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Dear Readers,

Welcome to issue 38 of the Think Tank Review compiled by the EU Council Library* ([click to share on Twitter](#)). It references papers published in July and August 2016. As usual, we provide the link to the full text and a short abstract.

Think tank publication activity did not let up over the summer. Let us mention just a few of the papers referenced, to give you a taste of what you can find in this broad selection of publications.

This double issue of the TTR includes content on economic governance, migration issues, circular economy, energy and much more, including, predictably, Brexit (on which we have created a separate subsection) and, less predictably, information sources used by European tourists. On Brexit, the House of Commons Library has published a study which looks at the current situation in a range of policy areas and considers what impact Brexit might have. Link to the article in [English](#).

In section 3 (EU member states) we would like to draw your attention to the articles on Spain and the United Kingdom. On Spain, you will find a vast selection of papers on the internationalisation of the Spanish economy, income distribution, business innovation, the education system and the regional financing system. On the UK, our readers will find information on topics such as the gender wage gap, living standards, poverty and inequality, a new agenda for arts and culture, and redesigning social security.

In section 5 (foreign affairs), our selection reflects the broad range of policy issues and areas covered by think tanks, including the new global strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, the selection of the next UN Secretary-General, defence budgets in Europe and NATO-related issues. Also worthy of note are a series of analyses on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and three papers on trade relations, tourism cooperation and transport links between Albania and Serbia.

Other must-reads in this edition are several papers on think tanks themselves, including 'A hundred think tanks bloom in China' (in the China subsection), 'The bear in sheep's clothing: Russia's government-funded organisations in the EU' (in the Russia subsection).

In addition we want to share with you two stimulating readings: an article from the New York Times about '[How think tanks amplify corporate America's influence](#)' and a publication about the presence of '[Women in think tanks](#)'.

* *This collection of links and abstracts was compiled by the Library of the General Secretariat of the EU Council for information only. The contents linked are the sole responsibility of its authors. Publications linked from this review do not represent the positions, policies, or opinions of the Council of the European Union or the European Council.*

We hope we have met the needs of readers wishing to get their hands on the latest EU-related papers published by think tanks from all over the world.

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 October 2016, covering papers published in September 2016.

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.

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SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

Centar za Evropske Politike (European Policy Centre)

Slovak presidency of the EU: no shortage of challenges?

by Sena Marić [@senamaric](#), Katarina Tadić and Dušan Protić
11 July 2016

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

This paper explores the programme of the Slovak Presidency in the light of Brexit, assessing its immediate ramification for the enlargement process. It also sets forth a comprehensive overview of what to expect in the next six months within other priority areas, particularly regarding the market and migration policy.

Stiftung Genshagen (Genshagen Foundation)

Europe needs Weimar: perspectives on the Weimar Triangle in times of crisis

by Martin Koopmann
July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (22 p.) and in [German](#) (24 p.)

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Weimar Triangle and the diagnosis is disappointing, according to the author. The EU is facing many internal and external crises, including the heaviest looms after a referendum in Britain. This is precisely why Europe needs the Weimar Triangle which brings together the three key countries in the heart of the Union. A defence and security policy must be the main common priority for action and then establish a Council of Weimar for security and defence.

Tænketanken EUROPA

EU vedtager færre regler

by Nadja Schou Lauridsen [@NadiaSchoul](#)
29 August 2016

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

A new research from the think tank EUROPA shows that the EU is adopting less rules than before. In 2015 alone were adopted 2,111 new directives, regulations and decisions ,and though this may sound like a lot, it is only about half as many as adopted in 1995, when the number was 3,816 in total. In comparison, 1,782 laws and regulations were adopted in 2015 in Denmark.

College of Europe

External judicial review and fundamental rights in the EU: a place in the sun for the Court of Justice

by Michal Ovádek
18 August 2016

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

Some recent decisions of the highest court in the EU verge on the hypocritical, writes the author: on the one hand, the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) criticises the United Nations Security Council on the grounds of insufficient human rights protection, while, on the other hand, the Court rejects oversight of its own human rights standards by a specialised human rights court, the European Court of Human Rights. The construal of the Court of Justice's approach to external judicial review requires to carefully balance multiple considerations. This paper argues that the

CJEU has in its pursuit of autonomy created an inconsistency in its case law to the detriment of fundamental rights.

Instytut Sobieskiego (Sobieski Institute)

Suwerenna władza w Europie

by Tomasz Grzegorz Grosse

14 August 2016

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

This paper presents and analyses the concept of sovereignty and its actual application in the context of European integration.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Civilian crisis management: towards a new paradigm

by Thierry Tardy [@thierrytardy](#)

1 July 2016

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

Recent developments in and around Europe have challenged the conceptual and practical boundaries of EU civilian crisis management (CCM). More precisely, trends that had been observed over the last two decades have been tangibly confirmed in the last couple of years, a development that directly impacts CCM and the various types of EU responses in this field.

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

Menschenrechte in Bedrängnis - Die universellen Rechte werden weltweit immer öfter ignoriert und verletzt

by Frédéric Krumbein

July 2016

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

Various human rights, including those of expression, assembly, and freedom of association, are systematically being abused across the world. The recent reports of leading human rights organizations confirm this trend. In many countries, the fight against terrorism as well as the widespread resurgence of nationalism and religious extremism have contributed to a climate of fear and exclusion which only welcomes gross human rights violations. In response to this development, the EU should strengthen the EU institutions responsible for sanctioning human rights violations such as the European Court of Human Rights.

SECTION 2 - ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

SAFE - Sustainable Architecture for Finance in Europe

Fair retail banking: how to prevent mis-selling by banks

by Günter Franke, Thomas Mosk and Eberhard Schnebel

14 July 2016

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

Mis-selling by banks has occurred repeatedly in many nations over the last decade. While clients may benefit from competition, economic frictions between banks and clients may give rise to mis-selling. European regulators address the problem of mis-selling in the "Markets in Financial Instruments Directive" (MiFID) I and II and the "Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation" (MiFIR), by setting behavioural requirements for banks, regulating the compensation of employees, and imposing requirements on offered financial products and disclosure rules. This paper argues that MiFID II protects clients but is not as effective as it could be.

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

Die Europäische Zentralbank als politischer Akteur in der Eurokrise - Mandat, Stellung und Handeln der EZB in einer unvollständigen Währungsunion

by Paweł Tokarski

July 2016

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

The primary focus of most analyses of the role and function of the ECB is its monetary policy. Given the realities of the euro crisis, ECB extended its scope beyond this rather technocratic field. Some of ECB's decisions and actions during that time can be regarded as politically motivated. However, the ECB itself is often under pressure from the largest members of the euro zone. In order to adequately assess the ECB's role in the crisis, we must bear in mind that the sole existence of the common currency was seriously threatened in that time. The ECB had to intervene because the monetary union is incomplete. Its main purpose was to compensate for the lack of economic policy coordination as well as missing financial and political instruments in the EU and in the euro zone to combat the crisis. However, the effective centralization of economic policy is difficult to imagine without gradual economic convergence of the economies of the largest euro zone member states. Therefore, the ECB will probably have to take a step back in expanding its intervention domains.

Bruegel

The International Monetary Fund's role in the euro-area crisis: financial sector aspects

by Nicolas Véron [@nicolas_veron](#)

29 August 2016

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

This paper reviews in-depth the role played by the IMF in understanding the financial-sector dynamics of the euro area crisis. The IMF was the first public authority to acknowledge the role of the bank-sovereign vicious circle and to articulate a clear vision of banking union as an essential policy response. At national level, the IMF's approach to the financial sector was appropriate and successful in Ireland and Spain, more limited in the Greek Stand-By Arrangement, and less compelling in Portugal.

Case - Centrum Analiz Społeczno-Ekonomicznych (Center for Social and Economic Research)

Fiscal sustainability: conceptual, institutional, and policy issues

by Marek Dabrowski

23 August 2016

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

Since 2008, the world economy has been facing the consequences of the global financial crisis. As a result, many economic policy paradigms have been revised, and this process is far from complete. The policy area, which needs a fundamental rethinking, relates to the role of public finance and fiscal policy in ensuring economic growth and financial stability. The primary task will be to develop a new analytical approach and detailed indicators, which are necessary to provide a correct diagnosis and effective recommendations. What are the "safe" levels of budget deficit and public debt during "normal" or "good" times? Is there a single norm of fiscal safety? These questions are discussed in this paper.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Negative rates and seigniorage turning the central bank business model upside down? The special case of the ECB

by Daniel Gros

25 July 2016

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

Negative rates have invalidated the normal business model of central banks, which consists of issuing zero-interest bearing cash as liabilities and earning a return on their assets (the resulting profits are called "seigniorage"). But many central banks are now earning a negative rate on their assets. Seigniorage, in fact, might now become negative in the euro area and in Japan. The policy implication of this assessment is that the seigniorage income of the ECB will be much smaller than many assume and one should thus not count on it as a source for any euro area projects.

Optimal adjustment paths in a monetary union

by Ansgar Belke and Daniel Gros

4 August 2016

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

Adjustment to an external imbalance is more difficult within a monetary union if wages are sticky. Periods of high unemployment are usually necessary to achieve the required real depreciation. Gradual adjustment is usually recommended to distribute the output and employment cost over time. This paper takes into account that gradual adjustment also has a cost in terms of higher current account deficits and thus a higher debt, and ultimately higher debt-service costs. It calculates the optimal path/speed of price and wage adjustment in terms of deeper parameters like the slope of the Phillips curve, the degree of openness. Gradual adjustment is not always optimal.

Harmonising insolvency laws in the Euro Area: rationale, stock-taking and challenges. What role for the Eurogroup?

by Diego Valiante [@diegovaliante](#)

13 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (41 p.)

There are four distinct areas where harmonising national insolvency frameworks can improve the functioning of the single market and the stability of the euro area: early restructuring of businesses, bank resolution, cross-border insolvency and management of NPLs (non-performing loans). This report makes a contribution to define areas for further action. Moreover, measures aimed at

harmonising insolvency laws can produce positive impacts on the banking union, especially with the harmonisation of hierarchies of claims for the functioning of the resolution mechanism.

Jacques Delors Institut - Berlin

Economic policy coordination in the EU: linking national ownership and surveillance

by Valentin Kreiling [@tineurope](#)

11 July 2016

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

This report summarizes the discussions of the high-level workshop that was organised by the Jacques Delors Institut - Berlin on 15 April 2016 on the topic of 'surveillance of economic policy coordination in the EU'. It also provides input for the debate on strengthening the Economic and Monetary Union.

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

Structural change and global value chains in the EU

by Roman Stöllinger

July 2016

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

Focusing on the manufacturing sector, this paper investigates the relationship between structural change and integration into global value chains (GVCs) in EU member states over the period 1995-2011. The empirical findings suggest a non-linear relationship between the two phenomena: members of the Central European manufacturing core benefit from participation in GVCs in terms of structural change towards manufacturing, whereas in other EU member states GVC participation, if anything, accelerates the deindustrialisation process.

Ekonomski institut, Zagreb (The Institute of Economics, Zagreb)

Searching high and low: extremal dependence of international sovereign bond markets

by Bojan Basrak, Petra Posedel, Marina Tkalec and Maruška Vizek

July 2016

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

This paper examines the degree of interdependence among sovereign bond markets in 24 developed and developing countries during times of stress or crisis using extreme value theory. It discusses the tail behaviour of individual sovereign bond spreads and compares the shape of that tail to exponential and power-law distributions.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

The nexus inequality- finance, a new Gordian knot for economic policy?

by Rémi Bazillier [@remibaz](#) and Jérôme Héricourt [@JeromeHericourt](#)

August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (41 p.)

Based on the existing literature, this paper aims at examining the two way relationship between inequality and finance: it finds evidence supporting a direct causal link (a rise of credit demand as a result of high inequalities), and an indirect one (accommodative monetary policy and financial deregulation increasing credit supply, as a result of high inequalities); coincident factors (financial deregulation increasing simultaneously both inequalities and leverage) are not to be excluded either.

Macroeconomic factors behind financial instability: evidence from Granger causality tests

by Jan Behringer, Sabine Stephan and Thomas Theobald

August 2016

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

This paper investigates the interaction between inequality, leverage and financial crises using bivariate Granger causality tests for a sample of 13 European countries and the US over the period 1975-2013. It also examines the relevance of other determinants of expansions in credit to income and tests whether the causal relationships are sensitive to different measures of credit.

Ring-fencing banks: who is doing it, why and will it work?

by Andrew Campbell and Paula Moffatt

August 2016

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

The role of banks in the global financial crisis has generated significant public anger. The massive bailout using billions of public sector funds has been seen as something which must not be allowed to happen again. One area which has been the focus of serious criticism is what is seen as the reckless investment banking activity of many of the banks.

What is so special about European shadow banking?

by Esther Jeffers and Dominique Plihon [@DomPlihon](#)

10 August 2016

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

This paper argues that the European shadow banking system (SBS) is not merely a by-product of the American SBS but rather has unique roots that have led to a distinct type of SBS. In particular, the European SBS occurs partly within the banks themselves. Indeed, the European SBS exists within the framework of a different variety of capitalism than that of the US. Finally the US and European SBS are strongly interconnected, playing a major role in the spread of the crisis.

How finance globalized: a tail of two cities

by Gary A. Dymski and Annina Kaltenbrunner [@anninak82](#)

August 2016

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

This paper argues that the unique historical and economic circumstances of the UK and of the US underlie the development of global finance as we have it today. These circumstances, rather than primitives such as technological change or the information revolution, explain the current shape of globalized financial institutions and practices. The paper presents some empirical evidence suggesting that this turn toward globalized finance has been associated with reduced development-finance capability, in these two nations.

CMU and SMEs – Structural power and the EU

by Charles Dannreuther

August 2016

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

For many the link between Capital Market Union and SME finance is a cynical ploy to sell financial markets to the citizens of the EU. This paper explores the relationship between the SME finance and European integration to illustrate a central structural relationship in the EU.

Post crisis central bank unconventional policies and financialised transmission channels

by Ismail Ertürk

August 2016

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

The ECB started €1 trillion worth of massive large scale asset purchase programme (LSAP), known popularly as quantitative easing, when the evidence from the US where LSAP and other unconventional monetary policies have been in operation for the last seven years, shows that the transmission mechanisms have not worked as expected and private investments have not returned to the pre-crisis levels. This paper will first critically question ECB's hubristic claims on how transmission channels would work under the recently launched LSAP to achieve the goals of higher private investments and job creation. Then in section two financialised firm behaviour will be explained before arguing, by using relevant data and small case studies, that such firm behaviour, both in non-financial and financial sectors, obstructs transmission channels from delivering the desired economic results and financial stability. The third section will conclude by underlining why academic and policy debates on unconventional central bank policies need to address financialised firm behaviour.

Economic efficiency and profitability of social banks

by Dariya Mykhayliv

August 2016

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

The financial crisis of 2008 provides evidence for the instability of the conventional banking system, social banks may present a viable alternative for conventional banks. This paper analyses the performance of social banks related to the bank business model, economic efficiency, asset quality and stability by comparing social banks with banks where the difference is likely to be large, namely with the 30 global systemically important banks of the Financial Stability Board over the period 2000-2014.

Royal United Services Institute

Public–private security cooperation: from cyber to financial crime

by Hugo Rosemont [@HugoRosemont](#)

26 August 2016

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

This paper reassesses the importance of public–private engagement on money laundering and cyber security issues, providing new insights into how best to achieve cooperation.

Making information flow: instruments and innovations for enhancing financial intelligence

by David Carlisle

2 August 2016

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

The technical, bureaucratic and legal structures for information sharing between and within the public and private sectors could be made more effective and efficient. This paper advances the debate on how best to enhance financial intelligence (FININT) sharing. It examines ongoing efforts to develop solutions, explores a variety of approaches for improving existing instruments and offers additional ideas for consideration.

Challenges to information sharing: perceptions and realities

by Inês Sofia de Oliveira

8 July 2016

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

This paper considers 'the art of the possible' in the field of information sharing, identifying genuine barriers where they exist, and considering how changes to legislation could be made that enable not more, but better information sharing to increase the effectiveness of current approaches to tackling terrorist financing and financial crime.

SECTION 3 - EU MEMBER STATES

BULGARIA

Институт за икономическа политика (Economic Policy Institute)

Education as a precondition of the competitiveness of the Bulgarian economy

2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.) and in [Bulgarian](#) (43 p.)

This publication contains shortened and revised versions of the presentations delivered within the conference "Education as a precondition for the competitiveness of the Bulgarian economy" that took place in March 2016, as well as a separate chapter dedicated to policy recommendation in the field of youth unemployment and education.

Център за изследване на демокрацията (Center for the Study of Democracy)

Energy security risks and the case for natural gas diversification

July 2016

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

The paper analyses the energy security and governance risks.

Drug users in prison: Norway's experience and Bulgaria's challenges

July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.) and in [Bulgarian](#) (12 p.)

For all criminal offences related to drugs, even for possession of small quantities intended for personal use, the main sanction according to Bulgarian criminal law is imprisonment. Unlike in Norway, non-custodial penalties in Bulgaria such as probation have extremely limited scope of application for drug-related offences. At the same time, other alternatives to imprisonment are virtually non-existent.

CROATIA

Fondation Robert Schuman

Croatians are being convened again to ballot on 11th September next for their first snap election / The Democratic Union (HDZ) surprised everyone as it came out ahead in the snap general election in Croatia

by Corinne Deloy

25 August 2016 / 11 September 2016

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

The Democratic Union (HDZ), led by Andrej Plenkovic, MEP came out ahead in the general elections on 11 September in Croatia. The first snap election organised in the country since independence in 1991 followed the dissolution of the Hrvatski Sabor, the only chamber in parliament on 21 June, which itself followed a vote of no-confidence against the government led by Tihomir Oreskovic five days earlier.

FINLAND

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

Venäjäen muuttuva rooli Suomen lähialueilla

by Toivo Martikainen [@martikain](#), Katri Pynnöniemi [@Pynnoniemi](#) and Sinikukka Saari [@sinikukka](#)
August 2016

Link to the article in [Finnish](#) (79 p.)

This report analyses the change in Russian foreign policy and assesses the implications of this change for Finland. In particular, the report analyses the implications of Russia's changing activity in Finland's neighbourhood vis-à-vis energy policy, Arctic policy and Baltic Sea security policy. The report concludes by listing the key risks caused by Russia's changing behaviour and by giving Finland practical policy recommendations to prepare itself for those risks.

FRANCE

Terra nova

Quels enseignements tirer de la mise en œuvre de la Loi de Sécurisation de l'Emploi pour orienter la réforme de notre démocratie sociale ?

by Martin Richer and Christian Pellet
5 July 2016

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

This report provides assessment criteria for each of the key measures of the "Loi de Sécurisation de l'Emploi", three years after its enactment. It shows that the undoubted success alongside pitiful failures, and formalises proposals to go further.

Fondation pour l'innovation politique

A diverse community: a portrait of France's Muslims

by Nadia Henni-Moulai [@MeltingBook](#)
June 2016

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

For over twenty years, Islam in France has been a regular source of public debate. But while the existence of a Muslim community is generally accepted, the reality is more complex. Is the concept of the ummah – in the sense of a community bound together by faith – reflected on the ground? This paper will present various areas of analysis in order to better define the Muslim community. It is the English version of the previously published [paper in French](#).

GERMANY

Policy Network

Distributing the future

by Matthias Machnig and Oliver Schmolke
22 August 2016

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

While devastating for individuals at the bottom of the ladder, evidence shows that an unequal society causes the economy as a whole to suffer. Focusing on experiences in Germany, this essay makes the urgent case for public intervention to alleviate the causes, not just the symptoms, of inequality. It argues that life chances must be more equal in order for society to be equipped to

take advantage of technological and scientific progress. To fail to make them so risks damaging a nation's competitiveness in an increasingly globalised world.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

On the wrong track? German climate policy after the Paris agreement

by Jasper Eitze

18 July 2016

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

The Paris agreement has stimulated the German debate about climate protection and has once more drawn further attention to issues like the "Energiewende" (energy transition) or national climate targets. But what derives from the Paris Agreement for Germany? How can Germany contribute most effectively and efficiently to the development of global climate protection – and how rather not?

MTA Közgazdaság- és Regionális Tudományi Kutatóközpont - Világgazdasági Intézet (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies HAS - Institute of World Economics)

Állami szerepvállalás a német gazdaságban

by Zsófia Naszádos

August 2016

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

The paper aims to provide a comprehensive historical perspective to review the role and importance of the German economy.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

Dependence management: the background of the German gas policy

by Rafał Bajczuk [@RBajczuk](#)

August 2016

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

This report discusses the issues of gas consumption in Germany and foreign supplies. The author has also examined the possibilities of replacing pipeline gas, which predominates at present, with imported liquefied natural gas and domestic production of biogas and syngas.

European Council on Foreign Relations

Leading from the centre: Germany's role in Europe

by Josef Janning [@JJ52](#) and Almut Möller [@almutmoeller](#)

13 July 2016

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

Over the last decade, Germany has taken on its natural leadership role in the EU's economic and monetary affairs. This brings the "German question" – how the rest of Europe should deal with Germany's power – back to the centre of the European project.

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung (Hanns Seidel Foundation)

Integrationsförderung per Gesetz Zu den Gesetzentwürfen der Fraktionen der CDU/CSU und SPD sowie der Bayerischen Staatsregierung

by Stefan Luft

July 2016

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

The Motto of the new German Integration Law is to "Support and Demand". By regulating the rights and responsibilities of asylum seekers in Germany, the law-makers have amplified the law's mandatory elements. The draft of the Bavarian Integration law, on the other hand, stresses on the importance of the "dominant culture" which encompasses all the German traditional national and Christian values.

HUNGARY

MTA Közgazdaság- és Regionális Tudományi Kutatóközpont - Világgazdasági Intézet (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies HAS - Institute of World Economics)

The emergence of patronage state in Central Europe: the case of FDI-related policies in Hungary

by Szanyi Miklós

August 2016

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

Despite the profound development success of Central European economies of the past 25 years, Hungarian and Polish governments have started openly query the applicability of various elements of the "competition state". They took measures to curtail the activity of multinational firms that have played important role in the successful modernization process of the region. This paper makes an attempt to explain the rationale of this policy using political economy approach.

IRELAND

UCD Geary Institute

Self-reported health in good times and in bad: Ireland in the 21st century

by Kevin Denny [@KevinDenny](#) and Patricia Franken

19 July 2016

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

The Great Recession has renewed interest in whether and how health responds to macroeconomic changes. Ireland provides a convenient natural experiment to examine this since a period of sustained high growth and low unemployment gave way to a deep recession following the economic crisis in 2008. We use data from the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey, to explore what happened to self-reported health over the period 2002-2014.

Institute of International and European Affairs

A climate-smart pathway for Irish agricultural development: exploring the leadership opportunity

by Joseph Curtin [@jmcurtin](#), Tom Arnold and Tom Kirley

14 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (73 p.)

This report tries to identify smart, ambitious and pragmatic solutions for Irish agriculture. It examines the role that Ireland can play by becoming a global leader in ClimateSmart Agriculture.

European Trade Union Institute

Understanding Ireland's economic crisis and its aftermath

by Tom McDonnell

August 2016

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

This policy brief analyses Ireland's economic recovery and concludes that the narrative about fiscal austerity and internal devaluation producing an Irish growth miracle is simplistic and misleading. According to the author, the Irish economy's strong growth performance since mid-2014 can be attributed to a confluence of internal and external factors that have cumulatively added strong tailwinds to growth.

ITALY

Bruegel

An Italian job: the need for collective wage bargaining reform

by Alessio Terzi [@terzibus](#)

6 July 2016

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

Italy's current system of centralised wage bargaining needs to be reformed. The system was designed without regard for the underlying industrial structure and geographical heterogeneity of the Italian economy. This has fostered perverse incentives and imbalances within Italy.

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague

Italy's Jihadists in the Syrian civil war

by Francesco Marone

23 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (45 p.)

This paper examines the current extent of Italy's Sunni jihadists in Syria. Based on a case study-driven approach, the paper first examines the scale of the problem and then focuses on the individual cases of four Italian nationals who differ in terms of both sex and origin. It also takes into account the different reactions of their families.

Център за изследване на демокрацията (Center for the Study of Democracy)

Countering extortion racketeering: the Italian experience

by Elena Sciandra

July 2016

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

Extortion racketeering is a crime which spans all sections of society, poses threats to the well-being of local communities and impairs the growth and development of business. No country is immune to it, although it varies across time, space and economic context. Extortion can be perpetrated by single offenders, or it can be part of more complex criminal schemes. In this sense, the case of Italy is typical because Italian mafias systematically resort to extortion racketeering.

NETHERLANDS

RAND Europe

Internet-facilitated drugs trade - An analysis of the size, scope and the role of the Netherlands

by Kristy Kruithof, Judith Aldridge [@JudithAAldridge](#), David Décary Héту [@ddhetu](#), Megan Sim, Elma Dujso, Stijn Hoorens [@StijnHoorens](#)

5 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (203 p.) and to the summary in [English](#) (8 p.)

The internet has fundamentally changed ways of doing business, including the operations of illegal markets. This report analyses the size and scope of Internet-facilitated drugs trade on the clear and hidden web and the role of the Netherlands. Total monthly drug revenues on the hidden web were estimated to be between \$12 and \$21 million.

POLAND

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

La UE y la amenaza al estado de derecho en Polonia

by Carlos Closa [@carlos_closa](#)

21 July 2016

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

The defence of the respect for the rule of law by the EU member states still lacks of powerful mechanisms, and the Polish case is the most recent example.

Royal United Services Institute

On tap Europe. Organised crime and illicit trade in Poland: country report

by Calum Jeffray [@calumjeffray](#)

22 August 2016

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

From operations conducted by law enforcement agencies, it is clear that the majority of illicit trade in Poland is controlled by organised crime groups, which appear to be less reliant on traditional hierarchical structures, and have moved to a much more flexible system that reflects legitimate business service models. Membership is often transitory and given the opportunities to make significant profits there is more incentive for these groups to co-operate rather than compete, including transnationally.

Case - Centrum Analiz Społeczno-Ekonomicznych (Center for Social and Economic Research)

The collaborative economy in Poland and Europe: a tool for boosting female employment?

by Karolina Beaumont

20 July 2016

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

This paper discusses the challenges of the collaborative economy as a system stimulating female social and economic empowerment and assesses the opportunities offered by the collaborative economy in increasing the female labour participation rate amongst Polish women.

Change in economic policy paradigm: privatization and state capture in Poland

by Piotr Kozarzewski and Maciej Bałtowski

20 July 2016

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

The authors analyse the causes and manifestations of Poland's recent shift in economic policy towards a more active role of the state, and use privatisation policy as an example. The authors examine the effects of the privatization policy and point to a large unfinished agenda in ownership transformation that has had an adverse impact on the institutional setup of the Polish state, creating grounds for rent seeking and cronyism, which, in turn, impede the pace of privatization. They find out that it is the increasing capture of the state by rent-seeking groups that most contributes to the growing statist trends of Poland's economic policy.

Instytut Sobieskiego (Sobieski Institute)

Partnerstwo Publiczno-Prywatne w Polsce. Doświadczenia i szanse na przyszłość

by Agata Kozłowska

21 July 2016

Link to the article in [Polish](#) (47 p.)

This report tries to summarize the experience of the implementation of public-private partnership projects in Poland and to identify which problems are associated with their implementation, but also the opportunities to further develop this part of the market.

European Policy Centre

The Polish "good change" what does it mean for relations with Germany and the rest of Europe?

by Adam Balcer

22 July 2016

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

This paper warns of an 'Orbanisation' of Poland as the nationalistic and right-wing PiS steers the country increasingly towards a Hungarian model of illiberal democracy, and assesses the implications of this transition for relations with Germany and the rest of Europe. The author also writes that Brexit could stoke fresh anti-EU sentiment in an already Eurosceptic Poland, and encourage further divergence from Germany and the Union itself.

SLOVENIA

Inštitut za ekonomska raziskovanja (Institute for Economic Research)

Key factors for successful financial and business restructuring with a general corporate restructuring model and Slovenian companies case studies

by Nina Malačič and Iztok Malačič

July 2016

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

This paper is presenting different types of crises, key factors for successful business or corporate restructuring and setting a brief theoretic introduction to corporate restructuring. Furthermore, it is presenting a general restructuring model, which has been developed as a framework and tool for timely action for managers, faced with a need to adjust or restructure due to a major change in the environment.

SPAIN

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Estado Islámico en España

by Fernando Reinares [@F_Reinares](#) and Carola García-Calvo [@carolagc13](#)

July 2016

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (84 p.)

How are the followers that the Islamic State (IS) has been able to attract and mobilise within the Spanish territory? When, where and how they were radicalized in the ideology that is characteristic of this jihadist organization? What kind of individual motivations are those that have led them to participate in terrorist activities? What are their patterns of jihadist involvement in favour of the IS both inside and outside Spain? This report answers to those questions.

Tendencias de la internacionalización de la empresa

by Enrique Fanjul

29 August 2016

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

In recent years, the internationalisation of the Spanish economy and companies has known a strong boost. In parallel to the increase in export figures there has been a significant increase in the number of companies exporting regularly. There has also been significant progress in the participation of Spanish companies in the multilateral market. The existence of a growing diaspora of Spanish professionals and the digital internationalisation open up opportunities for the future.

Fundación para el análisis y los estudios sociales (Foundation for Social Studies and Analysis)

Mitos y realidades del sistema educativo español

by Ismael Sanz Labrador and Luis Pires Jiménez

July 2016

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

This paper analyses the different myths about education which exist in Spain and puts them in contrast with official data and statistics concerning different Western countries educational systems. The authors also present a number of proposals to improve the Spanish educational system.

Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada

La desigualdad en España: fuentes, tendencias y comparaciones internacionales.

by Luis Ayala Cañón

4 July 2016

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (61 p.)

This paper starts with a review of the main statistical sources used in the literature on income distribution in Spain and the advantages and disadvantages of each of them. Then the evolution of inequality in Spain is analysed and compared with other countries. The results indicate that the level of inequality in Spain has been relatively high for decades and has increased in a very worrying way during the recent crisis. The author explains this evolution by a weakening of the Spanish redistributive and social protection system.

Política de innovación para España. Necesidad y condicionantes.

by Juan Mulet

7 July 2016

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

This paper critically analyses the Spanish policy of promotion of business innovation and compares it with the experience of other countries. It also suggests some reform proposals.

The drivers of income inequality in cities: a spatial Bayesian model averaging approach

by Miriam Hortas-Rico and Vicente Rios

13 July 2016

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

This study analyses the drivers of urban income inequality. To that aim, it focus on the case of Spain and derive a novel data set of inequality metrics for a sample of municipalities over the period 2000-2006. Spatial Bayesian Model Averaging techniques are used in order to examine the empirical relevance of a large set of factors taking into account the role of spatial interactions. Its findings suggest that urban inequality is mainly explained by human capital, economic factors and local politics rather than amenities or demography.

Pasado, presente y futuro de la nivelación en el modelo de financiación de las comunidades autónomas

by Maite Vilalta

2 August 2016

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

This paper describes and analyses the Spanish system of regional financing and presents proposals for review.

El sistema de financiación de las CC.AA.: problemas y propuestas de solución

by Ignacio Zubiri

22 August 2016

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

This paper analyses the current problems of the system of financing of the Spanish autonomous regions (Comunidades Autónomas) and puts forward some reform proposals.

SWEDEN

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

Förhandsavgöranden av EU-domstolen - Utvecklingen av svenska domstolars hållning och praxis 2010–2015

by Ulf Bernitz

August 2016

Link to the article in [Swedish](#) (122 p.)

The current report attempts to analyse the developments since the last report by studying the 35 preliminary rulings that have been decided on the request by national Swedish courts in the period between 2010 and 2015 (the previous report covered the years between 1995 and 2009). The main purpose of the present report is to determine whether or not Swedish courts are still keeping a low profile in referring cases to the European Court of Justice or whether a shift in attitude has taken place.

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

Going side by side: defence and resilience in Swedish security policy

by Barbara Gruber

July 2016

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

Sweden has taken considerable steps towards applying resilience-based approaches in its security policy. The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, MSB, has implemented a resilience approach par excellence in their most recent all-hazard strategy. These efforts are part of 'Societal Security', which became the main direction of Swedish Security Strategies during the 2000s.

UNITED KINGDOM

European Policy Centre

Scotland and the European Union

by Graham Avery

14 July 2016

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

In this paper, the author looks at how the Scottish question relates to the UK's withdrawal from the EU; what factors have changed since the Scottish people voted against independence in 2014 and what Scotland's chances are of remaining in the EU.

Royal United Services Institute

Future nuclear threats to the UK

by Malcolm Chalmers and Cristina Varriale

15 July 2016

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

This paper provides a systematic analysis of the nuclear threats that the UK faces and how these are likely to evolve in the coming decades.

Institute for Fiscal Studies

The gender wage gap

by Monica Costa Dias, William Elming and Robert Joyce

23 August 2016

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

Gender wage differentials remain substantial and a hot topic in policy debate. This briefing note seeks to understand the gender wage gap and its relationship to poverty.

Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK: 2016

by Chris Belfield, Jonathan Cribb, Andrew Hood and Robert Joyce

19 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (97 p.)

The focus of this report is the distribution of household income in the UK. The authors assess the changes to average incomes, income inequality and poverty that occurred in the latest year of data (2014–15), and put these in historical context using comparable data spanning the last 50 years.

Institute for Government

Failing well: insights on dealing with failure and turnaround from four critical areas of public service delivery

by Chris Wajzer, Oliver Illott, Will Lord and Emma Norris

27 July 2016

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

Failure matters because failure happens. The system of organisations that deliver public services in the UK is complex and it is inevitable that failures will occur. This research analyses the experiences of four different organisations that endured serious failures – often over substantial periods of time – but nonetheless managed to successfully turnaround and return to providing good services for citizens.

Institute for Public Policy Research

Lethal and illegal: London's air pollution crisis

by Harry Quilter-Pinner and Laurie Laybourn-Langton

18 July 2016

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

Air pollution is a huge and growing public health problem for the UK, and for London in particular. Presenting innovative new modelling that illustrates the scale of both the problem and the policy changes required to remedy it at the European, national and local levels, this report presents detailed analysis of the promise and limitations of current clean air measures, and the decisive steps that must be taken next.

Becoming one of us: reforming the UK's citizenship system for a competitive, post-Brexit world

by Chris Murray

24 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (41 p.)

The British citizenship system has lain unreformed for decades, and the Brexit vote has cast the status and security of the 3 million EU citizens living in the UK into doubt. This report reviews current policy, and sets out the immediate reforms required to reshape a fairer, globally competitive citizenship system that would best serve Britain's interests.

Institute of Economic Affairs

And how much do you earn? : public pressure for government regulation of pay

by Ryan Bourne and J. R. Shackleton

August 2016

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

Pay is becoming increasingly politicised, and not just in terms of those things politicians currently control (whether it be public sector pay or minimum wage rates). In this paper the authors assess the politicisation of pay in three different areas which are now mainstays of political debate: minimum and 'living' wages, the gender pay gap, and high pay.

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

The concept of resilience between state security and sovereign security: a look at policy challenges and interests of the UK

by Jan Pospisil and Barbara Gruber

August 2016

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

Resilience is on the rise in security policies, at the international as well as at the national level. Current academic research often links resilience with either the neoliberal retreat of the state and the respective attempt of 'governing from a distance', or with an almost totalitarian grasp of 'resilient subjects', or both. Against the background of the application of resilience in UK security policy, this article argues that resilience does neither of these. Instead, it unfolds as a rather mundane endeavour focused on micro-practices of civil emergency response at the local level. In doing so, resilience enables the repackaging of 'unbound security', which was doomed to fail in delivering its promise. Resilience hence does not replace security as a practice of the state deriving from its sovereignty, but links up with it to create a nexus between the doable and the undoable, the resilience-security-nexus.

Fabian Society

The ideal candidate

by Olivia Bailey

August 2016

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

Using a range of evidence from LGBT members across the Labour party, this paper reveals that homophobia, biphobia and transphobia is still a problem within Labour's ranks. This ranges from direct discrimination in the selection process to unconscious bias from often well-meaning members, and it all seems to revolve around one central theme: that LGBT people do not meet outdated standards of what makes 'the ideal candidate'. They are not, in the words of one roundtable participant, the 'white man with 2.4 children living in a big house with a wife making jam'. To ensure fair representation for LGBT people at every level, the party must take firm action to dispel these unfair standards.

Civic socialism: a new agenda for arts and culture

by Ed Wallis

August 2016

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

Arts and culture have not been seen as a political priority for many years – and have tended to be regarded as 'low hanging fruit' in the search for spending cuts following the financial crisis. This report, however, argues that arts and culture are actually of critical political importance and that sustaining them presents a policy challenge that must be urgently addressed.

Redesigning social security, for the 2020s

by Andrew Harrop

31 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (192 p.)

This report is about reforming social security for children and working-age adults, in the 2020s. For six years of the Cameron government 'austerity' dominated all discussion of benefit policies. Now it is time to turn a page and start to consider the long-term future of social security, as part of a strategic agenda for raising British living standards following the UK's decision to leave the EU.

Fabian Society / Foundation for European Progressive Studies

Changing work

by Yvette Cooper

27 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (109 p.)

This collection of essays explores the ways in which work is changing, what these changes mean for working people and how the labour movement should respond. Leading politicians, academics, trade unionists and other experts consider what the jobs of the future will entail for workers, politics and the state, and how the left can ensure modern employment benefits everyone.

BREXIT

British Future

What next after Brexit? Immigration and integration in post-referendum Britain

by Sunder Katwala, Jill Rutter and Steve Ballinger

August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (63 p.)

Leaving the EU will have a major impact on almost all aspects of immigration policy. While Brexit will present challenges for decision makers, it also offers an opportunity to get policy right in this area and to help secure public consent for the immigration that UK has.

Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence Studies)

Strengthening the UK's military power in the Baltics

by Euan Godbold

3 August 2016

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

The aftermath of 'Brexit' can be described with many words, but none more so than confusing. Almost overnight, the UK's party political system, the strength of the City of London and the UK's platform within Europe seemed unclear. Despite the sensationalism found within European media, the mandate from Downing Street remains clear: carry on as normal. As the UK continues to formulate plans for its exit from the EU over the next two years, its role within NATO will become increasingly important in order to ensure beneficial relationships with EU member states. With regard to the Baltic states, this will involve a significant role deterring Russian aggression.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

El Brexit como oportunidad para repensar el papel de España en la UE

by Salvador Llaudes [@sllaudes](#)

4 July 2016

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

Following the victory of the Brexit supporters in the referendum, this article intends to identify potential opportunities available for Spain.

El Brexit también supone una oportunidad

by Íñigo Moré [@InigoMore](#)

1 July 2016

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

Brexit will likely force thousands of British companies to look for an alternative jurisdiction from which to continue their activity.

Beyond Brexit: hacia una mayor cooperación estratégica entre España y el Reino Unido

by Luis Simón [@LuisSimn](#)

20 July 2016

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

The media noise about the potential implications of a British exit from the EU (Brexit) should not be an obstacle to a necessary reflection on the potential of the bilateral relationship between Spain and the UK.

Policy Network / Foundation for European Progressive Studies

The impact of Brexit on the City and the British economic model

by Helen Thompson and Leila Simona Talani

18 July 2016

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

In this brief the authors consider the impact of Brexit on the City, focusing on two key aspects of the debate: the tensions between the City and democratic politics, and the challenges for the future of the City posed by the vote on 23 June for Britain to leave the EU.

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

Ein Brexit ohne Schotten und Nordiren? - Großbritannien droht der Staatszerfall – Hintergründe und Auswege

by Sabine Riedel

August 2016

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

This article analyses the situation in Scotland and Northern Ireland following the referendum on 23 June.

Nordeuropa nach dem Brexit-Votum - Die fünf nordischen Länder stellen ihre Beziehungen zur EU auf den Prüfstand

by Tobias Etzold and Christian Opitz

August 2016

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

This article discusses the effects of the UK's referendum in the Nordic countries, including the Nordic positions for the negotiations with the UK.

Die Visegrád-Staaten und der Brexit - Im östlichen Mitteleuropa herrscht Sorge angesichts des britischen EU-Austritts

by Kai-Olaf Lang

August 2016

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

This article discusses the effects of the UK's referendum in the Visegrad countries.

Brexit into uncharted waters - British referendum initiates complex exit negotiations – and perhaps renewal of the European Union

by Barbara Lippert and Nicolai von Ondarza

July 2016

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

The British vote to leave takes the EU into new legal and political territory. With application of Article 50 of the Treaty on EU on the cards for the first time, it is already clear that leaving is not simply the reverse of joining, neither procedurally nor politically. The remaining EU-27 will need to develop an "exit doctrine" defining the rules for dealing with the UK as soon as it officially announces its intention to leave. Article 50 leaves ample political options for shaping the highly complex processes for releasing the UK from membership, reshaping its relationship with the Union and revising the treaties for an EU-27.

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

Leaving the European Union, the Union way: a legal analysis of Article 50 TEU

by Christophe Hillion

August 2016

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

The outcome of the UK referendum on membership of the EU prompted a considerable interest in the modalities of a member state's withdrawal from the EU. This paper examines the specific provisions governing this process (Article 50 of the Treaty on the EU) and its function in the European integration process.

Tænketanken EUROPA

Hvordan kan Storbritannien i praksis forlade EU?

by Maja Kluger Rasmussen

13 July 2016

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

Divorces are often complicated and costly. This article discusses how can Britain in practice leave the EU.

Brexit – kompromis eller kaos?

by Jan Høst Schmidt

8 July 2016

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

In a moment where it is still unclear what the UK will do, this paper intends to reply to the question: Brexit - compromise or chaos?

Terra nova

Brexit : les opportunités d'une Europe sans Royaume-Uni

by Pénélope Debreu

18 July 2016

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

The author analyses the challenges that are emerging for the UK and for the EU, following the referendum of 24 June 2016.

Adam Smith Institute

Catch of today: a ten point plan for British fishing

by Madsen Pirie

24 August 2016

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

This report calls on the government to take back control of UK waters and bring an end to the billions of fish thrown back dead into the sea each year. The report lays out a comprehensive ten point plan for how Britain can replenish its waters following Brexit.

The case for the (Interim) EEA option

22 July 2016

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

Joining the European Economic Area (EEA) is one option for the UK outside the EU. There are pros and cons to this version of Leave, on which people will have different views. What is undoubtedly true is that, whatever its pros or cons, it is a version of Leave. It is an alternative to the EU. It is not a version of Remaining within the EU. EEA members like Norway are not members of the EU.

Rebooting Britain: making the most of Brexit

by Madsen Pirie

20 July 2016

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

The referendum decision to leave the EU has proved a real chance for Britain to renew itself, to regain its confidence in itself, and to take decisions that have been put off for too long. Brexit provides a pretext and an opportunity now to do things differently, for the nation to reboot itself and bring its policies, practices and its performance up to speed, and in ways that transcend the merely adequate.

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

¿Quién liderará la UE post-Brexit? El retorno de la política a Bruselas

by Carme Colomina [@carmecolomina](#)

18 July 2016

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

The author puts forward three possible scenarios: i) containment of damage; ii) a Union without institutions; or iii) a more political Europe.

Bruegel

Europe after Brexit: a proposal for a continental partnership

by Jean Pisani-Ferry [@pisaniferry](#), Norbert Röttgen, André Sapir, Paul Tucker and Guntram B. Wolff [@GuntramWolff](#)

25 August 2016

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

This paper leaves aside the issue of EU reform and focuses on the desirable EU-UK relationship after Brexit. Its starting point is the proposition that none of the existing models of partnership with the EU would be suitable for the UK. The authors therefore make a new proposal for the EU-UK relationship that is considerably less deep than EU membership but rather closer than a simple free-trade agreement.

Centar za Evropske Politike (European Policy Centre)

Brexit or not? What consequences for the enlargement policy?

by Milena Lazarević and Sena Marić [@senamaric](#)

1 July 2016

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

The Brexit referendum has left the continent with a number of uncertainties. This paper develops three possible outcomes of the current situation, based on which it discusses potential consequences of the leave vote on the EU enlargement policy. It argues that as long as the Brexit issue remains unresolved, the EU enlargement policy will suffer.

Centre for European Policy Studies

What does Brexit mean for the EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice?

by Sergio Carrera, Elspeth Guild and Ngo Chun Luk

11 July 2016

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

The UK's cooperation with EU policies in the 'Area of Freedom, Security and Justice' (AFSJ) – also denominated as 'Justice and Home Affairs' – has followed an arduous and rocky path. When thinking of the consequences of Brexit for UK-EU cooperation, the first and striking message is that the UK was never actually a full participant in these policy domains. Over the last 30 years of European integration and despite often being a key player in EU AFSJ-related negotiations and policy-making, the UK secured the privilege to pick and choose – formally called an 'opt-out' – whether or not to implement EU JHA legislative initiatives. This has led to a large degree of fragmentation and differentiation in European cooperation.

Institute for Fiscal Studies

The EU Single Market: the value of membership versus access to the UK

by Carl Emmerson, Paul Johnson and Ian Mitchell

10 August 2016

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

This report looks at what the Single Market is and distinguishes between 'membership' and 'access', including the impact on the financial services sector. It also considers the potential for new trade deals beyond the EU and assesses the economic and public finance implications of the various options. This should inform the likely trade-offs between the level of access to the Single Market and other negotiating objectives such as control of immigration and budgetary contributions.

Institute for Public Policy Research

Beyond free movement? Six possible futures for the UK's EU migration policy

by Marley Morris

13 July 2016

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

This briefing explores some of the options available to the government on EU migration policy as it enters the Brexit negotiations. Its focus is on the arrangements for future prospective EU migrants, rather than EU nationals already in the UK. It assesses six different options and discusses how the EU might respond in the negotiations.

One step removed? Six possible futures for the UK's economic relationship with the EU

by Catherine Colebrook

13 July 2016

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

This briefing covers possible options for access to the single market.

Institute of International and European Affairs

The elements of a new EU-UK relationship

by John Temple Lang

12 July 2016

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

This paper discusses some of the elements of a new EU-UK relationship that would reconcile, to the extent to which they can be reconciled, the interests of Ireland, the EU and the UK. This is done on the basis of features of the situation that seem probable. However, the paper is limited by the fact that the Leave campaign in the UK has never had a clear picture of what new arrangements they would try to make with the EU. Even more serious, some of the objectives of the Leave campaign are mutually incompatible. It will become clear, as it became clear when the European Economic Area Agreement was negotiated in the 1990s, that no completely satisfactory solution is possible.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Brexit and the future of the United Kingdom

by Etain Tannam

July 2016

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

This paper aims to assess the significance of Brexit for the future of the UK as a unitary state and to identify various possible outcomes to the future of the UK. The first part provides an overview of the current status of Scotland and Northern Ireland in the UK and the differences between both cases. The second part assesses the significance of the EU for the devolved administrations and analyses key party responses to the Brexit debate in Scotland and Northern Ireland. In conclusion the impact of Brexit on the future of the UK as unitary state is assessed.

MTA Közgazdaság- és Regionális Tudományi Kutatóközpont - Világgazdasági Intézet (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies HAS - Institute of World Economics)

A brexitről – hideg fejjel

by Somai Miklós

July 2016

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

This paper attempts to explore as much as possible the facts, the reasons behind (or at least some of them), and outlines the expected consequences of Brexit.

Policy Exchange

Immigration & Integration After Brexit: A Policy Exchange Agenda

by David Goodhart

August 2016

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

This paper looks at how to phase out freedom of movement and replace it with a work permit system for EU nationals. Recommendations include: a maximum of six weeks to deal with all EU permit requests; a new immigration/integration department; a commission to review employability of UK citizens; new ways of responding to social infrastructure pinch-points in areas of high immigration; and, in the longer run, a population register and more formal two-tier citizenship.

Fundación para el análisis y los estudios sociales (Foundation for Social Studies and Analysis)

La perspectiva jurídica del Brexit

by Fernando Díez Moreno

July 2016

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

From a legal perspective, Brexit affects all areas of EU activity. This paper explains what will be the terms and legal procedures to be followed in the process of separation from the UK, the specific weight of the European Council, the role of the Commission and the European Parliament in the negotiations, and qualified majorities and blocking minorities of the member states which will be required to approve or hinder the final agreement.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

Rising inequality in the UK and the political economy of Brexit - Lessons for policy

by Özlem Onaran and Alexander Guschanski

26 July 2016

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

The EU Referendum in the UK on 23 June laid bare long existing divisions in the country. A very divisive campaign for leave deepened the scars in the society further. After decades of deindustrialization, rising inequality, deteriorating working conditions, loss of voice, followed by the Great Recession and austerity, the majority of the working people felt the only way to express their discontent about their living and working conditions is to vote to leave.

The Europeans and the Brexit

by Jérôme Fourquet

18 July 2016

Link to the article in [French](#) (24 p.) and to the summary in [English](#) (15 p.)

In the aftermath of the referendum in the UK, how have Europeans reacted to the country's vote to leave the EU? In order to have the benefit of a large-scale opinion poll, the Fondation Jean Jaurès and FEPS (the Foundation for European Progressive Studies) asked French pollster Ifop to conduct an opinion poll among the populations of six EU countries, namely France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Poland.

Strategy over speculation - Progressive reactions to the EU referendum in the UK

18 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (41 p.)

FEPS compiled in this publication a series of analysis to the EU Referendum in the UK.

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

Uncertainty shock from the Brexit vote decreases investment and GDP in the Euro Area and Germany

by Malte Rieth, Claus Michelsen, and Michele Piffer
10 August 2016

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

The Brexit vote has considerably increased economic uncertainty in Europe and beyond. It will likely affect economic performance and in particular investment in the euro area, which are both already relatively weak. The article highlights the importance to stimulate investment in the euro area and in Germany and to minimize uncertainty in the further political process.

Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)

Brexit: Was steht für den britischen Finanzsektor auf dem Spiel?

by Jakob Miethe und David Pothier
3 August 2016

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

The UK's exit from the EU will have far-reaching implications for the British financial sector. London is currently the financial capital of Europe, and the UK's financial institutions benefit from passport rights that allow them to provide their services throughout the Single Market.

Elinkeinoelämän tutkimuslaitos (Research Institute of the Finnish Economy)

Brexit and the Finnish Economy

by Markku Lehmus and Paavo Suni
23 August 2016

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

Leaving the EU reduces the UK output significantly relative to the baseline in all three trade scenarios (EEA, FTA and WTO) analysed in the paper. The WTO scenario assumes the loosest links with the EU and biggest barriers to trade and hence, it implies the greatest negative impact on the UK economy, whereas the negative impact is the smallest in the EEA scenario. Brexit affects the Finnish economy via the weakening British economy along with its global impacts. Nevertheless, the effects on the Finnish economy seem to be to some extent more positive than what is observed in other countries.

Institut für Weltwirtschaft Kiel (Kiel Institute for the World Economy)

The response of European stock markets to the Brexit

by Matthias Raddant
August 2016

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

This paper reviews the response of the European stock markets to the Brexit referendum. The author analyses the correlation of market indices, stock volatility and the special role of stocks from the financial sector. While the impact of the vote was very similar for the stock markets in France, Germany and Spain, in Italy volatility among financial stocks intensified permanently.

European Centre for Development Policy Management

How will Brexit affect the Caribbean? Overview and indicative recommendations

by Errol Humphrey

August 2016

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

In this paper, the author explores how Brexit will affect the Caribbean (impact on Caribbean-EU relations and impact on Caribbean-UK relations).

SECTION 4 - EU POLICIES

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung (Hanns Seidel Foundation)

Die Zukunft Schengens Grenzenloser Handel, grenzenloses Reisen, grenzenloses Europa?

by Kea-Sophie Stieber

July 2016

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

The Schengen Agreement ensures the passport-free cross-border travel throughout the Schengen area. As a result of the massive migrant influx to Europe, the increasing threat of terrorism, and the lack of security on the EU border, some EU countries now oppose the Schengen rules. However, the reintroduction of border controls would only harm the EU economy, citizens, and the EU integration project in general. The winners, though, would be populist parties and terrorists. Therefore, the future of Schengen depends on the creation of a cross-border information systems, finding tangible solutions to the refugee crisis, and improving border security.

Peterson Institute for International Economics

The US-EU Privacy Shield Pact: a work in progress

by Gary Clyde Hufbauer and Euijin Jung

August 2016

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

The US and the EU signed the Privacy Shield Pact on [12 July 2016](#), aimed at protecting individual privacy while meeting the legitimate needs of companies and the government. This paper argues that the pact reflects a reasonable compromise between legitimate competing interests but that as commerce expands, as concerns about invasions of privacy grow, and as the US faces increasing threats from terrorists, criminals, and hackers in the cyber world, some of its provisions may need to be adjusted, especially if new international agreements are reached on trade, investment, and e-commerce.

Fundación para el análisis y los estudios sociales (Foundation for Social Studies and Analysis)

The state of play in counter-radicalisation in the EU

by Jan Stehlík @ [jan_stehlik](#)

15 July 2016

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

The recent Islamist terrorist attacks in Europe and other countries led to an unprecedented increase of interest from the public and officials alike in the reasons why young Muslims should commit suicide-murders in the name of their religion. The process of acquire knowledge of extremist and violent ideas, commonly referred to as radicalisation, was pushed into the spotlight as various strategies to combat its appearance were put forward. However, fifteen years later since 9/11 attacks, the literature remains divided on the underlying causes of radicalisation.

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

First UN Summit on large movements of refugees and migrants

by Steffen Angenendt and Anne Koch

July 2016

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

On 19 September 2016 the international community will discuss asylum and migration issues in a single framework for the first time. The success of the high-level plenary session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in New York will depend on whether it manages to institute a binding principle of shared responsibility in refugee crises, and lay the foundations for rights-based migration governance. Germany, which has lately risen to international prominence in refugee and migration matters, can profit from the summit and supply input for tackling the political challenges.

Centre for European Policy Studies

New thrust for the CSDP from the refugee and migrant crisis

by Steven Blockmans [@StevenBlockmans](#)

22 July 2016

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

The launch of the EU's naval Operation Sophia signalled the start of a more proactive engagement to restore stability in the wider Mediterranean, and the new thrust given to the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) approximates measures adopted in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ). In this paper, the author argues that it is time to step up the comprehensive approach to EU external action and involve AFSJ elements and actors on a more structural basis. Only then will the indistinct boundaries between internal and external security become a continuum and enable a more effective handling of the security crises confronting the EU.

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale

Europe: no migrant's land?

by Maurizio Ambrosini [@maurizioambros8](#) (ed.)

4 August 2016

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

This publication offers a complete and encompassing analysis of the current state of play in terms of migration flows across the Mediterranean and policy responses by European transit and receiving countries. Attention is specifically devoted to ongoing debates about the management of mixed migration, the peculiar profile and needs of asylum seekers, migrants' labour market access, and integration policies in Europe. It shows that international migration is a more complex and multifaceted issue than the current dispute about asylum.

Migration Policy Institute

Understanding and addressing public anxiety about immigration

by Demetrios G. Papademetriou and Natalia Banulescu-Bogdan

July 2016

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

Rising public anxiety about migration has manifested itself in a number of ways: the stunning decision by UK voters to leave the EU; growing support for far-right, anti-immigration parties across Europe. However, anti-immigration sentiment is not reliably correlated with either large-scale increases in immigration, high unemployment, or economic downturns, as is often assumed. This report outlines and analyses the factors that can set the stage for public anxiety about immigration - some of which have their roots outside of immigration policy per se, and are instead

deeply embedded in the global, national, and local contexts within which migration occurs. It offers policymakers a set of strategies to respond to these concerns.

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

Cultivating conflict and violence? A conflict perspective on the EU approach to the Syrian refugee crisis

by Rosan Smits [@RosanSmits](#), Fransje Molenaar [@innandup](#), Floor El-Kamouni-Janssen and Nick Grinstead [@nick_grins](#)

August 2016

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

The European Agenda on Migration combines humanitarian and development assistance to encourage refugees to seek shelter in their 'region of origin' with a border externalisation strategy that aims to contain irregular migration into Europe. This policy brief maintains that the implementation of the Agenda is problematic from a conflict perspective because it inadvertently contributes to an environment in which refugees are increasingly marginalised and exploited. A longer-term danger is that these patterns of marginalisation and exploitation may become structural drivers of future conflict and instability.

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

The role of regional organizations in the protection of constitutionalism

by Micha Wiebusch

24 August 2016

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

This study compares the law, policy and practice of three regional organizations - the African Union (AU), the EU and the Organization of American States (OAS). It outlines and analyses the law, policy and practice of these three organizations to outline policy-relevant conclusions, good practices and common limitations. It focuses on the types of measures to protect constitutionalism in cases of fundamental threats to and violations of the constitutional order, rather than on the mechanisms to promote constitutional governance.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

The beef with TTIP: how European agriculture stands to lose in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

by Shefali Sharma and Sharon Anglin Treat

15 July 2016

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

This brief looks particularly at beef, one critical segment of the meat sector, to demonstrate how the trade of just one food commodity can have far reaching consequences for producers, consumers and the public at large. It examines the implications of tariff liberalization and the standards that govern the production of beef on both sides of the Atlantic. It is clear from our analysis that EU beef producers would be losers in a TTIP that simply liberalizes tariff regimes. It would have devastating ramifications for millions of small scale beef producers across Europe and for European meat production as a whole.

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

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

Identifying revealed comparative advantages in an EU regional context

by Alexander Cordes, Birgit Gehrke, Christian Rammer, Roman Römisch, Paula Schliessler and Pia Wassmann

July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (186 p.)

This study introduces a suitable method to break down national trade data to the regional level. This allows producing trade indicators at regional level. Identifying industries in which a region realises a strong trade specialisation plays a twofold role in industrial and regional policy-making. The study applies descriptive, econometric and case study analysis to identify regional patterns of trade specialisation, as well as region- and industry-specific factors related to success in international markets. Based on the results obtained, the study develops conclusions for EU regional and smart specialisation policies.

Centraal Planbureau (CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)

Do national borders slow down knowledge diffusion within new technological fields? The case of big data in Europe

by Tatiana Kiseleva, Ali Palali and Bas Straathof [@basstraathof](#)

6 July 2016

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

Big data technologies enhance the storage, processing, and analysis of large data sets and can be applied economy-wide. Despite this potential, only one percent of big data patents come from Europe. This paper investigates the diffusion of big data technologies across national borders by using speed of big data patent citations.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Space security for Europe

by Massimo Pellegrino and Gerald Stang [@GDSstang](#)

7 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (102 p.)

The Report acknowledges that despite the emergence of the EU as a security and space actor, member states must continue to play essential roles in steering common policies, furthering European space activities and leading technological development.

European Political Strategy Centre

Opportunity now: Europe's mission to innovate

5 July 2016

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

Europe has always been a world-leading inventor. We retain the core skills and deep science culture that have made this possible. In this century too, Europe can contribute a great share of the world's new tools: in genomics and biotech, in data and materials, in energy and nutrition, in propulsion and cognition, in health and well-being, both physical and mental.

Barcelona Graduate School of Economics

Information sources used by European tourists: a cross-cultural study

by Tor Korneliussen and Michael Greenacre

21 July 2016

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

This study investigates which information sources European tourists use when making decisions about their travel/holiday plans. Using survey data based on national representative samples of tourists from 27 member countries of the EU allows generalizable conclusions to be drawn. The findings indicate that there are systematic differences in how information sources are related to one another and that the various national cultures within the EU have influence on tourists' use of information sources. The findings of this study can be used to segment tourists' use of information sources according to economic development and national culture.

TRANSPORT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ENERGY

European Political Strategy Centre

Connected continent for a future-proof Europe ensuring affordable, fast and reliable internet access for a thriving digital ecosystem

25 July 2016

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

The long-term success of a digital economy based on the Internet of Things, Machine to Machine technologies, cloud computing and Big Data, will crucially depend on access to the highest quality telecom infrastructure. With no prospect of enjoying fast and ultra-fast reliable Internet access, few industries will invest in Europe and citizens will struggle to benefit from the digital revolution. That is why Europe must urgently raise its digital game

Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (Centre for European Economic Research)

The economic impacts of telecommunications networks and broadband internet: a survey

by Irene Bertschek, Wolfgang Briglauer, Kai Hüschelrath, Benedikt Kauf and Thomas Niebel

[@ThomasNiebel](#)

August 2016

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

We provide a structured overview of the quantitative literature on the economic impacts of telecommunications networks and broadband internet. Differentiating between wireline and wireless technologies as well as broadband availability and broadband adoption, respectively, we review studies investigating the impacts on economic growth, employment and regional development as well as productivity and firm performance. Eventually, the survey does not only allow the identification of main research gaps but also provides useful information for policy makers on the significance and importance of communication networks for social welfare.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Shaping the future of energy

by Gerald Stang [@GDStang](#)

13 July 2016

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

More than six months after the Paris climate talks concluded with a historic agreement, the implications for the energy sector are becoming clearer. While energy policymakers continue to

have different priorities and pressures, they increasingly have the same broad goals: meet the energy needs of their citizens today while charting a course towards a more sustainable future.

EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH/CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Bertelsmann Stiftung

Policy performance and governance capacities in the OECD and EU: sustainable governance indicators 2016

by Daniel Schraad-Tischler, Christian Kroll, Christof Schiller and Pia Paulini

15 August 2016

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

Reform capacity of the government, quality of democracy and rule of-law or level of social inclusion – every year the Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) examine the future viability of the OECD and EU member states. The Nordic countries are still best equipped for the future, but their top position is wavering. The consequences of the economic and financial crisis are still drastic, especially in the eurozone. With national populism on the rise in several countries, the refugee challenge poses a real test for the EU.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Labour mobility in the EU: addressing challenges and ensuring 'fair mobility'

by Mikkel Barslund [@mBarslund](#) and Matthias Busse [@matthias_busse](#)

1 July 2016

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

Labour mobility creates economic benefits for the EU at large and the mobile workforce. Moreover, the number of posted workers is set to grow if the single market is further deepened. However, regulating the cross-border posting of workers – and ensuring a notion of 'fair mobility' – also epitomises the inherent difficulties in squaring the differences of 28 different sets of labour market regimes and regulations with the freedom to provide services in situ. This paper reviews the state of play with regard to posted workers and spell out the trade-offs involved to be kept in mind when considering the targeted revision of the posted workers Directive.

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

Development of public spending structures in the EU member states: social investment and its impact on social outcomes

by Sebastian Leitner and Robert Stehrer

August 2016

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

This paper analyses the changes in public spending structures in the EU member states over the period 1995 to 2013 based on data on government expenditures by function (COFOG) with a focus on social expenditure categories (health, education and social protection spending) expressed in per capita terms in PPPs at constant prices. Higher levels of public expenditures and lower levels of economic poverty are significantly correlated with superior population health and public welfare.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

Demographic change and migration in Europe

by Jo Michell

27 July 2016

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

Historical data and projections presented in this policy brief reveal that Europe faces serious challenges from a complex interplay between demographic change, migration, weak growth and productivity and unemployment.

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

A web tool-based equal gender pay analysis for a competitive Europe (equal pacE) - Overview, elements and lessons learned

by Andrea Hammermann, Jörg Schmidt, Oliver Stettes, Frank Behrmann, Felicia Lonnes and Caroline Merk

15 July 2016

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

The project equal pacE aimed to provide and promote a web tool by which companies can voluntarily analyse their pay structures and detect a potentially existing gender pay gap and its causes. The equal pacE web tool has been made available in five languages: Dutch, English, Finnish, French, and Polish. Its use is free of charge. The equal pacE web tool is based on the web tool Logib-D, funded by the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. It was adjusted for the country-specific requirements in Flemish-Belgium and the Netherlands, as well as in Finland, France, Poland, and the UK.

Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (Centre for European Economic Research)

Racing with or against the machine? Evidence from Europe

by Terry Gregory, Anna Salomons and Ulrich Zierahn

July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (67 p.)

A fast-growing literature shows that technological change is replacing labour in routine tasks, raising concerns that labour is racing against the machine. This paper is the first to estimate the labour demand effects of routine-replacing technological change (RRTC) for Europe as a whole and at the level of 238 European regions.

ENVIRONMENT

Centre for European Policy Studies

Understanding the circular economy in Europe, from resource efficiency to sharing platforms: the CEPS framework

by Igor Taranic, Arno Behrens and Corrado Topi [@CorradoTopi](#)

27 July 2016

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

This paper aims to rethink the concept of the 'circular economy' through the prism of its relevance to its many stakeholders, ranging from public and private actors and mature and emerging industries to cities and regions, SMEs and multi-sectoral corporations. It presents a schematic framework, which breaks down the circular economy into eight fundamental building blocks and shows how they are interconnected in relation to the multiplicity of involved actors. Coincidentally called "CEPS" (short for Circular Economy Progress for Stakeholders), the framework is used to

develop recommendations addressed to European policy-makers on how best to support the transition towards a circular economy in the EU.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

El Acuerdo de París y el fin de la era del carbón

by Antxon Olabe, Mikel González-Eguino and Teresa Ribera [@TeresaRibera](#)

28 July 2016

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

Currently, coal burning is responsible for 30% of emissions of greenhouse gases. Removal of carbon energy mix would be part of a strategy of deep decarbonization of the global economy on the 2050 horizon.

EU-Asia Centre

"Paris was the easy part". Climate action in India, Japan and South Korea post-COP21

by Susanna Theresia Mocker

11 July 2016

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

The Paris Agreement has rightly been hailed as historic. On 12 December 2015 a record of 195 states adopted the first universal and legally-binding climate deal. Only six years earlier the Copenhagen Conference of the Parties (COP) had rather reinforced the divide between the Global North and South. Despite this success, the Paris Agreement is only a document outlining good intentions as long as it is not implemented. As Christiana Figueres, former Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change put it, Paris was "the easy part."

European Political Strategy Centre

Sustainability now! A European vision for sustainability

by Karl Falkenberg

20 July 2016

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

In securing 70 years of peace, the EU offers the basis for sustainable development on this continent. The EU has created unprecedented wealth with its social market economy approach, building more egalitarian societies based on democracy and rule of law. Even when contested from within, the EU remains attractive to its neighbours.

Towards low-emission mobility - driving the modernisation of the EU economy

20 July 2016

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

In the digital age, underpinned by data and new technologies, mobility means more than getting from point A to point B: it is about a more global, open and competitive space that comprises not just transport, but also connectivity. It is in the transport sector that the EU has a global competitive advantage and where millions of Europeans find jobs.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

TTIP and climate change: low economic benefits, real climate risks

by Matthew C. Porterfield and Kevin P. Gallagher

July 2016

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

This policy brief outlines how the TTIP can increase emissions and restrict the ability of nations to adequately mitigate and adapt to climate change and offers a set of policies that would make EU-US trade policy more consistent with our climate change goals.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Towards an effective EU framework for road transport and GHG emissions

by Christian Egenhofer [@CEgenhofer](#), Andrei Marcu, Vasileios Rizos [@vasileios_rizos](#), Arno Behrens, Jorge Núñez-Ferrer [@jnunez_ferrer](#), Arndt Hassel and Milan Elkerbout [@MilanElkerbout](#)
7 July 2016

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

The purpose of this report is to examine different EU policy options to address transport emissions, with a special emphasis on passenger cars. It 'thinks through' the options that are currently assessed in the EU and considers how they could be put together in a comprehensive framework. The report concludes with a number of measures to lead EU transport decarbonisation policy. A distinction is made between i) no-regret options and ii) measures for consideration.

Centrum für Europäische Politik (Centre for European Policy)

Carbon Leakage: Reform des EU-Emissionshandels ab 2021 und globaler Klimaschutz

by Moritz Bonn, Götz Reichert and Jan S. Voßwinkel

29 August 2016

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

In order to mitigate the risk of carbon leakage - the increase in CO2 emissions outside the countries taking domestic mitigation actions - all global emitters of greenhouse gases should operate within the same climate change policy framework. This is currently not the case. Therefore, in its recent study, the CEP has created a list of proposals how to avoid carbon leakage.

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Paris mismatches: the impact of the COP21 climate change negotiations on the oil and gas industries

by John Mitchell and Beth Mitchell

10 August 2016

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

This paper analyses the impact of international climate action agreed at the COP21 meeting in Paris in December 2015 on the oil and gas sector. It includes summaries of the relevant aspects of the individual Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) of China, the EU, India, Japan, Saudi Arabia (with some comments on Iran) and the US.

SECTION 5 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY / DEFENCE

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Strengthening the EU's External Action: the need for an EU food diplomacy?

by Daniele Fattibene [@danifatti](#)

July 2016

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

An EU food diplomacy under the aegis of the EEAS could help to integrate the two souls – development and humanitarian assistance – of the EU's food security policy, in line with the EU Global Strategy and the international commitments made on climate change and sustainable development.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Selecting the next UN Secretary-General: a shared responsibility

by Jessica Almqvist [@Jessica66101611](#)

26 July 2016

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

The upcoming election of a new Secretary-General can be a potential turning point for the UN in its efforts to achieve a more transparent, inclusive and gender-balanced administration of its affairs. For this, however, the Security Council should recommend to the General Assembly at least two of the officially nominated candidates, including women, well in advance for its members to have a fair opportunity to choose and share responsibility for the final outcome.

Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques / Istituto Affari Internazionali / Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs) / Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs) / Ελληνικό Ίδρυμα Ευρωπαϊκής και Εξωτερικής Πολιτικής (Hellenic Foundation for European Foreign Policy) / Royal United Services Institute / Totalförsvarets forskningsinstitut (Swedish Defence Research Agency)

Defence budgets and cooperation in Europe: trends and investments

by Alessandro Marrone [@Alessandro_Ma](#), Olivier de France [@olivierdefrance](#) and Daniele Fattibene [@danifatti](#) (eds.)

July 2016

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

This is the second study on Defence Budgets and Cooperation in Europe within the "Permanent Monitoring and Analysis of military capabilities and defence sector trends" project. Firstly, this study looks more closely at European defence spending, with a view to ascertaining how much is devoted to investment and procurement across 31 European countries in 2016. Secondly, it analyses relevant developments in defence cooperation across Europe at bilateral, regional and mini-lateral levels, occurred between October 2015 and March 2016.

Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)

How can NATO contribute to Ukraine and Georgia's border security?

by Jeffrey Rathke, Daniel Szeligowski and Konrad Zasztowt [@KZasztowt](#)

8 July 2016

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

Conflicts beyond NATO's borders pose a threat to the security of NATO's eastern flank states. Therefore, NATO's ability to provide security to its members depends on the Alliance cooperating closely with its neighbours. In this respect, Ukraine and Georgia, both of which share borders with NATO members, are of special importance. According to the authors, NATO should build on the experience of its own members, and join ranks with the EU in order to further support the territorial integrity of Ukraine and Georgia. Enhanced border security should be a key element of such partnerships.

NATO in Libya: a long-term plan for stability

by Paolo Quercia, Patrycja Sasnal, Julianne Smith and Kurt Volker

8 July 2016

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

According to the authors, there has never been a better time for NATO's involvement in Libya than now. Libya - often described as the second biggest source of instability in the Euro-Atlantic neighbourhood - has the new and able Government of National Accord. It has already shown it can deliver by defeating ISIS in Sirte, but without urgent support from the international community it may not be able to show more progress in providing security, reform and services to the Libyan people. In cooperation with the EU, NATO can and should assist with SSR, border control and countering people-smuggling.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Enlargement to the North? Sweden, Finland

by Aurélie Domisse

21 July 2016

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

Sweden and Finland are moving closer and closer to NATO, though without seeking full membership to date. Nor will this change before the parliamentary elections in 2018 and 2019. For NATO, the admission of the Nordic Europeans would be uncomplicated and would carry many advantages, above all for Nordic-Baltic security, but also regarding topics such as NATO-EU cooperation and the Open Door Policy. Despite certain risks (above all Russia's foreseeable reaction), Germany could gain two critical and reliable partners in NATO.

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

Rückversicherung und Stabilität - Die Nato entscheidet über die Truppenstationierung im Osten

by Wolfgang Richter

July 2016

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

Following the NATO summit in Warsaw, it is expected that NATO will permanently deploy four battalion-sized battlegroups in Poland and the Baltic states. By not implementing agreed reassurances, such as arms control and non-stationing commitments, the Alliance may further destabilize its relationship with Russia. In order to avoid that, the Alliance needs to adhere to the commitment enshrined in the NATO-Russia Founding Act which foresees restraint in the permanent stationing of additional substantial combat forces.

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung (Hanns Seidel Foundation)

Die NATO im Wandel Neujustierung der Kernelemente des Strategischen Konzepts

by Reinhard Meier-Walser

August 2016

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

After overcoming its "identity crisis" in the wake of the Ukraine conflict, NATO is facing a multi-faceted challenge. First, it should meet the increased demand for mutual assistance on the side of its eastern members. Second, it should keep the door open for dialogue with Moscow, so as to not lose any chances for partnership with Russia along the way. Next, the alliance should focus more on two core elements of its *Strategic Concept* - cooperative security and crisis management - if it wants to keep serving as a key source of stability in a world full of crises and conflicts.

Royal United Services Institute

Finland and Sweden walk a fine line between NATO and Russia

by Maria Savel

5 July 2016

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

The author considers that while it is unlikely that Finland or Sweden will join NATO any time soon, closer co-operation may be required in the face of growing Russian aggression.

Cyber threats and nuclear weapons: new questions for command and control, security and strategy

by Andrew Futter

15 July 2016

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

This paper unpacks and demystifies the cyber challenge to nuclear weapons, placing it in context and providing a framework through which to understand, evaluate and ultimately address the emerging cyber–nuclear nexus.

Center for Strategic and International Studies

Undersea warfare in Northern Europe

by Kathleen H. Hicks [@kath_hicks](#), Andrew Metrick, Lisa Sawyer Samp, Kathleen Weinberger
21 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (62 p.)

This report analyses Russian intentions and capabilities in the near to mid-term and the ability of NATO and partner nations to respond effectively to Russian activities in the undersea domain. The assessment identifies gaps in current Western organizations, capabilities, and posture and offers recommendations as to how NATO and partner nations can meet the Russian challenge in the undersea domain.

Looking east: European air and missile defense after Warsaw

by Thomas Karako [@tomkarako](#)
14 July 2016

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

This article advocates that additional steps are needed to update and expand European air defences into an Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) network tailored to deter and defeat low-tier Russian threats while enhancing strategic stability.

"Defeating" ISIS: the real threats and challenges

by Anthony H. Cordesman
4 August 2016

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

Terrorism is all too real a threat, and the brutal series mass attacks in Europe and Middle East is causing a special kind of fear. Terrorist movements like ISIS kill the innocent for the worst of causes and the worst of reasons. This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the issue – along with detailed graphs and tables that show the trends in terrorism, populations, and unrest in the nations that have the key sources of terrorism.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Strategic communications – East and South

by Antonio Missiroli, Jan Joel Andersson, Florence Gaub [@FlorenceGaub](#), Nicu Popescu [@nicupopescu](#), John-Joseph Wilkins *et al.*
29 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (59 p.)

This report intends to explore whether – and equally how – the notion of 'Strategic communications' is applicable to Russia and the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. Accordingly, this report will analyse the 'what' and the 'how': the respective narratives of each actor, their specificities, their few similarities and their numerous differences. It will also highlight what has been and is being undertaken to respond to these strategic communications campaigns – notably, but not exclusively, by the EU. Finally, it will explore what more could be done, what could be done better, as well as how and by whom, in the current context.

Carnegie Europe

In search of an EU role in the Syrian war

by Marc Pierini [@MarcPierini1](#)

18 August 2016

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

According to the author, the Syrian war has left the EU in a second-tier position among international actors. The violent policies of the Syrian regime, Russia's show of force, Turkey's ambivalent policy on the self-proclaimed Islamic State and the Syrian Kurds, and the EU's internal divisions have given the Union little influence on the course of events in Syria. Yet the brunt of the war's humanitarian, economic, and security consequences falls on EU countries. The EU's future role in Syria will be a litmus test of a genuine common foreign and security policy.

College of Europe

The European Union in the OSCE in the light of the Ukrainian crisis: trading actorness for effectiveness

by Michaela Anna Šimáková

18 August 2016

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

This paper aims to shed light on the relation between EU actorness and effectiveness in a crisis context. It argues that stronger actorness does not necessarily generate more EU effectiveness, or ability to influence outcomes, in the specific setting of a crisis and taking into account the external opportunity structure.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

Cyber attacks go beyond espionage: the strategic logic of state-sponsored cyber operations in the Nordic-Baltic region

by Mika Aaltola

August 2016

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

As the Nordic-Baltic region has digitized its critical infrastructures and decision-making processes, awareness of the resulting geopolitical vulnerabilities has lagged behind. Cyber operations have strategic aims that go beyond mere snooping and spying - they are effective at spreading mistrust, blackmail, and destabilization, and at showcasing the perpetrator's capabilities and serving its deterrence purposes. The harm scales used to evaluate the severity of a cyber attack usually focus on physical or economic damage, overlooking the real significance of politically-motivated cyber attacks.

Ελληνικό Ίδρυμα Ευρωπαϊκής και Εξωτερικής Πολιτικής (Hellenic Foundation for European Foreign Policy)

Κόκκινος Συναγερμός ή Business as usual? Ποιες οι δυνητικές επιπτώσεις της τουρκο-ισραηλινής προσέγγισης για Ελλάδα και Κύπρο;

by Theodore Tsakiris

30 August 2016

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

This paper analyses the impact of the recent rapprochement between Turkey and Israel on the policies of Greece and Cyprus.

GEOPOLITICS AND STRATEGY

Carnegie Europe

The long road for rising democracies and democracy support

by Thomas Carothers and Richard Youngs [@YoungsRichard](#)

12 July 2016

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

At the start of the 2010s, the role of democracies outside North America and Western Europe in international democracy support began to attract attention. Thanks to their economic growth and the broader relativization of power in international life, countries such as Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa, and Turkey professed at least a formal commitment to supporting democracy as part of their increasingly active foreign policies. In addition, Japan, South Korea, and various Central European countries began funding aid projects relating to governance and political reform.

Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations) / Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Rethinking international institutions: diplomacy and impact on emerging world order

by Wilhelm Hofmeister and Jan Melissen [@JanMDiplo](#)

August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (152 p.)

The dynamics of international relations, including the participation of new transnational actors in international affairs, alternative forms of communication, and the search for new forms and fora of transnational politics have a deep impact on diplomacy as an instrument of foreign policy and an institution of international politics. Against the backdrop of these developments, this publication analyses what these changes portend for international institutions, diplomacy and the new world order. It is based on papers presented during the "Asia-Europe Think Tank Dialogue".

Egmont - Royal Institute for International Relations

The EU Global Strategy: from effective multilateralism to global governance that works?

by Balazs Ujvari [@balazs_iravju](#)

July 2016

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

Delivering effective global governance is amongst the five priorities of the European Union Global Strategy. According to the author, the Union remains idealist in promoting universal regimes with binding rules to be endorsed by the United Nations, but much more pragmatic in achieving this outcome. Effective multilateralism is now the end, not the means.

European Policy Centre

A global strategy for a soul-searching European Union

by Giovanni Grevi

13 July 2016

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

The author takes a closer look at the EU Global Strategy and assesses its main rationale, features, added value and prospects against the backdrop of an ever more complex world.

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

The Global Strategy for the EU's foreign and security policy

by Annegret Bendiek [@annegretbendiek](#)

July 2016

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

The author considers the "Global Strategy for the EU's Foreign and Security Policy". as a declaration of intent, calling for greater unity in the CFSP. It argues for what is at first glance an astonishingly defensive foreign policy orientation revolving around the concept of resilience.

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

EU Global Strategy: from design to implementation

by Dick Zandee

August 2016

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

In this article, the author analyses the new EU's Global Strategy, its ambition level and tasks, implementation, capabilities, tools and instruments.

Istituto Affari Internazionali / Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

Implications of the EU Global Strategy for the Middle East and North Africa

by Eduard Soler i Lecha [@solerlecha](#) and Nathalie Tocci [@NathalieTocci](#)

18 July 2016

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

The Middle East and North Africa are in turmoil and Europe's security is inextricably linked to what happens in this region. The EU Global Strategy acknowledges that the EU needs to partner to be influential and that it has an interest in promoting cooperative regional orders. This paper analyses what could be the practical implications of this new vision for EU policies in the Middle East and North Africa in the next decade.

TRADE

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

TPP and TTIP in comparative context: what can Europe learn?

by Richard Higgott

21 July 2016

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

This paper analyses the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in a comparative way and presents arguments in favour and against both agreements.

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Realizing TTIP's strategic potential

by Gregor Irwin [@GregorIrwin](#)

13 July 2016

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

According to the author, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) represents a bolder and riskier approach to liberalizing trade than traditional trade deals. It is bolder because it aims to cover a wide range of policy issues that are not typically included, and because it aims to be strategic and extraterritorial in its impact. It is riskier because of the difficulty in getting agreement on these issues between the parties concerned, and because the responses of other countries are uncertain.

Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies

The road to TTIP: implications for global governance and the rule of law

by Joris Larik

August 2016

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

This paper addresses some of the most pertinent systemic consequences TTIP is likely to produce, based on its current shape. The paper's main arguments are that despite representing innovation and added value in some areas, TTIP may produce negative consequences in at least three respects - it will cater to an imbalance in access to justice in the area of investment protection; it can contribute to the de-judicialization of international trade law; it creates potential for a fierce backlash from the rest of the world due to the global promotion of an overtly transatlantic regulatory and normative agenda.

Transparency International

Transparency and corruption – A role in mega trade deals

July 2016

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

A new generation of 'mega-regional trade agreements', currently in the making, address regulatory matters beyond questions of tariff barriers. This shift makes it all the more urgent that the agreements set good governance standards, such as on regulatory transparency and anti-corruption provisions, at each step of the process.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

Flaws in the European Commission's proposals for foreign investor protection in TTIP

by Gus Van Harten

July 2016

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

This policy brief outlines six key flaws of the text proposed by the European Commission on foreign investor protection in TTIP. According to the paper, the EC's proposal has various flaws arising from concerns about the foreign investor protection system in general and from detailed aspects of the proposed text. In particular, the flaws undermine the EC's claims that it has fixed investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) and safeguarded the right to regulate. They also highlight weaknesses in the EC's proposals for foreign investor protection in agreements like the TTIP.

The consequences of TTIP for employees

by Elisabeth Beer, Éva Dessewffy, Oliver Prausmüller and Valentin Wedl

8 July 2016

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

The authors consider that even from the standpoint of a relatively small and therefore determined to be open and in many ways highly competitive market economy as the Austrian one, a dry analysis of TTIP shows little evidence for economic or even social benefits. Moreover a closer inspection of TTIP, CETA and other likeminded agreements makes certain drawbacks apparent. This particularly refers to certain trade liberalizing instruments, such as provisions on investment protection, on regulatory cooperation, or on public services, that might undermine significantly the European social model.

Centraal Planbureau (CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)

Potential economic effects of TTIP for the Netherlands and the EU

by Hugo Rojas-Romagosa

June 2016

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

The EU and the US are negotiating a trade agreement under the umbrella of TTIP. The economic effects of this trade agreement are analysed with WorldScan, the general equilibrium model of the CPB for the analysis of long-term issues in the international economy. TTIP is expected to have a positive effect on trade between the EU and the US and on investment and economic growth in both areas. Hence, the Netherlands will benefit with an increase in GDP of 1.7% in 2030.

Fundación para el análisis y los estudios sociales (Foundation for Social Studies and Analysis)

"CETA": the Canada-EU agreement. A new standard in trade liberalization

by Stockwell Day and Geoffrey Kubrick

July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.) and in [Spanish](#) (12 p.)

On 5 July, the European Commission proposed to the Council of the EU the signing and celebration of a Free Trade Agreement between the EU and Canada: "CETA" (Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement). After a Council Decision, the agreement will be implemented in a provisional manner. Its full enforcement will be subject to the EU's ratification, through a Decision of the Council with the approval of the European Parliament, and of all National Parliaments of all member states in accordance with the appropriate ratification procedures.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

The EU on granting China market economy status: a compromise or a dodge?

by Jakub Jakóbowski and Marcin Kaczmarski

August 2016

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

China joined WTO in 2001 as an economy which was undergoing transformation and did not yet have market economy status. This enabled other WTO members, including the EU, to be more flexible in imposing anti-dumping tariffs on Chinese exporters. China's accession protocol provides for the elimination of one of the anti-dumping procedures after 15 years (i.e. December 2016). The upcoming changes have fuelled a dispute in Europe regarding the interpretation of the conditions of China's accession to the WTO and the future of trade relations between the EU and China.

DEVELOPMENT

European Centre for Development Policy Management

Implementation of the 2030 agenda in the European Union: constructing an EU approach to policy coherence for sustainable development

by Cecilia Gregersen [@CgGregersen](#), James Mackie [@JMackieECDPM](#) and Carmen Torres
July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (41 p.)

This paper provides an analysis of the steps taken towards implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the EU within the first year of reaching agreement on the UN 2030 Agenda.

The EIB's innovative role in ACP countries under the Cotonou Agreement options beyond 2020

by San Bilal and Sebastian Große-Puppendahl
July 2016

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

The European Investment Bank (EIB) operations in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) take place under the ACP-EU partnership agreement, the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA). The purpose of the study is to identify what aspects of the CPA have been critical for EIB operations in ACP countries.

Culture in EU development policies and external action

by Damien Helly [@DamienHelly](#) and Greta Galeazzi [@greta_gale](#)
July 2016

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

This briefing note casts light upon culture in EU development policies and external action, reviewing discussions around this topic and opening the floor for questions.

Exploring scenarios for the future of ACP-EU cooperation: an analytical tool for informed choices

by Jean Bossuyt, Niels Keijzer [@keijzer_niels](#), Geert Laporte, Alfonso Medinilla and Marc De Tollenaere
July 2016

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

The debate on the future of the ACP-EU partnership is gaining speed and prominence as key actors reflect on past experiences with the Cotonou Agreement (set to expire in 2020) and explore different options for a future arrangement. It is a complex review process, marked by major changes in international relations in general, and the EU and the ACP countries and regions specifically.

Bertelsmann Stiftung

SDG index & dashboards: a global report

21 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (427 p.)

The purpose of this report is to assist countries in getting started with implementing the new SDGs. The SDGs are a universal agenda of sustainable development, calling on all nations to pursue a holistic strategy that combines economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. The 17 SDGs agreed at the UN on September 25, 2015 embody a shared global vision of how to combine these three dimensions of sustainable development into action at the local, national, and international levels.

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

Reforming the UN Development System: can North and South overcome their political differences in making the UN fit for purpose?

by Max-Otto Baumann

August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (45 p.)

This paper offers a political analysis of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) and the current reform process.

ENLARGEMENT PROCESS

Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)

Západní Balkán na cestě do EU – status quo uprchlíkům navzdory

by Michal Vít

3 August 2016

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

This article describes the current political and societal context of the Western Balkan region (WB). It strives to present evidence of the links between the slowly declining interest in this region from the EU's point of view and prevalence of the declared integrational commitment over its actual execution. Within this framework is placed the matter of the migrant crisis. The importance of the EU-WB relations and lack of understanding regarding its importance to the EU is also discussed.

Albanian Institute for International Studies

Trade relations between Albania and Serbia

by Sokol Lleshi and Dritan Sulçebe

12 July 2016

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

Serbia and Albania are the two largest countries of the Western Balkans and in the same time they exert a major political influence in the region. As such, the relations between these two countries are instrumental for the stability and the future integration of the region into the EU. In this context, the trade relationship between Serbia and Albania will play a crucial role to the further consolidation of the fragile political ties between both countries.

Tourism cooperation between Albania and Serbia

by Sokol Lleshi and Dritan Sulçebe

12 July 2016

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

Tourism is a powerful tool to bring different countries together. By better knowing one another, people of different cultures and backgrounds will find it much harder to generate feelings of hatred and animosity against each other. Thus, the consolidation of interaction in the area of tourism between Serbia and Albania is very important for the further stabilization of the relations between the countries, since it will not only trigger better economic prospects but it will also positively change the perception that both nations have towards each other.

Transport linkages between Albania and Serbia

by Sokol Lleshi

12 July 2016

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

Despite various differences in terms of infrastructure development and investment, most of the Western Balkan region lags behind compared to other regions or countries in the EU. Nonetheless, there exist concrete efforts and organizations that encompass projects, policies and initiatives to ameliorate the infrastructural conditions in Western Balkans and enhance the transport cooperation and interdependence among countries within the region and their links with broader transport networks in EU.

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)

More effective EU democracy support in the Eastern Partnership: ideas for the Slovak EU presidency and beyond

by Miriam Lexmann, Věra Řiháčková, Márton Ugródsy and Richard Youngs [@YoungsRichard](#)

1 July 2016

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

The intention of this paper is to match political trends within the EaP states to short- and medium-term policy recommendations that the EU should be able to introduce through revisions to its democracy support instruments.

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

The Europeanisation of Moldova: is the EU on the right track?

by Francesco S. Montesano, Tony van der Togt and Wouter Zweers

July 2016

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

This report argues that, in order to strengthen its profile and foster better implementation of the Association Agreement, the EU needs to update its policies towards Moldova by means of a pragmatic mix of strict conditionality and strategic patience. While recent developments in the EU's approach offer room for optimism, Moldova's economic and political woes, coupled with the geopolitical sensitivity of the Transnistrian conflict, require better investment and synergy of resources between the EU and its member states.

Expert-Grup

Financial Monitor: an analysis of main reforms in the financial sector of Moldova

by Dumitru Pîntea

4 August 2016

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

This report assesses the main reform actions within Moldova's financial banking sector during April – July 2016 and noted some signs of improvement. It summarizes the main actions implemented by the authorities to strengthen the financial regulatory framework and ensure the operational independence of line institutions to the public, to provide analytical assessments of the undertaken measures, as well as to propose recommendations to streamline reform efforts for this sector.

What are the economic threats for Transnistrian economy in 2016-2017?

by Adrian Lupușor [@AdrianLupusor](#), Alexandru Fala, Dumitru Pîntea, Iurie Morcoțîlo, Vadim Gumene and Valeriu Prohnițchi

26 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (34 p.), in [Romanian](#) (34 p.) and in [Russian](#) (39 p.)

The Transnistrian economy is still facing an unprecedented economic recession. After a 20% slump in 2015, it is anticipated to shrink by 5-6% in 2016. This report analysis the main risks for the following 2-3 years for the Transnistrian economy, acknowledging that they are primarily of domestic origin and need to be addressed through urgent policy interventions.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Moldova and Europe – A short guide

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

25 August 2016

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

The new relationship between Moldova and the EU is the focus of this short guide.

Deepening EU-Moldovan relations: what, why and how?

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

23 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (230 p.)

The signing of the Association Agreement and DCFTA between Moldova and the EU in 2014 was a strategic political act. According to the author, of all the EU's eastern neighbours, Moldova is objectively the most European on several accounts, including sharing a common history, language, culture and border with its direct neighbour and now EU member state Romania. This signifies highly positive foundations for making a success of the Agreement, notwithstanding the major political and economic challenges that contemporary Moldova faces.

Georgia and Europe – A short guide

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

23 August 2016

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

The new relationship between Georgia and the EU is the focus of this short guide.

Deepening EU-Georgian relations: what, why and how?

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

23 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (213 p.)

The signing of the Association Agreement and DCFTA between Georgia and the EU in 2014 was a strategic political act to deepen the realisation of Georgia's 'European choice'. Of all the EU's eastern neighbours, Georgia has distinguished itself by pushing ahead in the years since the Rose Revolution of 2003 with the most radical economic liberalisation and reform agenda. It has notably succeeded in reducing corruption and establishing a highly favourable business climate. The Association Agreement and DCFTA thus build on a most promising base.

Ukraine and Europe – a short guide

by Michael Emerson [@Michael1254O](#) and Veronika Movchan
23 August 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

The new relationship between Ukraine and the EU is the focus of this short guide.

Deepening EU-Ukrainian relations: what, why and how?

by Michael Emerson [@Michael1254O](#) and Veronika Movchan
23 August 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (254 p.)

The signing of the Association Agreement and DCFTA between Ukraine and the EU in 2014 was an act of strategic, geopolitical significance in the history of Ukraine. Emblematic of a struggle to replace the Yanukovich regime at home and to resist attempts by Russia to deny Ukraine its 'European choice', the Association Agreement is a defiant statement of the country's choice to become a democratic, independent state.

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

Not frozen! The unresolved conflicts over Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh in light of the crisis over Ukraine

by Sabine Fischer (ed.)
July 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (97 p.) and in [German](#) (107 p.)

The contributors to this study examine the role of Russia in the conflicts in the Eastern Neighbourhood, the political background, the relevant actors and their interests, and the connection between conflict level and geopolitical context.

Transatlantic Academy

Lessons from Ukraine - Why a Europe-led geo-economic strategy is succeeding

by Andrew Moravcsik
27 July 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (37 p.)

Over the past three years, the US, Europe, and other Western allies have been unexpectedly successful at maintaining a unified, coherent, and effective policy to block Russian assertiveness. While NATO deterrence remains an important background condition for Western success, the US and Europe have employed primarily non-military policy instruments. Most important have been economic assistance to Ukraine, sanctions on Russia, diplomatic engagement, and, in the longer term, reductions in Western and Ukrainian dependence on the Russian economy. While U.S. involvement has been important, from the beginning Europe has shouldered the primary burden.

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

RAND Europe

Examining ISIS support and opposition networks on Twitter

by Elizabeth Bodine-Baron, Todd C. Helmus, Madeline Magnuson and Zev Winkelman
16 August 2016
Link to the article in [English](#) (80 p.)

This report draws on publicly available Twitter data to examine this ongoing debate about ISIS on Arabic Twitter and to better understand the networks of ISIS supporters and opponents on Twitter.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Túnez se estanca en la economía

by Gonzalo Escribano [@g_escribano](#)

14 July 2016

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

The author considers that five years after the revolution, the time seems right for Tunisia and the EU to move forward a more productive integration. This means that Tunisia must reach domestic economic consensus as soon as possible and that the EU should provide reliable and stable incentives.

Morocco's indignation with Ban Ki-moon: is the Western Sahara an 'occupied' territory?

by Khadija Mohsen-Finan

26 July 2016

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

The Secretary-General of the UN, Ban Ki-moon, has incurred the wrath of Morocco by referring to the 'occupation' of the Western Sahara and recalling the uncertainty that has surrounded the status of this territory for over 40 years.

Royal United Services Institute

Understanding Iran's role in the Syrian conflict

by Aniseh Bassiri Tabrizi [@AnisehBassiri](#) and Raffaello Pantucci (ed.)

1 August 2016

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

This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of Iran's role in the Syrian conflict, drawing on the perspective of major regional state and non-state actors.

Bruegel / OCP Policy Center

Seven years after the crisis: intersecting perspectives

by Nuria Boot, Uri Dadush, Karim El Aynaoui, Karim El Mokri, Simone Tagliapietra [@TagliapietraBxl](#), Karen E. Wilson [@BruegelKaren](#), Guntram B. Wolff [@GuntramWolff](#) and Georg Zachmann [@GeorgZachmann](#)

23 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (86 p.)

This joint publication brings together the papers produced as part of the first collaboration between Bruegel and the OCP Policy Center within the theme of "Seven Years after the Crisis: Intersecting Perspectives".

Institute for National Security Studies

Syria's new map and new actors: challenges and opportunities for Israel

by Udi Dekel, Nir Boms and Ofir Winter

31 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (117 p.)

The publication maps the diverse actors operating in Syria today, primarily the non-state actors, analysing their respective positions toward Israel, surveying their interactions with Israel during the civil war, and urging a more proactive Israeli policy toward them. The study also proposes modes of action aimed at formulating a new Israeli strategy vis-à-vis the changing Syrian arena in general and southern Syria in particular.

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

Political finance and the equal participation of women in Tunisia: a situation analysis

by Magnus Ohman

10 August 2016

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

This paper explores the role of money in politics and its influence on the opportunities for women and men to run successfully for public office in Tunisia. In late 2014 Tunisia held its first regular elections since the so-called Arab Uprisings. At 31% the proportion of women in parliament is currently the highest of any parliament in the Middle East and North Africa, but it still falls short of full equality.

Lessons from the Arab Awakening

by Hesham Youssef

21 July 2016

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

This paper analyses the lessons learned from the Arab Awakening. It focuses on the role played by institutions and political forces in transition processes. It also explores the role played by the League of Arab States (Arab League) in these processes. It concludes with a series of recommendations for future action.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

The role of Gulf states in peace and security and development in Sub-Saharan Africa

by Lidet Tadesse Shiferaw

3 August 2016

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

The Gulf states – particularly Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates – are emerging as influential security and development actors in the world. This paper identifies contemporary factors that drive Gulf peace and security engagement in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) in general, and the Horn of Africa (HoA) in particular.

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale

Jihadist hotbeds. Understanding local radicalization processes

by Arturo Varvelli

15 July

Link to the article in [English](#) (171 p.)

Recent analyses reveal that the vast majority of jihadists come from or have some connections with specific areas or districts within different states. Starting from the debate on the origin and nature of jihadist militancy that is dividing the most important scholars of Islam, this report outlines a broad spectrum of radicalization factors leading to the emergence of jihadist hotbeds, such as poverty, unemployment, lack of job prospects, juvenile delinquency, trafficking and smuggling, socio-political, economic and physical marginalization, the role of Salafist ideology as well as the influence of brotherhood networks.

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

Post-revolutionary discontent and f(r)actionalisation in the Maghreb. Managing the Tunisia-Libya border dynamics

by Grégory Chauzal [@gregorychauzal](#) and Sofia Zavagli [@sofiazavagli](#)

12 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (67 p.)

To prevent any further destabilisation in the region, and considering also the high volatility in Libya that obstructs the implementation of any ambitious and comprehensive national stabilisation programme, this report emphasises the need to continue focusing on the understanding of local needs and the enhancing of bottom-up initiatives able to address the multifaceted causes of instability.

European Council on Foreign Relations

The war next door: Syria and the erosion of stability in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey

by Julien Barnes-Dacey [@jbdacey](#)

7 July 2016

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

Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey have so far been surprisingly resilient to the spillover from Syria's civil war, in terms of refugees, terror, and domestic divisions. But now the region's fragile stability is hanging by a thread – with Turkey the most precarious of all.

European Policy Centre

Coping with the fragile consolidation of Tunisia's transition

by Francesca Fabbri [@francesca_livia](#)

11 July 2016

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

The author argues that the EU support for Tunisia's transition needs to make a qualitative leap forward in order to enhance relations with Tunisia and make it a priority partner.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

The Arab common market: fighters, weapons, ideologies

by Florence Gaub [@FlorenceGaub](#)

1 July 2016

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

MENA is a continuous space when it comes to conflict. Weapons, persons and violent ideologies move freely around the region, fostering instability in their wake. Conflicts in the region consequently feed off each other in a symbiotic manner: even if one conflict comes to an end, its weapons, fighters and even ideological causes, can travel to another conflict site. Most of the MENA's conflicts are therefore bound together in a vicious circle of worsening violence.

Institut français des relations internationales

War and democratic decision making: lessons from the lead up to Iraq, Libya, and Syria

by Shany Mor

6 July 2016

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

What is the proper place and forum for decisions about war and peace in a democracy? There is surprisingly little consensus on this matter, not in theory and not in practice. While in Iraq, Libya and Syria, all Western actions have ended in failure, it seems necessary to analyse the place and importance of this aspect of the democratic decision making.

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Institute for Security and Development Policy

Kyrgyzstan 2010: conflict and context

by Shirin Akiner

July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (146 p.)

Kyrgyzstan gained independence at the end of 1991 and immediately embarked on an ambitious program of economic reform. Consequently, it came as a shock when, in 2010, the country was engulfed by a terrible series of violent clashes. This paper argues that these events ought not to be examined in isolation but should be set within the systemic and structural "anatomy" of Kyrgyzstan, as well as the wider geopolitical environment.

AFRICA

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

The state of political finance regulations in Africa

by Magnus Ohman

21 July 2016

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

In 2014 International IDEA published the second edition of Funding of Political Parties and Election Campaigns: A Handbook on Political Finance. This paper provides further updates on the latest trends in political finance regulation in Africa in order to advance the debate on money in politics, and to move from recognition of the problem towards a solution-based discussion.

Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations

The rise of the street: the population of Kinshasa as an unpredictable actor in the electoral process

by Kris Berwouts [@krisberwouts](#)

19 July 2016

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

The protests that broke in January 2015 in various cities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo over proposed changes to the electoral law demonstrated the important role that disaffected urban populations can come to play in the upcoming elections in the country. Frustrated with precarious socio-economic living conditions and a regime that is increasingly perceived as unrepresentative and unresponsive to the needs and aspirations of the population, there is a real risk of more large-scale violence.

European Centre for Development Policy Management

Overview of trade and barriers to trade in West Africa: Insights in political economy dynamics, with particular focus on agricultural and food trade

by Carmen Torres and Jeske van Seters [@JeskeVanSeters](#)

29 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (94 p.)

This paper gives a general overview of trade figures and dynamics in the ECOWAS region with a focus on agricultural and food products. The study points to some of the overarching actors and factors that shape these regional trade flows at a broad level, in order to inform relevant stakeholders and guide more in-depth policy research.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Opening up the demographic dividend window in Sub-Saharan Africa: how did low-fertility countries do it?

by Eunice Mueni

July 2016

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

In recent years, the demographic dividend has garnered enormous traction in policy circles as African policymakers, especially in ministries of finance and development planning, see it as central to achieving their economic growth targets. The demographic dividend is the economic benefit arising from a change in a society's age structure, from a structure dominated by child dependents to one with a greater proportion of working-age adults.

ASIA

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

Mistakes, means and opportunities: how donors understand and influence legitimate and inclusive politics in Afghanistan

by Erwin van Veen [@ErwinVeen](#)

1 August 2016

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

This report analyses how donors seek to understand Afghan domestic politics, how donors feed such understanding into their development activities and what recommendations can be distilled from the present state of affairs that have relevance for new, more 'politics-oriented' strands in the development discourse, such as 'thinking and working politically' or 'doing development differently'.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (Heinrich Böll Foundation)

Security as a commodity: mega events and public security in Brazil

by Bruno de Vasconcelos Cardoso

1 August 2016

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

The private security industry is definitely among the sectors that most benefit from mega events. Within a dubious relationship the security industry does not only supply the Brazilian State with surveillance systems and weapons, it also influences the organization of federal police and military forces.

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

Ecuador's fiscal policies in the context of the Citizens' revolution: a 'virtuous cycle' and its limits

by Timm B. Schützhofer

July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (70 p.)

Resource-dependent countries are considered to have major difficulties in developing strong taxation systems and sound fiscal policies. Both theoretical assumptions and empirical studies hint at a negative relation between resource revenues and the ability to tax. However, Ecuador has increased tax revenues in times of relatively high resource revenues. Contrary to what is expected based on rentier state theory, this paper argues that in Ecuador, increasing resource revenues have played a positive role in facilitating higher and more progressive taxes.

CHINA

Institute of International and European Affairs

China's market economy status: a political issue

by Meadhbh Costello

16 August 2016

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

The EU is currently under pressure to decide as whether to grant Market Economy Status to China, when certain provisions in its World Trade Organisation Accession Protocol lapse on 11 December 2016. Although China's quest for market economy status is presented as a technical issue, a lack of clarity in the legal text has left the issue open to both interpretation and politicisation. As the deadline for a decision approaches, this paper analyses the political dimension of the options facing the EU, and their implications for Europe and EU-China relations.

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale

China dream: still coming true?

by Alessia Amighini

12 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (125 p.)

At a time when the economic transition in China is casting shadows on the weak world recovery, and the country is further increasing military spending at double-digit rates, it is key to assess how far President Xi has gone in fulfilling the "China Dream" of ascendance to cultural, economic and military power. This publication explores the viability of the China Dream and analyzes its major challenges.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

China's advance in Latin America: geostrategic implications for Europe, the US, and the region itself

by Mikael Wigell

August 2016

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

This paper analyses China's geoeconomics in Latin America, how it is changing the geopolitical environment in the region, and what the strategic implications are for Europe and the US.

European Council on Foreign Relations

A hundred think tanks bloom in China

by Jérôme Doyon, François Godement, Angela Stanzel and Abigaël Vasselier

25 August 2016

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

This article examines China's "think tank Spring". It finds that President Xi Jinping's call for the construction of "think tanks with Chinese characteristics" has led to a proliferation of institutes and an expansion of their portfolio of activities, their international networks and their public profiles.

European Political Strategy Centre

Engaging China at a time of transition: capitalising on a new era of Chinese Global investment and Foreign Policy Initiatives

15 July 2016

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

China has become the world's third largest economy in terms of output – behind the EU and the US. It is now also the third largest global player in external trade. Yet, China is slowing down in its economic race, despite having made the greatest contribution to world output growth in 2015.

Friends of Europe

EU-China relations: new directions, new priorities

by Shada Islam [@shada_islam](#)

July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (166 p.)

This publication brings together the views of Friends of Europe's large network of scholars, policymakers and business representatives on the future of EU-China relations.

RUSSIA

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

El proceso de "reimperialización" de Rusia, 2000-2016

by Mira Milosevich-Juaristi [@MiraMilosevich1](#)

15 July 2016

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

Russia's foreign and security policy is driven by the effort to regain a "great power" status by creating "zones of influence" in neighbouring countries.

Royal United Services Institute

Russia confronts NATO: confidence-destruction measures

by Igor Sutyagin

6 July 2016

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

The author argues that while Russia's recent military modernisation constitutes an important change in its own right, the most significant change is not to the size of the Russian military but to the nature of its forces: instead of being primarily structured for defensive operations (in case of a hypothetical large-scale military conflict), the Russian armed forces are now gaining an offensive-oriented structure, with capabilities tailored for large-scale war.

Rytų Europos studijų centras (Eastern Europe Studies Centre)

Planning ahead: the strategy of the Russian government going into the 2016 parliamentary elections

by Nathan Jackson

19 August 2016

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

This paper analyses the strategy of the Russian government regarding the September 2016 parliamentary elections.

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale

Putin's Russia: really back?

by Aldo Ferrari

21 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (139 p.)

The overall Russian foreign policy strategy is examined by taking into account its most important issues: Ukraine and the relationship with the West; the Middle East (intervention in Syria, and ongoing relations with Turkey, Iran and Saudi Arabia); the development of the Eurasian Economic Union; the Russian pivot towards Asia, and China in particular. The publication also analyses if and to what extent Moscow can fulfil its ambitions in a context of falling oil prices and international sanctions.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Where Putin's Russia ends: "Novorossija" and the development of national consciousness in Ukraine

by André Härtel

19 July 2016

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

In early 2014 the existence of an independent Ukraine hung by a thread. Russia had annexed the Crimean Peninsula, and with the "Russian Spring" a "hybrid" war in eastern Ukraine was initiated. At this moment the watchwords of "Novorossija" and Moscow's "reconquering" of South-Eastern Ukraine gained popularity. Ultimately, the failure of the idea of a "Novorossija" is attributable mainly to developments within Ukraine that involved a renegotiation not only of ethno-national allegiances, but also of national and political loyalties since 1991.

Institut français des relations internationales

The far right in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine

by Viatcheslav Likhatchev

27 July 2016

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

This article demonstrates that Russia's use of right-wing radicals on the side of the "separatists" in Donetsk and Lugansk provinces had greater military and political repercussions than the involvement of Ukrainian far-right groups in the "anti-terrorist operation". The general course of the conflict, meanwhile, caused the importance of far right-groups on both sides to decline.

Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies

The bear in sheep's clothing: Russia's government-funded organisations in the EU

by Vladka Vojtiskova [@vladkajelinek](#), Hubertus Schmid-Schmidsfelden, Vít Novotný [@vitnovotny](#) and Kristina Potapova [@potapova_k](#)

8 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (87 p.)

This paper sheds light on organisations operating in Europe that are funded by the Russian government, whether officially or unofficially. These include government-organised non-governmental organisations (GONGOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and think tanks.

Российский совет по международным делам (Russian International Affairs Council)

Prospects for Russian-Chinese cooperation in Central Asia

by A.A. Kazantsev, I.D. Zvyagelskaya, E.M. Kuzmina and S.G. Luzyanin,
12 August 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (50 p.) and in [Russian](#) (54 p.)

The goal of this publication is to outline the possibilities of cooperation between Russia and China in Central Asia by analysing the interests of the two countries in relation to the interests of the Central Asian states themselves. It also discusses risks and security challenges which are on the rise in the region and may impede the implementation of economic development projects such as the Eurasian Economic Union and the Chinese Silk Road Economic Belt initiative.

Possibilities of a strategic relationship between Russia and Saudi Arabia

by Grigory Kosach and Elena Melkumyan

31 August 2016

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

Pursuing a partnership with Saudi Arabia is a comprehensive task for the Russian Federation. Saudi Arabia is a leading country in the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf and, like Russia, it is a serious player on the global oil market. Changes in the region and around the world, as well as the declaration by Saudi Arabia in April 2016 of its socioeconomic transformation in the "Vision for Saudi Arabia until the year 2030" seem to open up new opportunities for the two countries.

Russia and Europe: somewhat different, somewhat the same?

by Tatiana Romanova

1 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.) and in [Russian](#) (15 p.)

The author argues there are more issues that divide Russia and the EU than that unite them. Although both sides support the fundamentals of the current world-order, Russia believes that the current arrangement does not grant equality and is asymmetrically patterned after the West. While the EU and Russia feel the need to cooperate on a settlement in Ukraine, on stabilisation in the Middle East, on the fight against terrorism, they diverge over what should be done, over whether human rights / democracy or security / stability should prevail, and over how international organisations should be used.

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

Conceivable surprises: eleven possible developments in Russian foreign policy

by Sabine Fischer and Margarete Klein (ed.)

July 2016

Link to the article in [German](#) (87 p.)

While not exhaustive, the study envisions "possible developments" in Russian foreign policy which could bring for Germany and Europe both great challenges, as well as opportunities for close cooperation. The contributors, using their scientific expertise, analyse existing trends and their possible effect on the future of Russian foreign policy. The study does not claim to predict a specific event or to predict the future, it simply outlines "possible developments".

TURKEY

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Turquía: ¿golpe militar o levantamiento de militares?

by Félix Arteaga

18 July 2016

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

Defining what happened in Turkey as a military coup lies on the assumption that the "military" is a cohesive and homogeneous entity, but the Turkish armed forces are no longer monolithic.

From a failed coup to state of emergency: democracy in Turkey today

by Ilke Toygür [@ilketoygur](#)

22 July 2016

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

In light of Erdoğan's push for a move towards a presidential regime, it is clear that there has never been enough support for a regime change. This situation might well change once the opposition has been purged.

İstanbul Politikalar Merkezi (Istanbul Policy Center)

The educational opportunities and challenges of Syrian refugee students In Turkey: temporary education centers and beyond

by Bülent Aras [@arasbulent](#) and Salih Yasun [@salih_yasun](#)

26 July 2016

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

This policy paper assesses the educational opportunities and challenges of Syrian refugees in Turkey and evaluates the role of Temporary Education Centers (TEC) in integrating Syrian students into the Turkish educational system.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Turkey's African experience: from venture to normalisation

by Mehmet Özkan

3 August 2016

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

Between 2005 and 2015, Turkey's sub-Saharan Africa policy has been transformed in such a way that it now constitutes one of the main focuses of Ankara's foreign policy. Initially begun with a

modest humanitarian dimension, it now ranges across economic, social, political and security relations.

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

Syrian refugees in Turkey: insecure lives in an environment of pseudo-integration

by Ahmet İçduygu and Evin Millet

5 August 2016

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

The intention of Syrian refugees to return home are fading as the conflict in Syria shows no sign of abating. This means that Turkey as the major host country of Syrian refugees must now develop practical actions towards providing them with better settlement and integration opportunities. This paper examines these questions and refers to the paradoxical conditions in Turkey that contemporaneously reflect the deep rooted limitations of its existing protection capacity and the emerging policies towards the integration of refugees.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

Turkey's failed coup: a night of irony (and fear)

by Vassilis Ntousas [@VNtousas](#)

20 July 2016

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

Thinly organised, poorly executed, and uniformly condemned, Turkey's failed coup of July 15th 2016 came as an utter surprise. The way the events unfolded and the manner in which the uprising was crushed struck a series of ironic tones that made the coup's very occurrence more startling. Beyond the inherently paradoxical nature of any coup (breaking the law in order to restore the rule of law), it is these ironies that are of great significance both for the status quo and the future dynamics in the country.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

Liberal hegemony and US foreign policy under Barack Obama

by Peter Rudolf

11 August 2016

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

America's leadership is believed to be benevolent in the sense that it is in the best interests not only of the US but also of most states worldwide. Yet in the current presidential race, for the first time since America's rise to global leadership, a candidate is running under the slogan of "America First" - an attitude that marks a significant break with the dominant hegemonic role conception.

US foreign policy after the 2016 elections

by Lars Brozus and Marco Overhaus [@moverhaus](#)

6 July 2016

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

Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump are an unlikely couple. Clinton champions a liberal international order, to the preservation of which the US is dedicating significant resources, while Trump is putting his chips on "America first". Which of these ideals will shape US politics in the future does not solely depend on the presidential election results. The policy realignment currently being implemented by the two major parties could prove just as relevant.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Trump is simply the end product: the polarisation of US politics is the culmination of long-term trends

by Céline-Agathe Caro [@CelineACaro](#)

18 July 2016

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

This article seeks to shed light on the polarisation taking place within US politics and society and to explain the factors contributing to the success of Sanders and, more especially, Trump.

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

Expanding the concept of terrorism: possible interpretations after the Orlando shooting

by Máté Szalai and Péter Wagner

14 July 2016

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

The present analysis aims at presenting the different frameworks of interpretations regarding the Orlando shooting and to highlight the importance of the differentiation between terrorism and "traditional" crimes.

Migration Policy Institute

The Immigration Act of 1990: unfinished business a quarter-century later

by Muzaffar Chishti and Stephen Yale-Loehr [@syaleloehr](#)

13 July 2016

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

This paper discusses what the Immigration Act of 1990 has accomplished, including the creation of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and the diversity visa program, and where it has fallen short after 25 years since its inception. The authors find that an immigration policy that remains static for a quarter-century in an economy as large and dynamic as the US represents a serious disregard of the potential that immigration holds for economic vitality and competitiveness. Lawmakers must develop a system that introduces the needed flexibility into a visa allocation system that is currently frozen in a 25-year-old design.

Institut français des relations internationales

Trump's Vice President: attempting to heal the Republican rift

by Laurence Nardon [@LaurenceNardon](#) and Delaine Tubbs

22 July 2016

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

The announcement of Mike Pence as Republican presidential nominee Donald Trump's running mate on 15 July was decidedly lacklustre, if not downright awkward. Far from his normal persona of self-assurance to the point of hubris, Trump seemed uncomfortable and even nervous throughout, shifting plans and issuing contradictory statements in the days leading up to his running mate's finalization.

MISCELLANEOUS

Transparency International

Transparency in corporate reporting: assessing emerging market multinationals (2016)

by Susan Côté-Freeman

7 July 2016

Link to the article in [English](#) (43 p.), in [Portuguese](#) (43 p.) and in [Spanish](#) (43 p.)

This report assesses the public disclosure practices of emerging market multinationals based on three dimensions: first, the reporting of key elements of their anti-corruption programmes; second, the disclosure of their company structures and holdings; and, third, the disclosure of key financial information on a country-by-country basis.

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Center Berlin)

A field experiment on crowd - funding for a club good

by Maja Adena and Steffen Huck

31 August 2016

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

While increasingly popular in many domains crowdfunding remains largely under-researched and little is known about the best way to encourage participation. In this paper, the authors focus on the ask strategy used in a local crowdfunding campaign. They varied suggested amounts and tested different wordings for a campaign to finance a club good - an institute's summer party with free food, drinks, and music.
