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General Secretariat

THINK TANK REVIEW

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

As **Covid-19** continues to spread around the world, think-tank reports are tracking death tolls, government responses to date, and the fallout from the pandemic on poor and wealthy economies, along with all the related socio-economic impacts.

Josep Borell discusses the consequences of the crisis for Europe's position in the world, pointing out that the Covid-19 epidemic has triggered the largest and most global economic and social crisis since WWII.

Commenting on the recovery plan agreed on by EU leaders, **Clément Beaune** notes that the EU must continue to evolve in order to assert itself as a power and fulfil its citizens' expectations.

Other papers:

- reflect on how the pandemic is a major test for governments around the world, examining the political consequences of (mis)managing the Covid-19 crisis;
- attempt to explain why the economies of some EU countries have been hit harder than others by Covid-19, advancing several reasons, such as the severity of lockdown measures and the fiscal capacity of governments to counter the collapse in economic activity;
- explore how European economic policy is faced with a double task: limiting the acute socio-economic consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, and answering the structural challenges posed by globalisation, digitalisation and climate change;
- examine ideas for new resources to fund the EU budget, such as a digital tax, a financial transactions tax and revenues from the EU emissions trading system;
- assess the Schengen internal border controls and travel restrictions introduced in the EU during the Covid-19 crisis; and
- examine the changes in the megatrends of globalisation and digitalisation as a result of Covid-19.

As for **EU institutions and policy areas**, reports comment on the opportunity presented by responsible capitalism for Europe, with Europe currently facing two major challenges: climate change and social divisions; argue that the EU's **capital markets union** needs a revamp; assess how the European Parliament can better oversee the European Central Bank; look at how to work together to ensure a **green, social recovery**; examine the **new pact on migration and asylum** in light of the principles and commitments of the UN global compact on refugees and the EU Treaties, and explore how the contrast between EU policy and national practices influences the **EU's migration and border protection policy**.

Publications comment on the issue of the **'Great Game' for gas** in the Eastern Mediterranean and the related strategic reconfiguration. *Josep Borell* discusses how the EU should deal with **US-China competition**, looking at the world from its own point of view and defending its own values and interests. Papers analyse the nature of the **EU-NATO relationship** as well as the **reform of the World Trade Organization** and the prospects for transatlantic cooperation and the global trade system.

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than hinder structural adjustment. This also applies to the funds to be made available under the €750 bn recovery and resilience facility. (15 p.)

LIUSS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

A permanent recovery fund requires a European government

by Carlo Bastasin [@CarloBastasin](#)

In July, the European Council agreed on the "Next Generation EU". This paper analyses the role of the Commission, being authorized to raise up to €750 billion on the capital markets on behalf of the EU. The funds can be used to provide loans of up to €360 billion and grants of up to €390 billion. (6 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

La UE y la pandemia de 2020: ¿qué ocurrió con la cláusula de solidaridad europea?

by Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo

Now that the EU has started to make major policy decisions to jointly address the consequences of Covid-19, this commentary reflects on the necessity of discuss how the EU and its MS had responded to the pandemic from the beginning. (ES - 5 p.)

BRUEGEL

Why has Covid-19 hit different European Union economies so differently?

by André Sapir

This brief explores why some countries have been hit economically more than others by Covid-19. Using statistical techniques, several potential explanations are examined: the severity of lockdown measures, the structure of national economies, the fiscal capacity of governments to counter the collapse in economic activity, and the quality of governance in different countries. (13 p.)

STIFTUNG WISSENSCHAFT UND POLITIK

Eine europäische Wirtschaftspolitik im Werden. Erfolge mit bescheidenen Mitteln

by Peter Becker

The European economic policy is faced with the task to limit the acute socio-economic consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic and answer the structural challenges through globalization, digitization and climate change. The Commission is trying to combine both tasks, i.e. the stimulation of the European economy and the sustainable transformation of the national economies with the new European reconstruction fund "Next Generation EU". (DE - 38 p.)

BRUEGEL

Financing the European Union: new context, new responses

by Clemens Fuest [@FuestClemens](#) and Jean Pisani-Ferry [@pisaniferry](#)

With the EU for the first time taking on debt to help finance the economic recovery from the coronavirus, new resources are needed to fund the EU budget. Various ideas have been floated including a digital tax and a financial transactions tax. According to the authors, the most appropriate new resource would be revenues from the EU emissions trading system, which could provide enough funding to repay the EU's coronavirus borrowing. (18 p.)

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

IW-Konjunkturprognose: the long road to recovery

by Hubertus Bardt [@H_Bardt](#), Markus Demary [@DemaryMarkus](#), Michael Grömling et al.

In the second quarter of 2020, the corona pandemic adversely affected global economic activity to an extent unparalleled in the last seven decades. This is the result of health policy measures and the virus's varying impact on the supply and demand sides of the world economies. (DE- 22 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

Respuesta económica europea en tiempos de pandemia: una visión española

by Carlos San Basilio Pardo and Carla Díaz Álvarez de Toledo

The current crisis represents the most important challenge the EU had to face during its history. But the authors identify that, with the adequate response, it has the opportunity to establish the foundation for the future of the project in the upcoming decades. (ES - 9 p.)

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

Macroeconomic outcomes and Covid-19: a progress report

by Jesús Fernández-Villaverde and Charles I. Jones

The authors sorted localities into groups based on deaths per million residents and economic losses. Most locations either had both high death rates and large economic losses (New York City, the Lombardy region of Italy, the UK, Madrid) or low death rates and low economic losses (Germany, Norway, Japan, South Korea). The authors suggest that controlling the virus has been vital to limiting economic losses. (54 p.)

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

Corona politics: the cost of mismanaging pandemics

by Helios Herrera, Maximilian Konradt, Guillermo Ordoñez et al.

The Covid-19 pandemic is a major test for governments around the world. This study examines the political consequences of (mis)managing the Covid crisis by constructing a high frequency dataset of government approval for 35 countries. (30 p.)

FONDATION POUR L'INNOVATION POLITIQUE

Relocaliser la production après la pandémie?

by Paul Hyppolite [@PAHyppolite](#)

The Covid-19 health crisis has highlighted our dependence on imports for the consumption of essential goods, such as respiratory protection masks. From this was born a movement in favour of "industrial relocations" which found an echo in various sections of society, often transcending the usual political divisions. (72 p.)

FUNDACIÓN DE ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMÍA APLICADA

Informe final del grupo de trabajo mixto Covid-19: por un pacto político y social en torno a una estrategia de reactivación y crecimiento inclusivos

by Angel de la Fuente (ed.)

This document reflects on the need of achieving a political and social pact about a common strategy to leave the current crisis behind and of laying foundations for meeting the upcoming challenges in the medium and long term. (ES - 46 p.)

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

Europa krisenfest machen. Europäische Mindeststandards für die nationale Grundsicherung

by Alexander Schellinger [@AlexSchellinger](#) und Hatice Sever

The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated the social situation in all EU MS - albeit to different degrees. In order to make the EU more resilient to crises, social inequalities must be reduced and upheavals on the labour markets must be cushioned. It is important to strengthen economic integration in the EU through a social component. The authors propose European minimum standards for national basic security systems that strengthen crisis resilience. (DE-12 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

In the name of Covid-19. An assessment of the Schengen internal border controls and travel restrictions in the EU

by Sergio Carrera and Ngo Chun Luk

This study assesses the mobility restrictive measures adopted by the EU and its MS in the fight against Covid-19. It examines the reintroduction of Schengen internal border controls and intra-and-extra-EU travel restrictions and their compatibility with the Schengen borders code, including proportionality and free movement. It concludes that Schengen is not in crisis. Instead there has been an EU enforcement and evaluation gap of MS compliance with EU rules in areas falling under EU competence. (178 p.)

STIFTUNG WISSENSCHAFT UND POLITIK

The global compact for migration and public health in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic; untapped potential for strengthening health systems

by Steffen Angenendt, Nadine Biehler, Anne Koch et al.

The Covid-19 pandemic has made policy-makers aware of the challenges of maintaining quality health care in times of crisis. The implementation of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (GCM) can make an important contribution in this respect. The health policy potential of the GCM lies specifically in improving access to health services and meeting the demand for health professionals. (4 p.)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

Driving migrant inclusion through social innovation: lessons for cities in a pandemicby Liam Patuzzi [@LiamPatuzzi](#)

As European cities begin to re-open after the lockdowns forced by the Covid-19 pandemic in Spring, a major question is how they will support their migrant and refugee populations amid ongoing social distancing orders and other measures to contain the spread of the virus. In this “new normal”, cities facing rising social challenges and the difficulty of supporting vulnerable groups. (34 p.)

NOTRE EUROPE JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

Building a clean mobility system in times of Covid-19by Emilie Magdalinski [@e_magdalinski](#), Marie Delair and Thomas Pellerin-Carlin [@ThPellerin](#)

This paper takes stock of the immediate impacts of the Covid-19 crisis on our mobility and the first response provided by public authorities to support the economy, workers and citizens in this extraordinary situation. It reflects on the possible effects of a longer sanitary and economic crisis, in particular the potential longer term implications of the crisis for the transport sector. (17 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

Covid-19 and urban mobility: impacts and perspectivesby Giacomo Lozzi, Edoardo Marcucci [@MarcucciEdoardo](#), Valerio Gatta et al.

This brief provides an overview on the state of play and trends of urban transport since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. It outlines four scenarios and delivers general recommendations for a post-Covid-19 smart and sustainable urban transport and a set of desirable actions on how to integrate EU response into existing policy priorities. (24 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Globalization comes to the rescue: how dependency makes us more resilient

by Oscar Guinea and Florian Forsthuber

The Covid-19 crisis has revealed how much Europe depends on the rest of the world for products like medical goods and medicines. This conclusion is fundamentally wrong since Europe is not overly dependent on the rest of the world because most EU trade is done within its own borders. This paper debunks the idea that the EU is too reliant on other countries, and shows that imports from the rest of the world make every EU MS more resilient by diversifying its sources of supply. (18 p.)

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

Die Corona-Transformation. Wie die Pandemie die Globalisierung bremst und die Digitalisierung beschleunigt

by Thieß Petersen [@Petersen_econ](#) and Christian Bluth [@christianbluth](#)

This report examines main changes in the globalisation and digitalisation megatrends as a result of the corona pandemic. It also sheds light on the interactions between these megatrends, which are particularly affected by the crisis, with demographic change and the effects on our economic and social system. It puts forward five theses on the future of megatrends. (DE - 8 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

La coopération sanitaire internationale à l'épreuve du Covid-19

by Didier Houssin

According to this paper, the Covid-19 pandemic has played a catalytic role in international tensions, particularly between China and the US. The US president has strongly criticized the WHO, which is accused of serving Beijing's interests and of ineffectiveness. Yet this organization acted swiftly and facilitated international health cooperation, working on the production of a vaccine that could be considered a global public good. (FR - 14 p.)

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

Why populist nationalists are not having a good crisis yet

by Thomas Kleine-Brockhoff

If we follow the hypothesis that the coronavirus crisis is a trend accelerator, rather than a turning point of history, the world that emerges from the crisis will not look fundamentally different than the world that has existed before. An eroding liberal international order, a US retreating as a global leader, increasing great-power rivalry, a world economy surpassing peak globalization - all of these trendlines were

observable before and grow more notable as the pandemic ravages on. (8 p.)

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Searching for Covid-19 ceasefires; conflict zone impacts, needs, and opportunities.

by Tyler Jess Thompson [@TylerThompsonUS](#)

In March, UN Secretary-General António Guterres called for a global ceasefire in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Seventy countries joined in repeating this call. In response, several conflict parties soon announced unilateral ceasefires, including the National Democratic Front in the Philippines, the Syrian Democratic Forces, and the National Liberation Army in Colombia, among others. (28 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT

International funding for peacebuilding, will Covid-19 change or reinforce existing trends?

by Pauline Veron [@PaulineVeron1](#) and Andrew Sherriff [@AndrewSherriff](#)

Covid-19 has exacerbated factors influencing international support for peacebuilding. Peacebuilding and a conflict-sensitive approach have not yet been at the forefront of the international responses to Covid-19, undermining attempts to 'build back better' in a world where negative conflict dynamics are increasingly apparent. (28 p.)

INSTITUT DE RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET STRATÉGIQUES

Covid-19 en Amérique latine: au-delà d'une crise sanitaire

by Christophe Ventura [@Chr_Ventura](#)

Now, it is the worst recession in its history which awaits Latin America due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Latin America combines several situations and factors that make it particularly vulnerable to a global pandemic. The author discusses also other phenomena which will further weaken many societies on the subcontinent. (FR - 10 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

Turkey and the post-pandemic world: what kind of revisionism?

by Toni Alaranta [@ToniAlaranta](#)

This study analyses Turkish foreign policy narratives generated by the Covid-19 pandemic, and their intellectual and political context provided by Western debates. The approach is based on the assumption that the narratives about the pandemic provide an interesting window through which to observe the long-term fears and hopes concerning international politics in Turkey. (12 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Covid-19 in Palestine: a pandemic in the face of "settler colonial erasure"

by Yara Hawari [@yarahawari](#)

At the start of the lockdowns, many Palestinians commented that the world now finally understood what life was like for them. Particularly in the West Bank and Gaza, the curfews, the closure of public spaces, the inability or difficulty to travel, lingering anxiety and perpetual uncertainty are features common to Palestinian life. (7 p.)

ATLANTIC COUNCIL/RAFIK HARIRI CENTER FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

The impact of Covid-19 on either shore of the Mediterranean

by Karim Mezran [@MezranK](#), Emily Burchfield, Paolo Alli [@paoloalliet al.](#)

This report draws on case studies of Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, and migration to the EU to illuminate the key challenges faced in the Mediterranean community, and warns of the undesirable outcomes ahead if international inaction toward the region persists. (24 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

Sur l'Europe, avec la Covid-19, la Chine tombe le masque

by Sylvain Kahn [@SylvainKahn](#) and Estelle Prin

The health crisis came as a debate was taking place in Europe on the need to adopt

a more united and coherent policy towards China. At the start of the epidemic, we first saw greater EU/China cooperation in the supply of medical equipment in the form of reciprocal aid. Then, the strong communication of China on its medical aid to Europe and its "diplomacy of the mask" created tensions. The Covid-19 crisis has highlighted the existing fractures between some European states on their approach to an increasingly influential China. (FR - 10 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION)

Covid-19, Belt and Road initiative and the health silk road: implications for Southeast Asia

by Ngeow Chow-Bing

The health silk road (HSR) covers inter alia bilateral and multilateral health policy meetings and networks, mechanisms to control and prevent cross-border infectious diseases, health aid and traditional medicine. The HSR provides the policy frame for China to strengthen and reform its foreign medical aid system, increase its influence in regional and global health governance, direct BRI investment to basic public health investment, and enlarge China's role in the supplies of medical products and services. (22 p.)

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

Covid-19 shocking global value chains

by Peter Eppinger, Gabriel Felbermayr [@GFelbermayr](#), Oliver Krebs et al.

In early 2020, the disease Covid-19 caused a drastic lockdown of the Chinese economy. The authors use a quantitative trade model with input-output linkages to gauge the effects of this adverse supply shock in China on the global economy through international trade and global value chains (GVCs). Had the US unilaterally repatriated GVCs, the country would have incurred a substantial welfare loss while its exposure to the shock would have barely changed. (38 p.)

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

rebound in Polish economic growth after the pandemic. (EN/PL - 59 p.)

Nachbarschaftsbeziehungen auf dem
Covid-Prüfstand Analyse zu den
Herausforderungen für Österreichs
Wirtschaftsbeziehungen mit Mittel-, Ost-
und Südosteuropa und Deutschland im
Kontext der Pandemie

by Julia Grübler [@JuliaGruebler](#) and Alexandra Bykova

The spread of the Covid-19 poses health and economic challenges to all economies around the world. Nationally varying restrictions on cross-border mobility affect tourism and commuters, especially between Austria and Hungary. After the first months of the pandemic, there were first signs of normalization of relations with Germany, Switzerland and the Visegrád countries. The crisis has accelerated trends and will bring new challenges shaping Austrian relations with its neighbours in the long term. (DE - 70 p.)

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG

Resilienz internationaler Lieferketten

by Justus Haucap [@haucap](#), Thieß Petersen [@Petersen_econ](#) and Torben Stühmeier

The corona pandemic has hit international supply chains hard. How can value chains be made more crisis-proof? Does Germany need more domestic production of certain goods? (DE - 8 p.)

CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
RESEARCH (CASE)

Is the economy doomed to a long
recession? / Czy gospodarka jest skazana
na długą recesję?

by Andrzej Rzońca [@andrzej_rzonca](#) and Andrzej Halesiak [@AndrzejHalesiak](#)

Experiences from previous pandemics suggest that great losses caused by such events are observed in particular quarters and not over a whole year, as economic activity rebounds. The purpose of the paper is to describe possible scenarios for a



SVENSKA INSTITUTET FÖR EUROPAPOLITISKA STUDIER (SWEDISH INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES)

Pre-allocated return flows vs. European public goods: how the veto impairs the quality of the EU budget

by Daniel Tarschys

The July EU's budget package strengthens the Union's financial capacity but contains concessions that imply cuts in investments for collective action. The author argues that as long as each country has a veto right in the budgetary process, it will be hard to obtain resources for expenditures with a high European value added. A wider use of qualified majority voting could therefore be key: new voting rules could help reorient EU spending towards meeting truly collective needs. (5 p.)

INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

Le capitalisme responsable: une chance pour l'Europe

by Par Yves Perrier and Jean-Dominique Senard

Europe today faces two major challenges: climate change and social divisions. However, financial capitalism, which has prevailed in the world since the 1980s, has not taken them into account, on the contrary. Preparing for the future, in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, the authors ask how to fight climate change? How can the social divisions of European states be reduced? What actors to mobilize for

sustainable change while ensuring Europe's prosperity. (FR - 134 p.)

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

City diplomacy: the EU's hidden capacity to act

by Roderick Parkes

The author notes that under the auspices of the EU, mayors are beginning to act like diplomats, brokering deals and defusing geopolitical disputes. Such "city diplomacy" offers benefits since cities are reaching spots that the EU ordinarily cannot. On the other hand, it is potentially destabilizing in an era in which the exercise of power can have far-reaching consequences. (10 p.)

NOTRE EUROPE JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

Le Secrétariat Général sous la Commission Juncker. Un instrument de présidentialisation de l'institution ?

by Clémentine Agosta

The purpose of this paper is to understand the role of the General Secretariat of the Commission under the mandate of President Jean-Claude Juncker. After presenting the historical developments of the General Secretariat, notably under the influence of the different styles of presidencies and major institutional advances, it examines the specificities of the Juncker "sequence". (FR - 17 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

How does identity relate to attitudes towards differentiation? The cases of France, Germany, Czech Republic and Turkey

by Senem Aydın-Düzgüt, Jan Kovář and Petr Kratochvíl

This paper explores the ways in which national identities shape attitudes towards differentiated integration in two old MS, one relatively new MS and one candidate country – namely France, Germany, the Czech Republic and Turkey. It also looks at how the impact of differentiated integration on

European identity is perceived in these given countries in terms of preserving European identity (deepening), the dilution of European identity (disintegration) and the territorial/geographic limits of European identity (widening). (38 p.)

EGMONT - ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

[From words to deeds: upholding the rule of law in the CEE region](#)

by Camille Dobler  [@CamilleDobler](#)

As eyes turn to the latest political developments and threats to core EU principles and values in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), this policy brief suggests switching from a top-to-top perspective to a societal approach to uphold the rule of law. In addition, it advocates for more active support of local civil societies in exercising their democratic prerogatives. (7 p.)

OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS

[German priorities for Africa during its Presidency of the EU Council](#)

by Marta Martinelli and Bram Dijkstra

The policy brief details Germany's ambitions to foster a new partnership with Africa and offers recommendations in three priority areas: health care policy, economic development, and democratic governance. (12 p.)



BRUEGEL

Emerging Europe and the capital markets union

by Alexander Lehmann

According to the paper, EU's capital market union needs a revamp because of Brexit and the deep recession, and to underpin the European Green Deal. In particular, equity capital in the countries of central and eastern Europe is underdeveloped. These countries should take measures to facilitate equity finance, accompanied by reform at EU level. (14 p.)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

IEEP/INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Aligning the post-2020 CAP with the Green Deal. The European Green Deal, sustainable agri-food systems, and the Common Agricultural Policy

by Anne Maréchal, Kaley Hart, David Baldock et al.

This paper examines the role that the post-2020 version of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) could play in stimulating a transformation towards more sustainable and resilient agrifood systems, in line with the green growth ambition of the European Green Deal. (27 p.)

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

TERRA NOVA

Relance européenne: le grand pari

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

The author suggests that if the European stimulus package is successful, it may pave the way for a fiscal union. But if the billions of euros borrowed by the EU fail to pay off, if small political calculations trump vision for the future, then federal aspirations will be dampened for at least a generation. (FR - 4 p.)

BRUEGEL

How can the European Parliament better oversee the European Central Bank?

by Grégory Claeys [@gregclaeys](#) and Marta Domínguez-Jiménez [@MartaDomnquezJ1](#)

This paper assesses how the EP holds the ECB accountable. The same exercise is done for the Bank of Japan (BoJ), in order to identify possible lessons for the ECB and the EP. Even if the functioning and degrees of independence of the BoJ and ECB differ significantly, some useful lessons can nonetheless be drawn from the Japanese experience. (30 p.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Fiscal policy and growth in a panel of EU countries over 1995-2017

by Ilias Kostarakos and Petros Varthalitis

This paper reassesses the predictions of the standard Barro-type endogenous growth models drawing on recent developments in the panel time series literature. In particular, the research employed the common correlated effects estimator developed in Pesaran (2006) and estimated the effects of fiscal policy for a panel of EU countries using annual data from 1995 to 2017. The results provide strong support for the predictions of the standard endogenous growth model. (37 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

Crisis impact on the diversity of financial portfolios - evidence from European citizens

by Dorothea Schäfer [@dschaef27832147](#), Michael
Stöckel and Henriette Weser [@RAudora](#)

Since the 2008 Lehman bankruptcy, it is clearly shown that global economic and financial crises present major challenges to private households, requiring from them, a high level of shock absorption capacity. This research explores whether and how the great financial crisis affected the diversity of European private households' investment portfolios. (35 p.)

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

The impact of Basel IV on real estate financing

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

The new bank regulations generally summarised as Basel IV include the introduction of an output floor. This means that banks are allowed less deviation from standard approaches when using internal models. Overall, Basel IV will increase capital requirements by 38 percent in Germany and by an average of 26 percent across the EU. (22 p.)

NOTRE EUROPE JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

Concurrence fiscale dommageable

by Edgard Rivoli

This paper analyses that harmful tax competition is neither recent nor limited to the European area. Encouraged by globalization and the digital revolution, it has been the subject of concerns since the 1990s. One would have thought that the European project, and in particular the single market, would have made it possible to protect the MS from these unfair practices.

But the inability of the EU to harmonize corporate taxation, with few exceptions, has opened the door to further harmful tax competition. (FR - 22 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES

A common withholding tax on dividend, interest and royalties in the European Union

by Arjan Lejour and Maarten van 't Riet

Corporate tax avoidance is high on the policy agenda. This paper affirms that government tax revenues are reduced by a few hundred billion according to various estimates due to the avoidance strategies of multinational companies. Both the multinationals firms and the countries facilitating these tax planning strategies have been brought into the spotlight. (12 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

The emergence of strategic capitalism: geoeconomics, corporate statecraft and the repurposing of the global economy

by Henrique Choer Moraes and Mikael Wigell [@MWigell](#)

This article describes how the global economy is gradually drifting in the direction of strategic capitalism. In contrast to the free market capitalism prevailing in past decades, by resorting to geoeconomic measures, governments are imposing conditions on which goods, services and technologies can be transacted and which foreign economic partners are deemed trustworthy. (19 p.)

EDUCATION / YOUTH / CULTURE / SPORT

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

The future of tertiary education in Europe

by Denise Chircop, Cemal Karakas, Monika Kiss et al.

This analysis focuses on six challenges facing tertiary education in the EU: the need to maintain relevance to current and future aspirations, the impact of digital and disruptive technologies, the way it collaborates with business, global and intra-

EU collaboration, quality assurance, financing and barriers to inclusion. It also looks at trends in two of the largest higher education systems outside the European higher education area, those in the US and China. (44 p.)

ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR EUROPAPOLITIK (AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR EUROPEAN POLITICS)

[YouTubing Europe: transnational communication and identity formation in a European network](#)

by Dennis Lichtenstein

On the level of mass media, the European public sphere is segmented into loosely connected national discourses on EU issues. These are closely related to different national constructions of European identity and lead to conflicts between the MS. To address the crisis of transnational communication and promote European identity, the paper suggests media policy must take the opportunities provided by social media that complement the mass media in the digital age. (6 p.)

EMPLOYMENT / SOCIAL POLICY / HEALTH AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR ASIAN STUDIES

[Making e-health work in the EU: a policy perspective](#)

by Barbara T.S. Sénécaut [@BarbaraSeneca](#) and Stefan Munk

European policymakers have rightly recognized the potential of e-Health applications. The EU has brought forward key initiatives supporting the standardization, transfer and protection of data, with regards to healthcare and beyond. The authors claim that European policymakers should prioritize the rollout of an efficient and well-functioning 5G network and support the work of European companies in standard-setting bodies. (11 p.)

OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS

[Working together to address health workforce mobility in Europe](#)

by Linda Mans, Milena Santric Milicevic, Remco van de Pas et al.

This brief offers policymakers six key insights on the migration and mobility of health professionals. These insights are offered within a framework that prioritizes human rights, gender equality and worker solidarity. (18 p.)

OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS

[Do we need an EU ethical food label?](#)

by Giorgia Ceccarelli and Daniele Fattibene

The case studies in this report show that it is possible to have increased transparency in food labelling and supply chains, as well as better protections of workers in Europe and throughout the world. Additionally, the report explains how the EU can play an important role in providing food businesses with clear regulatory frameworks to ensure their operations do not harm workers or the environment. (49 p.)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

[An innovation policy to meet the EU's Green Deal circular economy goals](#)

by Jorge Núñez Ferrer [@jnunez_ferrer](#) and Cristian Stroia [@Cristian_Stroia](#) (eds)

The shift towards a circular economy requires considerable political will. Fortunately, both the national and EU Covid-19 recovery packages offer a way to accelerate this shift. A dynamic and coordinated circular economy research and innovation approach across EU MS will form one pillar of this transition. This paper presents the key policies and actions required to further develop, along with stakeholders, a roadmap for a successful European circular economy. (20 p.)

NOTRE EUROPE JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

Unir nos forces pour garantir une relance verte et sociale

by Sofia Fernandes [@fernandesofiaEU](#), Emilie Magdalinski [@e_magdalinski](#), Klervi Kerneis et al.

With the Green Deal for Europe, ecological transition has become one of the priorities of the EU's political agenda, as Commission President Ursula von der Leyen indicated in her first speech on the state of the Union in September. The authors argue that it is necessary that businesses and citizens be agents of change, and not mere passive beneficiaries of the transformations already underway. (FR - 18 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

The European Green Deal: saving the planet or protecting the markets?

by Danila Bochkarev

Europe's energy policy has experienced a dramatic shift as the key focus moves towards climate change and environmental concerns rather than pure market developments. The 2019 European Green Deal aims to turn Europe into the first "climate-neutral" continent by reducing Europe's greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. (6 p.)

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

The future of (negative) emissions trading in the European Union

by Wilfried Rickels [@wilmwilmsen](#), Alexander Proelß, Oliver Geden [@Oliver_Geden](#) et al.

This paper explores various design options for integrating negative emissions technologies into the EU emissions trading system (ETS). It discusses their potential implications for emissions trading at large and address the specificity of bioenergy with carbon capture and storage. (16 p.)

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

A carbon price floor in the reformed EU ETS: design matters!

by Martin Hintermayer

Despite the reform of the ETS, discussions about complementing it with a carbon price floor (CPF) are ongoing. This paper analyses the effect of a European CPF in the reformed ETS using a Hotelling model of the ETS, amended by the market stability reserve, and the cancellation mechanism. Two CPF designs are compared: a buyback program and a top-up tax. (12 p.)

ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE

Analyzing the impact assessment on raising the EU 2030 climate target

by Katharina Umpfenbach, Eike Karola Velten, Ana Frelih-Larsen et al.

The impact assessment just released by the EU Commission on raising the EU's 2030 climate target is a critical piece of work to guide the transition to a net zero emissions economy. This briefing strives to unpack some of the key policy options and analytical results by comparing them to other recent studies, in particular the climate technology initiative 2030 scenarios. (36 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Europe and the role of international cooperation in combatting climate change

by Giulio Maccarrone

For some time now, the observable reality of climate change and environmental degradation has posed significant challenges to the international community. Increasingly frequent meteorological events – such as temperature increases, storms, droughts, desertification and the disruption of ecosystems – are just some of the climate related threats that must be addressed. (5 p.)

FONDATION POUR L'INNOVATION POLITIQUE

Europe: la transition bas carbone, un bon usage de la souveraineté

by Patrice Geoffron

The health crisis reinforces a demand for an improvement in a model of globalization already battered by the current American administration. This analysis focuses on the so-called "low carbon" energy transition, initially initiated as part of the fight against climate change, but the scope of which must be reassessed. (FR - 60 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

The planet, Europe and I: what all of us can do to save our planet

by Joël Christoph

Climate change is one of the preeminent global challenges of our times. Everyone is impacted by rising temperatures and environmental degradation and all citizens, as well as states, international organisations and private companies have a role to play in limiting this phenomenon to ensure a sustainable future for our planet. (6 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Global eco-cities: pursuing the utopia of sustainable urbanisation

by Mattia Albanese

2019 was the year of social protests. From the Gilets jaunes to Greta Thunberg's Fridays for Future, citizen action impetuously made it to the forefront of social and political discourse. Reviving the traditional ritual of street protest, demonstrations of all kinds have occupied the streets and central squares of Europe's most important cities, demanding change and reform for the improvement of society and the environment. (6 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

The world is our oyster: strengthening transatlantic action on climate change

by Maria Elena Sandalli

April 2020 marked the 50th anniversary of earth day. With all eyes on the Covid-19 pandemic, the relationship between the global health crisis and the climate emergency took on new meaning. The UN Secretary General urged the international community to "rebuild the world for the better", while Pope Francis, who dedicated an entire encyclical to Mother Earth, called on believers to protect the environment and embrace solidarity. (6 p.)

GENERAL AFFAIRS

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

Evaluating the positions of the Visegrád Group and the Benelux Union on the EU enlargement policy and the EU accession of the Western Balkan countries

by Frank Jungbluth

The paper explores the differences in the EU enlargement position between the Visegrád Group and the Benelux Union by examining government officials' statements, trends in EP voting behaviours, and public opinion on the enlargement debate of the Western Balkan countries. (22 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

The impact of Next Generation EU on the 2021-27 Multiannual Financial Framework

by Claudio De Vincenti

This brief aims to clarify the allocation of funds which, according to the Commission documents, derives from the integration of the Next Generation EU resources in the 2021-27 MFF and the resulting new budget approach. (7 p.)

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Whose pact? The cognitive dimensions of the new EU pact on migration and asylum

by Sergio Carrera

This brief examines the new pact on migration and asylum in light of the principles and commitments enshrined in the UN global compact on refugees and the EU Treaties. It finds that from a legal viewpoint the 'Pact' is not really a Pact at all, if understood as an agreement concluded between relevant EU institutional parties. The analysis shows that the Pact has intergovernmental aspects, in both name and fundamentals. It does not pursue a genuine migration and asylum union. (22 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

The European Commission's mission to reform EU migration policy: will member states play ball?

by Asli Selin Okyay and Luca Barana [@LucaBarana](#)

Europe's institutional landscape and political context have evolved considerably over the past year, with implications spanning numerous policy domains, including migration. The formation of the new Commission, its commitment to deliver a new pact on migration and asylum and the negotiations for the next MFF have set the stage for much needed reforms in the migration field, a policy area still largely driven by the emergency mind-set inherited from the 2015-16 crisis. (6 p.)

EU INTEGRATION AND DIFFERENTIATION FOR EFFECTIVENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY/EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

Schengen under pressure: differentiation or disintegration?

by Marie De Somer [@MarieDeSomer](#), Funda Tekin [@FundaTekin17](#) and Vittoria Meissner [@vimeissner](#)

The paper argues that Schengen's differentiated integration mechanisms, and

the flexibility they provide, are part of its strength but also involve certain risks the recent crisis has highlighted. It proposes three recommendations: strengthening coordination mechanisms; strengthening common rules around the reintroduction of internal controls; and promoting a stronger use of the Commission's control and coordination competences. (22 p.)

CLINGENDAEL - NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

From legal to administrative subsidiarity. Diagnosing enforcement of EU border control

by Adriaan Schout [@adriaanschout](#) and Ingrid Blankesteijn

Solving the tensions between sovereignty and interdependencies requires the internalization of core values and objectives embodied in EU legislation. The paper analyses the subsidiarity-based governance model and focuses on systems for border control, while aiming to explain the difficulties Frontex experiences in being trusted as partner. (33 p.)

ÖSTERREICHISCHE INSTITUT FÜR INTERNATIONALE POLITIK (AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

Nationale oder Europäische Grenzen? Italien und Spanien als Orte der EU-Grenzpolitik zwischen humanitärem Anspruch und restriktiver Wirklichkeit

by Clemens Binder [@CleBinder](#)

The migration and border protection policy of the EU is in a constant field of tension between national and pan-European approaches. This is particularly evident at the Mediterranean external border, where the states are responsible for the implementation of their national policies as well as for the EU's migration policy. Using the examples of Italy and Spain, this analysis explains how this contrast between EU policy and national practices influences the EU's migration and border protection policy. (DE - 16 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION)

Von der Landung bis zur Ankunft: die subtile Integration der Einwanderer innerhalb Westeuropas

by Vera Messing and Bence Ságvári

Based on data collected by the European social survey, the report analyses the process of subtle integration of immigrants in 13 countries in Western Europe by comparing characteristics such as values, attitudes and cultural norms between host countries and regions of origin taking into account the time spent in the country since arrival. (DE - 42 p.)

GLOBSEC POLICY INSTITUTE

CEE activities of the Muslim Brotherhood: Czech Republic, Poland, Serbia

by Viktor Szűcs

The presence of the Muslim Brotherhood in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) has for a long time remained an understudied issue due to a lack of available open data. This publication presents three case studies from the Czech Republic, Poland and Serbia. (15 p.)

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES PROSPECTIVES ET D'INFORMATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Migration and cultural change

by Hillel Rapoport, Sulin Sardoschau and Arthur Silve
[@politicomics](#)

This paper examines how migration affects cultural change in home and host countries. While migrants do act as vectors of cultural diffusion and bring about cultural convergence, this is mostly to disseminate cultural values and norms from host to home countries (cultural remittances). (56 p.)

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

Reintegration of returnees from Syria and Iraq

by Sofia Koller [@sofia_koller](#)

More than 5,000 people have left Western Europe since 2012 to join jihadist organizations such as the so-called Islamic state in Syria and Iraq. By now, about one third have returned to their countries of origin. Dealing with returnees is of great relevance for the field of tertiary prevention of (violent) Islamist extremism. Exchanging knowledge at an international level is thus essential to enable an effective and sustainable response. (22 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT

Pushing on a string or pulling threads together?

by Martin Ronceray [@MartinRonceray](#) and Katja Sergejeff

This study builds on innovative research on corruption and responses to it, and on bespoke analysis on how the Netherlands, the UK, Sweden and Germany address international anti-corruption. It draws from some examples of useful practices to improve the overall impact of donor countries on corruption abroad, and offers recommendations for donors willing to overhaul their anti-corruption approach. (42 p.)

TRANSPORT / TELECOMMUNICATIONS / ENERGY

FONDATION POUR LA RECHERCHE STRATÉGIQUE (FRS)

Transition énergétique: quel rôle pour le nucléaire ?

by Annabelle Livet

Nuclear power, which has been left behind for a few decades in Europe and other northern countries, may at first glance seem

doomed to remain a thorny issue with an uncertain future. However, at global level, nuclear power seems to be emerging on the eve of a new boom, both more moderate than previous waves of enthusiasm for the technology of the atom, but also transformed, in line with the criteria of energy demand. (FR - 38 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

[Le casse-tête du grand jeu gazier et de la reconfiguration stratégique qui l'accompagne, en Méditerranée orientale](#)

by Jean Marcou

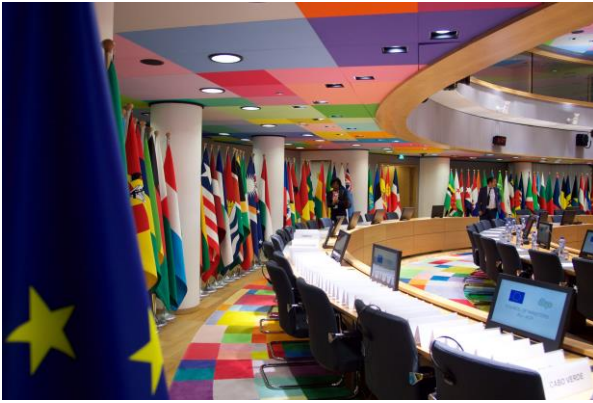
During the summer, the ambient tensions in the Eastern Mediterranean turned into a worrying escalation. The discovery of large gas deposits in this area has awakened long-standing disputes between Greeks and Turks; tensions concern also other countries of the eastern Mediterranean basin as well as the EU and NATO. Gas is undoubtedly not the only stake in this series of discords and appears as the most visible manifestation of a much broader strategic recomposition. (FR - 5 p.)

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

[Russian pipelines and EU energy security: utilizing the externality elements of the EU's regulatory framework](#)

by Michalis Mathioulakis [@Mathioum](#)

Russia's economy is linked directly to the form and volume of trade directed from the EU towards the Russian economy, while the EU economy is linked to the flow of Russian gas and oil directed towards European businesses and households. This paper examines the strive between the two international actors in redetermining their future relations and the role of Russian gas pipelines and the EU's regulatory framework in shaping the two actors' common future. (12 p.)



FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY / DEFENCE

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

The Sinatra doctrine. How the EU should deal with the US-China competition

by Josep Borrell [@JosepBorrellF](#)

This paper confirms that everything in the relationship between the US and China changed when, at the beginning of this year, they signed an agreement in Washington that was meant to pave the way to eventually end the trade war that had started in 2018. To avoid becoming entrenched between the US and China, the EU should deal with them in its own way: it should look at the world from its own point of view, defending its values and interests, and using the instruments of power available to it. (11 p.)

EGMONT - ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The future of the Transatlantic alliance: not without the European Union

by Sven Biscop

The paper analyses the nature of the EU-NATO relationship, arguing that the EU has become indispensable to the security of the European continent because its MS largely set overall strategy on foreign policy through the EU and because only EU membership can guarantee their political and economic power base. A viable transatlantic alliance, therefore, requires the US to interact more directly with the EU, in addition to its engagement through NATO. (14 p.)

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

Prospects for European and US policy toward Iran

by Ariane Tabatabai [@ArianeTabatabai](#) and Edgar Tam [@EdgarTam](#)

President Donald Trump's views on Iran have centered on dismantling the landmark nuclear deal known as the joint comprehensive plan of action (JCPOA). He made it clear that he could negotiate a better deal with Iran. However, to date the Trump administration has not come any closer to achieving this goal. The result of the US presidential election will have a significant impact on Europe's relations with the US when it comes to dealing with Iran. (16 p.)

EGMONT - ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

No pain, no gain: taking PESCO to the gym

by Tania Lațici [@TaniaLatici](#)

The brief argues that the timing of the coronavirus pandemic could be used as an opportunity during the ongoing PESCO strategic review process to capitalise on the urgency to spend defence budgets smartly. At least 17 of the current PESCO projects could leave the participating MS better prepared for the next health crisis. (7 p.)

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

Ein Sicherungsnetz für Europas Verteidigung. Deutschland kann Fähigkeitsverluste verhindern

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

Due to the far-reaching economic consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, there is a risk of cuts in defence spending and armed forces structures in Europe from 2021. The paper shows that at the same time the security situation in Europe's neighbourhood is deteriorating - a functioning European defence remains essential. (DE - 8 p.)

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

Europa schaffen mit eigenen Waffen? Chancen und Risiken europäischer Selbstverteidigung

by Eckhard Lübke

According to the author, for European self-defence there are four requirements to be met: broad and deep integration, sufficient military capabilities, suitable strategy and political leadership. Defence policy autonomy requires an independent nuclear deterrent. In the case of the EU, this means: neither original deterrence, reserved for a single state, nor extended deterrence as provided by the US. (DE - 39 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Defence G2G agreements: national strategies supporting export and cooperation

by Alessandro Marrone [@Alessandro_Ma](#) and Ester Sabatino [@Ester_Sab1](#)

Government-to-Government agreements (G2G) represent a widely used instrument for the sale of arms within the defence market. Thanks to the G2G, the acquiring state receives government guarantees on the performance of the contract which might be more advantageous than sales contract concluded directly with the selling company. At the same time, the seller state manages to better support the export of its national defence industries. (38 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

The EU defence market directives: genesis, implementation and way ahead

by Alessandro Marrone [@Alessandro_Ma](#) and Michele Nones

The 2009 directives on defence procurement and intra-EU transfers were adopted after a delicate process led by the Commission and influenced by the MS. This paper determines that the most appropriate way ahead is an update of both directives through a new and better enforceable EU legislation. This would bring several advantages to both armed

forces and industries in the Union, and benefit the European quest for strategic autonomy. (9 p.)

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

Krisenlandschaften und die Ordnung der Welt. Im Blick von Wissenschaft und Politik

by Barbara Lippert and Günther Maihold (eds)

Over the past twenty years, "crisis landscapes" have formed in international politics. The most recent crises and exacerbations, for example as a result of the corona pandemic or the American-Chinese power rivalry, cannot be analysed in isolation. The political program of "European sovereignty" offers a multi-dimensional response that includes the military. (DE - 108 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

European Union involvement in the United Nations system - Broad partnership based on shared commitment to multilateralism

by Ionel Zamfir and Tessa Fardel

As the UN celebrates its 75th anniversary, this publication provides a comprehensive analysis of EU involvement in the organisation. It looks at the EU's status in core UN bodies and in decentralised agencies and other related organisations, and examines EU financial contributions to the UN system and the various ways the EU exercises influence in the UN system. (36 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Renewing multilateralism for the 21st century

by Ferdinando Nelli Feroci, Ettore Greco and Nicoletta Pirozzi [@NicolePirozzi](#)

This paper states that human history is now reaching a new phase. Humankind is not only united by common aspirations but also confronted with new common global challenges which are perceived as vital – human health, living conditions, survival on this planet. Global governance needs to be re-invented to cope with this new situation. (64 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES

Weak international economic cooperation

by José Antonio Ocampo [@JoseA_Ocampo](#)

The Covid-19 hit the world in the midst of a process of weakening multilateralism. The most worrying element is the very sceptical view of multilateral cooperation by the US, which is a significant historical change, since the US was the great leader in the construction of a multilateral order in the post-WWII era, including of the creation of the UN 75 years ago. (28 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

The cacophony of powers. International politics in the 2020s

by Riccardo Alcaro [@Ric_Alcaro](#)

According to this paper, the key to power in international politics is the ability to translate economic, military and technological resources, as well as cultural ties and societal connections, into actual influence beyond national borders. This explains why states exhibiting huge resource disparities can nonetheless be grouped together. (6 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK (GERMAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE)

How the G7 reviews its work on development: a case study of internal accountability

by Roger A. Fischer

This paper suggests ways to improve G7 accountability practice so that it systematically produces learning effects and better supports G7 legitimacy. Better designed commitments and improved follow up would also support G7 legitimacy, because this would make it easier for external stakeholders to check G7 action against its words. (45 p.)

TRADE

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

On the heterogeneous trade and welfare effects of GATT/WTO membership

by Gabriel Felbermayr [@GFelbermayr](#), Mario Larch, Erdal Yalcin [@ProfErdalYalcin](#) et al.

This study builds on the latest developments to quantify the partial and general equilibrium effects of GATT/WTO membership on trade and welfare. Using data covering manufacturing trade for 186 countries over the period 1980-2016, it finds that the average impact of GATT/WTO membership on trade among member countries is large, positive, and significant. (41 p.)

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

Die europäische Handelspolitik und China. Schritte zu einer neuen Balance mit fairem Wettbewerb

by Jürgen Matthes

For the EU, China is both an important trading partner and, with its very different political system and industrial policy, a new competitor. According to the author, from a European perspective, the main cause for concern is how China's state capitalism has created distortions in economic competition which are increasingly affecting world markets. (DE - 88 p.)

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reforming the World Trade Organization. Prospects for transatlantic cooperation and the global trade system

by Marianne Schneider-Petsinger

With trade tensions increasingly politicized, a key appeals process suspended and Covid-19 creating huge economic challenges, a modernized and fully functioning WTO is more essential than ever. This paper

makes the case for transatlantic cooperation as a necessary, though insufficient alone, condition for WTO reform. (56 p.)

**STIFTUNG WISSENSCHAFT UND POLITIK
(GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR
INTERNATIONAL AND SECURITY
AFFAIRS)/ CENTRE FOR APPLIED TURKEY
STUDIES(CATS)**

The modernization of the European Union's customs union with Turkey: Turkey's pro-customs union rhetoric and recent approach of Turkish political and business decision-makers

by Doruk Arbay

The author suggests that the need for a modernised customs union seems obvious based on the fact that it has been almost 25 years since the EU and Turkey were linked by the customs union which came into force in 1996. Since then the world economy and trade have become more globalized and interlinked, the EU has grown from 15 member states to the current 27, and Turkey has radically changed in terms of civil society, economics and political landscape. (35 p.)

**EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
POLICY MANAGEMENT**

Recommendations to strengthen civil society engagement in EU trade agreements

by Nadia Ashraf and Jeske van Seters

The EU is a frontrunner in institutionalising the participation of civil society actors in trade agreements. According to this paper, civil society mechanisms in EU trade agreements have received strong criticism. There is limited evidence of substantial outcomes achieved by these mechanisms, and stakeholders are increasingly disappointed with the lack of progress. (6 p.)

DEVELOPMENT

**EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
POLICY MANAGEMENT**

Promoting policy coherence: lessons learned in EU development cooperation

by James Mackie

Policy coherence for development refers to the need for multiple policies from different sectors to work in unison rather than in opposition to each other, if international development is to be achieved. This note explores how to reduce in-coherences between policies in different sectors, improve synergies and resolve trade-offs. (31 p.)

AFRICA

**ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH
INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)**

The EU's role and policies in the Sahel: the need for reassessment

by Tuomas Iso-Markku and Teemu Tammikko

As the EU is looking to strengthen its relations with Africa, the Sahel is set to be among its priorities. A worsening security situation and a recent coup d'état in Mali highlight the complexity of the region's challenges – and call for the EU to reassess its approach. (8 p.)

ASIA-OCEANIA

**INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY AND
DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

A people's peace: inclusive peacebuilding and the role of civil society in Korea

by Alec Forss

This essay assesses how the concept of inclusive peacebuilding applies to the Korean peninsula, with a particular focus on the role of civil society in South Korea. It outlines how a focus on inclusiveness has been increasingly codified in international resolutions and how broadening participation in the peace process remains highly relevant in the Korean context. (15 p.)

OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Priorities for a technology foreign policy for India

by Trisha Ray and Akhil Deo

In January 2020, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs announced the establishment under its wing of the new, emerging and strategic technologies (NEST) division. This brief outlines the global and domestic context that will surround the operations of the NEST division, and identifies the domains and processes that will demand the NEST division's immediate attention. (20 p.)

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

Connectivity in Eurasia: geopolitical chances for the EU

by Jacopo Maria Pepe

The author advocates that the EU needs to develop a more transactional approach to China and Russia. Still, the reconfiguration of power in Eurasia also brings unexpected opportunities for European actors in the area of connectivity. To seize them, the EU needs to reconcile its aspiration to be a globally accepted "normative-regulatory" power with both its limited financial means and its more assertive attitude to geopolitics. (8 p.)

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Nonviolent action in Myanmar; challenges and lessons for civil society and donors

by La Ring, Khin Sandar Nyunt and Nist Pianchupat

This report explores the challenges facing civil society actors in Myanmar as they push for good governance, democracy, and peace. It analyses the identity shift of the National League for Democracy party i.e. from an internationally lauded pro-democracy movement to the civilian power holder in government. (28 p.)

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP

Peace in Ukraine (III): the costs of war in Donbas

The six-year-old war in Ukraine's south east has split the Donbas region and torn its socio-economic fabric. This report suggests that Kyiv should re-forge economic ties across the front line, including by expanding access to pensions for those in separatist-controlled territories and searching for ways to stimulate cross-line trade. It should also continue to plan and seek financial commitments for Donbas's economic reintegration. (53 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

Lo que hay que saber sobre las protestas en Bielorrusia

by Mira Milosevich-Juaristi

The author analyses the future of the political system in Belarus and its relation with Russia and with the western countries. (ES - 4 p.)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Lessons from Belarus: how the EU can support clean elections in Moldova and Georgia

by Andrew Wilson

The brief outlines the political situation in Moldova and Georgia and formulates policy recommendations for the EU in this regard. (17 p.)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE OF PEACE

China-Venezuela relations in the twenty-first century, from overconfidence to uncertainty

by Matt Ferchen [@MattFerchen](#)

According to this paper, the relations between China and Venezuela have been marked from the outset by superlatives.

China is the world's largest oil importer, while Venezuela has the world's largest proven oil reserves. The China development bank is the world's biggest development finance institution, and its lending to Venezuela still constitutes China's largest outlay of loans anywhere in the world. (24 p.)

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Curbing corruption after conflict: anticorruption mobilization in Guatemala

by Walter Flores [@waltergfloresm](#) and Miranda Rivers

In 2018, Guatemalan president J. Morales abruptly announced that he would terminate the mandate of the international commission against impunity in Guatemala. The commission was mandated to assist the state's institutions with the investigation and dismantling of illegal security groups and clandestine security organisations. It is unclear whether the new administration of President A. Giammattei will obstruct or support anticorruption efforts. (24 p.)

MIDDLE EAST / NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

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

The EU's role in addressing Lebanon's multiple crises

by Shahin Vallée [@Shahinvallee](#)

The Beirut port blast has revealed the fundamental failure of the Lebanese political system, but deep democratic reforms will take time and are fraught with risks. Given the US withdrawal and the extreme tensions in the region, the author argues the EU has a critical role to play in addressing the short-term humanitarian crisis, responding to the economic and financial situation, and providing a forum for civil society empowerment. If it fails to do so, the price is further geopolitical destabilization. (8 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

La politica estera europea tra Mediterraneo e Atlantico

by Eleonora Poli [@Poli_Eleonora](#)

This paper suggests that the Mediterranean region needs a consistent and effective European foreign policy approach so that the vacuum left by the US is not further filled by other global competitors. (IT - 9 p.)

WESTERN BALKANS

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

Regional economic cooperation in the Western Balkans: the role of stabilisation and association agreements, bilateral investment treaties and free trade agreements in regional investment and trade flows

by Richard Grievson [@RicGri](#), Mario Holzner [@MarioHolzner](#) and Goran Vukšić

The authors present the results of their econometric investigation of the role of stabilisation and association agreements, bilateral investment treaties and free trade agreements in the Western Balkans and their impact on the region's inward foreign direct investment and exports. (58 p.)

CLINGENDAEL - NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The destructive effects of state capture in the Western Balkans; EU enlargement undermined

by Maarten Lemstra [@Martialis1](#)

The destructive effects of state capture in the Western Balkans undermine the EU enlargement process. Using the case of Serbia, the brief shows how state capture mechanisms selectively strengthen the ruling party and its leadership while weakening the opposition and independent institutions. Tackling this process, through strengthening accountability structures and increasing

transparency, is identified as a key priority for the EU enlargement policy. (8 p.)

GROUP FOR LEGAL AND POLITICAL STUDIES

International competition and geopolitical stakes in the framework of the resumption of the Kosovo-Serbia dialogue

by Alejandro Esteso Pérez [@aestesop](#) and Arbër Fetahu [@ArberFetahuu](#)

Almost a decade has passed since the dialogue on the comprehensive normalisation of relations between Kosovo and Serbia began. The dynamics of the negotiations have regularly been dictated by domestic and international developments, with Kosovo and Serbia finding themselves at the spotlight of European events on many occasions. (22 p.)

GROUP FOR LEGAL AND POLITICAL STUDIES

German Presidency and the engagement with the Balkans

by Mehdi Sejdiu [@mehdisejdiu](#)

The German Presidency of the EU Council finds Europe in the midst of a pandemic that has significant socioeconomic impact. Notwithstanding, the presidency program is largely a reflection of that. The Balkans are not found in the priorities of the program; they are seen more as a foreign policy goal along with among others a positive transatlantic agenda, the China policy, the European African agenda. (9 p.)

CHINA

EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The new China consensus: how Europe is growing wary of Beijing

by Janka Oertel [@oertel_janka](#)

The relationship between EU MS and China is undergoing a transformation that the coronavirus crisis has accelerated. Based on case studies of Bulgaria, France, Italy,

Poland, and Spain, the paper shows how EU MS are grappling with the inherent conflict between short-term economic gains and long-term dependencies in the geopolitical competition between the US and China. (28 p.)

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

Mehr als Reziprozität. Plädoyer für die Neuausrichtung der europäisch-chinesischen Wirtschaftsbeziehungen

by Matthias Schäfer, David Merkle and David Gregosz

When Donald Trump took office, the US decided to respond to Beijing's state capitalism with drastic means, at the risk of collateral damage. Knowing its own strengths, the authors argue that Europe should choose a different strategy that is shaped by the maxims of compliance, robustness and coherence. The paper is intended to contribute to the debate on a necessary European strategy and reflect the question of how China should be dealt with in the future. (DE - 7 p.)

FUNDACIÓN ALTERNATIVAS

Ámbitos de cooperación UE - China en el ascenso de China como potencia global y retos del enfoque "una Europa" en la relación UE - China

by Águeda Parra Pérez [@agueda_parra](#)

After Brexit, one of the main challenges for the EU is to achieve substantial progresses in trade and investment relations with China. This report analyses different cooperation alternatives as well as the main challenges both the EU and China face in this new geopolitical situation. (ES - 24 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Towards tougher bilateral relations between EU and China

by Marc Julienne [@MarcJulienne](#)

This paper analyses the relationship between China on the one hand, and the EU and its MS on the other, characterized by a deep dichotomy with an over-optimistic view

from the Chinese side, and an increasing distrust from the EU side. (5 p.)

FUNDACIÓN ALTERNATIVAS

[La ruta de la seda digital: oportunidades y amenazas en las relaciones UE - China](#)

by Juan Antonio Pavón Losada

The technological advances of the last two decades and the post Covid-19 scenario requires analysing the EU and China relations and the different possible developments to design policies that suit both at a national and European level. (ES - 25 p.)

FUNDACIÓN ALTERNATIVAS

[Infraestructura como herramienta de influencia: China y la UE en África y América Latina](#)

by Huiling Luo

China's increasing economic development has been useful to reposition its role in the global political scenario as a global power. This sustained growth has encouraged the European institutions to establish agreements with Chinese entities to execute projects on third countries like the African and Latin American nations. (ES - 29 p.)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

[Mientras Asia se abre paso, Occidente se mira el ombligo](#)

by José Pardo de Santayana

This analysis explores the main changes at a time when the great challenges of humanity are global, the multilateral mechanisms are weakening, and the West seems to have lost the strength and self-confidence that have made it so unique. (ES - 14 p.)

RUSSIA

FONDATION POUR LA RECHERCHE STRATÉGIQUE (FRS)

[Why Russia's alliance with China is improbable, but not impossible](#)

by Simon Saradzhyan [@saradzhyan](#)

This article seeks to answer the key question: are Russia and China already in a de facto military alliance (against the US), or may they soon enter one? The author infers criteria and sets out to ascertain whether the relationship between Russia and China either meets these criteria or may do so in the near future. (33 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION)

[Young people and human rights in Russia: paradoxes and controversies](#)

by Pavel Chikov

During a large-scale representative survey, a total of 1500 young people aged from 14 to 29 years old responded to a questionnaire. When asked to name a value that matters most to them, the youth collectively answered that it was human rights. 42% of the respondents selected human rights as their top value, and 76% included human rights in the top three values of their choice. This essay seeks to identify the reasons behind that choice. (7 p.)

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

[Russia futures 2030](#)

by Sinikukka Saari [@sinikukka](#) and Stanislav Secieru [@StasSecieru](#) (eds)

This paper looks at Russia on the horizon of 2030. It offers analytical insights into the twists and turns that may characterise the country's path in the upcoming decade, and explores how a number of critical uncertainties may have a significant impact on Russia's future trajectory. These key uncertainties work as 'catalysts' that may speed up the pace and alter the direction of change in Russia. (108 p.)

TURKEY

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

[“Containingment”: an EU strategy towards Erdogan’s Turkey](#)

by Panayotis Tsakonas

The paper notes Turkey has adopted a “power-based”, assertive and revisionist foreign policy that embraces the “geography of the Ottoman empire”. The author suggests that the EU’s “containingment” strategy (containment and engagement) should manage to embrace the right mix of sticks and carrots and the right balance of benefits and obligations for Turkey. (10 p.)

UNITED KINGDOM / BREXIT

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

[Brexit on the backburner: citizens’ rights and the implementation of the withdrawal agreement in a pandemic](#)

by Aliyyah Ahad [@Aliyyah_Ahad](#) and Monica Andriescu
[@MonicaAndriescu](#)

Just weeks after the UK’s formal departure from the EU, the Covid-19 pandemic hit Europe with full force. This brief sets out steps governments on both sides of the Channel can take in the coming months to “pandemic-proof” their implementation plans. (32 p.)

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

[The future of UK-US relations after Brexit](#)

by Richárd Demény

The paper discusses the economic impact and the main hurdles of a new major UK-US free trade agreement. It concludes that the UK should not substantially diverge from the EU regulations, since the US appears to insist on one-sided demands, and it is unlikely that a comprehensive US trade agreement can replace the economic benefits of the EU single market. (12 p.)

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

[UK agriculture and food policy post Brexit: an Irish perspective](#)

by Con Lucey

The purpose of this paper is to outline the available information on future UK policy on agriculture and food, and to seek to draw some broad conclusions as regards the implications for future UK food production, and for the export prospects for the EU, and particularly for Ireland, in the UK market. (50 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT

[Beyond state aid - The future of subsidy control in the UK](#)

by Thomas Pope and Alex Stojanovic

This report outlines the rationale for and practice of subsidy control around the world. It then assesses the options for domestic subsidy control in the UK, regardless of an EU deal, before evaluating the implications of a possible compromise with the EU that would respect both sides’ red lines (68 p.)

NOTRE EUROPE JACQUES DELORS
INSTITUTE

[Le grand basculement?](#)

by Thierry de Montbrial [@TdeMontbrial](#) and Dominique David

The effects of the Covid-19 crisis call into question the dream of Global Britain, at the time of a return to a regionalization of value chains. This paper argues that EU members will also be more attentive to compliance with the rules ensuring the non-distortion of competition. Many areas of negotiation remain open. Beyond technical considerations, it is the future capacity for the EU and the UK to weigh together internationally that is in question. (FR - 7 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI/ EU INTEGRATION AND DIFFERENTIATION FOR EFFECTIVENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Brexit and external differentiation in foreign, security and defence policy

by Ian Bond

This brief examines the EU's foreign, security and defence policy relations with third countries, and their relevance to the EU's future co-operation with the UK in these areas. It highlights the key points in the EU's proposals for the future relationship with the UK. It also considers the impact on the EU and the UK of having a treaty, no formal agreement, or a "light" agreement, and the implications of the EU's future relationship with the UK for its relationships with other third countries. (15 p.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

Great-power competition and the rising US-China rivalry: towards a new normal?

by Bart Gaens and Ville Sinkkonen

The US and China are posited to be at the epicenter of an emerging and intensifying rivalry. This report delves into the theoretical underpinnings as well as the geostrategic and geo-economic dynamics driving this great-power competition. (216 p.)

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

The missing partnership: the United States, Europe, and China's economic challenge

by Peter Chase

The Trump administration considers China the gravest threat facing the US. Yet it has largely chosen a go-it-alone approach to address this challenge, mainly because it doubts others - including the EU - are willing to take the necessary tough measures forcing China to change. The Trump administration ignores that the EU has taken tough steps toward China and must play a

leading role in any diplomatic strategy that has a chance of successfully confronting Beijing. (31 p.)

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

Nueva administración, ¿nueva política exterior para Estados Unidos?

by José Luis Pontijas Calderón

This analysis explores how foreign affairs policies in the US could change if the candidate of the Democratic Party wins the Presidential election in November. Given the current international scenario and the internal situation in the US, it could be asked if Washington will perform a radically different approach to the external relations (ES - 11 p.)

HANNS-SEIDEL-STIFTUNG (HANNS SEIDEL FOUNDATION)

Wahlkampagnen in Krisenzeiten: die US-Wahl 2020

by André Haller [@andrehalter](#) and Hendrik Michael

In 2020, around 220 million Americans are called to elect the 46th President. The 2020 election year was marked by numerous crises, especially the corona pandemic. How did election campaign strategies and reporting on them go this summer in the US? (DE - 11 p.)

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Weaponizing digital trade: creating a digital trade zone to promote online freedom and cybersecurity

by Robert K. Knake

The author suggests that in order to counter Chinese and Russian visions for the global internet, the US and its allies should form a digital trade zone, a bloc of like-minded democracies that cooperates on cyber issues and through which digital trade flows freely. (35 p.)

SECTION 4 - EU MEMBER STATES



CZECHIA

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

Climate change: can it unite divided society?

by Lucie Vinařská

This paper examines the opinion of Czech society on climate change, its division and the potential for unification due to the climate and coronavirus crisis. (CS - 5 p.)

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

Czech perception of the EU climate policy

by Vít Havelka [@Havelka_Vit](#)

The European Green Deal and 2050 climate neutrality goal remain a contentious issue in some MS. Poland has, for instance, not subscribed to 2050 climate neutrality goal, and in countries such as the Czech Republic or Slovakia there is an ongoing discussion about whether the green transition would not harm their economies. This article explains how the Czech population perceives the EU climate policy. (8 p.)

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

National Convention on EU affairs: priorities of the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU 2022

by Vladimír Bartovic, Vít Havelka [@Havelka_Vit](#) and Zuzana Kasáková

This paper concerns the National Convention on EU affairs which took place on September 18. It focuses on the priorities of the Czech presidency of the Council of the EU. (CS - 9 p.)

GERMANY

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

The end of German Ostpolitik: what a change in Germany's Russia strategy might look like

by Stefan Meister

The author argues that relations between the EU and Russia have hit a new low after the attempted poisoning of Alexei Navalny and the Kremlin's continued support for Belarusian president Alexander Lukashenko, despite massive electoral fraud in that country. A new Russia policy in Berlin will require a paradigm shift, using incentives and leverage to improve Germany's negotiating position with Moscow. The Nord Stream 2 pipeline project should be under intense scrutiny. (9 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS
INTERNATIONALES

L'Allemagne et l'Union économique et monétaire. Entre volonté d'intégration européen et affirmation des intérêts nationaux

by Hans Stark

According to this paper, Germany is the country which had the most to lose by accepting in 2002 the disappearance of the mark and the arrival of the euro, a currency which it accepted to share with countries whose economic level and monetary culture

were very different from its own. At the same time, along with the Netherlands, Germany is the country in the eurozone which has also benefited the most from the introduction of the single currency. (FR - 13 p.)

HANNS-SEIDEL-STIFTUNG (HANNS SEIDEL FOUNDATION)

Von der Gesundheitlichen zur ökonomischen Krise

by Daniel Gottal and David Stadelmann
[@davidstadelmann](#)

The corona pandemic plunged Germany into the worst recession of its post-war period. From a historical point of view, fiscal policy measures such as government rescue packages can provide only temporary relief for the economy. How can ways out of the (economic) crisis look like? (DE - 9 p.)

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

Making tremendous progress with integration of refugees. A review five years after the great migration

by Wido Geis-Thöne

The integration of refugees into the education system as well as the labour market has moved ahead rapidly over the last few years. However, the situation in Germany has again worsened somewhat after the corona pandemic this year. Even if it is not possible to foresee how long the pandemic's negative impact on the labour market will last, it can be assumed that the (labour) market integration of refugees will return to the positive trend in recent years over the long term. (31 p.)

ESTONIA

OŚRODEK STUDIÓW WSCHODNICH (CENTRE FOR EASTERN STUDIES)

In the search of an additional insurance. The EU and France in the security policy of Estonia

by Piotr Szymański [@PiotrSzyman](#)

The paper outlines the involvement of Estonia in the military cooperation with the EU and France. The country aims to enhance the European dimension of its security strategy due to recent changes in the US foreign policy and the need to diversify Estonian military relations. Estonia participates in several PESCO projects, supports the EU defence industry as well as increases its involvement in French military operations in Africa. (PL - 6 p.)

IRELAND

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Examination of the sectoral overlap of Covid-19 and Brexit shocks

by Luke Daly and Martina Lawless

Ireland is currently dealing with a severe public health crisis from Covid-19, which has substantially reduced social and economic activity. This paper looks at sectoral exposure to both the Covid-19 and Brexit shocks to assess if there is a risk that the impact of a hard Brexit on an economy weakened by dealing with Covid-19 could make the previously estimated effects of Brexit worse. (34 p.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Supporting integration? International practices on civics and language requirements linked to naturalisation: policy implications for Ireland

by Sarah Groarke [@sarah_groarke](#), Michal Polakowski, Emma Quinn [@Emma_M_Quinn](#) et al.

Citizenship acquired by naturalisation may be viewed as the highest level of

SECTION 4 - EU MEMBER STATES

'membership' potentially available to migrants in the host state. This research aims at investigating requirements linked to naturalisation in Europe. Drawing on a wide range of sources, a mapping exercise was undertaken across 27 EU MS and the UK. (149 p.)

FRANCE

INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

Rebondir face au Covid-19: neuf idées efficaces en faveur de l'emploi

by Franck Morel [@FranckMorel1207](#)

The health and economic crisis of Covid-19 has, since March, plunged France into an unprecedented situation in terms of employment. This note proposes nine ideas constituting an arsenal of concrete and easily accessible solutions in order to promote employment and bounce back from the crisis. (FR - 19 p.)

ITALY

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Italian-Turkish economic relations: an overview

by Sinan Ekim [@sinan_ekim](#) and Nicola Bilotta

According to this paper, the historically stable relationship between Italy and Turkey is experiencing a moment of uncertainty. Italy's officials and businesspeople generally support a closer partnership, but the majority of political parties as well as the Italian public are increasingly wary of engaging Turkey as long as its political problems persist. (21 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Europe's manoeuvring on 5G technology: the case of Italy

by Francesca Ghiretti [@Fraghiretti](#)

Both the US and China view 5G in geopolitical terms, increasingly concerned that their competitor may gain an upper hand in the development and roll-out of this technology, particularly in Europe. According

to this paper, Italy has become something of a controversial case in this mounting US-Chinese competition. The development of 5G technologies is obviously one of the main concerns and Italy has sought to avoid openly picking sides in the US-China battle for 5G. (6 p.)

LITHUANIA

OŚRODEK STUDIÓW WSCHODNICH (CENTRE FOR EASTERN STUDIES)

Vilnius cancels Lukashenka. Lithuania's policy on the Belarus crisis

by Joanna Hyndle-Hussein

The brief presents the policy of Lithuania in Belarusian crisis, where the country has taken on the role of spokesperson for the opposition's interests. Lithuania attaches particular importance to maintaining ties with Belarusian citizens and counts on regional cooperation with Poland, Latvia and Estonia, hoping to build a stronger alliance within the EU to call for new elections. (6 p.)

AUSTRIA

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

Greater than the sum of its parts? How does Austria profit from a widening network of EU free trade agreements?

by Oliver Reiter [@olreit](#) and Julia Grüber [@JuliaGruebler](#)

Political debates and economic analyses often focus on single free trade agreements and their potential economic effects on participating trading partners. This study sheds light on the significance of trade agreements in the context of countries' positions in worldwide trade agreement networks, by combining network theory with gravity trade modelling. (42 p.)

SLOVENIA

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN
PROGRESSIVE STUDIES / PROGRESIVA /
RENNER INSTITUT

Vote 16, when opponents turn into supporters

by Tanja Fajon [@tfajon](#), Maria Freitas
[@M_TellesFreitas](#), Marta Hofsøy et al.

This publication assembles opinion pieces and experiences from various countries on the lowering of the voting age to 16 as a means to increase young people's participation in politics. It brings about a space for discussion and provides expert insights and new ideas for the potential lowering of the voting age in Slovenia. (68 p.)

FINLAND

ELINKEINOELÄMÄN TUTKIMUSLAITOS
(RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE FINNISH
ECONOMY)

Hiilineutraali Suomi 2035 on kova tavoite

by Ville Kaitila [@VilleKaitila](#)

In order to fight the climate change, the EU and Finland are seeking carbon neutrality by 2050, Finland already by 2035. The author assesses the development of Finnish greenhouse gas emissions in 2019 -2024 based on Etila's most recent macroeconomic and industry sector forecasts. (FI - 10 p.)



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR GESELLSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIETIES)

[Scaling up alternatives to capitalism a social movement approach to alternative organizing \(in\) the economy](#)

by Simone Schiller-Merkens

This paper sets out to explore how and when alternative organizing as practiced in communities and organizations can scale upwards to lead to a more profound social transformation of our societies. Building on insights from scholarship on social movement outcomes, it discusses the collective actions, contextual conditions, and social mechanisms that are likely to allow an upward scale shift of alternative organizing. (35 p.)

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

[The breakout scale: measuring the impact of influence operations](#)

by Ben Nimmo

One of the greatest challenges in the study of disinformation and influence operations (IOs) is measuring their impact. This paper seeks to answer that challenge by proposing “the breakout scale,” a comparative model for measuring IOs based on data that are observable, replicable, verifiable, and available from the moment they were posted. It is intended for use by the operational research community for real-time categorization of IOs as they are identified. (15 p.)