

by Mark J. Penn

18 October 2016

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

To better understand public perceptions around violent extremism, the Center for Strategic and International Studies commissioned a global survey with 8000 participants in eight countries: China, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Turkey, the UK, and the US. Participants were asked 65 questions on the scope of violent extremism, motivations and drivers, responses to the threat, and effective strategies to combat it.

European Council on Foreign Relations

Europe's new counter-terror wars

by Anthony Dworkin [@AnthonyDworkin](#)

21 October 2016

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

In recent years, several EU member states have launched military operations against terrorist groups overseas, but have given little apparent thought to the risks that these operations involve. Even though ISIS is now on the defensive, the threat of jihadist groups in regions surrounding

Europe will persist. EU member states should develop tighter guidelines for deciding when military force should be used against them.

Heritage Foundation

Al-Qaeda still threatens Europe: how the U.S. can - and should - help

by Robin Simcox [@RobinSimcox](#)

24 October 2016

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

The threat to Europe from al-Qaeda is ongoing. The fact that al-Qaeda has not struck with the frequency of ISIS is a tactical, rather than strategic, shift and does not reflect a diminution in the danger posed. The US and Europe have a broad range of shared values that are threatened by al-Qaeda, and defeating the group should remain a top counterterrorism priority for both. In order to safeguard collective security, the US must build more capacity abroad - while taking military action where necessary - in areas of strategic priority to weaken al-Qaeda and to ensure that the terror group is not able to present itself as a viable form of alternative governance.

GEOPOLITICS AND STRATEGY

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

The EU Global Strategy and Defence: the challenge of thinking strategically about means

by Sven Biscop and Jo Coelmont

3 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (3 p.)

Since strategy is about connecting ends, ways and means, the means constrain the ends. It would be unrealistic to set objectives for which the means are unavailable or cannot be acquired in time. But it would be equally unrealistic to underestimate the available means. To wilfully ignore one's potential is to handicap one's strategy from the outset.

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations / EU Institute for Security Studies

After the EU Global Strategy – Consulting the experts. Security and defence

by Jan Joel Andersson, Daniel Fiott and Antonio Missiroli (eds.)

28 October 2016

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

The EU Institute for Security Studies organised a workshop dedicated to the Security and Defence Implementation Plan (SDIP) in Brussels on 17 October, where leading experts and analysts shared their thoughts and ideas with key policymakers and the main drafters of the SDIP. This volume presents a compilation of the memos that these experts drafted following the workshop, in which they outline their preferred level of ambition and priority areas for EU security and defence.

Fondation Robert Schuman

Les relations transatlantiques après le Brexit

by Arnault Barichella

31 October 2016

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

This paper tries to describe the new post-Brexit system of multiple partnerships and alliances that is likely to emerge. While the US will be keen to maintain strong ties with the UK, they will need to strengthen their relations with other member countries of the EU.

Latvijas Ārpolitikas institūts (Latvian Institute of International Affairs)

Coping with complexity in the Euro-Atlantic community and beyond

by Andris Sprūds [@aspruds](#) and Diāna Potjomkina [@DianaPotjomkina](#) (eds.)

October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (276 p.)

This publication offers reflections on the complex developments and future of the wider Trans-Atlantic area. It focuses on four key themes: security in the Euro-Atlantic community and beyond, Russia-West relations, European order and economic sustainability, and the neighbourhood countries and beyond.

German Marshall Fund of the United States

The impossible transatlantic discussion on the US third offset strategy

by Martin Quencez

6 October 2016

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

In late 2014, the US Department of Defense launched a defence initiative, often called the "Third Offset Strategy," to ensure that Washington maintains technological superiority and "military dominance for the 21st century." However, the initiative and its concrete implications remain unclear to most European partners, and even if they did understand the US vision better, the lack of strategic discussions at the European level prevents Europe from developing its own coherent, complementary vision.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Alemania, Europa y el auge de las nuevas potencias emergentes: los desafíos de un mundo multicéntrico

by Heinrich Kreft [@heinrich_kreft](#)

14 October 2016

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

What challenges does the EU in general and Germany in particular face in the framework of the globalisation process that is changing the world political and economic order? The author believes that the EU, led by Germany, must boost its economic dynamism and political integration to acquire the necessary weight to influence the configuration of a new liberal order.

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Nuclear disarmament - The missing link in multilateralism

by Patricia Lewis [@PatriciaMary](#), Beyza Unal [@beyzaunal](#) and Sasan Aghlani [@Aghlani](#)

14 October 2016

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

The paper concludes that nuclear weapons pose overwhelming dangers to global health, development, climate, social structures and human rights. It is time that the international community linked the issues in a coherent multilateral, high-level approach, in which human security and survival of the species is placed at the centre of international decision-making.

TRADE

Centre for European Policy Studies

The globalisation litany

by Daniel Gros

11 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (3 p.)

One refrain heard over the last few decades has been that the dominant trend is 'globalisation'. The world economy was integrating as trade increased year after year more than overall income. But over the last few years this trend has stopped. Trade growth has dramatically slowed and is no longer much higher than income growth, which itself has slowed down. This slowdown in trade is seen as dangerous for the proponents of globalisation. All the major international institutions have recently published studies of the slowdown in trade, almost invariably ending with calls for action to reverse the phenomenon to get globalisation back on track.

Fondation Robert Schuman

The European Union's trade policy challenged by internal challenges

by Charles de Marcilly

17 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.) and in [French](#) (10 p.)

According to the paper, the interest of a common trade policy is facing internal challenges which are undermining the collective capacity for negotiation.

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

Has trade been driving global economic growth?

by Leon Podkaminer

October 2016

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

The paper suggests that trade has not been driving global economic growth. Large and persistent trade imbalances which have become typical since the mid-1970s are just one possible reason for trade no longer playing the positive role assigned to it in the trade theories. The second reason relates to the 'race-to-the-bottom' tendencies with respect to the wage rate which have developed under globalisation. These tendencies may have been responsible for the persistent shortage of aggregate demand at the global level and – consequently – weakening global output growth.

Avenir Suisse

Trade rather than protectionism: a three pillar strategy for Switzerland's foreign trade

by Patrick Dümmler and Kevin Kienast

30 September 2016

Link to the article in [German](#) (81 p.) and in [French](#) (44 p.)

As a small, open economy, Switzerland earns most of its income abroad. To ensure the country's long-term prosperity this paper recommends continuing and deepening its strategy of striking bilateral treaties with the EU, boosting free trade with non-EU countries and further liberalising the domestic market, especially in services and agriculture.

DEVELOPMENT

European Centre for Development Policy Management

Explorer les scénarios pour l'avenir de la coopération ACP-UE: un outil d'analyse pour des choix informés

by Jean Bossuyt, Niels Keijzer [@keijzer_niels](#), Geert Laporte, Alfonso Medinilla [@AMedinil](#) and Marc De Tollenaere

October 2016

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

The discussions about the future of the APC-EU partnership becomes every day more vivid as the main actors analyse the past experiences of the Cotonou Agreement. The revision procedure is highly complex as the geopolitical situation has since then drastically changed.

ENLARGEMENT PROCESS

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Youth exclusion and the transformative impact of organized youth in Turkey

Ali Alper Akyüz, Pınar Gümüş, Volkan Yılmaz, Ferhat Mahir Çakaloz and Nurhan Yentürk

18 October 2016

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

This paper provides a brief overview of youth organizations in Turkey, focusing in particular on the perception of youth organisations and the concepts of "youth" and "youth participation and exclusion" as well as the impact of youth organisations on policy making and society.

Österreichisches Institut für Internationale Politik (Austrian Institute for International Affairs)

Die Syrienkrise: Die Auswirkungen auf die Beziehungen der EU und der NATO zur Türkei

by Hakan Akbulut

3 October 2016

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

This paper explores the implications of the Syrian crisis for relations of the EU and NATO with Turkey. The analysis focuses on the consequences of the refugee issue turning acute as well as on the repercussions of the shooting down of a Russian fighter jet by the Turkish air force.

NewClimate Institute for Climate Policy and Global Sustainability

Co-benefits of climate action: Assessing Turkey's climate pledge

by Thomas Day, Sofia Gonzales and Lina Röschel

October 2016

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

This report aims at identifying for Turkey the co-benefits of policies compatible with climate change mitigation objectives for job creation, public health and dependency on energy imports.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

A breakthrough year in relations between Turkey and the European Union – An attempt to take stock

by Mateusz Chudziak and Krzysztof Strachota

18 October 2016

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

Although the outbreak of the EU migration crisis became the basis of unprecedented co-operation between Turkey and the EU, the climate of Turkish-EU relations has significantly deteriorated. However, irrespective of the present and future inevitable tensions in Turkish-EU relations, Turkey's aim is not to break off with the EU but to develop a new model of strategic relations which better serves its own interests.

Instituti për Demokraci dhe Ndërmjetësim (Institute for Democracy and Mediation)

Challenges of local government units in the fight against corruption - An assessment of the anti-corruption system in 20 municipalities of Albania

by Dalina Jashari, Shefqet Bruka and Mirsada Hallunaj

13 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.) and in [Albanian](#) (23 p.)

This report sheds light on challenges of local government units and local civil society in the fight against corruption. The main findings show that local government units have not adopted the majority of the anti-corruption measures derived from the legislative framework.

Center for Research and Policy Making/ Institute for Democracy and Mediation/ Democracy for Development

The shadow worker - Hidden economy and undeclared labor in Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo

25 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.) and in [Macedonian](#) (13 p.)

The large unemployment rate (24% in Macedonia, 15.9% in Albania and 32.9% in Kosovo as of Q2 2016), is one of the most important indicators that give rise to hidden economic activities and practices.

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

European Council on Foreign Relations

Keeping up appearances - How Europe is supporting Ukraine's transformation

by Gustav Gressel [@GresselGustav](#)

5 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (107 p.)

The EU has always been in a strong position to help Ukraine, having helped reform efforts in other post-communist countries. Now that those countries are themselves EU members they are able to share best practices with Ukrainian interlocutors.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Georgia: a pre-election snapshot

by Nicu Popescu [@nicupopescu](#)

5 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Over the last decade Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova – the EU's 'closest' eastern neighbours politically – have alternated between being potential 'success stories' or, conversely, cases of 'fatigue' in the eyes of their international partners. Georgia, which currently seems to be the best performer of the three, held parliamentary elections on 8 October. These elections constituted an important benchmark for the country on its path towards consolidating its democratic system and improving the functioning of the state.

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

Religion und Nation, Kirche und Staat im Südkaukasus

by Uwe Halbach

18 October 2016

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

According to this paper, the EU European policy in the South Caucasus should not be solely concerned with the political and economic development of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, as well as the frozen conflicts in the region. Additionally, more attention should be paid to the relationship between religion and politics as well as church and state and how foreign actors influence these relations.

AFRICA

German Marshall Fund of the United States / OCP Policy Center

Enhancing a continental policy on energy access in Africa

by Priscillia Andrieu [@PrisciANDRIEU](#)

17 October 2016

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

Africa is the new frontier of a global energy transition during a century in which people are rightfully preoccupied by climate change and sustainable development. An African continental energy policy would provide the framework for international initiatives to effectively and transparently participate to increase clean and renewable energy access, responding to the needs of Africans as expressed by Africans themselves.

Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier (Danish Institute of International Studies)

Stabilizing Niger: the challenges of bridging local, national and global security interests

by Eric Komlavi Hahonou

21 October 2016

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

This paper investigates international security intervention in Niger, a key country in western strategy against global Jihad and trans-border activities (including criminal activities and migrations toward Europe). A few actors, in particular France and the EU, but also the US, dominate international intervention in Niger.

United States Institute of Peace

Violent extremism and clan dynamics in Kenya

by Ngala Chome

24 October 2016

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

Derived from interviews across three Kenyan counties, this report explores the relationships between resilience and risk to clan violence and violent extremism in the northeast region of the country. Extremist recruitment in northeast Kenya is not based on clan membership, but extremist actors can take advantage of the close ties across the Kenya-Somalia border and the porous nature of the border to operate in both countries.

Transparency International

REDD+ and corruption risks for Africa's forests: case studies from Cameroon, Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe

by Sebastien Korwin

10 October 2016

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

The link between corruption and deforestation and forest degradation has been almost universally recognised. Today, corruption continues to threaten new climate initiatives like Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). This report provides the summarised findings of corruption risk assessments in four African countries: Cameroon, Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

ASIA-OCEANIA

United States Institute of Peace

Countering militancy and terrorism in Pakistan - The civil-military nexus

by Shuja Nawaz

12 October 2016

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

Based on interviews with civil and military officials and politicians, this report details the poor governance and imbalance of power in Pakistan and offers key recommendations for the military, civilian institutions, parliament, and civil society to achieve the goals and objectives outlined in Pakistan's National Action Plan.

Transparency International

From promises to action - Navigating Afghanistan's anti-corruption commitments

by Victoria Jennett, Alison Matthews, Edris Arib [@EdrisArib](#) and Mohammed Naeem Shinwari

4 October 2016

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

This report is designed to inform the Afghanistan's National Unity Government (NUG) anti-corruption priorities and assist civil society to focus its advocacy and monitoring efforts on priority anti-corruption commitments. It also seeks to create a baseline for civil society to measure the NUG's progress against these commitments in the coming years.

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

India - The Indian ocean region and engagement with four littoral states: Sri Lanka, Maldives, Seychelles and Mauritius

by Gaurav Sharma

October 2016

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

The focal point of this paper is to indicate and bring to light India's engagement in the Indian Ocean region and with the four littoral states (Sri Lanka, Maldives, Seychelles and Mauritius) and understand India's interest and systemic involvement in the region.

Pew Research Center

Japanese back global engagement despite concern about domestic economy - Roughly half see US as a threat, majority see US in decline

by Bruce Stokes [@bruceestokes](#)

31 October 2016

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

Despite souring public sentiment about their domestic economy and some concern about Japan's declining role on the world stage, the Japanese are outward looking. They believe that involvement in the global economy is good for the country and that Japan should help other nations, particularly developing ones, deal with their problems.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

The EU-India partnership: the case for greater security convergence

by Vassilis Ntousas [@VNtousas](#) and Constantino Xavier [@ConstantinoX](#)

October 2016

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

The EU and India have developed a mature strategic partnership over the years, but the relationship now faces several challenges as Brussels begins to look inwards and New Delhi to the US and also eastwards. This paper argues that despite and also because of such challenges, this is the right moment for greater security engagement between the EU and India. The economic track is being revived, as negotiations continue towards a free trade agreement. Cultural and scientific exchanges have also flourished in recent years. It is now time to move the partnership into greater dialogue, coordination and cooperation in the security sphere.

CHINA

Brookings Institution

China's global rise - Can the EU and US pursue a coordinated strategy?

by Philippe Le Corre [@PhLeCorre](#) and Jonathan Pollack

31 October 2016

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

In this paper, the authors explore how Europe and the United States might move toward more complementary conceptions of their respective relationships with China. Though there are areas of commonality between Europe and the United States, their separate identities and interests also reveal significant differences, if not outright divergence. EU-wide and country-specific engagement with China have accelerated dramatically over the past decade, underscoring the challenge of coordinating EU and US policy approaches.

Bruegel

Financial regulation: the G20's missing Chinese dream

by Nicolas Véron [@nicolas_veron](#)

26 October 2016

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

The current fairly peripheral role of China in the global financial regulatory system is increasingly problematic. The system needs a guiding vision in which China becomes much more central – a 'Chinese dream.' This paper outlines three clusters of initiatives to achieve a global financial regulatory system in which China holds a major position.

What consequences would a post-Brexit China-UK trade deal have for the EU?

by Alicia García-Herrero [@Aligarciaherrer](#) and Jianwei Xu

7 October 2016

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

A China-UK free trade agreement has been extensively discussed since the UK's vote for Brexit. Many supporters of Brexit argue that the UK's regained flexibility to strike trade deals with other partners, and in particular with China given its economic size, will be a key advantage. This analysis indicates that a China-UK free trade agreement will be neither as easy nor as clearly advantageous as portrayed by Brexit supporters.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

'Silk globalisation' - China's vision of international order

by Marcin Kaczmarski [@M_Kaczmarski](#)

10 October 2016

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

This publication attempts to reconstruct the vision of international order as currently being worked out by the Chinese elites and President Xi Jinping. This text is based on the following: analyses of speeches by China's representatives and documents adopted by the Chinese leadership; a study of semi-official discourse, i.e. articles and speeches by Chinese researchers and experts representing research centres associated with China's leadership; and interviews with analysts and researchers conducted during the author's stay in Taiwan as part of his Taiwan Fellowship.

Pew Research Center

Chinese public sees more powerful role in world, names US as top threat - Domestic challenges persist: corruption, consumer safety, pollution

by Richard Wike [@RichardWike](#) and Bruce Stokes [@bruceestokes](#)

5 October 2016

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

As China's economy has grown, so too has its role in world affairs. An increasingly assertive China has challenged the geopolitical balance of power in Asia and extended its economic reach in Africa, Latin America, Europe and elsewhere. The Chinese people recognise their country's growing prominence: 75% say China is playing a more important role in world affairs than it did 10 years ago. Only 10% of the Chinese believe that they are a less powerful player in the global arena.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Österreichisches Institut für Internationale Politik (Austrian Institute for International Affairs)

Ein Anstoß zum Frieden? Der Friedensnobelpreis und der fragile kolumbianische Friedensprozess

by Jan Pospisil [@jan_pos1](#)

11 October 2016

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

Despite the rejection of the peace treaty between Colombia and the FARC-Guerilla in a referendum, the Nobel Peace Prize 2016 has been awarded to the Colombian president Juan Manuel Santos. The committee's explicit hope was to get the now protracted peace process back on track. Given the positive repercussions of the award on the necessary horizontal inclusion of competing factions of the Colombian elite, this hope might be fulfilled.

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Deconstructing the EU's discourse on the Mediterranean

by Münevver Cebeci [@em_cebeci](#) and Tobias Schumacher

25 October 2016

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

This paper deconstructs the EU's discourse on the Mediterranean to reveal how it constructs the region (as conflictual, threatening, etc.) and its own identity (as peaceful, post-modern, etc.) in a specific way and designs and legitimises its policies through such rhetoric. It provides the detailed framework for such analysis, encouraging our partners to inquire into the argument that the EU pursues a securitized, depoliticizing and technocratic approach towards the Mediterranean.

Energy resources and regional cooperation in the East Mediterranean

by Nicolò Sartori [@nsartori](#), Lorenzo Colantoni and Irma Paceviciute

24 October 2016

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

The recent emergence of the Eastern Mediterranean as a new energy-exporting region was unexpected, but its true potential remains unexplored. The gas reserves discovered in the territorial waters of Israel, Cyprus and Egypt are already contributing to the energy security of these countries. Nevertheless, regional disputes, involving virtually all future gas producers as well as the planned transportation routes, the novelty of the discoveries and the political and economic risk associated with further exploration threaten the sector's future development. East Mediterranean gas reserves can potentially be useful to the EU, which aims to diversify its energy suppliers, but are fundamental to fuel the energy demands of such countries as Egypt and Turkey, whose economic stability is key to the political balance in the region.

Moats, walls, and the future of Iraqi national identity

by Ismaeel Dawood

27 October 2016

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

At a time when Iraqi politicians, supported by the US and other western governments, argue that only the walls and moats dividing Iraqis can guarantee security and that military solutions will eliminate Daesh, Iraqi citizens not only disagree but have proven there are alternatives. Iraqi protesters have made clear that walls and moats exist largely to sustain the sectarian system installed in 2003. They do not protect citizens. In fact, citizens can be safer together, regardless of

their sect or ethnicity. What is needed in Iraq is an end to sectarianism and to restore Iraqi national identity and the rule of law. These demands cannot be delayed until Daesh and extremism are defeated; on the contrary, political reform and the restoration of a shared national identity are the best strategic means to confront Daesh and extremism in Iraq and the region.

OCP Policy Center

Mobilité interne et migration: état des lieux et impacts socio-sécuritaires

by Abdelhak Bassou [@Jahilounya3rif](#)

October 2016

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

Internal migration in Morocco towards urban areas leaves many rural places unpopulated leading to security and defence problems because the State loses control over these regions. This paper proposes possible solutions that the government can deploy in order to make these places more attractive for people to stay.

Centre d'études et de recherches internationales

Palestine: de l'État introuvable à la nation en déroute. A quoi servent les dirigeants palestiniens ?

by Laetitia Bucaille

October 2016

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

The creation of a Palestinian state seems to be far: the international community turned away from the issue and the divided leadership in the Palestinian territories is not able to advance. The geographical and political division between Gaza and the Westbank constitutes a profound crisis as it creates doubts among the Palestinian political community that a stable solution can be achieved.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Civil-military relations in the MENA: between fragility and resilience

by Florence Gaub [@FlorenceGaub](#)

20 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (43 p.)

This paper explores the difficult relations between the civil and the military sectors in the Middle East and North Africa – a relationship that lies at the very juncture between state and society and involves issues of power, loyalty and legitimacy. The study examines the flaws and failures that have so far prevented a more functional and balanced relationship between civilian and military authorities – crucial to building 'resilience' – from emerging. The paper highlights in particular the importance of security sector reform as a tool with which the international community – and especially the EU – can contribute to consolidating the rule of law and, more generally, sustainable systems of governance.

European Council on Foreign Relations

EU differentiation and the push for peace in Israel-Palestine

by Hugh Lovatt [@h lovatt](#)

31 October 2016

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

Next year will mark the 50 year anniversary of Israel's de facto annexation and prolonged occupation of Palestinian territory. The approaching milestone will bring with it a renewed focus on both the failings and future direction of international peace-making efforts. According to the author,

the lack of any viable path towards a two-state solution in recent years has shown that European policy is increasingly out-of-sync with realities on the ground at a time during which developments in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and in Israeli politics are moving in the wrong direction.

Pew Research Center

Middle East's migrant population more than doubles since 2005

by Phillip Connor [@pc_connor](#)

18 October 2016

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

Between 2005 and 2015, the number of migrants living in the Middle East more than doubled, from about 25 million to around 54 million, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of data from United Nations agencies. Some of this growth was due to individuals and families seeking economic opportunities. But the majority of the migration surge, especially after 2011, was a consequence of armed conflict and the forced displacement of millions of people from their homes, many of whom have left their countries of birth.

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

The dynamics of a right-wing coalition: how the failure of the peace processes encourages domestic populism in Israel

by Peter Lintl

October 2016

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

Israel has been increasingly criticised for violating substantive democratic principles. The trigger was a series of decisions and initiatives. In July 2016, the Knesset adopted a stricter transparency law for non-governmental organisations financed from abroad, as well as a law empowering it to divest its members of their mandate. For weeks and months, government had made various suggestions for closer oversight of cultural and media institutions (for instance). There has also been repeated disapproval of Supreme Court judgements, which went hand in hand with calls for Parliament to be enabled to overrule its verdicts. These advances have had negative repercussions not just in Israel, but internationally as well.

Underdog UNRWA: Eine kontroverse Organisation in einem komplexen politischen Umfeld mit wertvollen Erfahrungen für die internationale Flüchtlingshilfe

by Birthe Tahmaz

October 2016

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

From the first day of its existence UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency) has been a UN body that is viewed with a lot of scepticism. It situates itself between two resolutions that are contradicting each other but nevertheless succeeded to gain some valuable experience. This paper lists some of these experiences.

RUSSIA

Center for Strategic and International Studies

The Kremlin playbook - Understanding Russian influence in Central and Eastern Europe

by Heather A. Conley, Ruslan Stefanov, James Mina and Martin Vladimirov

13 October 2016

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

There was a deeply held assumption that, when the countries of Central and Eastern Europe joined NATO and the EU in 2004, these countries would continue their positive democratic and economic transformation. Yet more than a decade later, the region has experienced a steady decline in democratic standards and governance practices at the same time that Russia's economic engagement with the region expanded significantly. Regional political movements and figures have increasingly sought to align themselves with the Kremlin and with illiberalism. Central European governments have adopted ambiguous - if not outright pro-Russian - policy stances that have raised questions about their transatlantic orientation and produced tensions within Western institutions. Are these developments coincidental, or has the Kremlin sought deliberately to erode the region's democratic institutions through its influence to "break the internal coherence of the enemy system"?

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

Conceivable surprises: eleven possible turns in Russia's foreign policy

by Sabine Fischer and Margarete Klein (eds.)

October 2016

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

This study examines eleven situations that could occur in different regions and policy areas during the coming years. The study does not, however, claim to predict the future or to forecast particular events. Instead, the authors apply their expertise to reveal and extrapolate existing trends. The point is not to think up situations, but to think through existing structures and developments.

Der russische Blick auf den US-Präsidentenwahlkampf - Diskursive Arbeitsteilung und innenpolitische Instrumentalisierung

by Sabine Fischer

October 2016

Link to the article in [German](#) (4 p.)

The US are a main point of reference in Russian identity construction. The Russian debate on the US elections campaign gives valuable insights into Russia's perceptions of itself and the global order. Nonetheless, it does not provide a lot of information on the US-Russia relations.

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

Russia and oil - Out of control

by Torbjörn Becker

31 October 2016

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

Russia's dependence on oil and other natural resources is well known, but what does it actually mean for policy makers' ability to control the economic fate of the country? This brief provides a more precise analysis of the depth of Russia's oil dependence.

Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Institute for European Studies

Reporting on the Minsk II agreement: the effect of Russian narratives in French and German media

by Svitlana Kobzar [@skobzar](#)

October 2016

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

This brief is the second in a two-part feature that examines Russia's ability to influence French and German narratives on the Minsk II agreement and Ukraine's evolving position in the international system. While the first brief analysed the gap between Ukrainian-Russian interpretations of the Minsk II agreement, this brief traces how these narratives are contextualised in French and German media landscapes.

Институт мировой экономики и международных отношений Российской академии наук (Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Science)

Russia: arms control, disarmament and international security

by Alexei Arbatov and Sergei Oznobishchev (eds.)

October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (203 p.)

The chapters of this publication focus on cooperative trends in strengthening regional and international security. The trends indicate that first attempts have been made at improving international relations in the aftermath of the most devastating Ukrainian crisis.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Center for a New American Security

Increasing prosperity, resource stewardship, and national security - An energy policy strategy for the next President

by David Goldwyn and Robert McNally [@AndOurPosterity](#) with Elizabeth Rosenberg [@Energy_Liz](#)

October 2016

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

This report outlines for the next administration a bipartisan agenda to advance sound energy policy in the first 100 days after inauguration and in the years ahead.

Transatlantic security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific - Recommendations for the next U.S. administration

by Julianne Smith [@Julie_C_Smith](#), Erik Brattberg [@ErikBrattberg](#) and Rachel Rizzo [@RachelRizzo](#)

October 2016

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

This report examines the achievements of the rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region over the last five years and explores what transatlantic security and defence cooperation in the Asia-Pacific should seek to accomplish under the next US administration. The publication elaborated on differences in perspective between US and European capitals, expectations on both sides and chances for their fulfilment.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Creating a stable Asia - An agenda for a US-China balance of power

by Michael Swaine [@Dalzell60](#), Wenyan Deng and Aube Rey Lescure

October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (222 p.)

The Western Pacific is experiencing a fundamental and potentially destabilising military and economic power transition driven primarily by China's economic and military rise and a corresponding relative decline in American power. Efforts by the US or China to secure future predominance will prove futile and dangerous, given a host of security, economic, and diplomatic factors. Instead, creating a stable de facto balance of power is necessary and feasible for both countries. This shift could take the form of a more durable balance that would necessitate major regional changes that would be difficult to achieve, or a more feasible but less stable balance involving more modest adjustments.

Atlantic Council

A new strategy for US-Iran relations in transition

by Ellen Laipson

October 2016

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

The author presents a new strategy for the US to reduce prospects for a military confrontation with Iran; improve the regional security environment by working with trusted partners and with Iran; and, eventually, enable Iran and the US to build cooperation in diverse areas of shared concern.

Chicago Council on Global Affairs

America in the age of uncertainty - American public opinion and US foreign policy

by Dina Smeltz [@RoguePollster](#), Ivo H. Daalder [@IvoHDaalder](#), Karl Friedhoff [@KarlFriedhoff](#) and Craig Kafura [@ckafura](#)

October 2016

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

This election cycle has brought certain underlying tensions between Republicans and Democrats to the fore. The report examines Americans' views on major themes as US role in the world, immigration, Islamic fundamentalism, global economics, trade agreements.

Chicago Council on Global Affairs / Bipartisan Policy Center

Balancing priorities: immigration, national security, and public safety

by Sara McElmurry [@s_mcelmurry](#), Juliana Kerr [@julianarkerr](#), Theresa Cardinal Brown [@BPC_TBrown](#) and Lazaro Zamora [@LazZamora](#)

October 2016

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

Immigration reforms alone cannot address all the security threats facing the country. Much relies on defence, intelligence, and law enforcement apparatuses. However, the US should develop practical immigration and border changes that can improve upon the existing security measures while recognising other important national interests in economic security and meeting its humanitarian obligations.

European Policy Centre

The presidential campaign and the future of US trade policy: implications for transatlantic relations

by Peter S Rashish

27 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The author discusses the future of US trade policy based on the positions of the candidates in the presidential campaign, and maps out the different possible implications for transatlantic relations.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Serious and existential: the Clinton and Trump challenges to transatlantic relations

by Jeremy Shapiro [@JyShapiro](#)

11 October 2016

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

Transatlantic relations have long been predictable. But now, for the first time in generations, the very concept of "alliance" was called into question by the Republican presidential candidate. The Democratic nominee, Hillary Clinton, presented a much less fundamental challenge.

European Council on Foreign Relations

The everyday and the existential: how Clinton and Trump challenge transatlantic relations

by Jeremy Shapiro [@JyShapiro](#)

12 October 2016

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

The transatlantic relationship is likely to face difficult challenges whatever the result of the US election. The EU should not be complacent in assuming that the transatlantic relationship will continue as it is and should begin to take more responsibility for its own defence and build resilience against a potentially more self-interested US.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

The new US president: implications for the Middle East and North Africa

by Robert Springborg

11 October 2016

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

This publication provides an overview of the many challenges confronting the next US president in the MENA region, while advancing a number of informed predictions on the potential course of US foreign policy under a Clinton or Trump presidency.

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

US election note: energy and climate policy after 2016

by Sarah O. Ladislav

19 October 2016

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

The current US and global energy landscape is shifting dramatically. The main causes include the surge in US tight oil and shale gas production; the decline of the coal industry in the US; the current low-oil-price environment and changes to the global oil and gas market; the rapid transformation of the electric power sector driven by new technologies, business models and policy

incentives; and the ongoing efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to comply with and shape global goals of managing climate change.

US election note: Middle East policy after 2016

by Flynt Leverett

4 October 2016

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

Despite President Barack Obama's efforts to 'rebalance' US strategy towards Asia, the Middle East has dominated his administration's foreign policy agenda and will continue to demand significant attention and resources from his successor.

Külügyi és Külgazdasági Intézet (Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade)

US global power projection: is the world's policeman still credible?

by Gábor Vörös

October 2016

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

In the face of the growing global disarray, the US is still relied upon as the "world's policeman". This role requires an "omnipresent" military, a function the US accomplishes by having unparalleled power projection capabilities. The author considers that the US needs to develop ways to fill these capability gaps and ensure its access to all domains. To do so, it needs to devolve more responsibility to its allies, while at the same time to come to terms with its own limits and enhance its capabilities accordingly.

Brookings Institution

The Trans-Pacific Partnership - The politics of openness and leadership in the Asia-Pacific

by Mireya Solis [@solis_msolis](#)

October 2016

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

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is vitally connected to the national interests of prosperity, security, and governance. With novel rules on the digital economy, high tariff elimination targets, and disciplines to address behind-the-border protectionism, the TPP creates opportunities for American sectors that enjoy competitive strength to expand their reach in overseas markets.

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

Hillary vs Trump: aviso a navegantes - Claves de la futura política exterior estadounidense y su impacto en Europa

by Laia Tarragona [@LaiaTarragona](#)

October 2016

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

The visions that both candidates have of the world are deeply disparate. The election of Clinton or Trump will mark the decisions of the US and will have a great impact in the rest of the world.

Lowy Institute for International Policy

The 2016 presidential campaign and the crisis of US foreign policy

by Thomas Wright [@thomaswright08](#)

October 2016

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

The 2016 US presidential election is the most consequential election for international order since the Second World War. America's status as a liberal superpower is on the ballot. To understand Donald Trump's foreign policy, we must distinguish between his three core beliefs - opposition to America's alliance arrangements, opposition to free trade, and support for authoritarianism, particularly in Russia. Hillary Clinton, by contrast, would be a president in the traditional internationalist mould.

Pew Research Center

The state of American jobs: how the shifting economic landscape is reshaping work and society and affecting the way people think about the skills and training they need to get ahead

by Kim Parker [@kim_c_parker](#), Lee Rainie [@lrainie](#) and Rakesh Kochhar [@RakeshKochhar](#)

6 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (95 p.)

Tectonic changes are reshaping US workplaces as the economy moves deeper into the knowledge-focused age. These changes are affecting the very nature of jobs by rewarding social, communications and analytical skills. They are prodding many workers to think about lifetime commitments to retraining and upgrading their skills. Moreover they may be prompting a society-wide reckoning about where those constantly evolving skills should be learned – and what the role of colleges should be.

The political environment on social media

by Maeve Duggan [@maeveyd](#) and Aaron Smith [@aaron_w_smith](#)

25 October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (39 p.)

The survey of US adults finds that political debate and discussion is indeed a regular fact of digital life for many social media users, and some politically active users enjoy the heated discussions and opportunities for engagement that this mix of social media and politics facilitates. But a larger share expresses annoyance and aggravation at the tone and content of the political interactions they witness on these platforms.

United States Institute of Peace

Preparing for complex conflicts

by Robert D. Lamb [@robertdalelamb](#) and Melissa R. Gregg

October 2016

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

What are the systemic challenges the US would need to overcome to prepare adequately for conflicts that realistically are not likely to be susceptible to normal planning? This brief addresses the question and recommends some experiments and investments that can be made early in the next administration to position US institutions for the longer term reforms that will be needed to engage more intelligently and strategically with complex conflicts (at all stages) in the future.

Fraser Institute

The importance of international trade to the Canadian economy: an overview

by Philip Cross

October 2016

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

After decades of steady progress towards freer trade, the recent rise in protectionist sentiment in many parts of the world seem especially threatening to Canada. However, these threats may be exaggerated. Canada should resist any temptation to emulate a withdrawal to within its own borders that some of its trading partners rashly may be contemplating. Indeed, the threat of protectionism may even be a benefit; by drawing attention to how external trade has boosted our economy, it makes a powerful argument for the provinces to lower the many barriers to trade within Canada.

SPECIAL FOCUS - EU TRADE AGREEMENTS

Institut Montaigne

Traité transatlantique: pourquoi persévérer

October 2016

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

Create the largest free trade area in the world was the aim of the EU and the US when the negotiations on the TTIP (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership) began in 2013. The early optimism quickly gave way to a more cautious speeches from European and American political leaders.

College of Europe

Transatlantic trade agreements and adjudication without "protection of citizens" and their fundamental rights?

by Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann

October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (EUCFR) is an integral part of EU law constituting, limiting, regulating and justifying EU powers and their exercise, including trade policy powers and EU free trade agreements. The EUCFR protects fundamental rights, democracy, 'public reason', democratic support and legitimacy of the EU, the rule of law and other public goods also in the trade policy area. The potential welfare gains and 'geopolitical importance' of transatlantic free trade agreements justify civil society struggles against a 're-feudalisation' of EU powers.

Centre for European Policy Studies

CETA's signature: 38 statements, a joint interpretative instrument and an uncertain future

by Guillaume Van der Loo

31 October 2016

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

The EU was finally able to prove to the world that it is still capable of concluding ambitious trade agreements. However, the structural problems caused by the reality that the Common Commercial Policy is steered by 28 member states remain intact. And future EU trade agreements will most likely face similar complications.

Does Wallonia's veto of CETA spell the beginning of the end of EU trade policy?

by Guillaume Van der Loo and Jacques Pelkmans

20 October 2016

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

While the opponents of CETA praised the Minister-President of Wallonia's stubborn 'non', the European Commission and all the member states, including the federal Belgian and Flemish governments, expressed deep frustration with this move. But the veto not only illustrates the complex – and sometimes surreal – federal system in Belgium, it also reveals a much more fundamental problem at EU level, calling into question the EU's ability to conclude any ambitious trade deal. After first dispelling the concerns and objections of the Walloon government (and other opponents) to CETA, the paper discusses the wider context and the future of EU free trade agreements.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

La verdad sobre el CETA: ¿en qué consiste realmente el acuerdo económico y comercial entre la UE y Canadá?

by Cristina Serrano Leal

10 October 2016

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

This analysis sets out the main advantages of the CETA, from an economic, commercial and geo-strategic point of view. It analyses the content of the agreement, its innovative features and the expected positive effects for European companies, as a result of its innovative provisions in the services sector, public procurement and investments. The author considers that this agreement will relaunch trade and investment relations between the EU and Canada, benefiting both economies. This agreement can also serve as a model for other agreements with developed countries, including the US and Mexico, and is the best example of a modern trade agreement that seeks to eliminate not only the traditional tariff barriers but also the new barriers to trade.

European Centre for International Political Economy

Why concluding CETA is so important for the EU

by Erik van der Marel [@ErikvanderMarel](#)

October 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (3 p.)

This paper intends to explain why concluding CETA was so important for the EU.

CEPII - Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales

Évaluation quantitative d'un accord commercial entre l'Union européenne, l'Australie et la Nouvelle Zélande

by Cecilia Bellora and Houssein Guimbard

October 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (53 p.)

This report presents the results of a quantitative assessment of a trade agreements between the EU on the one hand and Australia and / or New Zealand on the other.

REGARDS CROISÉS

Istituto Affari Internazionali / Senato della Repubblica - Servizio affari internazionali

Il libro bianco della difesa tedesco: quali opportunità di cooperazione?

by Ester Sabatino

10 October 2016

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

The White Paper of the German defence is a strategic document that defines the key points of the defence policy of Germany. Published following the "Brexit", the White Paper (while continuing to emphasize the importance of the Atlantic Alliance) finally identifies several priority sectors considered to deepen European cooperation in the field of defence.
