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This Think Tank Review* covers articles and reports published in April relating to different political and policy topics ([twitter link](#)).

The **Special Focus** on **COVID-19** sheds light on the financial, economic, social, environmental and defence and security policy impact of the pandemic at EU and member states' level, as well as globally.

Josep Borrell writes that "the post-coronavirus world is already here" and that the EU institutions "need to win over the hearts and minds of Europe's citizens".

Herman Van Rompuy asks if "COVID-19 is a turning point for the EU" and notes that "the crisis response will not succeed without European coordination and solidarity".

Solidarity is also the 'mot d'ordre' of a significant number of reports:

- European solidarity is a legacy to be developed in the face of COVID-19, on the 70th anniversary of the Schuman declaration, which called for "concrete achievements that first create a de facto solidarity";
- there is a political urgency to embody European solidarity;
- the extent of the health crisis and the severe economic recession call for a collective response from European leaders, with solidarity as the rallying force;
- bonds, dating back to the 1970s, would be part of a long tradition of European solidarity and liability, having proved their worth in past crises;
- it is possible to share the fiscal burden of the crisis with a pandemic solidarity instrument;
- looking back on the euro crisis, the EU cannot afford to stall the process of unconditional solidarity any further. It should act quickly and boldly, rolling out decisive joint action and an effective European strategy;
- protecting employment through SURE, the instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency, is also proof of European solidarity;
- COVID-19 is a stress test for international development cooperation: the values of solidarity and mutual responsibility, fundamental pillars of European integration and external action, must prevail.

The **recovery fund**, targeted at the most affected sectors and regions of Europe, is largely commented on following the video conference of the European Council on 23 April. Papers examine the impact of coronavirus policies on EU freedoms and the rule of law in the Schengen area, and on the Green Deal.

Updated think tank reports on COVID-19 are regularly posted on the [Library blog](#).

Reports also analyse how the EU can promote product longevity; who should be in charge of cyberspace; the challenges of making the EU fit for the digital age; the economic effects of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline; and the strategic rivalry between the US and China as a paradigm of international relations.

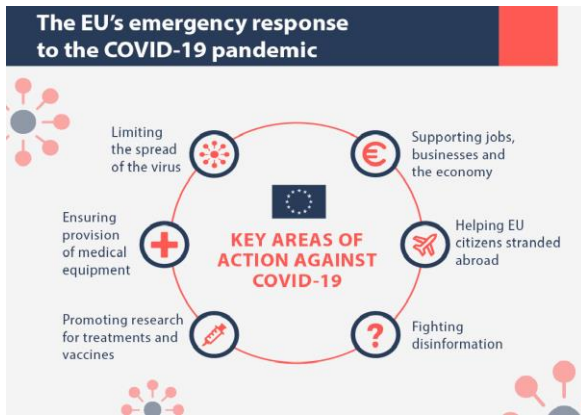
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COVID -19

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

COVID-19 : le monde d'après est déjà là...

by Josep Borrell [@JosepBorrellF](#)

The unpredictable Covid-19 crisis raises fundamental questions at several levels. It questions the current form of globalization, and the neoliberal ideology that has accompanied it so far. It questions a broken global governance, overwhelmed by national selfishness, and the temptations of closure. It calls for the mobilisation of the instruments of resilience of democracies, and of a EU that plays its future, especially in the confidence of peoples. (FR - 14 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

COVID-19: a turning point for the EU?

by Herman Van Rompuy [@HvRpersonal](#)

Herman Van Rompuy looks at the impact of Covid-19, and the quarantine measures many governments have subsequently taken to stop its spread, on our economy and societies, on the fate of multilateralism, and the fight against inequality and global warming. He finds a hopeful development in the Eurogroup compromise but argues that it is just a first step. He also warns of the ghosts of crises past. (4 p.)

COLLEGE OF EUROPE

How relevant? The EU's 'Geopolitical' Commission and the response to the Covid-19 pandemic

by Tommaso Emiliani

The Covid-19 pandemic constitutes an unprecedented challenge for the EU, posing existential internal as well as external threats to the European integration project. To seize the momentum, the EC needs to act consistently with the geopolitical approach put forward by President von der Leyen. Internally, it must promote cohesion and unity among MS and coordinate a joint European response to the sanitary, political, and socio- economic challenges. Externally, it must join efforts with like-minded members of the international community to establish a robust system of multilateral crisis management tackling the multiple dimensions of the crisis. (5 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT

The challenge of scaling up the European Union's global response to Covid-19

by Alexei Jones, Katja Sergejeff, Andrew Sherriff [@AndrewSherriff](#) et al.

Over the past few weeks, the EU has been mobilising its full firepower to address the Covid-19 crisis within its borders. Yet, in facing a global pandemic that knows no borders, it is in Europe's interest to mount an effective global response at scale. The EU and its member states should try to build a comprehensive global approach by coordinating and linking their assets – both internally and externally. (18 p.)

HERTIE SCHOOL / JACQUES DELORS CENTRE

How the coronavirus pandemic affects the EU's geopolitical agenda

by Nicole Koenig [@Nic_Koenig](#) and Anna Stahl [@ankatstahl](#)

The EU's leadership announced last year that it would play a more geopolitical role and learn to speak the "language of power". One year later, a global pandemic severely affects this geopolitical ambition. This paper reviews the pandemic's geopolitical

implications for the EU with a focus on three key relationships: China, the US and Africa. It argues that the EU should fill the global leadership vacuum that others leave and makes proposals for concrete articulations of this role in the pandemic's global aftermath. (16 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

Europe's path to strategic recovery: brace, empower and engage

by Giovanni Grevi

The Covid-19 crisis highlighted Europe's vulnerability to global challenges and disorder. The pandemic risks amplifying geopolitical competition, which is undermining multilateral cooperation when sound management of our interdependence is crucial. Discussion on a recovery fund should not be limited to the financial dimension, but instead thought of in terms of 'grand strategy'. Europeans should not only craft a decisive response to the pandemic but also use it as a springboard to reinforce the EU and its domestic power base on the global stage. (8 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

Coronavirus: globalisation is not the cause but the remedy

by Blaise Wilfert

While the Covid-19 pandemic is unfolding in all its violence, "globalisation", to read more than one, is said to be the great culprit for what is happening to us, whether it has been the lightning speed of the virus' spread, the impotence of States to stop its progression, the inability of "capitalism" to produce medical equipment or the madness of stock market speculation. (9 p.)

FONDATION POUR L'INNOVATION POLITIQUE

Ne gaspillons pas une crise

by Josef Konvitz

Crises highlight strengths that were taken for granted and weaknesses that have been overlooked. During the Covid-19 crisis, we see how precious infrastructure is and what the risks of under-supply are. Where then is Europe situated in a world of regional

blocks? The single market has created the second largest economy in the world. Labor mobility is essential to the vitality of European cities. Reopening the borders is only the first step, which is also delicate. By strengthening the single market, Europe can show that cooperation between democracies is the most effective in making societies safer. (FR - 48 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

European solidarity in times of crisis: a legacy to develop in the face of COVID-19

by Yves Bertoncini

Now more than ever, the fight against coronavirus encourages an analysis of the foundations and limits of solidarity between the member states of the EU, just as the 70th anniversary of the Schuman declaration, often cited for its call for "concrete achievements that first create a de facto solidarity". (13 p.)

HERTIE SCHOOL / JACQUES DELORS CENTRE

The EU facing the coronavirus: a political urgency to embody European solidarity

by Thierry Chopin [@Th_Chopin](#), Nicole Koenig [@Nic_Koenig](#) and Sébastien Maillard [@seb_maillard](#)

The extent of the health crisis and the severe economic recession, as a result of the drastic measures underway, call for a collective response from European leaders, with solidarity as the rallying force. Despite the wide range of these tools, the implementation of European solidarity is limited when it comes to healthcare. The paper argues that as the 27 member states face an unprecedented challenge, more concrete articulations of European solidarity are needed. (8 p.)

ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR EUROPAPOLITIK (AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR EUROPEAN POLITICS)

Europa in und nach der Corona-Krise

by Markus Pausch [@markus_pausch](#)

The EU does not seem to be able to get out of the crisis mode. For more than a decade, one unexpected challenge has followed the

other. The acute crisis surrounding Covid-19 further questions the basic principles of the Union. The EU needs dialogue-oriented crisis communication, more competencies in social and health care for better prevention, and a reform debate on a large scale. (DE - 12 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

The economic impact of Covid-19 on the EU: from the frying pan into the fire

by Fabian Zuleeg [@FabianZuleeg](#)

The world is facing an unprecedented economic crisis due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. At a time when the first instinct is to focus on the national level and greater sovereignty and self-reliance, the best strategy to answer the crisis lies in greater cooperation. This paper analyses the onset of this crisis and provides sound predictions of future economic impacts by applying lessons from previous recessions. (16 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Logic, facts and common sense in the time of Covid-19

by Riccardo Perissich [@Riperissich](#)

The epidemic and the lockdown of most economic activity is threatening with a recession much more severe than the one after the 2008 financial crisis. Since the fiscal and structural situation of the member states is very different, there is the risk that national actions could increase the divergence between the member states to a point that would be close or beyond acceptable limits. Some kind of common action is therefore necessary. A bridge has to be found between rules without solidarity and solidarity without rules. (21 p.)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

Whatever it takes, for as long as is needed: mapping a new European recovery programme

by Eoin Drea [@EoinDrea](#)

At its core, the coronavirus pandemic is a human tragedy. Its negative economic and

social impacts are deeper and broader than were first anticipated. The spread of the virus and the required measures to contain it have resulted in a concurrent slowdown in all major global economies. This represents an unprecedented challenge to the economic integrity of the EU, its member states, and the global trading framework. (5 p.)

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

Einigung über EU-Hilfspaket – Fortschritte bei langfristigem Konjunkturprogramm

by Hardy Ostry, Kai Gläser, Ludger Bruckwilder et al.

The heads of state and government were able during a video conference to approve the Corona aid package of around 540 billion euros. There was also agreement on the need for a long-term economic stimulus program within the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework, the so-called "recovery fund". At the end of the summit, the EU leaders were confident that despite any differences, they could reach an agreement for the economic stimulus program in a timely manner. (DE - 6 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

The recovery fund: legal issues

by Gian Luigi Tosato

The article analyses the recovery fund from the legal point of view. It argues that the guidelines provided by the EC are certainly relevant, yet, the basic points of the new instrument are still to be defined. It presents some legal issues which the Commission will have to consider regarding the general framework, the financing and the disbursements of the fund. (6 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Verso un 'Piano Marshall' europeo: Come trasformare una crisi in un'opportunità Towards a sustainable European 'Marshall Plan': how to turn the crisis into an opportunity

by Giuseppe De Michele and Marcello Messori

The brief contributes to the debate on how to fund the national fiscal policies of the euro-

area countries, required to deal with the economic impact of the Covid-19 crisis. The paper presents a new massive European investment plan (Marshall plan), other than InvestEU, aimed at covering a part of the increased public spending in various euro-countries, thus reducing the increases in these countries' government debt. (EN/ IT - 14 p.)

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

Time for a corona fund. How a coalition of willing member states can shore up the EU economy

by Shahin Vallée [!\[\]\(9dfdaff1d86ba3c1f8353b4d1b61b8c5_img.jpg\) @Shahinvallee](#)

While the ECB has already taken bold steps, the EU member states need to support its efforts by committing to underwrite together some of the fiscal costs of the Covid-19 pandemic. The best option would be to launch a corona fund with the power to mobilize 1 trillion EUR - support for such a fund need not be unanimous. (8 p.)

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

Europas Süden und das Corona-Hilfsprogramm der EU

by Caroline Kanter, Henri Bohnet, Nino Galetti et al.

This brief assesses how the results of the last EU summit have been received by politics and society, especially in Southern Europe (Italy, Spain, France, Greece and Cyprus). On April 23, the European leaders agreed on a multi-billion corona aid package. In addition a joint economic stimulus program is necessary. However, there is currently disagreement between the member states on the design of this instrument. (DE - 7 p.)

INSTITUT DER DEUTSCHEN WIRTSCHAFT (IW, KÖLN) GERMAN ECONOMIC INSTITUTE

European rescue and recovery programmes against the corona crisis

by Hubertus Bardt [!\[\]\(c444627dab9fee9a1550c053ffaaaae2_img.jpg\) @H_Bardt](#), Sandra Parthie [!\[\]\(e4a71fb14267cbc3c68a54ad33289c8f_img.jpg\) @SandraParthie](#), Livio Romano et al.

The current crisis is different from the 2008/2009 situation, but again it is a

tremendous challenge for the economies across Europe. The corona-crisis is hitting the economies symmetrically, though with differences in magnitude levels, while the 2009 crisis was primarily a crisis of the banking industry and the manufacturing sector. (8 p.)

INSTITUT FÜR WELTWIRTSCHAFT KIEL (KIEL INSTITUTE FOR THE WORLD ECONOMY)

European Community bonds since the oil crisis: lessons for today?

by Sebastian Horn, Josefin Meyer and Christoph Trebesch

Since the 1970s, European countries have repeatedly issued community bonds on the private capital market. The bonds were guaranteed by the member states and distributed to countries in crisis. Coronabonds, as currently discussed, would therefore be part of a long tradition of European solidarity and liability. Community bonds have proved their worth in past crises and have always been fully repaid. (14 p.)

SAFE - SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE FOR FINANCE IN EUROPE

The case for corona bonds

by Matej Avbelj, Antonia Baraggia [!\[\]\(dc0c40d45c42e86bc0669168926f812c_img.jpg\) @AntoniaBaraggia](#), Jürgen Bast et al.

Corona bonds are feasible and important to preserve the European project. This paper sets out a number of principles that might serve as a blueprint for the European institutions. Corona bonds could be issued through a new public law entity and include all the safeguards required for the protection of the fundamental values of the EU. The gargantuan challenge of tackling the combined impact of climate change, migration, digitalization, geopolitical shifts, and the spread of autocracy, requires leadership and joint action by the Council and the Eurogroup. (8 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES (FEPS)

Debt monetization and EU recovery bonds

by Alberto Botta, Alberto Russo and Eugenio Caverzasi

The brief examines the ways for fighting the Covid-19 emergency and re-launching the

European economy. It highlights some peculiar characteristics, from an economic point of view, of the current Covid-19 crisis. It looks at its exogenous nature with respect to Eurozone countries, as well as at the complex mix of supply and demand shocks it entails. (15 p.)

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG / HERTIE SCHOOL/JACQUES DELORS CENTRE

Flattening the recession curve comparing initial fiscal responses to the corona crisis across the EU

by Natascha Hainbach and Nils Redeker [@niredeker](#)

While the ongoing pandemic affects all European economies, it is likely to cause much more economic damage in some member states than in others. If anything, countries which are likely to be especially vulnerable are currently committing fewer fiscal resources to fight the economic fallout than others. A joint European policy response to share the fiscal burden of this crisis is urgently needed. (13 p.)

HERTIE SCHOOL / JACQUES DELORS CENTRE

The Swedish exceptions curve, comparing initial fiscal responses to the corona crisis across the EU

by Nils Redeker [@niredeker](#) and Natascha Hainbach

The Covid-19 crisis will bring massive economic costs for all countries in the EU. As member states shut down large parts of their civil and business life, they have also put in train fiscal policies to fund public health measures and mitigate the economic damage of the seizure in much economic activity. This paper analyses to what extent these costs are likely to differ across member states and how governments are trying to mitigate them. (15 p.)

CEPII

Covid-19: has the time come for mainstream macroeconomics to rehabilitate money printing?

by Axelle Arquié, Jérôme Héricourt and Fabien Tripier

The scale of public expenditure to be incurred in the Covid-19 health crisis is

raising heated debates about the appropriate funding. Monetization is currently undergoing a surprising rehabilitation. This brief examines how current mainstream macroeconomics can be used to rehabilitate the use of monetization of public spending. It draws attention to the particular democratic challenges implied by such a policy in the euro area context, in terms of balance of powers between European institutions. (8 p.)

HERTIE SCHOOL / JACQUES DELORS CENTRE

Sharing the fiscal burden of the crisis: a pandemic solidarity instrument for the EU

by Sebastian Grund [@GrundSebastian](#), Lucas Guttenberg [@lucasguttenberg](#) and Christian Odendahl [@OdendahlC](#)

This paper proposes a “pandemic solidarity instrument” that is tailored specifically to this crisis to deliver the burden sharing of the pandemic. The problem of the EU is that some member states have entered this crisis in a much weaker economic position and with higher debt levels than others. At the same time, all countries have a vital interest in all other countries being able to spend as much as necessary to fight the economic fallout of the pandemic. (14 p.)

HERTIE SCHOOL/JACQUES DELORS CENTRE/BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

Legal, compliant and suitable: the ECB's pandemic emergency purchase programme

by Sebastian Grund [@GrundSebastian](#)

The ECB has announced a 750-billion-euro purchase programme (PEPP) to fight the economic impact of the pandemic. But like all ECB programmes, the PEPP will likely be challenged in court. The PEPP is compatible with the three criteria the EU Court of Justice has established to check the legality of monetary policy measures: the PEPP falls within the ECB's mandate; it respects the principle of proportionality; and it does not violate the prohibition of monetary financing. (9 p.)

**DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR
WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (GERMAN
INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)**

**ECB and Fed monetary policy measures
against the economic effects of the
coronavirus pandemic have little effect**

by Kerstin Bernoth [@BernothKerstin](#), Geraldine Dany-Knedlik and Anna Gibert

To cushion the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic, central banks have taken far-reaching monetary policy measures. The US Federal Reserve has lowered its interest rates and, like the ECB, has expanded its bond purchase programs. This article shows how interest rates and prices have reacted directly to the central bank announcements and what conclusions can be drawn from this for future measures. (8 p.)

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

**Massive but divisive: crisis management
and EU responses to Covid-19**

by Jens Bastian

Coordinated Covid-19 crisis management among EU member states took weeks to develop. An unprecedented architecture of fiscal and monetary partnership is now building in Europe. The ECB is taking the lead in this construction process, while the Commission in Brussels is careful not to overstep the national sovereignty of its member states. Once the cessation of economic activity can start to unwind, the debate across Europe will accelerate over budget rules, further relief programmes and the demand for debt forbearance. (15 p.)

**INSTITUT FÜR WELTWIRTSCHAFT KIEL
(KIEL INSTITUTE FOR THE WORLD
ECONOMY)**

Stabilitätspolitik in der Corona-Krise

by Stefan Kooths [@StefanKooths](#) and Gabriel Felbermayr [@GFelbermayr](#)

The corona pandemic causes a global interaction shock that puts the world economy under massive stress. Stabilization policy measures are directly justified by the

consequences of the epidemic policy. At European level, safeguarding the banking sector is the best justifiable contribution to stabilization. Despite acute pressure to act, long-term effects should also be considered in times of crisis. This is because the corona crisis reveals stability defects in the euro area that already existed before the crisis. (15 p.)

E3G

**Nachhaltige Wege aus der Coronakrise:
Impulse für Konjunktur und eine
zukunftssichere Wirtschaft**

by Alexander Reitzenstein [@AlexReitzenst](#) and Felix Heilmann [@HeilmannFelix](#)

Rarely before have social certainties been questioned as fundamentally in such a short time as in the corona crisis. Limiting the health consequences requires full attention. Nevertheless, given the simultaneity of multiple crises, we have to ask ourselves how we can manage to stem the long-term political, social and economic effects of the current crisis. It is not a question of returning to the fragile status quo before the crisis, but of moving towards crisis-proof, fair and sustainable economic structures. (DE-17 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

Covid-19: lessons from the 'euro crisis'

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

As the EU – and the world beyond – continues to grapple with the Covid-19 pandemic, the authors look back at a previous time of intense pressure and discord in the Union, the euro crisis, to glean valuable lessons and traps to avoid. They argue that the EU cannot afford to stall the process of unconditional solidarity any further. The legitimacy of the Union is at stake. The 2010-2015 euro crisis already highlighted the implications of a highly interdependent Union; the importance of acting quickly, forcefully and boldly; and the need to roll out decisive joint action and an effective European strategy. (8 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES (FEPS)

Coronavirus: navigating a new storm with an old boat?

by Estrella Durá Ferrandis and Irina De Sancho Alons

The paper analyses how the financial reforms undertaken by the EU after the 2008 crisis have legally and financially limited the State in its ability to intervene in many areas as well as raising barriers to its protective role. It explores how the macroeconomic and financial architecture placed the financial system and macroeconomic stability on the highest pedestal of European objectives, relegating the rest of the social objectives provided for in the Treaties of the Union to a second category of importance, always subordinated to the achievement of the former. (11 p.)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

Looking beyond coronabonds: what Covid-19 means for the future of the Eurozone

by Charles Wyplosz [@CharlesWyplosz](https://twitter.com/CharlesWyplosz)

Two economic implications of Covid-19 are clear: there will be a recession and budget deficits will have to soar. This note draws some implications beyond the immediate health concerns challenging the architecture of the eurozone. Either the architecture will change or the eurozone as we know it will cease to exist. During the sovereign debt crisis from 2010 to 2015, the architecture was changed just as the eurozone was on the verge of losing one or more members, with unmeasurable consequences. Will history repeat itself? (11 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Europe's debate on fiscal policy: too much yet too little

by Marcello Messori

This paper proposes 'contractual arrangements' between high-debt countries and European institutions, which transfer grants (a 'gift') to high-debt countries to cover the national public expenditures resulting from the impact of the pandemic. In

exchange, the beneficiary countries would share the design and implementation of these public expenditures with the European institutions, thereby giving up a portion of their fiscal sovereignty. (9 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI (IAI)

From strategic autonomy to the internationalization of the euro

by Nicola Bilotta and Alissa Siara

The article investigates the severe economic implications for Europe after the Covid-19 crisis which will impact the financial and economic ambitions of the Union, including the goal of increasing the internationalization of the euro. The EU's strategic response plan cannot therefore ignore the internal political dimensions behind an international currency as the euro. (5 p.)

EGMONT - ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Beyond corona: getting EU economic security right

by Tobias Gehrke [@TGehrke](https://twitter.com/TGehrke)

The corona crisis, the US-China great power competition and lacklustre international rules vividly demonstrate the vulnerability of economic interdependence. For the vast benefits of a globalised economy to continue to outweigh its risks, policies to build greater resilience are necessary. For the EU, the unprecedented events also offer an opportunity to forge a new economic security approach to better manage its dependencies in strategic sectors. (5 p.)

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Emerging priorities and principles for managing the global economic impact of Covid-19

Governments and central banks in the economies most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic have rapidly mobilized to keep their economies on "life support" while societies fight the most dramatic health crisis of our time. Where is the economy heading in the current situation? How effective are the policy responses being deployed? What priorities and principles should guide actions by public and private sector leaders in response to the unfolding economic crisis? (13 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

Viral shocks to the world economy

by Konstantin A. Kholodilin and Malte Rieth

Epidemic shocks have persistently negative effects, both directly and indirectly, on affected countries and on world output. The shocks lead to a significant fall in global trade, employment, and consumer prices for three quarters, and the losses are permanent. In contrast, retail sales increase. The direct effects are four times larger than the indirect effects and demand-side dominate supply-side contractions. An expansionary macroeconomic policy is an appropriate crisis response. (36 p.)

E3G

Recovering better: a green, equitable and resilient recovery from Coronavirus

by Ronan Palmer [@ronan_wifi](#), Michael Jacobs [@michaelujacobs](#), Laurie Laybourn-Langton et al.

We are living through an unprecedented health and economic emergency. Countries where the coronavirus has taken hold are struggling to control transmission rates, to mobilise sufficient resources for their health services, to provide companies with sufficient liquidity to survive, and to ensure that workers and those on social security benefits have sufficient incomes on which to live. (10 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Love thy neighbour? Coronavirus politics and their impact on EU freedoms and rule of law in the Schengen area

by Sergio Carrera and Ngo Chun Luk

This paper examines the legality of restrictions on intra-EU and international traffic of persons introduced in the name of Covid-19. It provides a typology of measures including the reintroduction of internal border controls, restrictions of specific international traffic modes and intra-EU and international travel bans. These measures pose fundamental questions as to the raison d'être of the EU, and the foundations of the single

market, the Schengen system and European citizenship. (95 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

Covid-19 bends the rules on internal border controls: yet another crisis undermining the Schengen acquis?

by Salla Heinikoski [@HeinikoskiSalla](#)

Free movement within the Schengen area has been challenged in recent years by national measures: from internal border checks after the 'migration crisis' to the closure of borders in the Covid-19 crisis. This is the first time in the history of Schengen that member states have categorically refused entry to other EU citizens who are not registered residents or cross-border workers. (8 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

State aid to combat Covid-19

by Phedon Nicolaides

The paper examines the state aid measures that member states have implemented to combat the economic effects of Covid-19. It analyses the case law regarding member states options to grant state aid to compensate companies for the impact of "exceptional occurrences" and "serious economic disturbance". It compares the main points of the temporary framework, adopted by the Commission in March to facilitate the granting of state aid in response to Covid-19, to the one of 2008 following the then financial crisis. (16 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Protecting employment in the time of coronavirus: what is the EU's €100 billion going to buy?

by Miroslav Beblavy

This paper analyses the proposal by the Commission to establish SURE, the 'European instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency'. It makes the point that the scheme should be seen as a proof of

European solidarity to counter hostile propaganda from Russia and China about the EU's ineffectiveness. SURE explicitly refers to itself as the forerunner of a future European unemployment insurance scheme. (6 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES (FEPS)

SURE: a quick fix to be welcomed in the search for long-term solutions

by Francesco Corti [@f_corti1992](#) and Amandine Crespy

SURE has been created to provide loans-based financial support to MS for preserving employment due to Covid-19 crisis. The authors argue that SURE is a timely and welcome instrument to support MS to address the short-term challenges of the Covid-19 crisis, but has some limitations and is thus insufficient in the medium to long term for tackling the bleak employment outlook across the EU. (11 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Response to Covid-19: mechanisms against unemployment

by Pier Carlo Padoan [@PCPadoan](#)

The brief describes the new tools to be introduced in the EU to support the economy and the strengthening of the existing ones to deal with the very serious emergency caused by the Covid-19 shock. It concentrates on the description of SURE and the European unemployment benefit scheme, comparing the two and analysing their functioning in detail. (9 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

The European Union and the coronavirus

by Nicolas-Jean Brehon

Europeans have lost the habit of dealing with deadly epidemics. Until the 18th century, the continent had three epidemics per century. Even if, with regard to emerging infections, 90% of the bacteria and viruses identified were not known thirty years ago (Ebola, SARS, H5N1, etc.), the omnipotence of medicine reassured us. The coronavirus has shown the fragility of our societies. We will

have to wait a few months to draw conclusions about this health crisis. (10 p.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Motivating social distancing during the Covid-19 pandemic: an online experiment

by Peter D. Lunn, Shane Timmons [@shanetimmons](#), Cameron A. Belton [@cameronabelton](#) et al.

"Social distancing" has the potential to save millions of lives during the Covid-19 pandemic. Governments worldwide have already introduced varying levels of social distancing measures, but compliance by individuals is vital. According to findings, the thought of infecting vulnerable people or large numbers of people can motivate social distancing. This has implications for communications strategies. (21 p.)

BRUEGEL

Racing against COVID-19: a vaccines strategy for Europe

by Reinhilde Veugelers and Georg Zachmann [@GeorgZachmann](#)

This contribution proposes a staged support scheme to tackle the Covid-19 vaccine challenge and a moon shot programme to meet the challenge of future pandemics. The fast development of vaccines is an essential part of the long-term solution to Covid-19, but vaccine development has high costs and carries the risk of high failure rates. Vaccines should ultimately be widely available to all who need them at low cost. (19 p.)

RAND EUROPE

Planning hospital needs for ventilators and respiratory therapists in the Covid-19 crisis

by John F. Raffensperger, Marygail K. Brauner and R. J. Briggs

During the Covid-19 crisis, many hospitals have run short of ventilators and respiratory therapists (RTs) who are trained to operate them. The authors designed a model that can be used to calculate the number of ventilators and RTs needed to achieve a target wait time - the average delay for a ventilator experienced by a new patient. At

the regional level, planners can use this model to assess needs and allocate patients or resources efficiently across hospitals. (16 p.)

TERRA NOVA

Quelle gouvernance mondiale pour mieux lutter contre les pandémies zoonotiques ?

by Lucien Chabasson

The emergence and spread of the Covid-19 raise major questions of international governance. This note examines these issues and proposes a multilateral exit route. (FR - 11 p.)

OŚRODEK STUDIÓW WSCHODNICH (CENTRE FOR EASTERN STUDIES)

Wzburzone wody - europejski rynek gazu w czasie pandemii

by Agata Łoskot-Strachota [@agata_loskot](#)

The pandemic and the containment measures are already influencing the functioning of gas markets. Demand for natural gas has decreased, while its oversupply is still growing and prices are falling. The situation is detrimental to LNG suppliers, mostly from the US, but affects traditional LNG exporters to the EU, such as Russia and Norway. The paper attempts to forecast the consequences for the EU and in particular for energy transition and the European Green Deal. (PL - 7 p.)

FONDATION POUR LA RECHERCHE STRATÉGIQUE

European energy transition after Covid-19: from Green deal to 'Gas deal'?

by Nicolas Mazzucchi [@N_Mazzucchi](#)

The Covid-19 crisis has created an unprecedented situation in Europe with the lockdown triggering an immediate slowdown in economic production. This situation will have consequences over national and European policies and strategies such as the Green Deal. The Green Deal was intended to be a priority area for funding. Now being put at risk due to the foreseeable economic recession, there is a need to decide to go on with the Green Deal objectives or to adapt them. (7 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES (FEPS)

A Green Deal for all

by Thorfinn Stainforth, Céline Charveriat [@MCcharveriat](#), Eloïse Bodin [@Eli_Bodin](#) et al.

The paper examines how to achieve sustainability and equity between the people, regions, countries and generations of Europe in a post-Covid-19 era. The current health crisis has opened up a new understanding of the interrelation between humans, wildlife, ecosystems and the meaning of well-being and healthy living. Consequently, a coherent and cohesive Green Deal that incorporates the social, environmental and economic aspects should be a central element of any recovery programme. (30 p.)

PETERSON INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

How the G20 can hasten recovery from Covid-19?

by Maurice Obstfeld and Adam S. Posen (eds)

The global financial crisis of 2008–10 brought the Group of Twenty (G20) into being. Nearly 12 years later, the G20 must rise urgently to the present challenge as it did in the last global crisis. This brief sets out ten policy areas where practical near-zero cost collective actions can meaningfully speed the return of global health, physical as well as economic. (67 p.)

EUROPEAN THINK-TANK NETWORK ON CHINA

Covid-19 and Europe-China relations: a country-level analysis

by John Seaman (ed.) [@johnfseaman](#)

The current crisis has become a catalyst for a number of trends that have been shaping Europe-China relations. It has simultaneously brought Europe and China into closer cooperation, pushed them further apart, and seemingly underlined the fractures that exist within Europe on how to approach an increasingly influential China. The crisis shows an increasingly audacious China: eager to show leadership and no longer apprehensive to throw mud when provoked. The paper argues that Sino-Dutch relations has become a topic that raises

fundamental questions about privacy, loyalties and strategic autonomy that are far from being answered. (82 p.)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

The EU's security and defence policy: the impact of the coronavirus

by Niklas Nováký [@NiklasNovaky](#)

For the foreseeable future, EU governments will be preoccupied with dealing with the immediate socio-economic consequences of Covid-19. With regard to the EU's security and defence policy, Covid-19 is likely to extinguish the unprecedented dynamism that has characterised its development since 2016. Its most immediate impact is likely to be decreased funding for several new initiatives such as the European defence fund. (11 p.)

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

Deterrence and defence in times of COVID-19. Europe's political choices

by Sophia Becker [@SophiaGBecker](#), Christian Molling [@Ce_Moll](#) and Torben Schütz

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, Europe is headed for a recession that will dwarf the economic downturn after the 2008 financial crisis. The impact on national defence sectors could be devastating. But as crisis and responses are still in the early stage, governments can still take measures to mitigate the effect on defence. To safeguard political and defence priorities, EU and NATO states need to act jointly and decisively. (10 p.)

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL & EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Military cooperation in a time of Covid-19

by Patrick Keatinge

The paper analyses the patterns of military cooperation in Europe, reflecting variations in the security and defence policies of European states. It examines the different composition and roles of the EU and NATO, and the more recent European intervention

initiative. It also examines the impact of the pandemic on this policy area, and argues that future patterns of cooperation will depend on how the pandemic affects the evolution of immediate threats in the European region, changes in military technology, and geopolitical rivalry in the multipolar world order. (11 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI (IAI)

The Covid-19 pandemic and European security: between damages and crises

by Alessandro Marrone [@Alessandro_Ma](#)

The article examines the negative effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in the defence field and from a budgetary, industrial and politico-strategic point of view, particularly in Europe. Depending on the pandemic's duration, its economic consequences and national and EU responses, effects may range from contained damages to a much wider European security crisis. (4 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI (IAI)

This time is different. The "Covid-shock" and future of the global oil market

by Giuliano Garavini [@GaraviniG](#)

Global oil demand is dropping due to the recession induced by the Covid-19 shut down of economic activity and transport in the most industrialized countries, while global supply is increasing due to the "oil price war" triggered by the Saudi decision on 7 March to offer discounts and maximize production. This article investigates the similarities and differences between the oil "counter-shock" of 1985/86 and the present crisis. (6 p.)

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

How to rebound stronger from Covid-19: resilience in manufacturing and supply systems

The Covid-19 global crisis continues to disrupt manufacturing and global supply chains with severe consequences for society, businesses, consumers, and the global economy. What short term actions do companies take to ensure business continuity and protect employees? How do they prepare for the rebound and increase

the resilience in their manufacturing and supply systems? What are forever changes that companies need to adapt to, to ensure long-term success? (28 p.)

ROBERT SCHUMAN CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

Export restrictions: a negative-sum policy response to the COVID-19 crisis

by Bernard Hoekman, Matteo Fiorini and Aydin Yildirim
[@aydinbyildirim](#)

Many countries, including China, EU member states, the EU, India and the US have put in place measures to restrict exports of medical products. These policies break supply chains, reduce access to critically needed supplies and foster excessive price spikes and volatility, and generate foreign policy tensions. As a priority, the G20 should work with industry to put in place systems to enhance access to information on production capacity, investments to boost supplies and address supply chain bottlenecks affecting production and trade in essential medical supplies. (28 p.)

FONDATION POUR LA RECHERCHE STRATÉGIQUE

L'impact du Covid-19 sur le monde maritime

by Patrick Hebrard

Indispensable vector of globalization through which pass more than 80% of the flows of raw materials and goods, maritime transport is suffering from the effects of the pandemic due to the economic slowdown, but also to the containment measures decided by most countries. (FR - 6 p.)

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

A polgári légi közlekedésben várható változások az új koronavírus okozta járvány következtében

by Tamás Kozma

As a result of the measures introduced to curb the new coronavirus epidemic, civil aviation, in particular passenger traffic, has bottomed out. As a result of the large-scale

forced shutdown for months, a significant transformation is expected in the sector. The exact extent is still difficult to determine today, but it will undoubtedly affect airlines, airports, aircraft manufacturing. The question is how the epidemiological situation will develop in the future and to what extent it will allow states to lift existing travel restrictions. (HU - 12 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI (IAI)

Time for a European climate and sustainable development bank

by Daniele Fattibene [@danifatti](#)

The article examines the role of EU as a key global donor and suggests that, with the Covid-19 crisis, the EU should find new ways to deal with development finance to re-brand its visibility as a strong and united developmental actor, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa against the competitors China and Russia, and focusing on the creation of a truly innovative European climate and sustainable development bank. (5 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI (IAI)

COVID-19: a stress test for international development cooperation

by Stefano Manservigi

The article investigates the COVID-19 from an international development cooperation point of view. It analyses the action of the international actors and the obstacles that international development cooperation must overcome. The values of solidarity and mutual responsibility, fundamental pillars of European integration and external action, are presently at stake. The EU should play an important role in leading efforts to build more effective and inclusive international development platforms. (6 p.)

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

Afrika a Covid-19 pandémia szorításában

by István Tarrósy

The reality of everyday life in Africa is different from the European, Asian and American contexts, so if current precautions against Covid-19 are to be effective, the

authorities must also take into account the traditional socio-cultural environment and characteristics of the regions in question. Local African communities having a lot of experience related to devastating diseases must take all measures and regulations seriously. This is important not only for Africa, but also for the international community. (HU - 14 p.)

EGMONT - ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Context matters – Why Africa should tailor its own measures to fight Covid-19

by Nina Wilén [@WilenNina](#)

This brief identifies political, economic and social risks related to coronavirus responses in Africa and emphasises the disproportionate burden carried by women. It argues that localised measures, which include dialogue, transparency and flexibility, may be the only realistic way forward, while underlining the need for wealthier states to provide generous aid packages, debt cancellations and continued investments, in order for Africa to pull through yet another challenge. (9 p.)

INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

Covid-19 : l'Asie orientale face à la pandémie

by Mathieu Duchâtel [@mtdtl](#), François Godement [@FGodement](#) and Viviana Zhu [@Viviana_Zhu](#)

This report provides a detailed overview of the public policy tools that China, South Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore and Taiwan have used to fight the pandemic. How did Japan, South Korea and even Taiwan manage to avoid a general confinement of their populations or that of entire cities? What should we take away from the measures taken by the countries of East Asia to prepare for post-containment in Europe? (FR - 77 p.)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

Managing elections under the Covid-19 pandemic: the Republic of Korea's crucial test

by Antonio Spinelli

Covid-19 pandemic has placed unprecedented pressure on countries and states as to whether to hold or postpone scheduled elections. Should the fulfilment of the social contract between a government and its citizens come at the expense of endangering their health and lives? Or should concerns of exacerbating the outbreak as a result of the mass gatherings inherent to the societal ritual of voting, prevail over other considerations? (8 p.)

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

Coronavirus in the EU's Eastern neighbourhood. Why Brussels needs to scale up its support

by Cristina Gherasimov [@cggherasimov](#)

While the magnitude of the current pandemic is still unknown, Eastern Europe might be facing a major regional catastrophe. The six countries of the EU's Eastern Partnership have dysfunctional health-care systems and lack resources and protective equipment for their doctors and hospitals. The Commission's offer of immediate assistance is good news. Much more will be needed to help the EU's eastern partners fight the coronavirus and mitigate the socioeconomic impact of this crisis. (9 p.)

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

A posztszovjet térség a járvánnyal szemben: a makrorégió konszolidációja? Az új koronavírus politikai, gazdasági és társadalmi következményei

by György Ilyash

The processes taking place in the post-Soviet region do not differ significantly from those in the rest of the world, but due to the

different conditions, the consequences of the epidemic will be specific. The economic and foreign policy transformation of the region will be strongly influenced by the Eurasian Economic Union, the Belt and Road Initiative and the EU's Eastern Partnership programme. In a fragmented international system, the region can move towards further integration. (HU - 15 p.)

OŚRODEK STUDIÓW WSCHODNICH (CENTRE FOR EASTERN STUDIES)

Zaklinanie rzeczywistości: Białoruś w obliczu pandemii Covid-19

by Kamil Kłysiński and Piotr Żochowski [@piotrzoc](#)

The paper presents the Covid-19 situation in Belarus. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, national authorities have been expressing scepticism towards restrictions introduced by other European countries and underestimating the severity of the problem. The lack of transparency on Covid-19 information as well as growing insecurity among the population may lead to social unrest. Additionally, a deep economic recession is expected. (PL - 5 p.)

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

Az új típusú koronavírus lehetséges hatásai Latin-Amerika politikai és gazdasági folyamataira

by Béla Soltész

In March 2020, the majority of Latin American governments introduced swift and decisive measures to reduce corporate contacts. Exceptions to this are Brazil, Mexico and Nicaragua, where the political leadership has not taken seriously the threat posed by Covid-19. The economic downturn is almost certain, but given Latin American export and import structures, it may not be as severe as the recession unfolding in Europe. Serious international assistance has so far only come from China, and its political impact could be significant in the future. (HU - 13 p.)

CLINGENDAEL NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Pandemic or pandemonium? Covid-19 and conflict in the Middle East

by Engin Yüksel, Nancy Ezzeddine [@NancyEzzeddine](#),
Rena Netjes [@RenaNetjes](#) et al.

The Middle East was already plagued by war, famine and death in the form of the Syrian and Yemeni civil wars, the Israeli occupation of Palestine, the conflict between Iran and Saudi Arabia as well as the US, radical extremism, the Kurdish question and Iraq's many travails. The purpose of the brief is twofold: to examine the longer-term impact of the virus on political tensions and conflict in the region; and to explore opportunities for innovative conflict resolution that might be seized in the wake of Covid-19. (11 p.)

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

A koronavírus-járvány és a migráció helyzete a MENA és a nyugat-balkáni régióban

by Ferenc Németh, Anna Orosz and Péter Wagner

It is worth examining how the Covid-19 epidemic affects asylum seekers / migrants / refugees already in south-eastern European camps and the Balkan migration route, and how migration from the MENA region risks and whether a new wave of refugees could be triggered by the coronavirus epidemic. This analysis points out that those coming from North Africa in particular may pose a challenge to the EU's fight against the epidemic. The situation on the Balkan route is now stable, but the sudden rise in infection rates in the camps, especially in Greece, and the disorganized asylum agreement with Turkey could pose new problems for the EU in the future. (HU - 12 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

Le Liban face à l'épidémie du Covid-19: une catastrophe de plus ?

by Loulouwa Al-Rachid

In Lebanon, the spread of Covid-19 remains relatively limited. In mid-April, the country registered 670 infections and 21 deaths for a

population of around 7 million. A success that the Lebanese authorities owe to the imposition of draconian control measures, closing schools and universities, public places, then the land borders and Beirut international airport, before introducing a night-time curfew. (FR - 5 p.)

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

Western Balkans in the fight against the Covid-19: another cause for democratic backsliding?

by Jana Juzová [@jana_juzova](#)

The Covid-19 affected countries across the globe have adopted a wide scale of measures and policies range from opting for relatively loose ones as in Sweden, to extreme restrictive measures adopted in Hungary. The Western Balkan countries' approach, although differing significantly in each country, belongs among the most restrictive ones. The countries with the highest number of infected persons (relative to the population size) are Serbia, North Macedonia and Montenegro. (10 p.)

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

Hogyan változhat Kína megítélése Nyugat-Európában a világiárvány hatására?

by Tamás Levente Molnár, Gergely Fejérdy, Barnabás Szabó et al.

In this series, four researchers seek the answer to the question, "How can China's perception of Western Europe change as a result of the pandemic?" (HU - 9 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT

Lifting lockdown: how to approach a coronavirus exit strategy

by Gemma Tetlow [@gemmatetlow](#), Joe Owen [@jl_owen](#), Thomas Pope [@tompope0](#) et al.

In the face of rising fatalities from Covid-19, in late March 2020, the UK government shut down normal life in a bid to slow the spread of the virus and reduce the number of deaths. As the threat from coronavirus is brought

under control, the government and devolved administrations need to decide whether, when and how to exit from the current restrictions. (38 p.)

HERITAGE FOUNDATION

The cost of Coronavirus shutdown orders

by Norbert J. Michel and David R. Burton

Although decisions have been made by state, the US are effectively subject to a national lockdown. Under eight weeks lockdown, economic output could fall by as much as \$2 trillion (about 9 %), the unemployment rate could reach between 16 percent and 23 percent. Policymakers should consider these costs and the public health costs of severe economic slowdowns when determining the breadth and duration of public health-motivated shutdowns and restrictions. (14 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY INSTITUTES NETWORK

EU crisis response in tackling Covid-19- Views from the member states

by Sophia Russack (ed.) [@SophiaRussack](#)

The crisis caused by the spread of Covid-19 has demonstrated how difficult European cooperation can be, especially in policy areas where the EU has only a legal competence to support member states. Some commentators have suggested that this marks the death knell of European integration, and even the most optimistic of observers recognise it as one of the greatest challenges the EU has ever faced in terms of crisis management and demonstrating supranational added value. (19 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

Coronavirus : la solidarité franco-allemande à l'épreuve

by Paul Maurice [@PI_Maurice](#)

While the coronavirus health crisis is increasingly affecting Europe, it does not seem to affect France and Germany at the same rate or with the same intensity. Crisis management tests their respective hospital systems differently. It mobilizes social

cohesion and the economy in each of the two countries and its effects affect Franco-German and more broadly European solidarity. (FR - 5 p.)

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

Corona-Virus infiziert Volkswirtschaften: Wirtschaftspolitische Folgen einer unvorhersehbaren Pandemie

von David Gregosz, Thomas Köster, Oliver Morwinsky et al.

Germany and Europe are facing unforeseen economic and sociopolitical challenges because the corona virus has spread from China within a very short time and causes considerable disruptions in practically all economies around the world. The effect of this external and unpredictable shock is far more serious than the banking and financial crisis twelve years ago. (DE - 10 p.)

INSTITUT DER DEUTSCHEN WIRTSCHAFT (IW, KÖLN) GERMAN ECONOMIC INSTITUTE

Die Abhängigkeit der deutschen Wirtschaft von internationalen Lieferketten

by Galina Kolev [@galina_kolev](#) and Thomas Obst

In 2019, German companies imported intermediate products worth 606 billion euros, which accounted for a good 55 percent of Germany's total goods imports. Two thirds of the imported primary products came from other EU member states, a further 5.3 percent and 5.0 percent respectively from the USA and China. It is imperative that the supply chain, which is already disrupted, is not further affected by additional trade conflicts. A crisis-motivated restructuring of international value chains harbors the risk of undoing the achievements of recent years. (DE - 24 p.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The potential costs and distributional effect of COVID-19 related unemployment in Ireland

by Keelan Beirne, Karina Doorley, Mark Regan et al.

This paper simulates the impact that Covid-19 related job losses will have on family

incomes and the public finances. It finds that in the central 'medium' unemployment scenario of 600,000 job losses, around 400,000 families will see their disposable income fall by more than 20 per cent in the absence of policy changes. Measures announced by the Government, as the flat-rate pandemic unemployment payment of €350 per week, reduce the numbers exposed to such extreme losses by about a third. (20 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

Le droit d'exception, une perspective de droit comparé - Espagne: état d'alerte

by Gabriel Lecumberri Beascoa

This document aims to examine the right of exception in different states through the lens of comparative law. The country in question here is Spain. There is a particular focus on the legal foundations for emergency measures that may be adopted during a crisis such as that caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. (FR - 24 p.)

EVROPSKÉ HODNOTY (EUROPEAN VALUES)

Lessons learned and best practices from the Czech Republic: Covid-19

by David Stulík

The Czech Republic entered the fight against Covid-19 a few stages earlier than other countries in Eastern Europe. Czech civil society has already shown a high degree of innovation, creativity, voluntarism, and solidarity. This paper compiles the best practices and lessons learned by Czech civil society and offers them as a 'shareware toolkit' to other countries. (15 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Italy has enough resources to relaunch its economy: the country urgently needs projects, not ideological wrangling

by Carlo Bastasin [@CarloBastasin](#), Lorenzo Bini Smaghi [@LBiniSmaghi](#), Marcello Messori et al.

This brief analyses the Italian case trying to verify which and how many financial resources are already available for Italy to

counter the economic consequences of the ongoing health pandemic and to avoid a serious economic depression. It inquires whether the initiatives taken at national level allow for an appropriate and adequate use of the available resources. (8 p.)

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

School lockdown: distance learning environment during the COVID-19 outbreak

by Michał Myck, Monika Oczkowska and Kajetan Trzeciński

Students in Poland, as in many other countries, have been obliged to participate in distance learning as a result the Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown of schools. This brief takes a closer look at the living conditions of schoolchildren in Polish households and their access to adequate infrastructure. (10 p.)

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

Household exposure to financial risks: the first wave of impact from Covid-19 on the economy

by Michał Myck, Monika Oczkowska, Kajetan Trzeciński

Since March 12, Poland has been under an increasing degree of quarantine due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This brief discusses the possible extent of the first wave of economic consequences of the pandemic faced by Polish households. (7 p.)

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

The Swedish exceptions: early lessons from Sweden's different approach to Covid-19

by Christina Sarah Hauser

Sweden's policy in the corona crisis has been subject to a lot of discussion in international media. Some point to the country portraying "the Swedish way" as a valid policy alternative to the forced lockdown of society, others criticize the Swedish

government for being imprudent. Given the pace with which the virus spreads and considering the volatility of current events, it is pre-mature to draw any definite conclusions. (4 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

Ten technologies to fight coronavirus

by Mihalís Kritikos

From synthetic biology to artificial intelligence and from blockchain technologies to nanotechnology, a wide range of technological applications are being deployed to combat Covid-19. Are they safe and effective? Have they been tested before in a public health emergency context? Does their use involve risks and threaten our values and rights? (28 p.)



ROBERT SCHUMAN CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

Differentiated EU integration: maps and modes

by Frank Schimmelfennig and Thomas Winzen

This paper describes the historical development and the modes of differentiated integration in the treaties and legislation of the EU. Differentiated integration is predominantly multi-speed integration, typically originating in enlargement, focusing on internal market policies and affecting the comparatively poor Southern and Eastern new member states. The crisis period of European integration has reinforced the differentiation of the EU for the time being, but both Brexit and the stagnation of widening and deepening are likely to slow down differentiation. (33 p.)



AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

ELINKEINOELÄMÄN TUTKIMUSLAITOS (RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE FINNISH ECONOMY)

Digitalization and platforms in agriculture: organizations, power asymmetry, and collective action solutions

by Kenney Martin, Serhan Hiam and Trystram Gilles

Technologies such as digitally-equipped agricultural equipment, drones, image recognition, sensors, robots and artificial intelligence are being rapidly adopted throughout the agrifood system. As a result, actors in the system are generating and using ever more data. Sharing this data can be used to create value at other nodes in the system by increasing transparency, traceability, and productivity. (52 p.)

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

BRUEGEL

Promoting product longevity

by J. Scott Marcus, Georg Zachmann
@GeorgZachmann, Stephen Gardner et al.

How can the EU product safety and compliance framework help promote product durability and tackle planned obsolescence, foster the production of more sustainable products, and achieve more transparent supply chains for consumers? Product longevity can play a useful role in achieving the Paris agreement goals as material efficiency is an important contributor to energy efficiency. The product safety and compliance instruments available at

European level can contribute to these efforts, if wisely applied. (46 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Dinner for three: EU, China and the US around the geographical indications table

by Weinian Hu

China is the second destination for the export of EU products protected by geographical indications (GI). The EU-China agreement on the protection of geographical indications, expected to realise higher potential for exporting EU GIs to the country since market access, is now guaranteed. But the US-China economic and trade agreement has set down precautionary measures, including a consultation mechanism with China before new GIs can be recognised for protection in the Chinese market. EU GIs could be brought under tighter US scrutiny before being recognised for protection in China. However, only a handful of EU GIs may be affected by the latter agreement, if at all. (24 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

Artificial Intelligence (AI): new developments and innovations applied to e-commerce

by Dino Pedreschi @DinoPedreschi and Ioanna Miliou

This analysis discusses the opportunities and challenges brought by the recent and the foreseeable developments of AI into online platforms and marketplaces. The paper advocates the importance to support trustworthy, explainable AI (in order to fight discrimination and manipulation, and empower citizens), and societal-aware AI (in order to fight polarization, monopolistic concentration and excessive inequality, and pursue diversity and openness). (34 p.)

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL & EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

An intelligent trust? An analysis of the EU white paper on AI regulation

by Seamus Allen

The EU white paper on the regulation of AI outlines a strategy for the promotion of AI development and its uptake in Europe, using a variety of EU programmes. These

programmes will aim to promote investment of €20 billion annually in AI technology in the EU. This brief examines the white paper and some of the key issues in the EU's approach to this vitally important emerging technology. (10 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

New aspects and challenges in consumer protection - Digital services and artificial intelligence

by Giovanni Sartor

This study addresses the new challenges and opportunities for digital services provided by artificial intelligence, which regard to consumer protection, data protection, and providers' liability. It addresses also the way in which digital services rely on AI for processing consumer data and for targeting consumers with ads and other messages, with a focus on risks to consumer privacy and autonomy, as well as on the possibility of developing consumer-friendly AI applications. (44 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

Reform of the EU liability regime for online intermediaries: background on the forthcoming digital services act

by Tambiama Madiega [@TambiamaM](#)

This publication describes the EU's current liability regime, highlights the implementation gaps, and presents the main proposals for reform, discussed so far. Technology has evolved in the last 20 years and new societal challenges have arisen. As a result, policy-makers will have to address a range of questions, including the extension of the scope of the liability regime and the revision of the liability exemption conditions. (25 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION)

Eine Vision für das digitale Europa : Von der widerspenstigen Zähmung der Plattformen zu einem digitalen Humanismus

by Thomas Gegenhuber [@gegenhuber](#)

Digital platforms are an integral part of our everyday life. We buy from Amazon, we

maintain friendships via Face-book, Instagram or TikTok, we doodle and google in the office and in our free time. Platforms have become the linchpin of social and economic life. Their influence is not limited to the digital economy, platforms also completely reorganize traditional markets and industries. A central question for us is: how can we use digital change for the benefit of all? (DE - 16 p.)

POLSKI INSTYTUT SPRAW MIĘDZYNARODOWYCH (THE POLISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

The challenges of making the EU fit for the digital age

by Marta Makowska [@mMakowska](#)

Rapid digitalisation of the global economy mobilises the EU to adapt to the new reality. The paper aims at assessing whether the EU's cautious approach to its digital transformation is adequate to the main challenges posed by the digital age. Although the EU has made a significant step by presenting its coherent digital strategy, the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic may be a turning point in accelerating digitalisation and innovation on an unprecedented scale. (11p.)

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Going fiscal? A stylised model with fiscal capacity and a eurobond in the eurozone

by Lorenzo Codogno [@lorenzocodogno](#) and Paul van den Noord

The paper shows that the introduction a eurobond together with fiscal capacity at the centre would produce macro-stabilisation benefits both for the 'core' and 'periphery' of the eurozone and would also achieve a rebalancing of the policy mix away from monetary towards fiscal stimulus. The authors conclude that had a eurobond/fiscal capacity existed at the onset of the great financial crisis, the recession would have been much more muted, and with much less need for unconventional monetary policy. (43 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Raising growth in the euro area

by Stefano Micossi

The author argues that the euro area suffers from a special disease that sets it apart from the US and the other advanced economies because its economic policies are constrained by the massive excess savings of its anchor economy, Germany. This is in turn the result of a single-minded export orientation of the economy for over two decades that, through the common currency, constrains growth in domestic demand in the rest of the area, and notably in the less competitive economies. (9 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

How has the macro-economic imbalances procedure worked in practice to improve the resilience of the euro area?

by Alexander Kriwoluzky and Malte Rieth

This paper analyses the effects of the implementation of the MIP on the macroeconomic performance of countries in the EU and the euro area. The introduction of the MIP led to a decline in current account imbalances and private sector debt and credit flows, but that the overall effects are limited. To strengthen the MIP, the authors support the introduction of the budgetary instrument for convergence and competitiveness. (36 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK (DIE)

The future of European development banking. What role and place for the European Investment Bank?

by Benedikt Erforth [@b_erforth](#)

The paper takes stock of the European development finance landscape and EIB's role. With the EIB at the heart of the European financial architecture, this paper seeks to answer three sets of questions: what is the EIB's role in the European development landscape and how does it respond to its operational environment? What is the EIB's institutional relationship with other EU actors and what are the main

challenges and points of divergence? What are the competing visions for the future of European development finance and what role will the EIB be able to play in the different scenarios that are currently being discussed? (43 p.)

BRUEGEL

Forecasting exchange rates of major currencies with long maturity forward rates

by Zsolt Darvas [@ZsoltDarvas](#) and Zoltán Schepp

This paper presents unprecedented exchange rate forecasting results based upon a new model which approximates the gap between the fundamental equilibrium exchange rate and the actual exchange rate with the long-maturity forward exchange rate. (42 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Asset allocation in Europe: reality vs expectations

by Cosmina Amariei

This report features a list of policy and market recommendations in addition to detailed analytical chapters. The main objective of this initiative was to explore meaningful ways of activating long-term savings and investment channels across the EU, with a focus on households, asset/fund managers, insurers and pension funds, under the overarching theme of sustainability in the real economy. (107 p.)

CEPII

Impôts des multinationales après la crise sanitaire: pour un taux de taxe effectif minimum

by Sébastien Laffitte, Julien Martin, Mathieu Parenti [@Mathieu Parenti](#) et al.

There are many lessons to be learned from the coronavirus crisis. The current situation will lead everyone to rethink the endowments and the functioning of health systems which have been underfunded in most countries. Certain multinationals which have adopted tax avoidance measures for years will receive public aid, which will reinforce the

feeling of injustice among the population. This paper argues that the establishment of a minimum effective tax rate on the profits of multinational enterprises would help address these two concerns. (FR - 6 p.)

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

Money as an economic category and its relationship with crypto assets

by Anastasiya Luzgina

This brief discusses money in its general definition and describes new types of money arising in the modern era of digitalization, such as electronic money, cryptocurrencies, central bank digital currencies, etc. It provides an overview of some of the legislative approaches trying to deal with new types of money and outlines the benefits and shortcomings arising from allowing for financial operations with digital currency. It also stresses the necessity of a new integrated approach in national and international regulation of cryptocurrencies. (7 p.)

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

Klimawandel, Digitalisierung & Globalisierung – braucht die Soziale Marktwirtschaft eine Erneuerung?

by Martin Schebesta

The social market economy has proven itself as an economic and social order. But with climate change, digitization and globalization, there are new challenges. The question arises: does our social market economy need an update? (DE - 8 p.)

EDUCATION / YOUTH / CULTURE / SPORT

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES (FEPS)

Citizenship and lifelong learning monitor 2019

The paper investigates the continuous digital and intercultural education for EU citizens' societal inclusion and active participation. The citizenship and lifelong learning monitor

focuses on digital skills, and civic competences. This culminates with recommendations, stemming from a comparative analysis of the 8 investigated countries: Austria, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Spain, and the UK. (32 p.)

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Understanding value in media: perspectives from consumers and industry

Rising value, shifting habits and the arrival of "supercompetitors": how new business models and entrants, and changing consumption preferences are affecting media content production, distribution, access and value. (40 p.)

EMPLOYMENT / SOCIAL POLICY / HEALTH AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

COLLEGE OF EUROPE

Improving food choices through nutrition labelling: towards a common 'nutri-score' scheme across the EU

by Vincent Delhomme

The EU is committed to the global fight against obesity and overweight, in which nutrition labelling plays an important role. Under regulation 1169/2011, the EU currently operates with traditional tabular and numerical labelling. The adoption of the nutri-score across the EU would bring a triple benefit: better information to consumers, better health outcomes and a less fragmented European market for foodstuffs. (5 p.)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

INSTITUT FRANCAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

Perspectives d'une stratégie hydrogène pour l'Union européenne

by Cédric Philibert

Clean hydrogen can and should be a major solution to accelerate the decarbonization of European economies and to facilitate the

process of achieving carbon neutrality in 2050. This study analyses the challenges for the EU in terms of supply and end uses. (43 p.)

INSTITUT FRANCAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

Accélérer la transition énergétique : le rôle de la finance verte et ses enjeux pour l'Europe

by Pauline Deschryver (ed.)

Green finance is a field in full development since the Paris agreement, which is at the crossroads of financial, socio-economic and environmental issues. (FR - 51 p.)

ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE

The public's perception of run-of-the-river hydropower across Europe

by Terese E. Venus, Mandy Hinzmann, Tor Haakon Bakken et al.

A large share of future European hydropower projects will be run-of-the-river schemes. This study compares public values about RoR hydropower in German, Portuguese and Swedish case studies. Four perspectives on the importance of RoR hydropower emerged from the analysis: maintain regional control, fight climate change, promote citizen well-being and protect natural ecosystems. (11 p.)

ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE

A European climate law. Analysis of the European Commission proposal

by Nils Meyer-Ohlendorf

In early March, the Commission proposed the European climate law. If adopted, this law would mark important progress. It would set a legally binding EU target of reaching climate neutrality by 2050 – a mile-stone in EU climate policy making. (16 p.)

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Promoting a just transition to an inclusive circular economy

by Patrick Schröder [@patrick CH](#)

Considerations of justice and social equity are as important for the circular economy transition as they are in the contexts of low-carbon transitions and digitalization of the economy. This paper sets out the just transition approach, and its relevance in climate change and energy transition debates. (33 p.)

GENERAL AFFAIRS

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

EU-Erweiterung – Pragmatismus statt Euphorie

by Hardy Ostry and Ludger Bruckwilder

The corona crisis currently presents unprecedented challenges to the individual European countries and the EU as a whole. However, there are a number of examples of direct emergency aid and practical support to the Western Balkans countries who want to join the EU. As the EU competes with other actors in this region, e.g. China stands, the corona crisis is also seen here as a test of solidarity. A positive sign was the green light of the European Council to start accession negotiations with Albania and North Macedonia. (DE - 6 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION)

Foreign policies in Western Balkans: alignment with the EU common foreign and security policy

by Nedzma Džananović

The (foreign) political alignment with EU positions in international affairs is not only an obligation entailed by the EU accession process, but it essentially tests the political and practical commitment of the WB countries to deal with the wider international context. When it comes to EU CFSP compliance, the percentage of WB countries' compliance with the High Representative's declarations and Council decisions varies, and comparative

analysis shows that the level of compliance does not quite match the status of states in the EU accession process. (16 p.)

GROUP FOR LEGAL AND POLITICAL STUDIES (GLPS)

Renewing hope? An analysis of the new EU enlargement methodology and its implications for Kosovo

by Alejandro Esteso Perez [@aestesop](#)

This analysis delves into these matters along three main blocks of content: an overview of the new enlargement methodology as presented by the EC; an in-depth analysis on where Kosovo stands in the enlargement process, what its achievements and fall-backs have been, what developments are expected from it to deliver on and what the implications of this new methodology are for the country; and a set of policy recommendations for Kosovo. (19 p.)

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

The upcoming new pact on migration and asylum: will it be up to the challenge?

by Alberto-Horst Neidhardt and Olivia Sundberg Diez [@OliviaSundberg1](#)

When the new Commission entered into office in December 2019, it promised a fresh start on migration, breaking the deadlock between member states on long-awaited reforms. This paper argues that a different approach is needed to set up an EU asylum and migration policy that is efficient, respects asylum seekers' fundamental rights and can prevent and meaningfully address future humanitarian emergencies. (12 p.)

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

10,000 standing corps and expanded responsibilities: FRONTEX's reform and its impact

by Konstantinos Vlachopoulos

In the effort to address the situation in the borders, FRONTEX's reform was adopted by

the Council in November 2019. This paper explores aspects of the new framework and assesses its impact. The new regulation focuses on restructuring the Agency in the fields of recruitment and training of the new staff, by the creation of 10,00 standing corps. (14 p.)

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

Refugees at the gate of Europe

by Angeliki Dimitriadi [@DimitriadiA](#)

The recent crisis in Evros brought back to the fore the issue of immigration and Turkey's role in its instrumentalization. The EU-Turkey statement has not had the expected outcomes. It showed that prevention policies and the outsourcing of migration management strengthens transit countries such as Turkey, without reducing the flows. At the same time, it has delayed in the planning of a holistic immigration policy, which should aim to ensure human living conditions, substantial access to asylum and result in the integration of those who will remain in the country. (10 p.)

TRANSPORT / TELECOMMUNICATIONS / ENERGY

ENERGIEWIRTSCHAFTLICHES INSTITUT AN DER UNIVERSITÄT ZU KÖLN (INSTITUTE OF ENERGY ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE) / FRONTIERS ECONOMICS

Auswirkungen von Infrastruktur Investitionen wie der Nord Stream 2 Pipeline auf den Europäischen Gasmarkt

This study examines the economic effects of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline using the European gas infrastructure model TIGER. The results of the simulation show that Nord Stream 2 increases the gas supply in Europe and thus reduces prices for European consumers. At the same time, it is shown that gas transit through Ukraine will continue to play an important role in the future and will help to supply Europe with gas at the cheapest possible cost. (DE - 66 p.)



FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY / DEFENCE

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

Cyber conflict uncoded: the EU and conflict prevention in cyberspace

by Patryk Pawlak [@patrykpawlak](#), Eneken Tikk and Mika Kerttunen

The complex nature of cyber conflicts makes it difficult to design effective, targeted conflict prevention instruments. Yet existing approaches to prevent conflict in cyberspace have, so far, brought about very little change in state behaviour. How might the EU lead the way in preventing conflicts from escalating or breaking out? (8 p.)

ROBERT SCHUMAN CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

Who should be in charge of cyberspace? The European Union, member states and the constitution of structural power

by Moritz Weiss

Cyberspace has evolved as a domain of overlapping and essentially contested authorities. This paper seeks to explore the underlying power dynamics between supranational and national actors within the EU. An empirical analysis of more than 500 speech acts collected from public discourse in Germany and the UK from 1988 to 2017 shows, however, that securitization has not freed governments from normal politics. (27 p.)

OŚRODEK STUDIÓW WSCHODNICH (CENTRE FOR EASTERN STUDIES)

NATO i Unia Europejska wobec zagrożeń hybrydowych (NATO and the European Union: countering hybrid threats)

by Piotr Szymański

The paper presents the priorities of NATO and the EU in countering hybrid threats, noting that the efficiency of their efforts is limited by insufficient funds. It is also affected by the lack of willingness on member states' side to strengthen the exchange of sensitive data e.g. on cybersecurity. Current intensified disinformation campaigns on Covid-19 prove that both NATO and the EU should focus even more on tackling hybrid threats. (PL - 7 p.)

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

Arctic stress test: great power and Euro- Atlantic defence in the high north

by Simona R. Soare [@Simona_Soare](#)

In the three decades after the Cold War, the perception of 'Arctic exceptionalism', the sense that the Arctic region is immune from broader geopolitical tensions, prevailed. This notion is currently being challenged: climate change is accelerating the opening of new maritime trade routes and exploitation of natural resources in the region, while great power competition between the US, Russia and China in the Arctic is intensifying, changing regional power dynamics. (8 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK (DIE)

Transnational cooperation in times of rapid global changes. The Arctic Council as a success case?

by Dorothea Wehrmann

The study introduces and compares various different approaches in global governance research that are thought to strengthen transnational cooperation and critically explores in how far the Arctic Council can be considered an example to learn from in encouraging transnational cooperation. (38 p.)

POLSKI INSTYTUT SPRAW MIĘDZYNARODOWYCH (THE POLISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

How China and Russia could join forces against the European Union

by Jakub Benedyczak, Agnieszka Legucka [@ALegucka](#),
Marcin Przychodniak [@Molos123](#) et al.

In recent years, Russia and China continue to strengthen their relation. This “alliance” may directly affect and threaten the EU's global agenda and its political, economic and social interests. The report assesses that the likelihood of comprehensive Russian-Chinese cooperation directed against the EU is low, however both countries may aim at countering specific EU initiatives, as well as at exploiting opportunities to increase Russian and Chinese influence on EU's economy and decision-making processes. (35 p.)

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Perspectives on nuclear deterrence in the 21st century

by Beyza Unal [@beyzaunal](#), Yasmin Afina
[@AfinaYasmin](#) and Patricia Lewis [@PatriciaMary](#)
(eds)

Nuclear deterrence theory, with its roots in the Cold War era, may not account for all eventualities in the 21st century. This collection of essays examines four contested themes in contemporary policymaking on deterrence. (51 p.)

TRADE

ROBERT SCHUMAN CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

The pursuit of non-trade policy objectives in EU trade policy

by Ingo Borchert, Paula Conconi, Mattia Di Ubaldo et al.

The EU often conditions preferential access to its market upon compliance by its trading partners with non-trade policy objectives (NTPOs), including human rights and labour and environmental standards. Once a trade agreement enters into force, the EU cannot easily restrict or extend access to its market so as to “punish bad behaviour” or “reward

good behaviour” on NTPOs by its trading partners. By contrast, the generalised system of preferences are granted on a unilateral basis, so they can be limited or extended, depending on compliance with NTPOs. EU GSP programs can thus provide a carrot-and-stick mechanism to promote NTPOs in partner countries. (39 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

The European Union and its model to regulate international trade relations

by Alan Hervé

The EU is one of the main promoters of free trade agreements (FTAs) since at least mid-2000s. In 2018, almost a third of trade between Europe and the rest of the world was covered by the preferential provisions of an FTA, a figure that is expected to increase significantly in 2020, following the entry into force of the agreement with Vietnam, and to rise in the coming years to more than 40% if the agreements currently being negotiated with Mercosur, the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and possibly the UK come into force. (9 p.)

INSTITUT DER DEUTSCHEN WIRTSCHAFT (IW, KÖLN) GERMAN ECONOMIC INSTITUTE

World trade in 2020: the show must go on!

by Aljoscha Nau

The Covid-19 pandemic and its detrimental effects on public health, global supply and value chains and industrial production, have brought back national export restrictions and stopped the free flow of goods and people. The WTO is facing an existential crisis due to a deadlock in negotiations, blockage of institutional reforms and paralysis of the dispute settlement mechanism. This paper argues that there might be hope, with countries experiencing the effects of disrupted trade and understanding: the show must go on! Now, the EU must take the lead as an ‘honest broker’ and form a like-minded coalition of the willing. (11 p.)

DEVELOPMENT

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK (DIE)

Systemic challenges and opportunities of Franco-German development cooperation

by Lennart Kaplan

The study explores the systemic challenges and opportunities for a stronger Franco-German coordination and how they can contribute more broadly to donor coordination. Qualitative case studies on four high-overlap countries (Benin, Cameroon, India and Morocco) consider in more detail how the French and German development cooperation systems interact in different contexts. This paper examines in which way those opportunities and challenges are considered for the coordination of technical, financial and political cooperation, cooperation with the partner country and other donors. (70 p.)

AFRICA

MEDAM (MERCATOR DIALOGUE ON ASYLUM AND MIGRATION) / EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

European and African perspectives on asylum and migration policy: seeking common ground

by Olivia Sundberg Diez [@OliviaSundberg1](https://twitter.com/OliviaSundberg1), Matthias
Lücke [@mLuecke_Kiel](https://twitter.com/mLuecke_Kiel), Leonie Jegon
[@LeOnieFelicitas](https://twitter.com/LeOnieFelicitas) et al.

If the EU and its member states are to manage migration successfully, they need to start treating countries of origin and transit, especially in Africa, as equal partners. The Union must make a conscious effort to negotiate comprehensive agreements on mobility that reflect both sides' interests, concerns, and political realities. (52 p.)

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

French lessons in Africa: an assessment of three key military capabilities for European defence

by Adrian Blazquez

The report examines the European cooperation in the Sahel strip. The Sahel region is often known as the European southern border. This area is a hotbed of violence and instability where weak states are overwhelmed by a myriad of ethnic conflicts and the proliferation of extremist groups. Local governments are largely unable to control their borders. (10 p.)

ASIA-OCEANIA

INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Moving beyond rhetoric? The EU-Japan strategic partnership agreement (SPA)

by Axel Berkofsky

The EU-Japan SPA was adopted to foster cooperation between two liberal entities that wish to lead global infrastructure development initiatives. The SPA lists 40 areas of cooperation, however, it is imperative that the EU and Japan can work to streamline their implementation processes and tackle priority objectives first. (6 p.)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

EU human rights promotion in Central Asia: between the dragon and the bear

by Igor Savchenko, Andrii Osavoliuk and Kateryna Savchenko

This publication argues that the EU risks negative consequences if it continues to let economic interests prevail over its stated aim of promoting human rights in its relations with Central Asia. The strengthening of authoritarian regimes in Central Asia has led to the growth of social tensions and an increase in the number of possible hotbeds of radicalisation in the region, posing direct threats to the EU in matters of security, the

SECTION 3 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

influx of migrants and the protection of investments. (24 p.)

CENTRUM STOSUNKÓW MIĘDZYNARODOWYCH (CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

Unia Europejska i Indie w najbliższej dekadzie: wzmocnienie strategicznego partnerstwa (The European Union and India in the next decade: enhancing the strategic partnership)

by Małgorzata Bonikowska

The EU and India signed the cooperation agreement in 1994 and launched a strategic partnership 10 years later. Both sides defend multilateralism and democratic values and the changing international order may be beneficial to their relations. The paper analyses factors which shape the EU-India partnership and identifies the development of new technologies as the most promising area for cooperation. (PL - 18 p.)

UTRIKESPOLITISKA INSTITUTET (SWEDISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

Korean reunification - can the dream be realized?

by Ulv Hanssen and Eun Hee Woo

This brief analyses the prospects for Korean reunification and the problems that might be expected should reunification take place. (23 p.)

EASTERN EUROPE

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Eastern Partnership policy beyond 2020: advances and omissions in a vast agenda

*by Michael Emerson, Steven Blockmans
@StevenBlockmans, Denis Cenuşa @DionisCenuşa
et al.*

Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine – each with EU association agreements, requested a ‘quadrilogue’ with the EU to deal with matters of common concern to them but not the other EaP states. The fact that this request was not granted is an omission that could still be corrected at the EaP summit on 18 June. The

summit should also agree the policy direction of the EU and the Eastern partner states beyond 2020, and include the many transnational issues worthy of quadrilateral consultations. (7 p.)

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP

Peace in Ukraine I: a European war

To help Ukraine find peace, the EU, NATO, and member states must seek new approaches to arms control discussions with Russia and European security as a whole. They should also consider a more flexible sanctions policy, such that progress in Ukraine may lead to incremental easing. (28 p.)

EVROPSKÉ HODNOTY (EUROPEAN VALUES)

Handbook on cyber, information, intelligence and personal security threats stemming out of foreign authoritarian regimes or domestic oppression and harassment

by Andrea Michalcová (ed.) @AndreaMich

This report evaluates the capability of civil society in Georgia, Ukraine, and Moldova to use guidance from the European values center for security policy in operational security and exposing illegitimate methods of influence. (33 p.)

MIDDLE EAST / NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Egypt and the Gulf: allies and rivals

by David Butter @DavidCButter

There is and will continue to be an edge of rivalry in Egypt's relations with the dominant Gulf Arab powers. This paper focuses primarily on the Egypt–Gulf relationship during the Sisi era. (27 p.)

WESTERN BALKANS

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

Wage developments in the Western Balkans, Moldova and Ukraine

by Vasily Astrov, Sebastian Leitner, Isilda Mara et al.

In recent years, the general economic recovery has finally fed through to a significant increase in real wages in the Western Balkan countries, Moldova and Ukraine. Nevertheless, wage shares have barely picked up, and have even declined slightly in several places. The improvement in labour market conditions in the countries covered has had only a moderately positive effect on wage developments. (56 p.)

INSTITUTT FOR PEACE RESEARCH AND
SECURITY POLICY

The spectre of an arms race in the Western Balkans

by Filip Ejodus  @FilipEjdus

In recent years, the WB have engaged in growing defence spending and rearmament, often accompanied by strong language about a looming arms race and military competition. This brief investigates whether this is cause for concern. It concludes that the heated rhetoric erodes trust and undermines the spirit of cooperation and arms control, and that in order to prevent future escalation, this challenge must be taken seriously by the international community. (4 p.)

GROUP FOR LEGAL AND POLITICAL
STUDIES (GLPS)

What to make of the recent Grenell- facilitated agreements between Kosovo and Serbia

by Bárbara Matias

US Ambassador to Germany, Richard Grenell, was appointed Special Envoy to the Kosovo-Serbia dialogue in October 2019 and has since reached two important agreements between the two countries: restoring air links, and restoring railways and building

highways. This revived US engagement brewed a national political crisis in Kosovo, with Kurti's short-lived governments ousted and the tariffs formally lifted in their entirety. Why this revived American engagement in the region is happening now and how has it played out at the national government level? How has it been received by other stakeholders, namely the EU? (15 p.)

CHINA

INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY AND
DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Legal constraints of China's BRI: the case of Myanmar

by Stephen Crowther

There are many consequences of China's global Belt and Road Initiative. Amongst the least appreciated are the legal implications that arise from its investments. In Myanmar, one of the chief destinations for Beijing's largesse, legal problems often occur at the local level due to land disputes, a lack of transparency or poor public consultation. (8 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY AND
DEVELOPMENT POLICY

China's evolving North Korea policy

by Heungkyu Kim

This paper proceeds by first outlining the different characterizations of China-North Korea relations. It considers the different policy orientations of China's strategic schools based on their perception of China's status in the world and how these have influenced perceptions of North Korea. Changes, drivers, and implications of China's North Korea policy under Xi Jinping are examined. (8 p.)

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

China's impact on conflict dynamics in the Red Sea arena

This report examines China's interests and impact on dynamics in the Red Sea arena, especially the Horn of Africa, Egypt, and the Arabian Peninsula, in addition to the strategic waterways that run between these states. (48 p.)

CLINGENDAEL NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Building the 'Belt and Road' in Europe? Chinese construction companies and transport infrastructure in the European Union

by Mirela Petkova [@petkova_mirela](#) and Frans-Paul van der Putten

Chinese companies are among the world's largest contractors, active mainly in China and in developing countries. It is a matter of time before they will become major players also in the EU. This would have important strategic implications for the EU. The building of transportation infrastructure has potential long-term effects on the relationship between European host countries and Chinese state-owned construction contractors. This brief discusses the – still limited - track record of Chinese construction activities in EU-member states to date, and their relevance for the EU's strategic autonomy and its ability to set standards. (10 p.)

TURKEY

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP

Turkey wades into Libya's troubled waters

Turkish intervention in Libya's war stopped the besieged Tripoli government from collapsing. But fighting with Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar's forces has since escalated, threatening a protracted conflict. Both Ankara and Haftar's regional backers should urge their allies toward a return to negotiations and a ceasefire. (37 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

Turkey in Africa: chasing markets and power with a neo-Ottoman rhetoric

by Toni Alaranta [@ToniAlaranta](#)

Turkey's increasing activity in Africa is part of its new foreign policy doctrine within which Turkey is conceptualized as a global 'order-producing' country. The export-oriented companies supporting the AKP constantly seek new markets, and President Erdoğan wants to export his brand of Islamic-conservative ideology to other Muslim-majority countries. (8 p.)

UNITED KINGDOM / BREXIT

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

Complémentarité ou concurrence ? La coopération franco-britannique et l'horizon européen de la défense française

by Alice Pannier [@AlicePannier](#)

France and the UK have long enjoyed close defence cooperation, the fruit of nearby strategic cultures. This proximity was confirmed in 2010 by the Lancaster House agreements, which led to a deepening of cooperation in the nuclear field as well as in force projection, interoperability and industrial integration. Despite real progress in the early years, this strategic partnership has come up against a double stumbling block: Brexit and its political consequences on the one hand, the desire of the Macron Presidency to relaunch European defence through a priority to the Franco-German relationship on the other hand. (FR - 66 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES (FEPS) /FABIAN SOCIETY

Public service futures. Welfare states in the digital age

by Andrew Harrop [@andrew_harrop](#), Kate Murray and Justin Nogarede [@JNogarede](#) (eds)

Welfare states across Europe are under strain – and they will face further challenges in the years to come. This volume sets out how they might best harness new technologies, innovative thinking and the perspectives of citizens to offer high-quality services for all. (152 p.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

Strategic rivalry between United States and China. Causes, trajectories and implications for Europe

by Barbara Lippert and Volker Perthes (eds.)

Rivalry between the US and China has become a paradigm of international relations

over the past two years. It shapes both strategic debates and real political, military and economic dynamics. The dimensions of Sino-American competition over power and status include growing threat perceptions and an increasingly important political/ideological component. The US-China trade conflict is politically instrumental and closely bound up with the development of the world order. Through their respective leadership styles, Presidents Trump and Xi foment bilateral conflicts and – each in their own way – damage international rules and institutions. (53 p.)

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

Countdown mit Corona. Das US-Wahlsystem, die Corona-Krise und ihre Folgen gut sechs Monate vor der Präsidentschaftswahl

by Paul Linnarz

The corona virus plunged the US into an unprecedented twin crisis. The US government and states must fight the pandemic at high speed while saving the economy. Since mid-March, more people have registered as unemployed than ever before in such a short time. In order to understand where the political battlefields lie in view of these challenges in the election campaign, it is worth taking a look at the US electoral system. (DE - 11 p.)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

Immigration and US national security: the state of play since 9/11

by Amy Pope

This report takes a critical look at the increasingly complex security threats US immigration policy must manage - from public-health emergencies to the activities of transnational criminal organizations. It assesses the tools available to respond to these threats, and the successes and challenges to date in innovating as risks evolve. It traces the evolution of the country's immigration and border control system, with a focus on how institutions and processes have developed since 9/11. (41 p.)

HERITAGE FOUNDATION

How Congress can enable the great American economic recovery

by Romina Boccia [@RominaBoccia](#) and Adam N. Michel [@adamnmichel](#) (eds)

The Covid-19 pandemic and resulting public policy responses are unprecedented. Intentionally shutting down economic activity deemed non-essential by state governors to contain the spread of the novel coronavirus has had dramatic effects on the livelihoods of millions of Americans. Congress should remove barriers to employment, business expansion, entrepreneurship, capital formation, and supply chains in order to enable the great American economic recovery. (22 p.)

SECTION 4 - EU MEMBER STATES



CZECHIA

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

Czechs and the post-2020 Multiannual
Financial Framework

by Vít Havelka [@Havelka_Vit](#)

The following article examines the attitude of the general Czech public towards the MFF negotiations and what should the EU budget finance. (9 p.)

GERMANY

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH
EBERT FOUNDATION)

Brücken bauen für die Demokratie: zum
Verhältnis von Parteien und
Zivilgesellschaft

by Sopie Pornschlegel [@spornschlegel](#) and Paul
Jürgensen [@pauljuergensen](#)

We are currently discussing a lot about how we can further develop our democracy and make it future-proof. And with good reason: only just under half of the people in Germany are still satisfied with how our democracy works. At the same time, trust in the actors and institutions of the political system to solve people's problems is declining. The popular parties in particular are painfully affected by this loss of trust. (DE - 58 p.)

ESTONIA

RAHVUSVAHELINE KAITSEUURINGUTE
KESKUS (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR
DEFENCE AND SECURITY)

Estonia in the UN Security Council: the
importance and limits of European
cooperation

by Kristi Raik [@KristiRaik](#)

In January 2020, Estonia became a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council (UNSC) for a two-year term. The Covid-19 pandemic has underscored the lack of global leadership, previously provided by the US, and inability of the UNSC to mobilise international cooperation. The dilemma for Estonia and the EU as a whole is how to work to maintain the rules-based order while simultaneously adapting to its erosion and change. (14 p.)

SPAIN

ROBERT SCHUMAN CENTRE FOR
ADVANCED STUDIES

Competitive tendering for rail track
capacity: the liberalization of railway
services in Spain

by Juan J. Montero [@jcmonterog](#) and Rodolfo Ramos
Melero

Liberalization of long-distance railway passenger services in the EU was scheduled for December 2020. A new model of liberalization of the long-distance passenger railway market has been implemented by the Spanish railway infrastructure manager in charge of the high-speed network. The paper analyzes the liberalization model. (24 p.)

ITALY

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL
ECONOMY

The rationale behind the Italian-German
rift: the EU needs a new
Intergovernmental Conference now

by Carlo Bastasin [@CarloBastasin](#)

Tension among EU MS is getting harsher today than during the euro crisis a decade

SECTION 4 - EU MEMBER STATES

ago, jeopardizing the integrity of the EU and of the euro. The lack of a common initiative appears as a dramatic failure to many European citizens. If people are able to go back to work before this summer, the European toolbox will be suited to smooth over the recession that has already set in everywhere. But, if the European economies plunge into a deep recession and remain there for a longer period of time, much more powerful instruments will be needed. (6 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

The reform of the ESM and why it is so controversial in Italy

by Giampaolo Galli [@GiampaoloGalli](#)

The paper analyses the pros and cons of the proposed European Stability Mechanism reform and reports on how the populist parties have managed, with considerable skill, to exploit the criticisms of the reform of the ESM treaty expressed by several Italian economists to force Italian PM Giuseppe Conte to ask for a postponement of the signing of the agreement during the 2019 December summit. This allowed the Italian PM to avoid a government crisis. (19 p.)

NETHERLANDS

CLINGENDAEL NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The future of Arctic security The geopolitical pressure cooker and the consequences for the Netherlands

by Dick Zandee, Kimberley Kruijver and Adája Stoetman [@KTKruijver](#) and [@AdajaStoetman](#)

The Arctic environment is changing rapidly due to climate change. Current trends point to a further geopolitisation of the area, multiplied by the melting of ice. Increasingly, Russia, China and the US will compete in the Arctic in the context of the global power game. Arctic security is more prominently on the agenda than ever before. The authors have examined the impact of the changing ecological, economic and political-military aspects of Arctic security for the Netherlands in view of the country's polar strategy that will be updated in 2020. (78 p.)

POLAND

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

EuGH gegen Warschau. Neue Eskalationsstufe im Streit um die Justizreform in Polen

by Angelika Klein and Thomas Behrens

The corona virus pandemic is currently dominating reporting in Poland. But there are other issues as well: the long-standing dispute over the judicial reform has reached a new dimension. The Polish government led by "Law and Justice" (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość, PiS) has suffered a bitter defeat before the European Court of Justice. What are the consequences? (DE - 9 p.)

SLOVAKIA

GLOBSEC POLICY INSTITUTE

Slovak parliamentary election 2020: liberalism as a threat, Facebook as a battlefield

by Dominika Hajdu [@DominHajdu](#), Katarína Klingová [@kateklingova](#), Richard Kuchta and Miroslava Sawiris [@MiraSawiris](#)

Slovak Parliamentary election held this February will be mostly remembered as the first election when SMER-SD party, ruling the country almost constantly since 2006, did not win. However, these elections were marked by other twists and shakes that shaped the society and its voting behaviour. (13 p.)

SWEDEN

FONDATION POUR L'INNOVATION POLITIQUE

Retraites: Leçons des réformes suédoises

by Kristoffer Lundberg

No matter the country, the era, or the government, few things in politics are as contested as issues related to retirement and pensions reform. This paper aims to portray how pensions and pension reforms have evolved over time in Sweden. Social policy and pension reforms also represent the history of Sweden; how the country grew from being a tempestuous and poor war-torn country to the modern prosperous democratic welfare-state it is today. (FR - 64 p.)