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

The **Covid-19 special issue** maps out the EU's mobilisation and coordination of economic and social measures to deal with the damage caused by the pandemic. Reports reflect on how the pandemic has affected European citizens' views on politics, society, the economy and Europe's place in the world.

The EU's response to the crisis via the **recovery fund** is commented on in detail, with a range of views being expressed:

- the recovery instrument represents a change in the philosophy of political economy;
- even though the recovery fund is temporary in nature, the EU has never seen such a display of solidarity and joint financial action;
- the recovery fund marks a sea-change in European integration;
- with the digital tax included in plans for the Next Generation EU recovery fund, the EU is expected to further consolidate its global leadership in tech regulations.

Reports ask if the Covid-19 crisis is an opportunity to boost the **euro** as a **global currency**, putting the European Stability Mechanism centre stage. Other papers highlight the issue of **health sovereignty**, the building of a resilient European response to pandemics, and the need for policy coherence on healthcare supply chains. Regarding the **EU's** role as a **global actor**, reports highlight the rise in public support for EU action, focusing on the EU's quick response in reallocating some €20.8 billion for Covid-19-affected developing countries. They also discuss how the EU and US have responded to Russian and Chinese disinformation during the pandemic.

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

On **EU policy areas**, publications reflect on European partners' higher-than-ever expectations of the **German Presidency of the Council of the EU** as regards securing internal cohesion and advancing the EU political agenda.

Reports wonder how the social state should reformulate its approach to put people at the centre again amid the digitisation of production; whether a regional approach is needed to deliver the European Green Deal; and how the deficiencies of the common European asylum system can be addressed in the new pact on migration and asylum. Papers look at how successful the Eastern Partnership has been, geopolitically and economically, and where Europe stands within an emerging multipolar order.

The TTR can be downloaded from Council's Library [blog](#). TTR articles are available via [Eureka](#), the resource discovery service of the Council Libraries.

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COVID -19

BRUEGEL

A new policy toolkit is needed as countries exit Covid-19 lockdowns

by Olivier Blanchard [@ojblanchard1](#), Thomas Philippon [@ThomasPHI2](#) and Jean Pisani-Ferry [@pisaniferry](#)

Most governments have taken measures to protect vulnerable workers and firms from the worst effects of the sudden drop in activity related to Covid-19. But as lockdowns are lifted, the focus must shift, and governments in advanced economies must design measures that will limit the pain of adjustment. (14 p.)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Europe's pandemic politics: how the virus has changed the public's worldview

by Ivan Krastev and Mark Leonard

This report explores how the pandemic has affected European citizens' views on politics, society, and Europe's place in the world. It is based on a recent poll conducted in Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden covering more than two-thirds of the EU's population and GDP. According to the findings, the coronavirus crisis has not yet created new political cleavages or cleared a path for new political actors; nor has it fundamentally changed voters' attitudes towards the role of the state. (28 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

Crisis notebook European recovery: how to convert the try? Something is happening in Europe

by Pervenche Berès [@PervencheBeres](#)

The Covid-19 crisis has reshuffled the deck. It caught both the member states and the EU unaware. The EU gradually took the European measure of this crisis and of what was at stake for the Union. Today, the majority of European states seem ready to make a significant leap that could provide the EU with the means to demonstrate its effectiveness. (5 p.)

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

The latest crisis of the European Union: the political, economic, and social consequences of the new coronavirus

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

Once the new coronavirus pandemic is over, the EU will not be the same as before. The far-reaching political, economic, and social effects of the current crisis will override many rules and mechanisms in the EU, potentially reshaping the course of European integration. As a result of the crisis, European economies may have to be significantly restructured, and, based on current developments, it is difficult to see how the EU will emerge from the current situation as the "smaller loser" in global comparison. (14 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

Restoring free movement in the Union

by Eric Maurice [@er1cmau](#), Thibault Besnier and Marianne Lazarovici [@M_Lazarovici](#)

After 3 months of lockdown and the restriction of movement of European populations due to the coronavirus pandemic, the internal borders within the Union almost fully reopened in June, with travel allowed again and the flow of goods re-established. The full implementation of this reopening, the details of which have not yet

been precisely determined by the member states, raises major economic issues. It will also be an indicator of the strength of EU law and rules after an unprecedented crisis. (9 p.)

FONDATION POUR L'INNOVATION POLITIQUE

De la distanciation sociale à la distanciation intime

by Anne Muxel

This note draws attention to some upheavals in our habits of life whose scope, positive or negative, inventive or regressive, could eventually reconfigure our intimacy. The obligation of "barrier gestures" reconfigures the thresholds and the boundaries delimiting our personal space from any intrusion by the other, who has become potentially dangerous and contaminating. The "social distancing" established and accepted as soon as it enters public space can turn into "intimate distancing" and estrange even the closest. Will we see more sharing, generosity, awareness of the otherness or more withdrawal, closure and selfishness? (23 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

Solidaridad y condicionalidad europea en tiempos post Covid-19

by Mario Kölling

On 27 May, the President of the Commission presented her renewed proposal for the MFF 2021-2027 and her recovery plan. An agreement along the lines of the proposal would be a major step towards a more unified Europe and a sign that the pandemic could actually unite states instead of fragmenting the Union. This study reviews proposal's key points and those of the member states. Considering that there is no unconditional solidarity, it is also intended to analyse which interests may be interrelated in this debate. (ES - 12 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Recovery instrument: an epochal change in political economy

by Carlo Bastasin [@CarloBastasin](#)

The recovery instrument represents a change in the philosophy of political economy because it breaks the link between liability and responsibility which is the conventional basis of the market economy. This change in the economic rationale is justified by the fact that the current crisis did not have an economic origin. The use of this new instrument should be inscribed in the lively ongoing debate on the reform of capitalism. (12 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

The EU budget: a Hamilton moment?

by Riccardo Perissich

On 27 May, the Commission proposed that on top of the "normal" budget, there should be a temporary recovery fund of up to 750 billion euro; the fund should be financed through bonds that the Commission would be authorized to issue. If adopted, the fund would represent a game changer in the decade-long history of European integration. Even with the recovery fund's temporary character, the EU has never seen a similar display of solidarity and joint financial action. (6 p.)

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Next Generation EU: an interpretative guide

by Marco Buti and Marcello Messori

The Commission proposal strengthens and articulates the framework launched by Macron and Merkel. This proposal, called "Next Generation EU", confirms the disbursement by the EU of 500 billion euro in the form of transfers, including guarantees, and adds 250 billion euro in the form of long-term loans to member states. These resources will be collected through the issue of bonds on the financial markets by the

Commission on behalf of the EU. These issues will depend on the increase in the margin between own resources and the disbursements of the EU budget. (13 p.)

DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH)

Identifying effective combinations of economic policy measures for the coronavirus recession in Europe

by Kerstin Bernoth, Marius Clemens [@MariusClemens](#), Geraldine Dany-Knedlik et al.

As the coronavirus pandemic spread across the globe in early 2020, the ECB as well as national governments in the euro area enacted or announced numerous economic policy measures to counteract the severe economic consequences of the resulting lockdowns. According to a study, the ECB's monetary policy measures barely had a stabilizing effect on the financial markets in the short term. Policy action only on the part of individual governments is not effective since measures must be taken by member states together. A joint crisis mechanism, such as the European recovery plan announced by the EU, could be quite efficient. (12 p.)

HERTIE SCHOOL - JACQUES DELORS CENTRE

How to spend it right - A more democratic governance for the EU recovery and resilience facility

by Lucas Guttenberg [@lucasguttenberg](#) and Thu Nguyen [@onethuthree](#)

The recovery and resilience facility (RRF) will be the core of the EU's new recovery instrument to fight the economic fallout of the pandemic. Under the RRF, 310 billion euros in additional EU spending will be allocated by the Commission to member states based on individual recovery and resilience plans (RRPs). The authors argue that the proposed governance to decide on the assessment of RRFs lacks democratic elements as parliaments are largely sidelined. (6 p.)

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

How to spend it: a proposal for a European Covid-19 recovery programme

by Jérôme Creel, Mario Holzner [@MarioHolzner](#), Francesco Saraceno [@fsaraceno](#) et al.

The recovery fund proposed by the Commission marks a sea-change in European integration. Yet it will not be enough to meet the challenges Europe faces. There has been much public debate about financing, but little about the sort of concrete projects that the EU should be putting public money into. (36 p.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Debt sharing after Covid-19: how the direct involvement of EU institutions could impact the recovery path of a member state

by Kieran McQuinna and Petros Varthalitis

The likely substantial impact of Covid-19 related measures on the public finances of European countries has prompted an unprecedented call for new and significant policies at a European level to alleviate the pressures on individual member states. The authors use a model to assess the role European institutions can play in mitigating the negative economic and fiscal effects of the crisis for a particular member state by participating directly in the sovereign debt management of that country. (26 p.)

HERTIE SCHOOL - JACQUES DELORS CENTRE

Taxation to the rescue? A tax reform to support EU economic recovery post-Covid-19

by Pola Schneemelcher

The Covid-19 crisis puts a strain on public households in the EU, not only because of necessary rescue packages, but also due to a drop of tax revenues in the face of an economic downward spiral. A European tax reform to support the economic recovery

without putting an extra burden on companies is thus in strong need. One solution is to secure corporate taxes that formerly slipped through public budgets due to tax avoidance. This brief argues that the EU must now focus on the already proposed international minimum tax rate. (6 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Beyond the digital tax: the challenges of the EU's scramble for technological sovereignty

by Nicola Bilotta

The Covid-19 pandemic has laid bare how critical digital platforms are to the functioning of our economy. The “digital tax” issue has gained in prominence as it would be an important instrument for governments in dire need of raising money to finance the post-pandemic economic recovery. With the digital tax included in the Next Generation EU recovery fund, the EU is expected to further consolidate its global leadership in tech regulations. However, European regulatory activism could also raise barriers to transatlantic trade and investments, thus producing new tensions with the US. (20 p.)

SAFE - SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE FOR FINANCE IN EUROPE

Bank capital and the European recovery from the Covid-19 crisis

by Moritz Schularick [@MSchularick](#), Sascha Steffen [@sascha_steffen](#) and Tobias H. Tröger [@TobiasTroeger](#)

Do current levels of bank capital in Europe suffice to support a swift recovery from the Covid-19 crisis? The authors estimate a capital shortfall in European banks of up to 600 billion euro in a severe scenario, and around 143 billion euro in a moderate scenario. They propose a precautionary recapitalization at the European level that puts the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) centre stage. This would cut through the sovereign-bank nexus, safeguard financial stability, and position the eurozone for a quick recovery from the pandemic. (19 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES

Collateral easing with disciplinary dysfunction? On the limitations of the ECB's Covid-19 response

by Jakob Vestergaard and Daniela Gabor [@DanielaGabor](#)

The Covid-19 crisis caused stress in European sovereign debt markets. The potential impact on euro resilience of rapidly increasing spreads on Italian government bonds gave rise to particular concern. The ECB's response – ranging from the pandemic emergency purchases programme to several rounds of easing of its collateral policy – has been praised for quickly stabilizing government bond markets and ameliorating euro resilience concerns. But it may not last. (21 p.)

BRUEGEL

Is the Covid-19 crisis an opportunity to boost the euro as a global currency?

by Grégory Claeys [@gregclaeys](#) and Guntram B. Wolff [@GuntramWolff](#)

The euro never challenged the US dollar, and its international status declined with the euro crisis. Faced with a US administration willing to use its hegemonic currency to extend its domestic policies beyond its borders, Europe is reflecting on how to promote its currency on the global stage to ensure its autonomy. But promoting a more prominent role for the euro is difficult and involves far-reaching changes to the fabric of the monetary union. (10 p.)

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

IW financial expert survey: second quarter 2020

by Markus Demary [@DemaryMarkus](#) and Stefan Hasenclever

Pessimism related to the outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 and its development in 2020 determines experts' predictions for the second and third quarter of 2020. The pessimistic outlook can be

inferred from the downward revisions of the experts' forecasts. (41 p.)

CHATHAM HOUSE - THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Europe after coronavirus: the EU and a new political economy

by Pepijn Bergsen [@pbergsen](#), Alice Billon-Galland [@AliceBillon](#), Hans Kundnani [@hanskundnani](#) et al.

This paper examines the consequences of a change in Europe's political economy and the potential implications for the European project. If the Covid-19 crisis leads to a larger role for the state and a move away from market-oriented policies, the EU will face a challenge in accommodating that change. Given sufficient consensus between member states, the EU could conceivably be the driver of collective change in fiscal policy and taxation, labour markets and redistribution, and industrial policy. Given political differences and the asymmetric effects of the crisis within Europe, it is more likely that the pandemic response will lead to an uneven shift in economic policy across the EU. (21 p.)

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

A perfect storm for European office markets? Potential price effects of the Covid-19 pandemic

by Michael Voigtländer

The Covid-19 pandemic is not only endangering the health of people worldwide, but also causes an economic recession. Given past experiences, office markets, specifically the prime market, reacts very strongly to economic downturns. This paper attempts to derive a likely scenario for the effects in selected European office markets. (19 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

Which kind of supply chain for Europe?

by Laurent Lacroix

Ultimately, the world of raw materials is one with little media coverage. It enriches some, impoverishing others, leaving behind the

shadow of a bane that is rooted in the history of international trade. The coronavirus is challenging this business model; due to disruptions in the production chain, we are already seeing, for example, the risks associated with the supply of drugs, 80% of which are manufactured in Asia. (6 p.)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Health sovereignty: how to build a resilient European response to pandemics

by Jonathan Hackenbroich [@j_hackenbroich](#), Jeremy Shapiro [@JyShapiro](#) and Tara Varma [@tara_varma](#)

The absence of health security threatens the ability of societies to function and economies to prosper, therefore populations expect their governments to retain strategic sovereignty in the health area. At the same time, cooperation at the European level is a key for achieving health security. If member states are to retain their ability to provide it to their citizens, they will need effective cooperation with their European partners, both through the EU and other mechanisms. (44 p.)

ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR EUROPAPOLITIK (AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR EUROPEAN POLITICS)

Vorschläge für eine effiziente, europäische Bekämpfung von Pandemien - Juristische Aspekte im Gesundheitsbereich

by Leopold-Michael Marzi

Since the "Spanish flu", which raged worldwide from 1918 to 1920, Europe has been spared from pandemics. EU-wide standards are now required for the provision and storage of medicines, medical devices, protective clothing to combat a pandemic. A future EU authority for safety in health care should efficiently monitor compliance with these standards, be active in prevention matters, monitor the world situation, advise EU decision-makers and coordinate the action of the member states in an emergency. (DE - 7 p.)

INSTITUT DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IDDRI)

Quelles initiatives politiques internationales pour la prévention des maladies infectieuses d'origine zoonotique ?

by Yann Laurans [@Laurans_IDDRI](#), Aleksandar Rankovic [@AleksRankovic](#), Lucien Chabason et al.

This note proposes initiatives that governments could take in response to the need for international action to reduce the risks of infectious diseases within the framework of broader sustainable development policies, particularly environmental policies. These initiatives could be taken as early as this year, both at the UN and bilateral levels. (FR - 5 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Can the EU ETS weather the impact of Covid-19?

by Milan Elkerbout and Lars Zetterberg

The Covid-19 crisis has caused an economic downturn that may reverberate throughout the European carbon market. This makes a review of the EU emissions trading system supply (ETS) mechanisms imperative. In the previous economic crisis, the carbon price in the EU ETS dropped to very low levels as supply-demand imbalances increased. Today, the market stability reserve operates to prevent significant allowances surpluses from accumulating. (11 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Emergency powers, Covid-19 and the new challenge for human rights

by Michele Collazzo and Alexandra Tyan

"A human crisis that is fast becoming a human rights crisis". UN Secretary General António Guterres was among the first to raise the alarm about possible human rights implications of government measures to fight Covid-19. Since its outbreak, 87 states, both authoritarian and established democracies, have declared a state of emergency to curb the spread of the virus, which implies certain

derogations from international human rights conventions. (6 p.)

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

Will Covid-19 prompt global ethical AI standardization?

by Anna Juhos

The use of high-tech has undeniably become the latest measure of relevance in the international community. The Covid-19 crisis has prompted many countries to experiment with Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems more widely in order to bring the situation under control. (14 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES / EUROPEAN POLICY INSTITUTES NETWORK

'Coronationalism' vs a geopolitical Europe? EU external solidarity at the time of Covid-19

Loes Debuysere (ed.) [@LoesDebuysere](#)

EU member states have been discussing how to deal with the socioeconomic repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic. As major debates continue to take place about internal solidarity, the question arises how the EU and its member states wish to support non-EU countries in tackling their health and economic emergencies. It seems that, for now, neither 'coronationalist' nor geopolitical ambitions dominate the relatively little politicized debates about international cooperation and development aid. (20 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Geopolitical shifts and the post-Covid world: Europe and the multipolar system

by Stefano Cont

The full extent of Covid-19's impact on global geopolitical balances cannot yet be assessed. Covid-19 is evidently not the cause of such changes, which had been well underway before the outbreak, but the pandemic has become a litmus test that has further thrust these developments under the political spotlight. (6 p.)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Together in trauma: Europeans and the world after Covid-19

by Susi Dennison [@sd270](#) and Pawel Zerka [@PawelZerka](#)

The paper explores the insights from a recent survey which showed that after the onset of the Covid-19, there was a sense among Europeans to be alone in the world – with their perceptions of the US, China, and Russia worsening overall. Europeans still believe in the value of cooperation, but generally feel that EU institutions have not helped them enough during the crisis. There has been a rise in public support for unified EU action to tackle global threats as well to enhance the EU's preparedness. (68 p.)

FONDATION POUR L'INNOVATION POLITIQUE

Covid-19 – United States, China and Russia: great powers worry public opinionCovid-19 – États-Unis, Chine, Russie : les grandes puissances inquiètent l'opinion

by Victor Delage [@DelageVictor](#)

Against the backdrop of the Covid-19 crisis, this paper examines how citizens in seven democracies (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Sweden, and the UK) view the influence and concern of the great powers of China, the USA and Russia. (16 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

Implicaciones del Covid-19 para la Defensa

by Félix Arteaga (ed.)

This study offers a collective reflection that responds to the concern about the effects of Covid-19 on the defence. The diagnosis and recommendations focus on the direct effects in the short term, without entering into longer-term repercussions that will require further reflection. (ES - 40 p.)

COLLEGE OF EUROPE

Disinformation in times of Covid-19: reinforcing the responses of the European Union and the United States

by Yana Brovdiy [@YBrovdiy](#)

This brief discusses how the EU and US have responded to Russian and Chinese disinformation during the Covid-19 pandemic, arguing that it should be viewed as an opportunity to improve EU and US policies by adopting new or revising legislation and improving transatlantic cooperation based on mutual understanding, shared best practices and compromise. The argument is developed by, first, charting the Russian and Chinese disinformation campaigns during the Covid-19 crisis. The brief develops recommendations for improving anti-disinformation policies. (5 p.)

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The multilateral order post-Covid: expert voices

by Pádraig Murphy (ed.)

The multilateral order as we have known it since the Second World War was already showing strains before the pandemic. The unprecedented measures taken across the world to deal with the immediate crisis have only highlighted the need for a more thoroughgoing examination of this order. (13 p.)

BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG / THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES / INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

Transatlantic trends 2020. Transatlantic opinion on global challenges before and after Covid-19

The 2020 edition is a comparative study of French, German, and American perspectives on the major issues facing the transatlantic relationship: cooperation in security and defense, China's influence on the global stage, international trade, and the digital transition. Polling before and after the coronavirus crisis provides a unique tool to understand the impact of the pandemic on public opinion. The report serves as a comprehensive overview of the major trends

shaping transatlantic relations, compares public policies with public perceptions in all three countries, and strengthens trilateral French-German-US dialogue on issues where public opinion is in favor of closer cooperation. (40 p.)

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

Die Klimaperformance der G7-Staaten und die Corona-Krise. Wie lassen sich Klimaschutz und Wirtschaft in Einklang bringen?

by Jasper Eitze and Maximilian Pretzel

The corona crisis has led the G7 countries into recession. It is clear that an economic revival must take place on the basis of sustainable criteria. The main question is how economic growth and climate protection can best be reconciled. The authors suggest that the G7 countries' climate performance be increasingly assessed on the basis of CO2 productivity, taking industrial production and electricity generation into account as key influencing factors. (DE - 12 p.)

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

From bad to worse? The impact(s) of Covid-19 on conflict dynamics

by Katariina Mustasilta [@KMustasilta](#)

There are three main ways in which the pandemic affects peace and conflict dynamics: the public health crisis, the policy responses to it, and the economic fallout arising from the coronavirus. The pandemic has been accompanied by a rise in political violence around the world. Armed groups have capitalised on the crisis, while the global distraction caused by the pandemic has made it difficult to seize opportunities for peace. (8 p.)

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM - THE HAGUE

Framing in times of crisis: responses to Covid-19 amongst far right movements and organisations

by Richard McNeil-Willson [@mcneilwillson](#)

This paper examines how various framing processes have been developed by far right

groups specifically in response to the global health crisis brought about by the spread of Covid-19. (33 p.)

FONDATION POUR LA RECHERCHE STRATÉGIQUE

Covid-19, le djihadisme au défi d'une pandémie

by Pierre Bousset

As the world of science questions the responsibility for the coronavirus epidemic, radical Islam solves the conundrum of an assertion: God punishes the disbelieving people who persist in defying his authority. For the Islamic state group, we are in the presence of an "anger from God", which has become the "nightmare of the crusaders", as evidenced by the health balance sheet of the pandemic and the economic uncertainties linked to the deconfinement. (FR - 13 p.)

BARCELONA CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Cities on the frontline: managing the coronavirus crisis

by Agustí Fernández de Losada [@AgustiFdeLosada](#) and Hannah Abdullah [@hannahabdull](#) (eds)

The Covid-19 crisis has unfolded in an urbanised world in which global interconnections between cities have accelerated and intensified the pandemic's impact. But cities have also been at the forefront of managing the crisis and responding to citizens' needs. This report examines how 12 cities around the world – Milan, Barcelona, Berlin, London, Vienna, Zurich, San Francisco, Chicago, Buenos Aires, Cape Town, Melbourne and Hong Kong – have managed the Covid-19 crisis and provides lessons to help guide urban governance in times of pandemics. (92 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT

Policy coherence issues emerging from Covid-19 with a focus on healthcare supply chains

by Fabien Tondel and Pamella Eunice Ahairwe
[@PamellaEunice](#)

The management of the coronavirus pandemic has been considerably impaired by a dearth of essential medical and pharmaceutical products. Disruptions in supply chains for healthcare goods have caused shortages and tight inventories. The reliance of many countries, particularly in Europe and Africa, on products imported from a few international suppliers is largely the result of the process of globalisation in the past decades. Yet, the Covid-19 crisis is not putting into question globalisation as an economic and social fact. Rather, it is exposing crucial challenges to better manage problems caused by interdependencies, especially in international supply chains for critical goods. (21 p.)

INSTITUT DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IDDRI)

Financing the 2030 agenda for sustainable development: prerequisites, and opportunities for the post-Covid-19 crisis

by Maria Alejandra Riaño [@Ma_RianoR](#) and Damien Barchiche [@DamienBarchiche](#)

With a view to drawing attention to the aspects of the 2030 agenda most relevant to the global crisis response (health, food, livelihoods, etc), this brief offers a strategic in-depth understanding of the complexity and challenges embedded in the issue of financing the 2030 agenda; it also suggests ways for more efficient financing processes in terms of principles, instruments and partnerships. (4 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT

Towards an EU global Covid-19 response 2.0: boosting smarter finance

by San Bilal [@SanBilal1](#)

The EU has responded promptly to the unprecedented crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic – within, but also beyond its borders. The EU global response to Covid-19 includes quickly reallocating EU support to developing countries to address immediate Covid-19 challenges, amounting to some €20.8 billion. (26 p.)

CLINGENDAEL – NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Covid-19 impact on the value chain

by Jos Meester and Machteld Ooijens

This report explores the impact of Covid-19 on employment and livelihoods in developing countries, across and along value chains. It explores Covid-19 impact on different kinds of employment and how it affects women and youth. It conducts a high-level assessment of which value chains are affected and what the impact on livelihoods and labour rights might be. (19 p.)

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

Covid-19 und die UN women, peace and security agenda

by Saskia Stachowitsch [@saskiastachow](#) and Astrid Bergmann

The authors reflect on the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on the UN women, peace and security agenda and discuss the impulses that the agenda can provide for gender-sensitive crisis management. The pandemic leads to a general increase in gender inequalities. In crisis and conflict areas, this leads to further strengthening of gender-specific vulnerability and the exclusion of women from conflict management as well as from Covid-19 crisis management. (DE - 10 p.)

ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR EUROPAPOLITIK (AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR EUROPEAN POLITICS)

The EU's global response to the Covid-19 crisis with a focus on the Eastern neighbourhood and Africa

by Philipp Brugner [@PhilippBrugner](#) and Klaus Schuch [@KSCH_ZSI](#)

More farsighted approaches, that forward the long-term goals for social, ecological and economic recovery after the crisis, and an improved information policy with stronger public relations will be necessary for the EU so that it can reliably maintain its position as the most important and partnership-oriented partner for Africa and its Eastern neighbourhood. (12 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT

Covid-19 in Africa: driver of conflict, or too early to tell?

by Sophie Desmidt [@SophieDesmidt](#) and Ashley Neat [@NeatAshley](#)

Covid-19 has caused disruptions across the globe on a scale not previously imagined. This brief looks at the consequences of the Covid-19 crisis for conflict-affected areas in Africa, as well as measures taken against the pandemic, which are likely to be even more profound and far-reaching. (12 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

L'Afrique de l'Est face à la gestion du Covid-19. Un enchevêtrement de crises ?

by Sina Schlimmer [@SchlimmerSina](#)

When Covid-19 reached sub-Saharan Africa, experts predicted a catastrophic situation with a rapid and exponential outbreak of the number of patients. However, the virus has spread more slowly than expected and most countries do not appear (yet) to have reached the peak of the pandemic. (FR - 6 p.)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

The impact of the Covid-19 crisis on constitutionalism and the rule of law in Anglophone countries of Central and West Africa

The Covid-19 pandemic is not only a health challenge for English-speaking countries of Central and West Africa, it is also a litmus test for the consolidation and sustainability of their democratic governance systems. Respect for constitutionalism and rule of law during emergency contexts adopted by governments to stop the spread of the virus, remains a priority. (20 p.)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

L'impact de la crise du Covid-19 sur le constitutionnalisme et l'État de droit dans les pays francophones et lusophones d'Afrique de l'Ouest et d'Afrique Centrale

The Covid-19 pandemic is not only a health challenge for the French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking countries of Central and West Africa. It is also a litmus test for the consolidation and sustainability of their democratic governance systems. (FR - 19 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

América Latina: del "exitismo" al pico de la pandemia

by Carlos Malamud [@CarlosMalamud](#) and Rogelio Núñez [@RNCASTELLANO](#)

The expansion of Covid-19 has profoundly and rapidly altered the entire Latin American reality: from the economic and social situation to the political situation in most countries. The region has gone from believing it had the pandemic under control to becoming the world's epicentre, with some countries at the eye of the hurricane, especially Brazil, although with Peru, Chile and Mexico escalating at a very worrying rate. This entails profound stress on medical

systems, economic tensions and growing political and social conflict. (ES - 13 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

Cárteles mexicanos en el mercado europeo de drogas sintéticas: alcances y lecciones desde la pandemia de SARS-CoV2

by Ludmila Quirós [@ludmilaag](#)

In the last two years, several reports from Europol have warned of an increased presence of Mexican cartels in European territory. The Covid-19 pandemic could be helping Mexican cartels in Europe through a "learning curve", identifying where they fail and why, helping them to increase their efficiency and dangerousness. (ES - 8 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

Cuba: crisis económica, sus causas, el Covid-19 y las políticas de rescate

by Carmelo Mesa-Lago

This document analyses the current crisis in Cuba: the economic crisis with internal and external macroeconomic indicators; the causes (persistence of central planning, cutbacks in Venezuelan economic aid, Trump sanctions and Covid-19); the evolution and effects on health; and the potential options for tackling Covid-19 and overcoming the economic crisis. (ES - 12 p.)

BARCELONA CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

From risk to opportunity: local governance in the southern Mediterranean

by Noha El-Mikawy

The outbreak of Covid-19 has reminded us of the importance of local governance. From the USA to Germany and down across the MENA it is becoming evident that measures to deal with the health emergency require close cooperation between central and local governments. The second wave of protests that has swept across the Arab region since 2019 has been aggravated by Covid-19 and

the economic recession it brought on. These impacts add onto more longstanding popular frustration with corruption and spatial inequality. (6 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

Les conséquences du Covid-19 pour Israël et les territoires palestiniens. Une accélération de l'histoire ?

by Antoine Michon

Although a second wave of contamination has affected Israel since the beginning of June, the centralized and efficient management of the Covid-19 pandemic has been widely welcomed, as in the Palestinian territories where a health disaster was averted. The pandemic has in any case provided an opportunity for Benjamin Netanyahu to form an emergency government. (FR - 26 p.)

EURO-MEDITERRANEAN STUDY COMMISSION

Covid-19 in Palestine: economic slump, rising vulnerability and limited policy response

by Habib Hinn and Shams Hanieh

The number of confirmed cases of Covid-19 and fatalities in Palestine remain very low but the pandemic is expected to have wide-reaching economic and social impacts. The Palestinian economy has already entered a recession. The Palestinian Government estimates that economic losses due to the Covid-19 crisis will severely limit its ability to maintain existing public services, and will make the need for immediate economic support more urgent. (4 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION)

Covid-19 and the Syrian economy: implications for social justice

by Salam Said

The Covid-19 pandemic has further escalated Syria's severe economic crisis. More than 80 percent of the Syrian population today live below the poverty line, and many of those working are confined to

the informal economy. Not only are the most vulnerable segments of Syrian society the most at risk of contracting and spreading the disease, but they also have the least access to medical treatment or meaningful protection. Covid-19 has exacerbated existing social and economic injustice throughout the country. (9 p.)

EURO-MEDITERRANEAN STUDY COMMISSION

The socioeconomic impact of Covid-19 on Lebanon: a crisis within crises

by Joelle M. Abi-Rached and Ishac Diwan [@ishacdian](#)

The Covid-19 crisis comes on the heels of grave economic and political crises that have hit Lebanon at the end of 2019. In contrast to the rather favourable health situation (so far) with a relatively limited number of infections and fatalities, the Covid-19 crisis is expected to have devastating economic costs given the very fragile economic environment of the country. (5 p.)

EURO-MEDITERRANEAN STUDY COMMISSION

Economic impact of Covid-19: powerful shock to post-reform Egypt

by Hussein Mohammed Suleiman

For all governments dealing with the global Covid-19 pandemic, there is a difficult short-term trade-off between public health and economic considerations. The Egyptian authorities have given a higher weight to the latter than other governments, including in the MENA region. The government has only imposed rather mild restrictive procedures and eased them from June, in a plan to “co-exist with the virus”. (5 p.)

EURO-MEDITERRANEAN STUDY COMMISSION

La crise Covid-19 en Tunisie: impacts et préoccupations

by Mouez Soussi

The authorities' decisions to impose a curfew and later to confine its population are part of an already difficult environment. Even before the start of the pandemic, a freshly mandated

government faced with four months of intense negotiations was facing a critical economic and social situation. Despite a gradual deconfinement started in early May and a rather favorable health record so far, the socio-economic impact of the crisis will be significant. (FR - 6 p.)

EURO-MEDITERRANEAN STUDY COMMISSION

Morocco fighting against Covi-19: drastic times call for drastic measures

by Oumayma Bourhrib [@OBourhrib](#)

Like many countries, Morocco is expected to undergo a severe economic slowdown this year because of the Covid-19 pandemic. The combined effect of poor crop year and the implications of confinement policy in the secondary and tertiary sectors has led to a downward revision of the growth rate. While the World Bank forecasts -1.7% contraction of Morocco's economic activity by the end of 2020, the IMF expects a sharp decline reaching -3.7%. (6 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTER (EPC)

Opening governments in times of lockdown

by Marko Sošić and Milena Lazarević [@milenalazarevic](#)

The ongoing coronavirus crisis has spurred a myriad of measures from governments in the Western Balkans to better inform their citizens and provide services in emergency circumstances. Yet, responses to the pandemic and the institution of unprecedented lockdown measures have introduced various challenges to already fragile standards of transparency, accountability and rule of law, as well as have exposed shortcomings in the functioning of public administrations, in the WB. (4 p.)

LSE IDEAS

From Russia with love? Serbia's lukewarm reception of Russian aid and its geopolitical implicationsby Vuk Vuksanovic [@v_vuksanovic](#)

As the Covid-19 reached the Balkans, Serbia has energetically taken its partnership with China to the next level. This happened as Belgrade embraced China's "mask diplomacy" campaign of supplying medical equipment to the countries affected by the pandemic. However, while Russia has supplied aid to Serbia to combat the pandemic, it has not received the same attention from the Serbian leadership and public. The pandemic has proven to be a potent 'revealer' and reminder of the lack of substance and depth of differences in the Serbo-Russian partnership. (16 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

China's responsibility for the Covid-19 pandemic: an international law perspectiveby Katja Creutz [@KatjaCreutz](#)

The coronavirus pandemic has roiled international relations. The huge global toll of the pandemic, both in terms of deaths and economic implications, has raised the question of Chinese responsibility. This paper analyses China's responsibility for Covid-19 under international law. (15 p.)

FONDATION POUR LA RECHERCHE STRATÉGIQUE

Le « miracle » japonais face à la Covid-19: quelles réponses et quelles conséquences?by Valérie Niquet [@VNiquet](#)

The Covid-19 pandemic and its management by Japan made the archipelago an exception in the management and consequences of the crisis. The measures adopted were much slower, authoritarian or orderly than in South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. However, like its democratic neighbours, and without applying the very restrictive "Chinese model", Japan was able to control the Covid-19 epidemic. End May, internal constraints

were lifted. The main consequences of the epidemic will be economic and strategic, with a possible questioning of the rapprochement with Beijing. (FR - 12 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

The impact of Covid-19 on EU citizens' rights in the United Kingdomby Alexandra Bulat [@alexandrabulat](#)

The debate on migration in Europe concerns also those migrants who are EU citizens and are at risk of missing out on their rights during the pandemic. The crisis has shown that exercising of civic rights is not always straightforward, in particular regarding access to social security and being able to return to one's country of residence. To unpack some of the European-level issues facing EU citizens living in another member state, the paper focuses on case studies from the UK. (13 p.)

PROGRESSIVE POLICY INSTITUTE (PPI)

Medicaid will be crucial safety net in Covid-19 crisis

by Josh Gordon

The coronavirus pandemic has not deterred President Trump and Republicans from trying to kill the affordable care Act (ACA), which would strip millions of Americans of health care coverage at the worst possible time. However, Medicaid — significantly strengthened in the ACA — will be a lifeline for the country during this crisis. (9 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

Covid-19 pandemic threatens US elections: the pandemic adds significantly to the risk of a contested result and a constitutional crisisby Maria Annala [@maria_annala](#)

Voters' trust in the American elections has eroded. Even before the Covid-19 pandemic hit the US, an alarming number of voters lacked confidence in the fairness of the upcoming elections. Ensuring that

Americans can vote safely despite the pandemic requires major changes to how the elections are conducted. (8 p.)

PETERSON INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

When more delivers less: comparing the US and French Covid-19 crisis responses

by Jérémie Cohen-Setton [@cohensetton](#) and Jean Pisani-Ferry [@pisaniferry](#)

The paper compares responses to economic shocks caused by Covid-19 in France and the US. The findings suggest that, taking into account income stabilization mechanisms and discretionary measures, the US package is almost twice as large as the French package, but it has proven less effective because of poor design and implementation. (23 p.)

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

Aspects of the cybersecurity ecosystem in the United States. Trends before and during the corona pandemic

by Dirk Hegen

This report shows that cybersecurity has evolved into a key national security issue and gives an overview of certain aspects of the US cybersecurity landscape, by tracing policy developments from before the Covid-19 pandemic as well as current legislative considerations. (6 p.)

NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION

How internet platforms are combating disinformation and misinformation in the age of Covid-19

by Spandana Singh and Koustubh "K.J." Bagchi

The unprecedented spread of Covid-19 across the globe has sparked a significant new wave of misinformation and disinformation online. This report provides an overview of how various internet platforms are individually addressing the rapid spread of Covid-19-related misinformation and disinformation on their services. It also offers recommendations on how these platforms can improve the efficacy of their efforts and

also provide greater transparency to their users and the public. (42 p.)

KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

Wissenschaftliche Politikberatung zur gesundheitlichen Bewältigung der Corona-Pandemie

by Norbert Arnold

Germany has so far coped well with the corona pandemic. This is also due to the cooperation between science and politics. Scientific advisors have never acted as political advisors in this way and have also appeared in public. This analysis summarizes the scope of the advice and particularly take a closer look at the spread of infection and the corresponding protective measures. (DE - 8 p.)

OŚRODEK STUDIÓW WSCHODNICH (CENTRE FOR EASTERN STUDIES)

Covid-19 i Energiewende: wpływ pandemii na niemiecką transformację energetyczną

by Michał Kędzierski [@mlkedzierski](#)

According to the paper, the pandemic has had both negative and positive impact on the energy transition in Germany. The lockdown resulted in the fall in the country's coal energy demand but has delayed investments in renewable energy as well as important political decisions on Germany's Energiewende. In any event, the pandemic enhanced the debate on the reform of financing renewable energy and on decarbonisation investments. (PL - 8 p.)

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

Digital education? How young people learn and schools teach

by Barbara Engels and Ruth Maria Schüler

Young people spend a lot of time online, a fact which influences how they learn and follow political and economic developments. This empirical study examines how young people in Germany use the Internet for

learning, focusing particularly on their criteria for selecting videos for educational and information purposes. (20 p.)

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

**German economy slowly recovering
following a deep slump: economic
outlook**

by Claus Michelsen, Marius Clemens [@MariusClemens](#),
Max Hanisch et al.

The coronavirus recession has left deep marks on the German economy and despite economic policy action, it is likely to heal only slowly. The German government was able to avoid the worst by implementing measures to stabilize the domestic economy, but it can do little to counteract a slump in foreign demand. The German economy cannot compensate for a decline of 9.4 percent in GDP in 2020, even with GDP growth of 3.0 percent in 2021. (8 p.)

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

**Covid-19 is not affecting all working
people equally**

by Carsten Schröder, Theresa Entringer, Jan Goebel et al.

The corona pandemic and the political measures undertaken to contain it are changing the working conditions of many people in Germany. This paper investigates how severely people have been affected by the pandemic in three dimensions: individual level of education, gross individual earned income in 2019, and equivalent net household income in 2019. The key findings are that just under 20 percent of the working population are working reduced hours (on "short-time work"), and a good third are working partially or completely from home. (21 p.)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
INSTITUTE**

**Learning for all? Second-level education
in Ireland during Covid-19**

by Greta Mohan [@gretta_mohan](#), Selina McCoy
[@MccoySelina](#), Eamonn Carroll et al.

This report documents the wide-ranging impact of school building closures on teaching and learning in second-level schools in Ireland. The study also provides insights into the supports schools need for the commencement of the new academic year. Second-level schools in Ireland faced different challenges when responding to the Covid-19 school closures depending on their locations and socioeconomic environments. (111 p.)

**FUNDACIÓN DE ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMÍA
APLICADA**

**Informe sobre las medidas de
protección a los colectivos vulnerables
durante la crisis del Covid-19**

by J. Ignacio Conde-Ruiz (ed.) [@conderuiz](#)

This report analyses the measures adopted to alleviate the effects of the Covid crisis on the most vulnerable households, with a distinction between indirect aid for basic needs and the minimum living income (MVI). Both groups of measures are assessed positively and recommendations are made to improve them. (ES - 18 p.)

**REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO
ROYAL INSTITUTE)**

**España y la crisis del coronavirus: una
reflexión estratégica en contexto
europeo e internacional**

by Charles Powell [@CharlesTPowell](#), Ignacio Molina
[@_ignaciomolina](#) and José Pablo Martínez (eds)

This document is a strategic reflection that combines the analytical approach, fundamentally approaching the question of what is Spain facing in the coronavirus crisis. (ES - 56 p.)

FUNDACIÓN DE ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMÍA APLICADA

Medidas de apoyo a ciertos sectores clave para la reactivación económica y la generación de empleo tras el Covid-19

by Eva Valle [@EvaValleM](#) and Luis Puch [@lpuchg](#) (eds)

This report of the Covid 19 proposes two fundamental points for recovery: extending the horizontal measures of labour flexibility and financing for companies, adapting them to the conditions of each sector; and introducing some specific aid and regulatory improvements to contribute to the recovery of these sectors and to job creation. (ES - 25 p.)

FUNDACIÓN DE ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMÍA APLICADA

Por un mercado de trabajo moderno y resiliente

by Florentino Felgueroso, Marcel Jansen [@mjansen_madrid](#) and Juan-Francisco Jimeno Serrano (eds)

This report presents proposals for adapting labour regulations to the challenges facing the Spanish economy in the short, medium and long term. It analyses the adaptation of the temporary employment regulation files to the reactivation phase. The need to strengthen active employment policies and to adapt labour regulations to the changing needs of a rapidly changing labour market is highlighted. (ES - 24 p.)

FUNDACIÓN DE ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMÍA APLICADA

Aspectos económicos de la crisis del Covid-19. Boletín de seguimiento no. 3

by Florentino Felgueroso and Angel de la Fuente

This Covid crisis monitoring bulletin compiles a battery of indicators on the effects of the pandemic on economic activity and public accounts, analyses the main economic measures that have been taken and provides a detailed examination of the evolution of the labour market. (ES - 49 p.)

INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

L'action publique face à la crise du Covid-19

by Nicolas Bauquet [@NicolasBauquet](#)

This report provides a first analysis of the management of the crisis in France during the four months of the health crisis. What have been our successes? Our failures? What difficulties have been encountered by actors in the field, businesses, doctors and scientists, local communities or even senior officials? How do we prepare for the future now? (FR - 33 p.)

INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

Les entreprises françaises en Afrique face à la crise du Covid-19

With only 3% of Covid-19 contamination worldwide, Africa seems (as of June 26, 2020) relatively unscathed by the pandemic. That said, all 54 countries have been affected by the virus. French companies present on the continent are also impacted and many intermediate size companies are faced with immediate security and production issues. It is hoped that they will perpetuate their presence there. On the other hand, while the measures are gradually being reduced, the challenge of economic recovery is essential. (FR - 17 p.)



HERTIE SCHOOL - JACQUES DELORS CENTRE

Managing expectations - The German Council presidency

by Thu Nguyen [@onethuthree](#)

On 1 July 2020 Germany takes over the presidency of the Council of the EU. Major European issues such as the Commission's proposal for a recovery instrument, the EU multiannual financial framework, or the negotiations on the future UK-EU relationship will fall within its term. If expectations were high before corona that a member state with the political weight and capacities of Germany would be able to significantly advance the political agenda at EU level, such expectations are even more prevalent now. (5 p.)

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

Deutschlands Corona Präsidentschaft. Erwartungen der europäischen Partner an die deutsche Führungsrolle

by Claire Demesmay [@C_Demesmay](#), Julian Rappold [@JulianRappold](#), Anna-Lena Kirch [@AnnaLenaKirch](#) et al.

The expectations of the European partners for the German EU Council presidency have grown again due to the corona crisis. The success of the federal government is measured in particular by the adoption of an appropriate recovery fund as part of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework. This requires overcoming conflicts of interest

between member states. The Federal Government will take the lead in this. (DE - 11 p.)

FONDATION ROBERT SCHUMAN

German Presidency of the Council of the European Union: "...and suddenly everything changed"

by Frank Baasner and Stefan Seidendor

The paper presents the method and the challenges of the German presidency, as well as its priorities for the next 6 months, in particular in the face of the pandemic. The German Presidency should embody new impetus for the EU but it much will depend on its method and style and will require the involvement of the other member states, especially France. (7 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

Germany's EU Council presidency: navigating the post-Covid political landscape

by Tuomas Iso-Markku, Niklas Helwig [@NHelwig](#)

In view of the pervasiveness of the Covid-19 crisis, Germany has rightly announced that its presidency of the Council of the EU in the second half of 2020 will be a 'Corona presidency'. However, it will also have to address other immediate issues as well as further longer-term priorities of the EU. (8 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION)

Awaiting the German EU presidency: challenges and options from an Eastern European perspective

by Radu Magdin [@radumagdin](#)

With crisis-management currently at the core of policy-making priorities, expectations being directed at the German EU presidency are higher than ever in terms of securing internal cohesion and bridging growing divides within the EU. Whereas Central Eastern Europe should not be looked upon as a monolithic bloc, there are topics – like the EU funds for cohesion and agriculture and the strategic relationship with the US –

where the new member states will take a united stance. In order to succeed, Germany will have to make sure that its presidency takes into account the specific needs and views of the Eastern European members. (12 p.)

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION INSTITUTE

'One-in, one-out' in the European Union legal system: a deceptive reform?

by Eric Van den Abeele

The issue of burden and cost reduction, both regulatory and administrative, has become a leitmotif that regularly appears at the table of the European Council. The "one in, one out" regulatory compensation system is a powerful political symbol if we judge the positive reception it has received from around ten member states. It will be one of the priorities of Angela Merkel's government during the German EU presidency. This publication looks in detail at this regulatory clearing system as it will determine the role the EU will play in the coming years. (54 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

Countering shrinking spaces: recommendations to support EU civil society

by Sophie Porschlegel [@sporschlegel](#)

As the Covid-19 crisis is likely to negatively affect civil society across Europe, especially through the growing restrictions on civil liberties and the likely subsequent economic hardship, the urgency for better and more comprehensive support has increased. (14 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY INSTITUTES NETWORK (EPIN) / CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Deliberative democracy in the EU. Countering populism with participation and debate

by Steven Blockmans [@StevenBlockmans](#) and Sophia Russack [@SophiaRussack](#) (eds.)

Old certainties about the inevitability of democratic progress are as much under threat from illiberal populists in established

democracies as from brittle coalition governments that try and hold the centre. While representative democracy remains the best available form of government, and the one preferred by most EU citizens, satisfaction with how it plays out varies greatly across the continent. Among the perceived weaknesses are high levels of political corruption, low resilience to disinformation, and out-of-touch governing elites. (396 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

Retos y desafíos del Estado algorítmico de Derecho

by Moisés Barrio Andrés [@moisesbarrio](#)

In recent times, states have become increasingly dependent on programs and algorithms to exercise their public powers. However, it has been shown that the digital transformation of states has unresolved aspects. Artificial intelligence (AI) questions the role of human conviction underlying administrative decisions, which are subject to uncertainty and complex constraints. How should AI guide such decisions? And how can the requirements of the rule of law be reconciled with the practical advantages of automating public decisions? (ES - 6 p.)

GLOBSEC POLICY INSTITUTE

Voices of Central and Eastern Europe: perceptions of democracy & governance in 10 EU countries

by Dominika Hajdu [@DominHajdu](#) and Katarína Klingová [@kateklingova](#)

A belief in good governance, trustworthy media and institutions, and active civil society are now crucial for the democratic societies to get back on feet, move forward and overcome societal and economic challenges of the near future. But what if the societies lack these components? This report provides a unique insight into satisfaction with democracy and current governance systems in 10 Central and Eastern European countries. (60 p.)



COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

Exploring the performance gap in EU framework programmes between EU13 and EU15 member states

by Gianluca Quaglio, Sophie Millar [@millar_sophie](#), Michal Pazour et al.

The research and innovation framework programmes (FPs) are multiannual financial tools through which the EU supports scientific disciplines in research, technological development and innovation. Reports have identified that the MSs which joined the EU in or after 2004 (referred to as the EU13) have underperformed in comparison to those states which joined before 2004 (referred to as the EU15). This paper presents an exploration of the challenges faced in research and development in the EU13 and consequently their lower participation and success rates in the FPs compared to the EU15. (40 p.)

ISTITUTO PER GLI STUDI DI POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE

Infrastructure in a changing world: trends and challenges

by Carlo Secchi and Alberto Belladonna [@AlbBelladonna](#) (eds.)

Infrastructure efforts of today and tomorrow are more crucial than ever. They are an indispensable countercyclical tool to mitigate the negative effects of the economic

paralysis. But they also constitute a pivotal component of a country's development and competitiveness in the long term. Rapid demographic growth, increasing urbanization, especially in developing countries, coupled with the mounting climate change are challenges that won't disappear with the virus. (207 p.)

ELINKEINOELÄMÄN TUTKIMUSLAITOS (RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE FINNISH ECONOMY)

Teknologiajättien yritysostoihin puuttuminen on rakenteellisten kilpailuongelmien ratkaisun ytimessä

by Heli Koski [@heli_koski](#)

EU competition law does not effectively address or make it possible to resolve some of the structural competition problems identified in the markets. The Commission plans to design and launch a new competition tool to ensure fair and undistorted competition, benefit consumers, and increase innovation. (FI - 8 p.)

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Finding a European way: the EU's quest to promote the data economy

by Seamus Allen

The Commission published its communication on a European strategy for data in February 2020. The main proposal of this ambitious strategy is the creation of a common European data space – a single market for data – which would store personal data, non-personal data and sensitive business data in a secure manner. (8 p.)

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

Productivity and competitiveness of the Western Balkan countries

by Oliver Reiter [@olreit](#), Monika Schwarzhappel and Robert Stehrer [@RobertStehrer](#)

This brief presents the most important indicators comparing productivity

performance of the Western Balkan countries with Bulgaria and Romania (which became EU members in 2007) and Croatia (which became an EU member in 2013). (28 p.)

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

Capital dynamics, global value chains, competitiveness and barriers to FDI and capital accumulation in the EU

by Amat Adarov and Robert Stehrer [@RobertStehrer](#)

The study analyses the relationships between capital dynamics, productivity, global value chains and foreign direct investment using panel data techniques. (87 p.)

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Bridging the gap in European scale-up funding: the green imperative in an unprecedented time

The digital leaders of Europe, community of founders, investors, corporate executives, and public figures explores the challenge of innovation funding as it pertains to Europe's high growth companies. This paper addresses a triple challenge – improving access to growth-stage capital, the ability to direct this toward green technology, and doing so during the pandemic and economic disruption. (30 p.)

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

Implementation of the macroeconomic imbalance procedure: state of play June 2020

by Alice Zoppè

This note presents the EU member states' situation with respect to the macroeconomic imbalance procedure, taking into account the most recent assessments and decisions by the Commission and the Council. It also

gives an overview of relevant positions taken on the MIP by EU institutions. (31 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Differentiated integration in the EMU: impact on policy effectiveness and political unity

by Marta Pilati [@MartaPilati22](#) and Francesco De Angelis

This paper assesses the functioning of differentiated integration arrangements in the field of the EMU. The authors describe and study how differentiated institutions work in key EMU policy areas: monetary policy, fiscal surveillance (the stability and growth pact, the fiscal compact), financial assistance (the European stability mechanism) and policy coordination (including the macroeconomic imbalance procedure and the European Semester). (40 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

A roadmap to completing the banking union

by Kristina Grigaitė and Cristina Sofia Pacheco Dias

Completing the banking union has been a long term endeavour, on the back of the less successful negotiations on its third leg - the common deposit guarantee scheme. The current crisis caused by the outbreak of Covid-19 will evidently put the current setup of banking union to test, but may also create a new impetus and political will for its completion. (24 p.)

BRUEGEL

Should Denmark and Sweden join the banking union?

by Svend E. Hougaard Jensen and Dirk Schoenmaker

Though outside the euro area, Denmark and Sweden could benefit from joining the EU's banking union. It would provide protection in case of any need to resolve at national level a large bank with a Scandinavian footprint, and would mark a choice in favour of more cross-border banking. But joining the banking union would also involve some loss of decision-making power. (9 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES

Greening the European financial system - Three ideas for a progressive sustainable finance agenda

by Daniela Gabor [@DanielaGabor](#)

The sustainable finance agenda is a critical part of the European Green Deal. It sets public standards for identifying activities that will accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy, standards that can be deployed to steer private finance from brown towards green activities. This brief identifies three pillars of a progressive approach to greening the European financial system that would render private finance a critical lever in the transition to low carbon economies. (7 p.)

EMPLOYMENT / SOCIAL POLICY / HEALTH AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

Combating poverty in Europe: mixed results, new proposals

by Julien Damon

Since the 1970s, the EU has been elaborating definitions and data on poverty. The member states have managed to gradually agree on guidelines to measure and to act. In the 2000s, the Lisbon strategy provided new impetus, with the explicit ambition of moving towards eliminating poverty and in the 2010s, the Europe 2020 strategy set a quantified target of reducing the number of poor people (20 million less). (15 p.)

BRUEGEL

Occupational change, artificial intelligence and the geography of EU labour markets

by Sybrand Brekelmans and Georgios Petropoulos
[@georgionomix](#)

From 2002 up to 2009, the economies of EU countries went through a skill upgrading, rather than a polarisation between low-skill and high-skill jobs. After 2009, this changed,

with declining real wages and a significant increase in the share of workers in low-skill jobs. This assessment evaluates these changes in connection with labour market variables, population densities and the emergence of machine learning and artificial intelligence. (32 p.)

FUNDACIÓN ALTERNATIVAS

Políticas públicas, sociales y fiscales para las sociedades digitales

by José Moisés Martín [@jmoisesmartin](#), Luz Rodríguez Fernández y Anabel Suso [@AnabelSuso](#)

The new socio-economic realities raised by digitization require an update of the frameworks in which social states develop. The social State must reformulate its approach to put people at the centre again through three mechanisms: support for their personal capacities to face the new scenario; redesigning social safety nets so that no one is left behind; and the reconfiguration of public revenues to maintain adequately endowed public policies. (ES - 133 p.)

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

Health professionals wanted: chain mobility across European countries

by Isilda Mara

This study analyses recent trends in the mobility of health professionals in Europe. It first identifies the drivers of this mobility, then analysis its main push-and-pull factors, and finally shows how different European countries are affected by these recent movements of health professionals. (42 p.)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

Greening EU: a European border carbon adjustment proposal

by Pascal Lamy, Geneviève Pons [@genevieve_pons](#) and Pierre Leturcq [@pierre_leturcq](#)

The May Commission's communication, as part of the presentation of the "Next generation EU" recovery plan, included an upcoming proposal for a carbon adjustment mechanism at the Union's borders by 2021. The measure will "be a new own resource for the EU budget and help repay funds raised for next generation EU in the future". The measure is also presented as a means of addressing the risk of carbon leakage, in compliance with WTO rules. (14 p.)

INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

Dividende carbone: une carte à jouer pour l'Europe

by Éric Chaney [@ericchaney](#)

European countries are among the most likely to achieve the objectives of the Paris climate agreement: the members of the EU have renewed, almost unanimously (only Poland has failed), their goal of carbon neutrality by 2050. Faced with the climate emergency, citizens are worried and demand that we do more and faster. The actions to be carried out are immense, and the associated costs very high. To achieve their objectives, European countries must continue to educate citizens about the changes necessary in their everyday lives, to mobilize businesses and communities and to accelerate transformation policies in the key areas of energy, transport, and modes of production and consumption. (FR - 23 p.)

BRUEGEL

Political assessment of possible reactions of EU main trading partners to EU border carbon measures

by Henrik Horn and André Sapir

This briefing discusses the possible reactions of the EU's larger trading partners to carbon border measures. It focuses on the

EU aviation directive, the US policy debate, and the Californian carbon border adjustment (CBA) for electricity. It considers reactions to the Green Deal announcement. It identifies positive and negative reactions to the principle of an EU CBA, concerns about its design or criticisms. (15 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Delivering the European Green Deal for Southeast Europe. Do we need a regional approach?

by Mihnea Catuti [@mihneacatuti](#), Irina Kustova [@IrKustova](#) and Christian Egenhofer [@CEgenhofer](#)

This report looks at three countries in the region that have been sometimes seen as reluctant to embrace the Green Deal transition: Bulgaria, Greece and Romania. The analysis considers the status of their wholesale and retail markets; interconnectivity and market coupling; the independence of national regulatory authorities, and the obstacles to the adopting the energy acquis. (31 p.)

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES

How to boost the European Green Deal's scale and ambition

by Rafael Wildauer, Stuart Leitch and Jakob Kapeller

The European Green Deal (EGD) is the EU's flagship strategy to tackle climate change. This paper compares the ambition and scale of the EGD with the current relevant scientific literature. The goal is to assess whether the current proposals are capable of fulfilling the EU's commitment to limit global warming to 1.5°C in line with the Paris agreement. (40 p.)

INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

[We are not ready: policymaking in the age of environmental breakdown – Final report](#)

by Laurie Laybourn-Langton [@Laurie_L_L](#), Joshua Emden [@joshemden](#) and Tom Hill [@tomhillonline](#)

This report investigates the implications of the global environmental crisis for politics and policymaking. According to findings, human impacts on the environment have reached a critical stage and are eroding the conditions upon which enduring socioeconomic stability is possible. (52 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

[Climate change and populism: comparing the populist parties' climate policies in Denmark, Finland and Sweden](#)

by Antto Vihma [@anttovihma](#), Gunilla Reischl [@g_reischl](#), Astrid Nonbo Andersen et al.

This report investigates populist resistance to ambitious climate change policy in the Nordic context, where countries have sought to assume global leadership on climate politics and have considerable public support for climate action. In an analysis of the positions of authoritarian populist parties in Denmark, Finland and Sweden the report sheds light on how climate change is currently politicized. (104 p.)

GENERAL AFFAIRS

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

[Cohesion policy: rationale, motivation, principles and goals](#)

by Achilleas Mitsos

The motives behind cohesion policy have always been heterogeneous and may work in a complementary but also in a contradictory way. Cohesion policy can work to the detriment of some less developed

areas and to the benefit of richer member states. European integration is promoted by cohesion policy and the development and strongest political presence of the regions. (GR - 19 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION)

[Assessing Serbia's progress: on the EU accession agenda 2016-2020](#)

by Nikola Burazer [@NikolaBurazer](#)

From 2016 until 2020, the SNS-led Serbian government held a comfortable majority and clearly stated that an ambitious reform agenda on the way to EU membership was its goal. Serbia has opened 18 out of 35 chapters and closed only two as of June 2020, significantly lagging behind its initial goal. According to this paper, Serbia has made only modest progress in preparation for EU membership. (14 p.)

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

[The impact of the general data protection regulation \(GDPR\) on artificial intelligence](#)

by Giovanni Sartor and Francesca Lagioia

This study addresses the relationship between the general data protection regulation and artificial intelligence. After introducing some basic concepts of AI, it reviews the state of the art in AI technologies and focuses on the application of AI to personal data. It considers challenges and opportunities for individuals and society, and the ways in which risks can be countered and opportunities enabled through law and technology. (100 p.)

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

Looking for a bridge over troubled waters: the forthcoming new pact on migration and asylum

by Angeliki Dimitriadi [@DimitriadiA](#)

The expected new pact on migration and asylum is one of the biggest challenges facing the current Commission, which is called upon to submit proposals that will be accepted by the member states with different perspectives but also asylum and immigration needs. The biggest challenge, however, is to ensure that the right and access to asylum is fully preserved and will be a priority for the Union for years to come. (9 p.)

HERTIE SCHOOL - JACQUES DELORS CENTRE

Redeploying EU asylum policy: a way out of the governance quagmire

by Marie Walter-Franke [@MWalterFranke](#)

Seeking for a 'fresh start', the Commission is working on a new pact on migration and asylum. Among other issues, the future of the common European asylum system (CEAS) is at stake. The author suggests a redeployment approach to address the CEAS's deficiencies. This approach would source complementary solutions in related policy areas and, where appropriate, redistribute responsibilities horizontally and vertically. This paper applies redeployment to two areas critical to crisis management: a humanitarian approach to large arrivals and a sustainable reception policy. (26 p.)

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

Les politiques migratoires en France, en Italie et en Espagne : un système complexe d'interdépendances internes et régionales

by Aldo Liga [@AldoLiga](#)

Since the 2015 migrant crisis, the migration issue has been at the heart of the political

debate on Europe. Five years later, we now have the necessary setback to better understand the tangle between the internal and external dimensions of European migration policies and the interests of the member states. (FR - 47 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

Return directive 2008/115/EC

by Katharina Eisele (ed.)

The study on the evaluation of the implementation of the return directive provides a critical analysis of the four key measures – return decision, enforcement of the return decision (by means of voluntary return or forcible return), entry ban, and detention – as implemented in ten member states. (272 p.)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

Measuring up? Using monitoring and evaluation to make good on the promise of refugee sponsorship

by Hanne Beirens and Aliyyah Ahad [@Aliyyah_Ahad](#)

Interest in refugee sponsorship has taken root in a growing number of European countries since the 2015–16 migration crisis. The pause in humanitarian protection programs forced by the coronavirus pandemic comes at a critical time in the development of many sponsorship schemes. Their relative youth could leave them more fragile as uncertainty looms over whether and when countries will resume their protection operations. (17 p.)

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR MIGRATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT

How will migration to Europe look in the future? Trends, open questions, and four plausible scenarios

by Rainer Münz

The absolute number of people living outside their country of birth today is higher than ever before. The USA, Germany, Saudi Arabia, and Russia are the most important receiving countries. Europe – once the world's most important migrant sending region – has, since the 1960s, become a prime destination

for immigrants, with the EU/EFTA/UK hosting 23% of all persons living outside their country of birth globally. (9 p.)

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM - THE HAGUE

The future of the Islamic state's women: assessing their potential threat

by Jessica Davis

All former Islamic state members pose a unique threat or lack thereof based on their individual circumstances, but female members of the Islamic state seem to generate a particularly polarized response. This article explores issues and present an approach to assessing the potential threat posed by women in the Islamic state. (16 p.)

TRANSPORT / TELECOMMUNICATIONS / ENERGY

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Discrimination, exclusion and environmental harm: why EU lawmakers need to ban freight transport restrictions to save the single market

by Matthias Bauer

Current EU legislation severely restricts the transport of goods within a member state by truck operators from other EU countries. The current rules purposely discriminate against workers from Central and Eastern Europe, who successfully compete in the EU's high-wage countries – mainly Western European countries. The mobility package 1 is a further attempt by some EU lawmakers – both in the member states and the EP – to break-up the commonly shared European single market. (28 p.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A freight transport demand, energy and emission model with technological choices

by Shiyu Yan, Kelly de Bruin, Emer Dennehy et al.

Reducing energy consumption and emissions from freight transport plays an important role in climate change mitigation. However, there remains a need for enhanced policymaking and research to explore a low carbon future of freight transport. This research establishes a freight transport model to simulate transport demand (tonne kilometre), energy consumption and emissions. (58 p.)

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

Europe's digital identification opportunity

by William Echikson

This report shows how the EU has constructed a unique cross-border electronic identification infrastructure with digitally linked verification (eID) and interoperable electronic authentication (eIDAS). These advances make Europe the first and only region in the world where digital ID and verification are provided securely and in a legally enforceable manner. Although reliance on digital verification raises understandable fears about increased government and corporate surveillance, the report argues that new technologies allow strong privacy protection while ensuring at-distance accuracy. (37 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Bringing Paris into the EU's energy infrastructure policy: what future for gas?

by Marco Giuli  [@MarcoGiuli](https://twitter.com/MarcoGiuli)

An energy system serving climate neutrality, such as the one envisaged by the Green Deal promoted by the von der Leyen Commission, requires significant infrastructural upgrades. The Commission estimated that the average annual supply

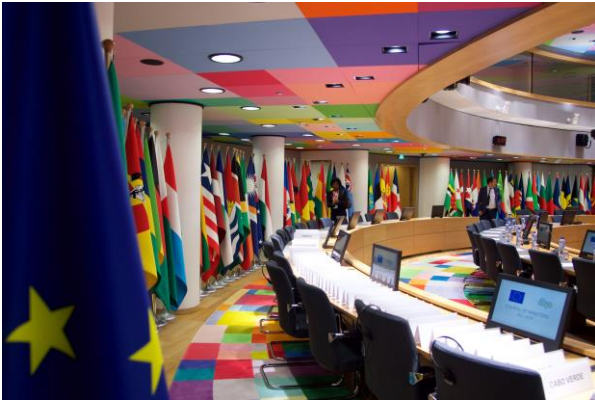
side investment between 2031–2050 should range between 90 and 130 billion euro on top of baseline investments for power grids, power plants, boilers and new fuels, in order to comply with the Paris agreement's target of limiting global warming to 1.5C. (6 p.)

**INSTITUT PRO EVROPSKOU POLITIKU
EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM INSTITUTE FOR
EUROPEAN POLICY)/THINK VISEGRAD**

**Sustainable finance: the road to greater
energy security in the Visegrad region**

by Linda Zeilina  [@LindaZeilina](https://twitter.com/LindaZeilina)

Now, following the coronavirus outbreak, it is time to think what is often seen as unthinkable: to reimagine economic models and energy systems, and to position the Visegrad countries well for the economic models of the future. By doing so, the region will also make itself much more secure and prosperous. (23 p.)



FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY / DEFENCE

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION)

An initiative to end the standstill: desirable security policy objectives of a united EU

by Reinhard Krumm and Simon Weiß [@SicherWeiss](#)

Since Ursula von der Leyen assumed the role of President of the Commission, the EU has shown stronger aspirations in security policy. The EU wants to take on a larger share of global responsibility. However, this will only be possible if it can be conveyed in socio-political terms, i.e. which political aims the EU intends to pursue and what it expects from its partners. If it wants to communicate these objectives more coherently and more credibly, there will need to be a higher degree of unity within the Union. (8 p.)

LSE IDEAS

Europe in a multipolar world

by Benjamin Martill and Lisa ten Brinke [@LisatenBrinke](#)

Power is diffusing from West to East and non-democratic powers are among those rising fastest. Where does Europe stand within this emerging multipolar order? Is there a European 'pole' in the international system, and - if so - what is its contribution to the emerging order? These are important questions at the forefront of policymakers' minds. The authors examine the position of Europe and the EU in a multipolar world. (14 p.)

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Perspectives on a changing world order

by Paul B. Stares, Qingguo Jia, Nathalie Tocci
[@NathalieTocci](#) et al.

The present papers explore how to promote a stable and mutually beneficial relationship among the major powers that can in turn provide the essential foundation for greater cooperation on pressing global and regional challenges. Although the world seems destined to grow more competitive, congested, and contested in the coming years, the logic of major power cooperation remains inescapable. Any effort to shape a new international order that is stable, inclusive, and beneficial to all must be a collaborative undertaking. (38 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

EU "sanctions" and Russian manoeuvring: why Brussels needs to stay its course while shifting gears

by Antonio Bultrini

The EU will soon be called upon to decide on the economic measures targeting trade exchanges with Russia, triggered by Moscow's annexation of Crimea and due to expire on 31 July 2020. While the measures are likely to be renewed, their mere reiteration is no longer satisfactory in terms of policy effectiveness. More imaginative and effective approaches are needed by the EU while not compromising on its values. (6 p.)

ULKOPOLIITTINEN INSTITUUTTI (FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

The EU's external action on counter- terrorism: development, structures and actions

by Teemu Tammikko and Tuomas Iso-Markku

Terrorism is one of the most significant security threats in Europe. As it is transnational in character, countering it requires both cooperation between EU member states and widespread external action. This report examines the latter by focusing on the concepts, development, actors and structures, as well as the

practices of the EU's external action on counter-terrorism. (124 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

European defence in the post-Covid world

by Stefano Cont

As recognised by Clausewitz's famous works on war, the "defence dimension" of each organized community is intrinsically linked to its "political dimension". It therefore makes little sense to discuss European defence without opening a wider debate about the future development of the EU's overall political dimension, and more specifically of the so-called "instruments of power" which would be necessary to make the Union a fully-fledged actor on the world stage. (6 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

Nueva regulación de las inversiones extranjeras directas en sectores estratégicos de España y la UE, incluido el de Defensa

by Inés de Alvear Trénor

In the EU and in Spain, there is growing concern about the increase in company acquisitions in sensitive and strategic sectors. Some regulatory instruments have been developed for the control of foreign direct investment, both before Covid-19 and, above all, after, due to the risk of them taking advantage of the weak circumstances of strategic companies. This report analyses the European regulatory framework, national regulations and their scope on the defence sector. (ES - 11 p.)

WILFRIED MARTENS CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

Rethinking EU crisis management - from battlegroups to a European Legion?

by Niklas Nováky [@NiklasNovaky](#)

This paper discusses an idea to create a European Legion. This would be a new kind of EU military unit, made up of volunteers

rather than national contingents contributed by the member states. (16 p.)

CLINGENDAEL - NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

How states could respond to non-state cyber-attackers

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

The majority of cyber-attacks are launched by non-state actors, especially criminals looking for money. Yet, state actors increasingly hire non-state actors to use more severe cyber-attacks with potentially damaging effects for societies abroad. This brief explores the problems in dealing with non-state cyber-attackers and offers some policy options that are available. The benefits and risks of these options are discussed as well, especially from a viewpoint of escalation risks. (6 p.)

BARCELONA CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Protracted conflicts in the EU's neighbourhood: does resilience applies?

by Agnieszka Legucka [@ALegucka](#) and Arkadiusz Legiec [@ArkadiuszLegiec](#)

Protracted conflicts, which negatively affect the security environment and foster the emergence of areas of limited statehood (ALS) and contested orders (CO), are present both in the Eastern and Southern neighbourhoods of the EU. The aim of this paper is to examine the EU's conflict management approach to protracted conflicts in its neighbourhood and analyse how the resilience paradigm can mitigate the effects of ALS/CO in the European neighbourhood. (8 p.)

STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Limits on autonomy in weapon systems: identifying practical elements of human control

by Vincent Boulanin, Neil Davison, Moa Peldán Carlsson et al.

There is wide recognition that the need to preserve human control over weapon systems and the use of force in armed conflict will require limits on autonomous weapon systems (AWS). This report offers in-depth analysis of the type and degree of human control that is required to mitigate the risks posed by AWS. (53 p.)

TRADE

BRUEGEL

EU-China trade and investment relations in challenging times

by Alicia García-Herrero [@Aligarciaherrero](#), Guntram B. Wolff [@GuntramWolff](#), Jianwei Xu et al.

This report examines key aspects of the EU-China economic relationship, including trade, investment and China's key strategic project overseas, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). It concludes that China is, and will continue to be, a major trade and investment partner for EU countries. It seems clear that regardless of the direction of the US-China relationship, the EU needs to explore options for fruitful co-existence with China. (78 p.)

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES PROSPECTIVES ET D'INFORMATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Évaluation macro-économique des impacts de l'Accord économique et commercial global entre le Canada et l'Union européenne

by Cecilia Bellora, Jean Fouré and Lionel Fontagné

The global economic and trade agreement between Canada and the EU and its member states (CETA) came into force on September 21, 2017, pending ratification by the various parliaments of the member states of the EU. This report proposes a macroeconomic, sectoral and environmental quantification of the effects of this agreement. The economy

model used for this quantification covers the whole world, all sectors, all markets, different modes of transport and greenhouse gases. (FR - 64 p.)

HERTIE SCHOOL - JACQUES DELORS CENTRE

The weaponisation of the US financial system: how can Europe respond?

by Edward Knudsen

How can Europe withstand US secondary sanctions? In an era of unpredictable American foreign policy, this question has never been more important. The US' re-imposition of secondary sanctions on Iran in May 2018 revealed Europe's vulnerability to secondary sanctions and highlighted the limits to the EU's ambitions of achieving strategic sovereignty. With geopolitical tensions rising, it is possible that the US could impose secondary sanctions on larger EU trading partners. This paper explores why secondary sanctions are so effective and offers concrete proposals to counter them. (21 p.)

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Learning to love trade again: time to think small

by Frank Lavin [@HelloFrankLavin](#) and Oscar Guinea [@osguinea](#)

How did the world arrive at this moment where the benefits of trade are clearly evidenced while trade has become politically toxic? Four main factors are identified: US absenteeism from the leadership role; detachment between trade and security architecture; no alternative leadership in Europe or elsewhere; and the cumbersome WTO process. The authors put forward five initiatives that will be big enough to count but unobjectionable enough to be adopted: the Big Three; no harm, no foul; a de minimis strategy; mind the social costs; harmonize down. (13 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

Trade and biodiversity

Cecilia Bellora, Jean-Christophe Bureau, Basak Bayramoglu et al.

International trade has a direct impact on EU biodiversity, imported invasive species and pathogens, being an example. Trade also impacts global biodiversity, for instance through the 'virtual' water, land, and deforestation contained in EU imports. (44 p.)

AFRICA

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Out of the security deadlock: challenges and choices in the Sahel

by Bernardo Venturi [@bervent](#) and Nana Alassane Toure

This research focuses on the governance of security sector reform (SSR) in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger and its links with other security processes. It develops a comparative analysis of the security policies of the three countries, the impact on SSR in the EU, other European countries, regional organisations, and the US, and, considers the connections between SSR and stabilisation, SSR and militarisation, and the role of non-state armed actors. (40 p.)

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

FONDATION POUR LA RECHERCHE STRATÉGIQUE

La politique de Partenariat oriental de l'Union européenne: dix ans après

by Pierre Andrieu

The Eastern Partnership summit was held in June in a virtual format because of the Covid-19. The EU's attention to its eastern neighborhood was manifested in the early 1990s, with the end of the USSR and the independence of the republics that were part of it. The EU then signed partnership and cooperation agreements with ten of them, including those in the eastern neighborhood - Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Ten years later, this

policy has been largely successful, particularly with regard to economic liberalization. The next EaP summit in early 2021 is expected to adopt a "Declaration" aimed at reaffirming the strategic importance of this policy and identifying new goals beyond 2020. (FR - 9 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

Eastern Partnership 3.0: principles, priorities, and prospects

by Naja Bentzen [@NajaBentzen](#) and Jakub Przetacznik

The geopolitical, economic and security situation in Europe has evolved significantly in the past 10 years since the EaP was first created in 2009. With the growing pressure on democracies and multilateralism worldwide, an aggressive Russia under Vladimir Putin and an increasingly influential China, the role of the EU and its responsibility for sustainable stability in the EaP region are growing. (28 p.)

OŚRODEK STUDIÓW WSCHODNICH (CENTRE FOR EASTERN STUDIES)

Neither a miracle nor a disaster – President Zelensky's first year in office

by Tadeusz Iwański, Sławomir Matuszak [@S_Matuszak](#), Krzysztof Nieczytor [@knieczytor](#) et al.

This brief summarizes Volodymyr Zelensky's first year in office as president of Ukraine, concluding that it was a time of tough learning about how politics functions in practice. While the declared strategy to repair the country brought about certain successes, some important weaknesses of Zelensky's bloc, such as lack of ideological cohesion or competent staff, have been exposed. (7 p.)

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION)

Reform in Ukraine: change for the better or an imitation of progress?

by Svitlana Balyuk, Nataliya Klauning, Lyudmyla Chetvertukhina et al.

There is demand for systemic reform in Ukrainian society. Healthcare reform, police reform and decentralisation are the most

widely known reforms launched since the Revolution of Dignity. Most citizens consider compromise for the sake of peace and the settlement of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine unacceptable. Citizens are of the opinion that the most undesirable developments for Ukraine would include the recognition of Crimea as Russian territory, the transfer of control of Ukraine's gas transportation to Russia and a full amnesty for militants in the so-called Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics. (36 p.)

BRUEGEL

Six years after Ukraine's Euromaidan: reforms and challenges ahead

by Marek Dąbrowski, Marta Domínguez-Jiménez
@MartaDomnquezJ1 and Georg Zachmann
@GeorgZachmann

Since the Euromaidan protests (2013-2014), Ukraine has had two presidents and four governments. In a difficult environment of external aggression, they have initiated various reforms aimed at ringeing the country closer to the EU and boosting growth. Progress has been partial and relies on international backing, with limited domestic appetite for reform. (24 p.)

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

Economic challenges and costs of reintegrating the Donbas region in Ukraine

by Peter Havlik, Artem Kochnev and Olga Pindyuk

This study provides a systematic assessment of the costs of the ongoing armed conflict in the Donbas region of Ukraine. It argues that the government's main focus should be on restoring the basic institutions that are usually taken for granted in most economies: the markets and state capacity. The study proposes the key features of a reconstruction plan to help achieve this goal. (86 p.)

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR MIGRATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Armenia's migration cooperation with the European Union and Eurasian Economic Union

by Haykanush Chobanyan

This brief analyses Armenia's cooperation on migration with the EU and the Eurasian Economic Union, looking in particular at the resulting simultaneous efforts and obligations, as well as their impact on the national migration policy and actual flows experienced. (10 p.)

MIDDLE EAST / NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION

The Monarchs' pawns? Gulf state proxy warfare 2011-today

by Alexandra Stark

This report examines each of three Gulf monarchies' strategic interests from 2011 through 2014 and looks at how these interests shaped their proxy interventions in Bahrain, Libya, and Syria. It also examines the interventions that followed that turning point in Yemen. It discusses what the Gulf states' shifting approach means for US policy in the Middle East. (56 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

The evolving security landscape around the Arabian peninsula: a Saudi perspective

by Abdullah K. Al-Saud and Joseph A. Kéchichian

For over eight-decades, decision-makers in Saudi Arabia adapted and re-evaluated their foreign policy options to preserve the nation's security, usher in regional stability and concentrate on the creation of wealth. The shifts that occurred within the regional and international environments during the first two decades of the 21st century have presented the Saudi leadership with new sets of difficult choices, amidst one of the greatest period of change in the history of the country. (28 p.)

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

Konflikt izraelsko-palestyński 2020. Rok złego przełomu

by Sara Nowacka, Michał Wojnarowicz
@miwojnarowicz and Szymon Zaręba

This report presents the genesis and current state of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It covers the historical summary of the conflict, the current shape of the relationship between both countries, as well as the outline of the international involvement in the Middle East process and the scenario of possible Israeli annexation of the West Bank. It summarizes the results of sociological research conducted among the Palestinian and Israeli populations on the nature of the conflict and its future. (PL - 51 p.)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Reform from crisis: how Tunisia can use Covid-19 as an opportunity

by Thierry Brésillon @ThBresillon and Hamza Meddeb
@meddeb_hamza

The paper examines the political and economic challenges Tunisia is facing on its path towards democratization. The government must build on its successful response to the Covid-19 pandemic to create a compromise that shares the burden of economic reform between major political actors and interest groups, otherwise, there is a risk of empowering antidemocratic forces and destabilizing Tunisia. The EU should actively help the Tunisian government in the process. (28 p.)

WESTERN BALKANS

INSTITUTO ESPAÑOL DE ESTUDIOS ESTRATÉGICOS

¿Un triálogo en proceso de descongelación? Unión Europea, Serbia y Kosovo Is the triologue unfreezing? European Union, Serbia and Kosovo

by Beatriz Cózar Murillo @CozarBeatriz

2020 comes forward as a key year for the future of the Western Balkans. The EU has a new opportunity to get Belgrade and Pristina to restart bilateral talks after several years in which the situation has only got worse. Achieving progress on the path of integration of Serbia and Kosovo is presented as an arduous task for the new European leaders in a context marked by the need to regain credibility in the WB and the uncertainty of the post-Covid-19 scenario. (EN/ES - 35 p.)

CLINGENDAEL / KOSOVO CENTRE FOR SECURITY STUDIES/ INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM (ICCT)

What EU member states can learn from Kosovo's experience in repatriating former foreign fighters and their families

by Teuta Avdimetaj @TeutaAvdimetaj and Julie
Coleman @Julie_Coleman

This brief examines Kosovo's response to the phenomenon of foreign fighters, how the return of foreign fighters and their families from Syria has been handled, and what has happened during the year since their return. (7 p.)

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

NATO: Bosnia and Herzegovina's best friend and worst enemy

by Dženita Šiljak and Kristian L. Nielsen

This brief analyses Bosnia and Herzegovina's tortured politics of potential NATO membership. The topic has divided the country politically for most of its lifetime

and continues to divide the public largely along ethnic lines. This brief outlines a number of political perspectives on the BiH–NATO relationship and examines the history of the country's slow approach towards the alliance. (13 p.)

CHINA

EGMONT – THE ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Remolding China's 'empty' Belt and Road Initiative: an opportunity for the EU

by Jasper Roctus

China's controversial Belt and Road Initiative has been subject to ample scrutiny since its inception in 2013. China is developing the initiative with "adjusting while doing" attitude, which gives the EU an opportunity to remold it into a more desirable form. Because China increasingly sees Europe as BRI's "final destination", the EU has a lot more leverage than it commonly assumes. (8 p.)

RUSSIA

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

Russland und die Krise der nuklearen Rüstungskontrolle. Akteure, Interessen, Perspektiven

by Moritz Pieper

The American-Russian arms control architecture is going through a severe crisis. New START, the last Russian-American treaty for the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, threatens to expire on February 5, 2021 if the contracting partners do not agree on its extension. The Russian leadership is striving to extend the New START contract. It wants to maintain a strategic balance between the US and Russia. Above all, it is about securing the continued existence of the Russian second strike capacity. At the same time, arms control talks serve as implicit recognition of a Russian 'superpower' status. (DE - 33 p.)

ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI

Russia's foreign and security policy in the Middle East: entering the 2020s

by Ekaterina Stepanova

As Russia has become a major external player in the MENA region due to its military engagement in Syria since 2015, it has acted as a balancer and has continued to serve as a security guarantor for the Syrian state. This course has brought Moscow some practical dividends, such as growing economic and military/technical cooperation with select MENA countries. (26 p.)

TURKEY

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP

Calibrating the response: Turkey's ISIS returnees

Turkey, like many countries, must figure out how to handle thousands of citizens coming home from jihadist battlefields abroad. None has mounted a domestic attack since 2017, but the danger is not gone. Authorities should consider adding enhanced social programs to their law-and-order approach. (39 p.)

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

Die Türkei – Die Pandemie und die Krise des Systems Erdoğan

by Yavuz Köse

Turkey has been comparatively successful in fighting the corona pandemic. Nevertheless, the systemic crisis is deepening, in which Turkey has been since the failed coup attempt in 2016 and the transition to the presidential system in 2018. This short analysis critically examines the developments of the past few months and analyzes the long-term effects on the Erdoğan system. (DE - 8 p.)

UNITED KINGDOM / BREXIT

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

The Brexit transition extension 2.0

by Tobias Lock [@tobiaslock](#), Jannike Wachowiak [@JannikeWach](#) and Fabian Zuleeg [@FabianZuleeg](#).

While there is an urgent need for extending the Brexit transition period, not least due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, the UK government is adamantly refusing to either ask for or accept an extension. (14 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

Ceasefire: managing divergence in post-Brexit Europe

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

Negotiations of the post-Brexit agreement has stalled. The British still seem to be fighting the Brexit referendum campaign. The EU reacts with orthodox positions to defend the single market. But a compromise is possible. Free and fair trade requires joint governance based on mutual trust and strong institutions. The UK should accept the overall architecture proposed by the Commission. (12 p.)

EUROPEAN POLICY CENTRE

Towards an ambitious, broad, deep and flexible EU-UK partnership?

by Andreas Aktoudianakis [@andreas_akt](#), Przemysław Biskup, Benjamin Bodson [@bodsonEU](#) et al.

This study examines the political, economic, social and institutional implications of the UK's departure from the EU in different policy fields, including trade, defence and security, foreign policy, judicial cooperation, migration and mobility, as well as its impact on UK politics and EU integration. (124 p.)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THINK TANK

EU and UK citizens' rights after Brexit: an overview

by Carmen-Cristina Cîrlig

This paper analyses the implications of Brexit for the rights of both EU and UK citizens and provides an overview of the rights protected by the withdrawal agreement, as well as of the national measures envisaged by the UK and the EU member states to give effect to the relevant provisions thereof. (24 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

Brexit and external differentiation in single market access

by Andreas Eisl [@AndreasEisl](#) and Eulalia Rubio [@eulaliarubio](#)

This brief develops two possible scenarios (closer vs. looser cooperation) of a future EU-UK economic relationship. After analysing how they fit into the existing EU landscape of external differentiation, it assesses these two scenarios in terms of effectiveness and their potential effects on the EU's political unity. The paper concludes that the scenario of closer cooperation is superior in its capacity to minimise economic harm both for the UK and for the EU, and to provide a climate for long-term economic cooperation. (15 p.)

JACQUES DELORS INSTITUTE

Is Brexit a game changer for EU external differentiated integration?

by Andreas Eisl [@AndreasEisl](#) and Elvire Fabry [@elvirefabry](#)

The future EU-UK relationship cannot be negotiated in abstracto as a purist form of 'taking back control', as imagined by Prime Minister Boris Johnson. The UK is the first country to leave the EU, but the last of a long list of close neighbours and remote countries which have asked for preferential access to the Union's single market. Any post-Brexit agreement will have to fit into an already complex framework of external differentiated integration. Over the years, the EU has

accepted very diverse modes of such integration. (4 p.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

Le « trumpisme » en politique étrangère: vision et pratique

by Martin Quencez

In 2016, Donald Trump ran as the disruptive candidate and, once elected, worked hard to deconstruct the legacy of his predecessors. His vision of the world is based on the belief that the US is being cheated by its allies and that multilateral institutions serve American interests. He sought to challenge the international order and to bring the US into an era of geopolitical confrontation with China. (FR - 14 p.)

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

One year after the US-Mexico agreement: reshaping Mexico's migration policies

by Ariel G. Ruiz Soto

In June 2019, after months of heightened Central American migration through Mexico to the US, the Mexican and US governments signed an agreement to work together to manage the migration of Central American asylum seekers and other migrants. While the full impact of the deal will likely take years to unfold, this brief takes stock of what has changed in the first year since its signing. (23 p.)

RAHVUSVAHELINE KAITSEUURINGUTE KESKUS (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DEFENCE AND SECURITY)

Through the looking glass: the Nordic-Baltic region and the changing role of the United States

by Piret Kuusik [@KuusikPiret](#)

This analysis focuses on the countries in the Nordic-Baltic region – Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden – and assesses how they are adapting to President

Donald Trump administration's foreign policy and the changing role of the US in the world. (19 p.)

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Understanding gender equality in foreign policy: what the United States can do

by Jamille Bigio [@jamillebigio](#) and Rachel Vogelstein [@rvogelstein](#)

The US government should take a more systematic and well-resourced approach to promoting gender equality in foreign policy. To strengthen prosperity and stability around the world, the US government should launch a high-level White House council to elevate and coordinate efforts to advance gender equality, issue a government-wide strategy to promote this goal as a domestic and foreign policy priority. (40 p.)

NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION

Democracy Maybe - Attitudes on authoritarianism in America

by Lee Drutman [@leedrutman](#), Joe Goldman [@joegoldman](#) and Larry Diamond [@LarryDiamond](#)

Despite division, distrust, and dysfunction, most Americans continue to believe in and support US democracy. According to over three years of research, more than three-quarters of Americans say that democracy is preferable to any other kind of government, and nearly 9 in 10 say that democracy is a good way to govern this country. (32 p.)

SECTION 4 - EU MEMBER STATES



GERMANY

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

[\(Nuclear\) sharing is caring: an introduction. European views on NATO nuclear deterrence and the German nuclear sharing debate](#)

by Christian Mölling [@Ce_Moll](#) and Sophia Becker [@SophiaGBecker](#) (eds)

In May 2020, the German security policy community has been debating the country's engagement in NATO's nuclear sharing agreement. Critics suggest that the current arrangement is obsolete and that any decision to replace the current German dual-capable aircraft fleet should be accompanied by a broad debate about German participation in nuclear sharing. How a German withdrawal would be seen among EU and NATO allies? What do our partners think about NATO's nuclear strategy? And what would be the consequences of a German withdrawal? (14 p.)

ESTONIA

RAHVUSVAHELINE KAITSEUURINGUTE
KESKUS (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR
DEFENCE AND SECURITY)

[Volunteers in Estonia's security sector: opportunities for enhancing societal resilience](#)

by Ramon Loik

This paper assesses the involvement of volunteers acting in the public interest under

Estonian law in the development of key characteristics of a broad security concept and reflects the main ongoing discussion points for widening their potential for ensuring collective security and public safety. (31 p.)

IRELAND

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR
INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

[Understanding recent trends in the Irish economy](#)

by John FitzGerald

The author suggests that the best measure of the economic welfare of those living in Ireland is net national product. The contribution to NNP by each industrial sector is broken down by foreign and domestically owned businesses. The results indicate that, while foreign multinational enterprises make a very valuable contribution to growth, the success of the economy now depends very heavily on the progress of domestic business. (26 p.)

GREECE

FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG (FRIEDRICH
EBERT FOUNDATION)

[Troubled waters in the Eastern Mediterranean? A Greek perspective on security policy in the Southern neighbourhood](#)

by Constantinos Filis [@confilis](#)

While regional stability is a Greek priority, Athens realises that the coronavirus pandemic may cause social unrest and even political upheaval in some MENA countries. Greece is seeking deeper engagement on the part of its European partners in effectively tackling irregular migration, Jihadist terrorism, bad governance and economic stagnation. Athens' emphasis is also on reversing Ankara's revisionist policies. (9 p.)

SECTION 4 - EU MEMBER STATES

SPAIN

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

La resiliencia democrática española tras una década convulsa

by Juan Rodríguez Teruel [@jrteruel](#)

This analysis studies the quality of Spanish democracy on the basis of V-Dem, including weaknesses and challenges. V-Dem, illustrates a remarkable Spanish democratic resilience, sustained on the capacity of accommodation of the political and social conflict. (ES - 12 p.)

REAL INSTITUTO ELCANO (ELCANO ROYAL INSTITUTE)

Relaciones España-Estados Unidos

by Carlota García Encina and Charles Powell [@CharlesTPowell](#) (eds.)

There is a window of opportunity to debate and reflect in depth on relations between Spain and the US at a time of change on both sides of the Atlantic and in the world. This report explores the nature of the relationship, analyses its main contents, defines the risks and opportunities it poses, and outlines how it might evolve in the future. (ES - 212 p.)

FRANCE

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (IFRI)

Briser le plafond de verre ? La coopération franco-allemande décentralisée suite au Traité d'Aix-la-Chapelle

by Andreas Marchetti [@politglott](#)

The development of Franco-German cooperation is a multi-faceted intergovernmental process. Some believe that the capacity for innovation in relationships comes under the remit of central decision-makers, while others believe that it is local players who are able to innovate. This Franco-German vision analyses to what extent the Aachen Treaty and the parliamentary agreement of March 2019 improve the institutional and legal

framework for decentralized cooperation between France and Germany. (FR - 29 p.)

ITALY

LUISS SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

The “Next Generation–EU” breakthrough: opportunities and risks for Italy

by Marcello Messori

This paper shows that especially the most fragile EU countries - and in particular Italy - must put themselves in a position to take advantage of the turning point represented by NG - EU. It is therefore necessary that these countries be ready to use the resources that could be made available between 2021 and 2024 by the Commission's initiative (500 billion euro in transfers, including guarantees, and 250 billion euro in loans). If this does not happen, it would become even more problematic to obtain assent for the current proposal of NG - EU from the European institutions that play a crucial role in its approval process. (10 p.)

AUSTRIA

ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR EUROPAPOLITIK (AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR EUROPEAN POLITICS)

Next generation EU: Die Europa-Hauptstadt Brüssel für Jugendliche erlebbar machen

by Peter Kurri and Paul Schmidt

The Austrian federal government has set itself the goal of having all 15 to 20 year olds travel to the EU institutions in Brussels once during their training. Brussels trips for young people must be based on a well-founded pedagogical concept. Such a demanding project requires long-term and financial planning security for potential partners in order to have a lasting effect. If the ambitious implementation of this educational project succeeds, other EU countries could follow the Austrian example. (DE - 11 p.)

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR MIGRATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Labour migration from East to West: the example of foreign workers in Austria

by Stefan Vogtenhuber [@s_vogten](#)

In this brief, the immigration of workers from the Eastern countries to Austria is used as an example to discuss the labour flows and analyse their impact on sending and receiving countries. When imposing stricter immigration regimes that allow for skilled immigration only, receiving states should consider that such policies may increase the brain drain in sending countries. (10 p.)

POLAND

OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS

“More legal migration will stem irregular arrivals”— does this assumption hold true?

by Marta Jaroszewicz [@m_jaroszewicz](#) and Iryna Sushko

As the recent case of Ukrainian workers in Poland shows, policies to increase regular migration will not automatically lead to a fall in irregular migration. This report concludes that in order to address this dysfunction and avoid related issues in the future, policymakers in Poland should embrace structural reforms to the country's labor market and immigration system. (32 p.)



NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION

[The transparency report tracking tool: how internet platforms are reporting on the enforcement of their content rules](#)

by Spandana Singh

Today, transparency reporting on issues such as government requests for user data is considered an industry-wide best practice for technology and telecommunications companies. Over the past few years, internet platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube have also begun publishing transparency reports. However, although companies have made some positive strides toward providing transparency and accountability around their content moderation practices, there is still significant room for improvement. (13 p.)