

## EU cohesiveness and cohesion

The European Union is envisaged as an area of growing stability, security and prosperity, with integration allowing it to boost citizens' living standards and to enhance its influence globally. Generous cohesion and regional development funds are meant to limit wealth disparities among the various EU regions and countries. However, frequent difficulties in forging common foreign and economic policies, due to national differences, can diminish the EU's domestic effectiveness and international leverage, while inequalities in income have been widening, especially in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2008.

This note brings together **commentaries, analyses and studies by international think tanks and research institutes** on EU cohesiveness and cohesion published over the past year.

[A new look at net balances in the European Union's next multiannual budget](#)

Bruegel, December 2019

[Europe's coherence gap in external crisis and conflict management](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, December 2019

[Don't be afraid of political fragmentation](#)

Chatham House, December 2019

[EU circular economy and trade: Improving policy coherence for sustainable development](#)

Institute for European Environmental Policy, November 2019

[Europe's coherence gap in external crisis and conflict management: The EU's integrated approach between political rhetoric and institutional practice](#)

Bertelsmann Stiftung, November 2019

[Unequal Germany: Socioeconomic disparities report 2019](#)

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, November 2019

[States of change: Attitudes in Central and Eastern Europe 30 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall](#)

Open Society Foundation, November 2019

[The Balkan model and the balkanization of East Central Europe](#)

Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Institute of World Economics, November 2019

[The drafting of a European business code](#)

Fondation Robert Schuman, November 2019

[One trillion euros for Europe: How to finance a European silk road with the help of a European silk road trust, backed by a European sovereign wealth fund and other financing instruments](#)

Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche, November 2019

[Reducing health inequalities: The role of civil society](#)

Fondation Européenne d'Etudes Progressistes, November 2019

[Articulating the logic of nuclear-sharing](#)

Institute for European Studies, October 2019F

[A geographically fair EU industrial strategy](#)

European Policy Centre, October 2019

[With or without you: Are central European countries ready for the euro?](#)

Bruegel, October 2019

[Structural change, institutions and the dynamics of labor productivity in Europe](#)

German Marshall Fund, October 2019

[A fresh look at the health-wealth correlation: A case study of European countries](#)

Central European Union Institute, October 2019

[All at sea: Europe's crisis of solidarity on migration](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, October 2019

[Holding together what belongs together: A strategy to counteract economic polarisation in Europe](#)

Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche, September 2019

[Hidden treasures: Mapping Europe's sources of competitive advantage in doing business](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, September 2019

[Give the people what they want: Popular demand for a strong European foreign policy](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, September 2019

[Wirtschaftliche Polarisierung in Europa: Ursachen und Handlungsoptionen](#)

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, August 2019

[EU cohesion policy: A suitable tool to foster regional innovation?](#)

Bertelsmann Stiftung, August 2019

[European cohesion: Progress at a snail's pace](#)

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, August 2019

[Trying times: Rethinking social cohesion](#)

Bertelsmann Stiftung, August 2019

[Osteuropa trotz dem globalen Gegenwind](#)

Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche, July 2019

[Fixing the European social malaise: Understanding and addressing the grievances of European workers](#)

Istituto Affari Internazionali, German Marshall Fund, Mercator, July 2019

[Cross border services in the internal market: An important contribution to economic and social cohesion](#)

Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft Köln, June 2019

[Effectiveness of cohesion policy: Learning from the project characteristics that produce the best results](#)

Bruegel, June 2019

[Ein neuer Haushalt für die EU: Die Verhandlungen über den mehrjährigen Finanzrahmen 2021–2027](#)

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, June 2019

[From enlargement to the unification of Europe](#)

Open Society Foundations, June 2019

[Convergence to fair wage growth? Evidence from European countries on the link between productivity and real compensation growth, 1970–2017](#)

European Trade Union Institute, June 2019

[The opportunities of the modernisation fund for the energy transition in Central and Eastern Europe](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, June 2019

[How to improve European Union cohesion policy for the next decade](#)

Bruegel, May 2019

[Migration et cohésion en Europe: Un défi, pas une contradiction](#)

Institut français des relations internationales, May 2019

[Promoting sustainable and inclusive growth and convergence in the European Union](#)

Bruegel, April 2019

[Posted workers regulations as a cohesion test in the enlarged EU](#)

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, April 2019

[Europe's East-West divide: Myth or reality?](#)

Carnegie Europe, April 2019

[Heterogeneity within the euro area: New insights into an old story](#)

Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales, March 2019

[Revisiting the euro's trade cost and welfare effects](#)

Institut für Weltwirtschaft Kiel, March 2019

[Gender equality in Europe: What progress in 2019?](#)

Fondation Robert Schuman, March 2019

[How are you doing, Europe? Mapping social imbalances in the EU](#)

Jacques Delors Institute, Bertelsmann Stiftung, February 2019

[Une assurance-chômage européenne : Ce qu'en pensent vraiment les citoyens](#)

Notre Europe, February 2019

[Finding a Visegrad added value in the new cohesion policy, 2021-2027](#)

EUROPEUM, January 2019

## DISCLAIMER AND COPYRIGHT

This document is prepared for, and addressed to, the Members and staff of the European Parliament as background material to assist them in their parliamentary work. The content of the document is the sole responsibility of its author(s) and any opinions expressed herein should not be taken to represent an official position of the Parliament.

Reproduction and translation for non-commercial purposes are authorised, provided the source is acknowledged and the European Parliament is given prior notice and sent a copy.

© European Union, 2020.

[ep@ep.europa.eu](mailto:ep@ep.europa.eu) (contact)

[www.ep@ep.europa.eu](http://www.ep@ep.europa.eu) (intranet)

[www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank) (internet)

<http://epthinktank.eu> (blog)

