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[Artificial intelligence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-03-2024

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Teaduspoliitika

Kokkuvõte The Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act moved close to final adoption when the European Parliament voted in favour of the text on 13 March. It will become law after the final endorsement of the Council of the European Union, making the Union the first major world power to adopt horizontal legislation governing AI. The act defines the rules for using and selling artificial intelligence systems in the EU, and regulates general-purpose AI tools such as ChatGPT and AI-based biometric surveillance. It also requires much more transparency than up to now in high-risk AI systems, and delineates unacceptable risks of AI. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on artificial intelligence. More publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of What think tanks are thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Jacques Delors' legacy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 06-03-2024

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitelevad eeskirjad

Kokkuvõte Jacques Delors, a passionate advocate of European integration, is widely considered to be the father of the European single market and the economic and monetary union. Previously a trade union activist, French Finance Minister, and MEP in the first directly elected European Parliament, he served three terms as the President of the European Commission, from 1985 to 1995. Jacques Delors died on 27 December 2023, aged 98. Following his death, he leaves behind a huge legacy, with numerous commentators underlining his role as one of the architects of today's EU. It was during his term in office that the Member States signed the Single European Act in 1986 and the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, which paved the way for the transformation of the European Economic Community, and other pre-EU organisations, into the European Union. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Jacques Delors' life and legacy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European defence, strategic autonomy and NATO \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 23-02-2024

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Kokkuvõte The European Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen, announced on 16 February that she would soon put forward a strategy for the European defence industry, designed to strengthen military production and arms supply. Russia's full-scale attack on Ukraine two years ago reignited the EU's push towards strengthening its defence capabilities and cooperation. The European Parliament and President von der Leyen, among others, believe that the EU should strive towards establishing a fully fledged 'European Defence Union', following on from a number of ground breaking initiatives and significant growth in military spending. The discussion on the need for the EU to become more self-reliant in defence has intensified in response to comments made by Donald Trump, the presumptive Republican nominee for the 2024 US presidential election, who suggested that the United States might disregard NATO's Article 5 collective defence clause and not protect from a potential Russian invasion those NATO allies who are not spending enough on defence. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on EU defence issues. Earlier analyses of Russia's war on Ukraine can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-01-2024

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Märksõna ELi piirav meede | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | mõttekoda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte As Russia's brutal and unprovoked war on Ukraine approaches the two-year mark in February, the front lines have remained virtually static for several months. On 17 January, at the World Economic Forum in Davos, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy urged Ukraine and its people to seize the initiative to help determine the course of the war and secure more extensive international support. Earlier, Zelenskyy expressed confidence that the key aid from Washington, delayed by infighting in the US Congress, would soon be forthcoming. EU Member States have agreed on a partial negotiation mandate to start talks with the European Parliament on a €50 billion aid package for Ukraine, but one Member State, Hungary, is raising obstacles. The European Union is also preparing a 13th package of sanctions against Russia. With Russia continuing to shell Ukrainian cities and infrastructure, drones – reportedly Ukrainian – hit a major gas export terminal near the city of St Petersburg, halting its operation. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Artificial intelligence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-12-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Teaduspoliitika | Vabadusel, turvalisuse ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna digitaaltehnoloogia | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | infotehnoloogia rakendused | innovatsioonide levitamine | mõttekoda | teave ja infotöötlus | tehisintellekt | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | uus tehnoloogia

Kokkuvõte On 8 December, the European Parliament and Council reached a landmark agreement on the rules for using artificial intelligence (AI), including governments' handling of AI in biometric surveillance and how to regulate AI systems such as ChatGPT. The political deal between the European Parliament and the Council came after more than 2 days of negotiations. If, as expected, the agreed text is formally adopted by both the Parliament and Council to become EU law, the EU will become the first major world power to adopt horizontal legislation governing AI. The agreement on the Artificial Intelligence Act requires foundation models, such as ChatGPT, and general purpose AI systems (GPAI) to comply with transparency obligations before they are put on the market. These include drawing up technical documentation, complying with EU copyright law and disseminating detailed summaries about the content used for training. The note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on artificial intelligence. More publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of What think tanks are thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on migration \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 28-11-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Kokkuvõte A fresh surge in irregular migration to the European Union has highlighted the importance of an overhaul of the bloc's migration rules. The EU institutions are still negotiating the European Commission's 2020 asylum and migration pact and, specifically, its proposal on asylum and migration management, which would replace the 2013 Dublin Regulation that determines the EU Member State responsible for examining asylum applications. According to the Commission, addressing this situation requires finalising the reform of the Common European Asylum System, to achieve a more efficient, fair and harmonised framework that is more resistant to future migratory pressures. The new system would ensure international protection to those who need it, and be effective and humane towards those who have to be returned. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on migration issues published in the recent few months.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The COP28 climate talks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-11-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna CO2-neutraalsus | ENERGEETIKA | energia rahuotstarbeline kasutamine | energiapolitiika | fossiilkütus | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | pehme energia | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | taastuv energia | tippkohtumine

Kokkuvõte Leaders and government officials from across the world will meet for the COP28 climate summit in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 12 December, to try to raise ambition in efforts to fight climate change. The summit's main aim is to take stock of countries' efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions to a level that keeps dangerous human-induced climate change in check, to adapt to climate change, and to mobilise climate finance. COP, or the Conference of Parties, is an annual United Nations summit to address the climate crisis. At COP21 in 2015, all parties adopted the historic Paris Agreement, the first universal, legally binding global climate agreement that agrees to limit the global temperature rise to well below 2C above pre-industrial levels, with an aspirational goal of a 1.5C limit. This year, the European Union will focus on keeping the 1.5C target alive, by pressing to triple global renewable energy capacity and double energy efficiency by 2030, and to agree on phasing out unabated fossil fuels and ensuring that fossil fuel consumption peaks well ahead of 2030. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues published in the past few months.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-11-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttekoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Ukraine's military has focused in recent weeks on repelling Russian assaults across several, geographically distinct, sectors of the front, while trying to make some gains in the eastern and southern occupied territories, and on rebuffing the sentiment that its counter-offensive has stalled. More than 20 months after its eastern neighbour launched the full-scale invasion, the possibility of a battlefield stalemate is highly sensitive in Kyiv. Ukraine has repeatedly voiced opposition against any negotiations with Russia, whose troops, it says, must first withdraw from Ukrainian territory. The attack by Hamas on Israel in early October and the subsequent Israeli military operation in the Gaza Strip have diverted significant media and diplomatic attention away from Ukraine. Kyiv is also worried about the sustainability of financial and military aid from the United States amid squabbles over the issue in the US Congress. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Terrorist attacks bring war to Israel and Gaza \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-10-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | humanitaarkriis | lisrael | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | Palestiina | Palestiina küsimus | POLITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | rahvusvaheline inimõigusteealane õigus | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | terrorism | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Early on 7 October 2023, Hamas – the Palestinian terrorist group that controls the Gaza Strip – launched an unprecedented and brutal assault on Israel, killing more than 1 400, mostly civilians, and taking more than 222 Israelis and dual-nationals hostage. Israel has responded by shelling and conducting airstrikes on Hamas positions in the Gaza Strip, a narrow coastal strip of 2.3 million people, leading to a significant number of casualties, including civilians. Israel has also amassed troops along the border with Gaza, in anticipation of a ground invasion of the Hamas-controlled enclave. Israel's goal is to destroy Hamas infrastructure and eliminate the group's military capabilities. Many countries, and the international community, are calling for a pause in fighting between Israel and Hamas, to allow sufficient aid into Gaza, where a humanitarian crisis is developing due to lack of water, food and electricity. The EU has condemned Hamas's brutal and indiscriminate attacks, and reiterated Israel's right to self-defence, in full respect of international humanitarian law. The European Parliament's President, Roberta Metsola, condemned the attacks as 'terrorism in its worst form', and an 'elimination of life in the most brutal and atrocious manner'. The conflict, which many fear could escalate into a regional war, has added to global insecurity fostered by Russia's full-scale war on Ukraine. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the Israel-Hamas conflict and its international repercussions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU enlargement \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 19-10-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Kokkuvõte The European Commission is due to publish its annual 'Enlargement Package', a set of documents explaining its policy on EU enlargement, ahead of the European Council's conclusions on the issue expected in December 2023. The European Union has found new impetus for enlargement in the wake of Russia's war on Ukraine, leading to progress in the long-stalled process that was once known as the EU's most successful policy. A year ago, the EU granted Ukraine and Moldova official EU candidate status, and also opened this possibility for Georgia. Politicians and analysts are increasingly saying that the EU should become more involved in the Western Balkan countries – which saw their membership prospects initiated 20 years ago – or risk them drifting away politically from the Union which would exacerbate conflicts in the post-Yugoslavia region. 'We need to set out a vision for a successful enlargement. I believe that the next enlargement must also be a catalyst for progress', said the European Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen, during her annual 'State of Union' speech in September 2023. The EU itself will have to undergo profound reforms before it embarks on a next enlargement wave, politicians and analysts say. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on enlargement and the problems of EU accession countries. More papers on this issue can be found in a previous item in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[State of the Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-10-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Energeetika | Keskkond

Märksõna CO2-neutraalsus | elektrisöiduk | ELi strateegia | ENERGEETIKA | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlamendi valimised | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitika | pehme energia | POLITIKA | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline konflikt | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | transpordikorraldus | TRANSPORT | tuuleenergia | valimismenetlus ja häälletamine

Kokkuvõte In her annual State of the Union speech to the European Parliament on 13 September, the European Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen announced an anti-subsidy probe into Chinese electric vehicles, steps to be taken to help Europe's wind industry as well as measures to make business easier for small companies and to address the problem of labour shortages. Von der Leyen presented her Commission as a promoter of European business and green policies, as she set out its track-record ahead of elections to the European Parliament next year. 'In a world of uncertainty, Europe once again must answer the call of history', she said about a wide range of policies, notably the EU's support for Ukraine, green energy development and defence of business against unfair competition. The Commission's investigation could lead to countervailing duties to protect EU producers against cheaper Chinese electric vehicle imports if they are deemed to benefit from excessive state subsidies. Von der Leyen reiterated the EU's unwavering support for Ukraine in its struggle against Russia's military aggression, and the possibility of the country's EU accession one day. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the State of the Union and related issues. Topical papers on the war on Ukraine can be found in a recent edition of What Think Tanks are Thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-09-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttakoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Ukraine has made progress in recapturing its territory seized by Russia, 18 months after Moscow started its unprovoked war against its neighbour, as part of the counter-offensive launched in June. Ukrainian analysts say the drive to capture a succession of villages is paying off. Russia has dismissed the offensive as a failure, while admitting that things are not easy in parts of south-eastern Zaporizhzhia region. Russia has unleashed a barrage of drone strikes on various targets, including the port city of Odessa. Some have reached the border of NATO member Romania, according to Ukrainian officials, and Romanian President Klaus Iohannis has said that strikes were less than a kilometre from Romania's border. US Secretary of State Antony Blinken visited Kyiv on 6 and 7 September to discuss how the counter-offensive is going and to assess battlefield needs, as well as any steps required to shore up Ukraine's energy security ahead of winter. Meanwhile, Turkey has said that, together with the UN, it has prepared new initiatives to revive the grain deal, recently blocked by Russia, which had allowed Ukraine to transport the commodity safely through the Black Sea. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series. Publications on NATO ahead of its July summit can be found in another item in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-07-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | mõttakoda | NATO | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa | ühine välis- ja julgeolekpoliitika

Kokkuvõte As Ukraine continues its counter-offensive against the Russian invaders, the NATO summit in Vilnius vowed unwavering support for the country, and took decisions to simplify its path towards membership of the Western military alliance. NATO leaders said they would be able to invite Ukraine to join the Alliance once the country meets certain conditions. They declared continued support for Ukraine's deterrence and defence in the short, medium, and long term, as well as for turning the Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP) into a multi-year programme for Ukraine. This assistance will help rebuild the Ukrainian security and defence sector and move Ukraine towards full interoperability with NATO. The NATO summit declarations fell short of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's expectations for receiving a clearer path to enter the Alliance. However, he praised NATO's decision to scrap the need for Kyiv to complete a preparatory Membership Action Plan to join NATO. The Alliance and Ukraine also held the inaugural meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Council to manage the relationship, which reaffirmed that 'Ukraine's future is in NATO'. On the summit's side-lines, Group of Seven (G7) developed countries unveiled an international framework to boost Ukraine's long-term security against Russia. A number of other military packages were announced at bilateral meetings between Zelenskyy and individual NATO leaders. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the war can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'. Publications on NATO released ahead of its July summit can be found in another item in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Erdoan's third term in Türkiye \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 10-07-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kultuur ja religioon | maailmaorganisatsioonid | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | muslim | NATO | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline islam | poliitiline raamistik | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne raamistik | Türki | usuline fundamentalism | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoan won a third term in office in elections in May, after years of growing authoritarianism in his secular Muslim country which is also a NATO member state. His presidential track record includes growing conflict with the European Union and United States, as well as unorthodox economic policies that have recently undermined people's living standards. After his victory in a run-off vote, Erdoan promised an assertive foreign policy and a return to normalised economic policies. Public finances are currently in tatters after high pre-election spending. Some analysts say this may have helped Erdoan to win the ballot, along with a lack of independent media. The appointments of liberal economists in the nearly fully reshuffled cabinet have raised hope that Türkiye will return to a more normal monetary policy and try to overhaul its economy, partly with the aim of attracting foreign investors. On the political front, Türkiye continues to block Sweden's accession to NATO, claiming that the Scandinavian country harbours activists which Ankara regards as terrorists. This note gathers links to publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the implications of Erdoan's victory. More publications on Türkiye can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[NATO's July summit in Vilnius \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 28-06-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna ELi strateegia | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | maailmaorganisatsioonid | NATO | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | sõjaline sekkumine | tippkohtumine | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) will meet in Vilnius on 11-12 July against the backdrop of a complex and volatile security environment. Russia's war on Ukraine, and the latter country's future membership of the military alliance will dominate the annual summit, according to many public statements. The meeting will aim to send a strong signal of support for Ukraine, reiterating NATO's open door policy towards the country's membership, increasing military aid, pledging to make the Ukrainian military more interoperable with NATO forces and, possibly, outlining future security guarantees for Kyiv. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky is seeking a commitment that his country will join NATO as soon as the war is over, but only some Allies support that request, while others are more cautious. NATO leaders will discuss creating a new NATO-Ukraine Council, which would boost relations between the two, compared with the current NATO-Ukraine commission. NATO will also address strengthening its eastern flank, updating the Alliance's current plans to defend the region from possible Russian aggression. NATO will also re-examine its Strategic Concept adopted last year in Madrid, discuss security challenges posed by China, and the required increases in the member states' defence spending. Allies are expected to press Türkiye to drop its opposition to Sweden's membership of NATO. NATO countries hope to find a replacement for, or prolong the term of, Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg, who is formally due to step down in September. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the NATO summit and related issues. Earlier analyses of Russia's war on Ukraine can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[China-US global rivalry and the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-06-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | rohelise majandus | teave ja infotöötlus | tehnoloogiate

Kokkuvõte China, the United States, and the European Union are global rivals in areas covering trade, geopolitics, the military, economics, and technology. Economically, China's rise as a global player has disrupted the traditional dominance of the US and the EU. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) seeks to expand the country's economic influence by investing in infrastructure projects across many regions, challenging the economic interests of the US and the EU. For several years, US trade policy has aimed to prevent China from becoming the global technological leader, notably in the area of green transition and artificial intelligence (AI). Washington is encouraging the EU to follow a similar policy, and the Union is becoming increasingly wary of its economy being dependent on exports from some other regions. In April, the European Parliament called for clarity and unity in policy towards China. EU leaders, divided in their approach to China, will hold a strategic debate on China at the European Council meeting on 29-30 June. The clash between different ideologies exacerbates the rivalry, with the US and EU representing democratic values and China pursuing an authoritarian model. Despite the rivalry, the three powers also face common challenges such as climate change, necessitating a delicate balance between competition and collaboration. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the global rivalry of the three regional powers. It focuses on politics, the economy and technology. 'What think tanks are thinking' will focus on the military aspect of this competition and China's attitude to Russia's war on Ukraine in future editions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Artificial intelligence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-06-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | innovatsioon | mõttkoda | põhiõigused | teave ja infotöötlus | tehisintellekt | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | tehnoloogiline muutus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | uus tehnoloogia | OIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte On 14 June 2023, the European Parliament adopted its negotiating position on the draft Artificial Intelligence Act, strengthening some provisions to protect people better from potential violations of their fundamental rights. Following this vote, Parliament will start negotiations with the national governments and the European Commission on the final shape of the legislation, which will be a decisive step in the European Union becoming the world's first region to regulate artificial intelligence (AI). The recent launches of AI tools capable of generating direct textual answers to questions, notably ChatGPT, and the development of general-purpose AI technologies are expected to revolutionise the application of AI in society. The US and China are also working on AI regulation. In addition, the US and EU hope to negotiate a voluntary code of conduct for AI firms. The Artificial Intelligence Act would regulate AI according to the level of risk: the higher the risk to individuals' fundamental rights or safety, the greater the system's obligations. The EU's proposed high-risk list includes AI in critical infrastructure, education, human resources, public order and migration management. Parliament's position on the proposal seeks to ban real-time remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces and most 'post' remote biometric identification systems, as well as AI predictive policy systems, based on gender, race, ethnicity, citizenship status, religion, or political orientation. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on artificial intelligence. More publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of What think tanks are thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU enlargement \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-06-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna ELi kandidaatriigid | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Gruusia | majandusgeograafia | Moldova | poliitiline geograafia | Ukraina | ühinemisläbirääkimised

Kokkuvõte The European Union has found new impetus for enlargement in the wake of Russia's war on Ukraine, making progress in what was once called the EU's most successful policy. A year ago, the EU granted Ukraine and Moldova official EU candidate status and also opened the same possibility for Georgia. Politicians and analysts more and more often say that the EU should become more involved in the Western Balkan countries, which saw their membership prospects open 20 years ago. If it does not, those countries could drift away politically from the Union and exacerbate conflicts in the post-Yugoslav area. For Turkey, EU membership is no longer a priority, while popular support for EU accession is declining in Serbia, partly due to the influence of Russia. 'There is a new awareness inside the EU. We finally realise that it is not enough to just wait for our friends outside the Union to move closer to us. It is not enough to say that the door is open. We must also take responsibility to bring the aspiring members of our Union much closer to us,' European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen said at the GLOBSEC conference in Bratislava in May. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on enlargement and issues with EU accession countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 25-05-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | NATO | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHED | sõda | sõjaline sekkumine | Ukraina | Vene-Ukraina tuli | Venemaa | ühine välis- ja julgeolekpoliitika

Kokkuvõte Two anti-Kremlin armed groups, made up of Russian nationals fighting for Kyiv against their compatriots, have claimed they were behind a short incursion into Russian territory, prompting threats from Moscow, as the West pondered further sanctions against Russia and more arms deliveries to Ukraine. Ukraine has denied any role in the raid, while Russia has blamed 'Ukrainian nationalists' for the attack, and its Defence Minister, Sergei Shoigu, has vowed that Moscow will respond to any more cross-border raids swiftly and 'extremely harshly.' At the G7 summit of industrialised and democratic nations on 19-21 May, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy asked for more arms supplies for his country, including F-16 fighter jets. Russia said that the transfer of such planes would raise the question of NATO's role in the 15-month-old military conflict. The US and other countries promised to start training Ukrainian pilots to use F-16s. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Green transition \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-05-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna elektriaku | elektrisöiduk | elektroonika ja elektrotehnika | ENERGEETIKA | fotogalvaaniline element | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | keskkonnasäästlik tehnoloogia | kliimamuutus | pehme energia | rohelise majandus | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | transpordikorraldus | TRANSPORT | TÖOSTUS

Kokkuvõte The United States, China and the European Union are making more and more funds available for the green economic transition and efforts to fight climate change. Increased government spending on green technologies also serves the goal of establishing or expanding industries that have emerged as strategic at a time of global warming, as well as providing quality jobs. This subsidy race is strongly affected by the technological rivalry between China and the US. However, the race in governments' support to develop or strengthen sectors such as batteries, electronic vehicles, solar panels, wind turbines and many others, may not be the best solution for decarbonising the economy, some think-tank analysts say. It risks a downward race among governments, and suboptimal allocation of resources. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the green transition. Analyses on EU clean tech and industrial policies can be found a previous edition of What think tanks are thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Türkiye's high-stakes elections \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 03-05-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Demokraatia

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | demokraatia | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | parlamentivalimised | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | presidendivalimised | Türki | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Türkiye holds presidential and parliamentary elections on 14 May 2023, which could mark a political turnaround after two decades of increasing autocratic rule of the conservative Justice and Development Party (AKP) and its leader, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Erdogan faces an unprecedented challenge from the main opposition candidate Kemal Kilicdaroglu, the head of the Republican People's Party (CHP) and presidential nominee for the six-party Nation Alliance bloc. The elections take place amid a serious economic crisis and what analysts say is democratic erosion under Erdogan's government. Polls predict a record voter turnout, and a tight race between the incumbent president and Kilicdaroglu. Under the Erdogan party's rule, the Muslim country has abandoned its secularist tradition and turned into an increasingly difficult partner for the West, including the European Union and NATO. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Türkiye's election, its relations with the EU and its internal and foreign policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's international challenges \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 28-04-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | geopolitiika | Hiina | humanitaareadused | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | kliimamuutustega kohanemine | majandusgeograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TEADUS | Vene-Ukraina tüli

Kokkuvõte The European Union faces a number of geopolitical challenges, which are often interwoven. Russia's war on Ukraine is affecting the EU's relations with China, and encouraging the EU to be more open to the Global South, not least to try to persuade these countries not to back Russia in the military conflict. The war reinforces the need to maintain strong security relations with the United States at a time of increasing technological, economic and military rivalry between Washington and Beijing. The EU has a major stake in shaping the international regulatory order, notably in digital and climate change policies. The Union's goal to be the global leader in the fight against climate change requires extra efforts to counter green technology subsidies in the US and China. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the EU's global challenges. Earlier analyses on climate changes can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series. Papers on de-globalisation are gathered in another item in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

State aid in the wake of the pandemic, war and foreign subsidies

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 25-04-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Energeetika | Keskkond | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Siseturg ja tolliliit | Sotsiaalpoliitika | Tööhõive | Tööstus

Märksõna epideemia | fiskaalpoliitika | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | maksustamine | RAHANDUS | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riigibüroo | siseturg | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sõda | tervis | Vene-Ukraina tüli

Kokkuvõte Over the last 3 years, the European Union has faced major challenges to its economy and societies, including the coronavirus pandemic, Russia's war on Ukraine and the increasingly urgent need for a green economic transition. The EU's response to these exceptional circumstances have included changes to its fiscal, monetary and investment policies, notably through the adaptation of State aid to allow Member States to support their economies by means of more direct intervention. Under competition law – the cornerstone of the EU-defining internal market – State aid measures are illegal, unless covered by the exemptions provided by the Treaties. In charge of implementing State aid rules, the European Commission clarifies and regulates the scope of exemptions. State aid rules allow government assistance to compensate for damage caused by natural disasters and exceptional circumstances, such as pandemic or war. State aid projects are subject to notification and Commission approval, unless exempt under the General Block Exemption Regulation. The Commission adopted a temporary framework in 2020, setting out permissible State aid measures to help Member States support their coronavirus-stricken economies. After Russia's unprovoked, full-scale invasion in Ukraine in 2022, the Commission published a new, wider temporary framework that allowed Member States to use more State aid intervention to ward off an economic slump, notably caused by skyrocketing energy prices. Finally, last year's US bill granting massive state subsidies for the local development of green technology, and China's long-established similar policy, prompted the Commission to propose yet another State aid rulebook in March 2023 – the temporary crisis and transition framework. Recent State aid rule modifications come against a backdrop of the EU debate on industrial policy. Discussions pit German and French support for more state intervention to create EU industrial champions, against smaller Member States' support for unfettered competition and free trade. The European Parliament stresses that any new State aid measure must not endanger fair competition in the internal market, which is the foundation of the EU. Parliament has called for aid to be extended through the EU budget, rather than in potentially uncoordinated national state aid provisions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia's war on Ukraine [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 19-04-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | majandusgeograafia | mõttetood | poliitiline geograafia | Poola | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvastus | relvavarustus | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uuring ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte The Ukraine Defence Contact Group (Ramstein group) of 54 countries supporting Kyiv in its struggle against Russia's military aggression meets on 21 April to discuss sending more military equipment to Ukraine. As President Vladimir Putin visited his commanders in regions of Ukraine under Moscow's military occupation, Russian forces stepped up heavy artillery bombardments and air strikes on the devastated, symbolically important Ukrainian city of Bakhmut. Poland, Ukraine's neighbour and staunch ally, has banned imports of Ukrainian grain in defiance of EU trade policies, saying local prices of wheat had plummeted, causing protests from Polish farmers. Transport shipments would be restored after a deal to ensure that Poland would be only a transit country for the commodity. Meanwhile, Russia has cast doubt over whether it will agree to extend the agreement not to block Ukrainian shipments of grain via the Black Sea. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

Artificial intelligence [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 23-03-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Teaduspoliitika | Tööstus

Märksõna digitaaltehnoloogia | dokumentatsioon | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | infoturve | küberneetika | loodusteadused ja rakendusteadused | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | mõju uuring | TEADUS | teave ja infotöötlus | tehisintellekt | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | tehnoloogiline muutus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | väljaanne

Kokkuvõte The recent launches of artificial intelligence (AI) tools capable of generating direct textual answers to questions, notably the chatbot ChatGPT, and the development of general-purpose AI technologies, are expected to revolutionise the application of AI in society and the economy. New AI tools in general offer massive potential for developments in industry, agriculture, health, education and other areas. However, many scientists and politicians are calling for the establishment of a legal and ethical framework to avoid potentially detrimental impacts from the use of such technologies. The EU's approach to artificial intelligence centres on excellence and trust, aimed at boosting research and industrial capacity while ensuring safety and fundamental rights. In 2021, the European Commission proposed the AI Act to regulate this area, but that regulation is still being debated. According to European Parliament recommendations from May 2022, AI has huge potential to boost capital and labour productivity, innovation, growth and job creation. However, its development could also pave the way for potential mass surveillance and other detrimental impacts on fundamental rights and values. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on artificial Intelligence.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-03-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvastus | relvavarustus | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Ukraine and its Western allies say Moscow is waging an unprovoked war of conquest that has destroyed Ukrainian cities, killed thousands of people and forced millions more to flee their homes. As Russian troops push forward in waves with a new offensive in the eastern Donbas region of Ukraine, Russia and Ukraine are locked in the bloodiest infantry battle in Europe since World War II. Ukraine has been urging its allies in the EU and the US to increase the delivery of weapons as it is running out of artillery shells. However, the West's weapon production capacities are limited. Tanks and aircraft in particular will be crucial to ward off Russian attacks and, possibly, retake Ukrainian territory occupied by Moscow, says Ukrainian President, Volodymyr Zelenskyy. Think-tank analysts also ponder wider issues, such as the impact of the war on efforts to combat climate change, fiscal and other policies, as well as the post-war global order and Ukraine's reconstruction. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Industrial policy, State aid and clean tech \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 09-03-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Teaduspoliitika | Tööstus

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | inflatsioon | keskkonnasäästlik tehnoloogia | konkurents | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | majanduspoliitika | poliitiline geograafia | riigibabi | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖSTUS | tööstuspoliitika | tööstuspoliitika ja tööstusstruktuurid | vaba konkurents | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte The European Union faces a dilemma in how to respond to the US Inflation Reduction Act, which pours billions of dollars of federal funds into the American economy by favouring US-made clean energy and technology. The debate is reshaping the EU's efforts to become a global leader in clean technologies to help combat climate change. It has also heated up the discussion on future EU industrial policy, pitting advocates of proactive State aid against defenders of the traditional EU competition policy which underpins the single market. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the debates relating to EU clean tech and industrial policies, notably in the area of State aid.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A new chapter in EU-UK ties? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 03-03-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitelevad eeskirjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa koostöö | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | koostööpoliitika | leping (EL) | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõjaline koostöö | teaduskoostöö | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, and the British Prime Minister, Rishi Sunak, have hailed the new political agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom as the opening of a new chapter in relations between the two. Ties have been uneasy ever since the UK left the EU, more than three years ago, hindering the development of much-needed cooperation in areas such as defence and scientific research. The new agreement in principle, called the Windsor Framework, modifies trade rules for Northern Ireland, which have been a source of heated debate in the post-Brexit UK. The deal seeks to resolve tensions caused by the Ireland/Northern Ireland protocol, a complex agreement which sets trading rules for Northern Ireland – allowing it to access the EU single market and thus avoid a 'hard border' on the island of Ireland – that London agreed before the UK left the EU, but has since maintained are unworkable. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the implications of Brexit and on EU-UK relations.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU security, defence and foreign policies \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 23-02-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna Euroopa julgeolek | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | kaitse | mõttetkoda | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektualomand

Kokkuvõte Russia's war on Ukraine has been redefining the European Union's security, defence and foreign policies, changing its priorities on the continent and globally. The biggest military conflict on European soil since World War II has shone a spotlight on territorial defence and the shifting international order. Before the brutal conflict erupted a year ago, security and defence policy had focused mainly on conflict prevention and the strengthening of international security in general. The main foreign policy objectives had included the preservation of peace, strengthening international security and promoting international cooperation. The war has highlighted the importance of NATO and transatlantic relations for European security, despite efforts to bolster the EU's 'strategic autonomy'. The conflict has solidified EU solidarity in foreign and security policy, but also brought to light certain divisions among Member States. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on European defence, security and foreign policies. It includes only the most recent papers related to Ukraine. Earlier reports on Russia's war on Ukraine can be found in the previous item in the 'What think tanks are thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Ukraine: Awaiting Russia's offensive \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-02-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvastus | relvavarustus | sõjaline sekkumine | TÖOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektualomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte During his first visit to the European Parliament and the European Council, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy appealed to the European Union to provide his country with aircraft and other military equipment needed to repel Russia's further military aggression. Greeted with a standing ovation in the European Parliament, Zelenskyy said that Ukraine was not only defending its own independence, but also the 'European way of life'. EU leaders vowed to stand by Ukraine with steadfast support, but Member States have so far failed to make a firm commitment to send fighter jets to Kyiv. In recent weeks, Russia has been pouring tens of thousands of freshly mobilised soldiers into Ukraine in a move likely in anticipation of a big offensive in February, coinciding with the first anniversary of the war. Russia has boasted of initial gains, but progress has been incremental at best. Overall, there is little movement at the front-line on either side, as the armies are locked in battle in snow-covered trenches, which both sides describe as the deadliest fighting of the war. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 03-02-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | GEOGRAAFIA | inflatsioon | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | keskkonnasäästlik tehnoloogia | kliimamuutus | kliimamuutusi käsitlev Pariisi kokkulepe | kliimamuutustega kohanemine | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | mootorsöidukite põhjustatud reostus | poliitiline geograafia | saastamise välimine | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | õhusaasteaine

Kokkuvõte Last year's UN Climate Change Conference, COP27, made some headway in efforts to fight climate change, but its overall progress was limited. The gathering agreed to create a loss-and-damage fund, to support poorer countries disproportionately affected by climate change while only being responsible for a small share of global greenhouse gas emissions. Governments at COP27 also called for reform of the International Monetary Fund and the multilateral development banks, to align global public finance with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate. However, the meeting produced barely any new initiatives on climate mitigation, which are needed to take to keep alive the Paris 1.5°C temperature-reduction goal. The European Union is debating a response to the US Inflation Reduction Act, which provides for US\$369 billion investment in energy security and combatting climate change, but may threaten to lure away from Europe some clean-tech corporate investment. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues. More papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International trade \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-01-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna epideemia | inflatsioon | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | kaubanduspoliitika | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKUSIMUSED | tervis | Vene-Ukraina tüli

Kokkuvõte The European Union's international trade has suffered from the COVID-19 pandemic, broken supply chains, the growth of protectionism in many regions and, most recently, from Russia's war on Ukraine. The United States' trade policy towards China, which is aimed at curbing the authoritarian country's growing power, has exacerbated the fragmentation of trade. The United States has adopted the Inflation Reduction Act, a massive green subsidy programme which analysts and politicians say may lower the competitiveness of some European clean-tech products. The EU is debating how to respond to the Act, including with the envisaged proposal of a Net-Zero Industry Act, setting a number of clean-tech objectives for 2030. The work of the new EU US Trade and Technology Council has so far made limited progress in resolving the trade spat. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on international trade policy.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The EU's energy markets \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-01-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ELi energiapolitiika | ENERGEETIKA | energiakriisi | energiapolitiika | energiaturg | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Energy prices have recently fallen in the European Union, easing slightly the energy crisis for consumers and businesses caused by Russia's 11-month-long war on Ukraine. EU emergency measures, diversification of supplies and a benign winter have all helped to reduce energy costs, which skyrocketed after Russia curtailed fossil fuel exports with the aim of pressuring the EU to reduce support for Ukraine, and in response to EU sanctions on Moscow. In December, EU governments agreed to cap gas prices, with a view to better shield European households and businesses from price spikes, which have fuelled inflation and undermined economic growth. On 17 January, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen stated that she would propose a Net-Zero Industry Act, which envisages a number of clean tech objectives for 2030, as a response to the US's vast, green subsidy package, the 'Inflation Reduction Act'. Nevertheless, the difficulties in securing Europe's energy supply in the long term will not be easily overcome. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the energy market. Earlier publication on the topic can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-01-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisajad

Märksõna Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvastus | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte As Russia's war on Ukraine has entered into its 11th month, Moscow's forces have launched fierce attacks in the east of the country, hoping for gains after a series of retreats in the second half of 2022. In some of the most intense fighting since the invasion, Russia's onslaught focused on the salt-mining town of Soledar, a stepping-stone in Moscow's push to capture the entire Donbas region. In the preceding weeks, Russia has been bombing Ukraine's critical infrastructure, depriving many areas and people of electricity, heating and water supplies. Ukraine is preparing to receive Patriot air defence missiles from the United States and Germany. Ukrainian troops were due soon to arrive in the United States to begin training on this advanced defence system. Meanwhile, the EU has agreed to introduce a price cap for Russian oil at US\$60 per barrel. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

2022: The year that shook the world [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-12-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Energeetika | Keskkond | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Välisajad

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | epideemia | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | geopolitiika | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | humanitaarteadused | kokkuvõtmine | koroonavirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tarneahel | TEADUS | tervis | tootmine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Vene-Ukraina tüli | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The past year has been a genuine annus horribilis, shaking Europe and the world with security, economic and geopolitical shocks. Russia's brutal and unprovoked attack on Ukraine is the biggest military conflict on the continent since the Second World War. Apart from causing horrific death tolls, suffering and destruction, the war triggered security, political, energy and migration crises and undermined the nascent economic recovery from the COVID pandemic, fuelling record inflation and clouding growth prospects. The assertiveness of autocratic regimes, notably in China and Russia, the rise of populism, global technology rivalry, and post-pandemic problems with supply chains accelerated global fragmentation, shifted political alliances and posed a further threat to the rules-based order in the world. Climate talks made some headway, but some analysts and politicians warn that the action so far has been insufficient and the world may be close to a point of no return on climate change. This note gathers links to selected recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the key takeaways from 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

Latest on migration [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-12-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisajad

Märksõna ELi migrantsioonipoliitika | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | koostööpoliitika | maailmaorganisatsionid | majandusgeograafia | migrantide integreerimine | migrantsioon | OECD | pagulane | pagulastele antav abi | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | Ukraina | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Russia's war on Ukraine and its entire population has generated a historic outflow of people, largely women and children, fleeing the hostilities. About five million refugees from Ukraine have been recorded across the EU and other countries, triggering a refugee and humanitarian crisis at a scale unseen in Europe since World War II. A recent study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development suggests that EU policies focus on giving refugees quick access to support for integration and further building their skills without hampering a possible return to Ukraine once the situation allows. The EU is debating an overhaul of its migration rules to make them fairer for Member States that receive high number of migrants due to their geographical location. The number of refugees using the Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes to seek to enter the EU has also been on the rise. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on migration in Europe and on debates on how to reform its rules.

Briefing [EN](#)

Future EU reforms [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 02-12-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad | Energeetika | Keskkond | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Välisajad

Märksõna ENERGEETIKA | energiakriis | energiapoliitika | euroala | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | fiskaalpoliitika | fond (EL) | institutsionaalne reform | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | maksustamine | otsustamisõigus | POLIITIKA | politika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline raamistik | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rohelise majandus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne muutus | struktuuriline kohandus | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte Several simultaneous crises have put renewed pressure on the European Union to revise decision-making procedures and economic policies. Russia's war on Ukraine, growing protectionism worldwide, technological rivalry with China and the US, problems with the rule of law in some Member States, post-pandemic issues and migration woes pose many challenges on the political side. On the economic front, many economists and politicians are calling for fiscal reforms, energy system overhaul and new EU funds. Those funds would finance the EU's transition towards a green economy, and boost the bloc's ability to deal with external shocks, such as the current energy crisis. Among topics discussed are increasing the scope of qualified majority voting by EU Member States in the Council, creating more coherent unions for energy and health, improving rules for sharing the costs of immigration, and modifying enlargement policies. In the economic area, discussions focus on overhauling fiscal rules for the euro area and the wider EU, issuing more EU debt, countering unfair competition from abroad, increasing cooperation in the energy sector, and new industrial policies to foster growth of innovative and high-technology companies. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the EU and proposed reforms. Earlier papers on the State of the Union can be found in a recent edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

['Deglobalisation' \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 29-11-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna geopolitiika | globaliseerumine | humanitaarteadused | koostööpoliitika | maailmamajandus | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | majandusstruktuur | POLIITIKA | poliitiline raamistik | protektsionism | rahvusvaheline koostöö | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TEADUS | universalism

Kokkuvõte After decades of growing global integration, the world is becoming more fragmented in a number of areas, many analysts say. Deglobalisation can be defined as movement towards a less connected world, characterised by powerful nation states, local solutions, and border controls, rather than global institutions, treaties, and free movement. The recent growth of protectionism, problems with supply chains, the diminishing role of global institutions, geopolitical shifts, technological rivalry and falling foreign investment, as well as energy and food crises, have been accompanied by events such as Russia's war on Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, Brexit, authoritarianism in China and populism in the US and elsewhere. On the other hand, phenomena such as the coronavirus pandemic, international crime and climate change demonstrate the continuing relevance of global collaboration. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the shifting balance between globalising and deglobalising forces.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine nine months on \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-11-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | NATO | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVÄHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalmand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Russia has recently launched the heaviest missile barrage against Ukraine since it began its attack on the country nearly nine months ago. This follows the Ukrainian counter-offensive in the east and south, which led to Russia abandoning the southern city of Kherson, the only regional capital it had captured since the February invasion. On 15 November, a missile landed in Poland, killing two and sparking fears that Russia had attacked a NATO country. A NATO and Polish investigation showed that the blast most likely came from a stray rocket of the Ukrainian air defence system. However, the military alliance said Moscow, not Kyiv, was ultimately responsible for the explosion in Poland. At their summit in Bali, G20 leaders issued a closing declaration saying that 'most members strongly condemned the war in Ukraine', although it acknowledged that 'there were other views'. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The COP27 climate talks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-11-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna gaasiheidete vähendamine | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | kliimamuutustega kohanemine | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | säastev areng | tippkohtumine | ÜRO konverents

Kokkuvõte Leaders and government officials from across the world are meeting at the annual climate summit amid warnings that it might soon be too late to take meaningful measures to slow down the global warming that threatens to impoverish life on Earth and is already causing weather anomalies. 'We are on a highway to climate hell with our foot on the accelerator... Humanity has a choice: Cooperate or perish,' United Nations Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, said at the beginning of the meeting in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. The meeting – the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties, or COP27 – is scheduled to last until 18 November. At the centre of discussions now are the aid and investment that rich countries could provide to poorer nations to help them develop without increasing emissions of greenhouse gases. Officials are also debating a mechanism for compensating poorer countries for losses and damage caused by climate change, which has partly come due to the emissions of wealthy countries. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues published in the recent few months.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Xi re-elected to China's top job \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 28-10-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | kommunism | majandusgeograafia | parteiaktivist | POLIITIKA | poliitiline parti | poliitiline raamistik | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | välispoliitika | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Xi-Jinping won a third term in China's top job, as secretary general of the Communist Party, at its Congress in October, solidifying his grip on power over a country which has become increasingly autocratic and abrasive in its foreign policy during his 10-year reign to date. Xi's re-election for a third term broke with China's recent tradition of leaders being replaced after two terms, in a sign he will yield power in a manner reminiscent of communist China's founder Mao Zedong. His new reign begins amid fears that China might try to annex Taiwan, and with questions over the extent to which he will support Russia in its war against Ukraine. Domestically, Xi faces challenges including faltering growth, a property crisis, and huge debt levels. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on China, its international relations and domestic policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Political Community \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 20-10-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu väljaanne | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | koostööpoliitika | POLIITIKA | politika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline kooselu | poliitiline koostöö | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sotsiaaldialoog (EL) | TÖÖHÖIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööigus ja töösuhed | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The European Political Community (EPC) held its inaugural meeting on 6 October in Prague, bringing together on an equal footing the leaders of the EU's 27 Member States and 17 other European countries. French President Emmanuel Macron had called for the creation of the EPC after Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, to serve as a forum for political dialogue and cooperation on security, stability and prosperity. Its first gathering, attended by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and British Prime Minister Liz Truss among others, focused on the war and the resulting energy crisis in many countries. The EPC will meet twice a year, meeting next in Chiinu, the capital of Moldova. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the European Political Community. Some earlier publications on European governance can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-10-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttekoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte On 10 October, Russia began massive missile strikes against Ukrainian cities in another twist to a war launched more than 7 months ago. The attacks followed an explosion which damaged the bridge from Russia to the annexed Crimea peninsula and a successful counter-offensive by Ukrainian forces in the east and south of the country. Earlier Russia declared the annexation of Ukraine's south-eastern provinces, started a mobilisation of hundreds of thousands of additional soldiers and threatened to use its nuclear weapons. In a snub to the United States and the European Union, oil-exporting countries joined Russia in announcing cuts in their oil production, lifting its global price. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the topic can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's economic woes \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 07-10-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Märksõna Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Russia's war on Ukraine has threatened to undermine the European Union's economic recovery from the pandemic. Most EU Member States had returned to growth after two years of COVID, with the help of the massive Next Generation EU fund, but the military conflict brought about a steep rise in the prices of food and, especially energy. The resulting surge in inflation has forced the European Central Bank and other central banks to raise interest rates, boding ill for future growth. Rate hikes by the US Federal Reserve and global financial volatility have pushed the euro below parity with the US dollar. On a positive note, EU unemployment remains relatively low. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the economic situation in Europe. Some earlier publications on inflation and growth can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The State of the Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-09-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna ELi energiapolitiika | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakriisi | energiapolitiika | energiasõltumatus | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli

Kokkuvõte The European Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen, unveiled a package of measures to curb energy prices, which skyrocketed in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and stressed the EU's unwavering solidarity with Ukraine, in her annual State of the Union address delivered on 14 September. The plan envisages cuts in the use of electricity across the bloc, a cap on the revenues of companies which produce electricity at low cost, aid for companies and individuals hit by the energy crisis and, possibly, mandatory limits on the price of gas. On Ukraine, von der Leyen promised to maintain EU sanctions on Russia, to continue financial aid to the country devastated by the war, and work to ensure Ukraine's seamless access to the EU's single market. During her speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, she also vowed determination in pursuing green energy goals, including the creation of a hydrogen energy market. She said the Commission would propose new ideas for the EU's economic governance, including more flexibility on Member States' paths to debt reduction, and an SME relief package that would include a single set of tax rules for doing business in Europe. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the State of the Union and related issues. Recent papers on the war on Ukraine can be found in a recent edition of What Think Tanks are Thinking, and on the energy crisis in another publication from the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine fuels energy crisis \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-09-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Energeetika | Välisisajad

Märksõna ELi energiapolitiika | ENERGEETIKA | energia hind | energiakriisi | energiapolitiika | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte The European Union is debating how to respond to the energy crisis resulting from Russia's war on Ukraine. Energy prices are surging in the EU and elsewhere, as Russia curtails fossil fuel exports with the aim of pressing the Union to reduce its support for Ukraine. Gas prices are now some ten times their average over the last decade. Individual EU governments are offering their citizens and businesses financial relief, but they face the dilemma of balancing this aid with allowing energy prices to grow in order to discourage consumption. Some countries are reopening polluting coal-fired power plants and delaying closures of nuclear energy generators. The European Commission proposed, in September, EU-wide measures against Russia's energy market manipulation. They would force firms and individuals to use less energy in certain circumstances, and envisage windfall charges on some power generators, which would be returned to consumers. It offers liquidity aid for energy firms and proposes a cap on the price of Russian gas. EU energy ministers discussed the ideas on 9 September, but reached no firm conclusions. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the energy market. Earlier analyses of high energy prices can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine six months on \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 06-09-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna ehitus ja linnaplaneerimine | elektri- ja tuumatööstus | ELi piirav meede | ELi viisapolitiika | ENERGEETIKA | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasivarustus | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | tuumaelektrijaam | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte European Union foreign ministers have agreed to make it more difficult for Russians to obtain visas to travel to the bloc, but stopped short of imposing an EU-wide visa ban, as called for by Ukraine. More than six months after Russia invaded Ukraine, the country is holding out against the aggressor, helped by military and financial help from the United States, EU countries and others. Ukrainian forces have recently launched counter-attacks against the Russian military occupying areas in the south and east of the country. United Nations experts arrived at Ukraine's large nuclear plant at Zaporizhzhia to assess the risk of radiation from the facility, which is currently controlled by Russian forces but operated by Ukrainian staff. Russia is scaling down natural gas supplies to the EU in retaliation for sanctions against Moscow, fuelling inflation and additional fears of recession. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the implications of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[NATO and European defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-07-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna Euroopa | Euroopa julgeolek | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | kaitsepoliitika | koostööpoliitika | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | NATO | NATO riigid | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelise organisatsiooni laienemine | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõjaline koostöö | tippkohtumine | Ukraina | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte The thirty NATO member states agreed on 29 June to invite Finland and Sweden to join the Western military alliance, accepting the Nordic countries' accession bids, which came after Russia launched its war on Ukraine nearly five months ago. The June NATO Summit in Madrid also endorsed a new Strategic Concept and branded the Russian Federation as 'the most significant and direct threat to Allies' security and to peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area'. NATO also agreed to boost significantly its defence capabilities and offer more support for Ukraine. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the NATO Summit and on European defence.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 07-07-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna ELi energiapoliitika | ENERGEETIKA | energiapoliitika | gaasiheidete vähendamine | halb ilm | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | kliimamuutusi käsitlev Pariisi kokkulepe | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | säastev areng

Kokkuvõte Russia's war on Ukraine has reduced supplies of gas and oil to the European Union and other regions, increasing energy prices and complicating efforts to cut emissions of greenhouse gases. Faced with oil and gas shortages, some countries have started to fire up polluting coal power plants which had previously been shut down, or have postponed their planned closure. Burning coal or lignite emits much more carbon dioxide than using oil and gas to produce electricity. Scientists and analysts are urging swift, radical action on climate change, pointing to this and last year's extreme weather – severe floods, fires, and more frequent hurricanes. Governments across the world are preparing for the next climate change conference, to be held in Sharm El-Sheikh at the end of 2022. The meeting is to provide more details of how countries plan to achieve the agreed goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues. More papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine and food security \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 30-06-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Toiduohutus | Välisisajad

Märksõna eksport | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | hinnad | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | majandusgeograafia | mõttetoda | omavarustatus toiduainetega | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sõda | tervis | toiduga kindlustatus | toidukauba hind | toidupuudus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | urimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Russia's war on Ukraine has sent global food prices soaring. It has fuelled inflation in the European Union, the United States and many other countries, while threatening hunger in some poorer regions. Russia and Ukraine play a major role in food and fertiliser supply. They export about 30 per cent of the world's wheat and 75 per cent of its sunflower oil. Some countries in Africa and the Middle East are nearly 100-per cent dependent on Russian or Ukrainian food. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, food prices in May were up by nearly 30 per cent from a year earlier. Western countries are debating a plan to open up supply chains, for example by unblocking Ukrainian ports on the Black Sea, and to provide food financing to developing countries. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from international think tanks on the impact of the war on global and European food markets. Analyses on the Ukraine war and its implications for the energy market can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The return of inflation \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 24-06-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | elukallidus | euroala | Euroopa Keskkeskuse | EUROOPA LIIT | hinnad | hinnatöös | inflatsioon | MAJANDUS | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik olukord | mõttetkoda | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte Inflation has risen to levels not seen in 40 years in the euro area or in many other countries, forcing some central banks to raise interest rates in a context that bodes ill for economic growth. Initially driven by post-pandemic supply shortages and then by soaring energy prices, following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, inflation is now becoming increasingly broadly based, affecting everything from food and services to household goods. Dissatisfaction with the rising cost of living is leading to social protests, increasing political risks for many countries. In the euro area, price growth was 8.1 % in May year-on-year, more than four times the European Central Bank's target. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on resurgent inflation. Many earlier publications on inflation can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Ukraine's application to join the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-06-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsioniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad | Välisasjad

Märksõna EL rahvusvaheline tegevus | ELi kandidaatriigid | ELi piirav meede | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa julgeolek | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik tagajärg | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | Ukraina | vaidluste lahendamine | Venemaa | ühinemine Euroopa Liiduga

Kokkuvõte EU Heads of State or Government will discuss war-torn Ukraine's bid to join the EU when they meet at a regular European Council meeting in Brussels next week. The leaders are expected to discuss Ukraine's request to gain the status of official EU candidate along with French President Emmanuel Macron's plan to create a 'European Political Community', with Ukraine as a member, as news media have reported, quoting draft Council conclusions. The meeting on 23-24 June is unlikely to make any firm decisions on either of the two proposals, the quoted draft conclusions suggest. EU enlargement, which had been on the backburner for some years, returned to the spotlight after Russia attacked Ukraine on 24 February. Having failed to conquer Ukraine quickly, Russia is now concentrating its war effort in the south-eastern provinces of the country. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the implications of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's digital market \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-05-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Siseturg ja tolliliit

Kokkuvõte The European Union's governments, the European Parliament and European Commission have agreed on key regulations that will overhaul the EU's digital market and increase the Union's digital sovereignty in a field dominated by big US companies. The Digital Markets Act and Digital Services Act aim to make the digital market in Europe more transparent, safe and accountable. The planned legislative changes will introduce new rules for online digital players, such as intermediary services, hosting services and large online platforms. Big Tech companies – those designated as 'gatekeepers' - will have to moderate their content more actively, stop targeting minors with manipulative advertising and give more access to their systems to smaller competitors. The reforms, which still need final sign-off by the EU's co-legislators, would force the companies to make their terms and conditions easily understandable. Other debates in this field include cyber-security, digital currencies and artificial intelligence. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the European digital market.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-05-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisisajad

Kokkuvõte Russian President Vladimir Putin used his speech at the annual Victory Day over Nazi Germany, on 9 May, to mobilise support among the country's citizens for its 11-week-old war on Ukraine, claiming that Moscow had to defend itself against imminent attack. Recently, Russia has shifted its military efforts towards the east and south-east of Ukraine, as well as to the bombing of critical infrastructure, after it failed to capture Kyiv, the capital. In some areas abandoned by the Russian forces, Ukrainian troops and journalists found many dead civilians and other evidence of war crimes. The United States and European Union countries have increased military aid to Ukraine. Finland and Sweden are to apply for membership of the NATO military alliance. Russia has cut gas deliveries to Bulgaria and Poland, escalating its conflict with the EU, which in turn is pondering an embargo on imports of Russian energy to deprive Moscow of funds needed to finance the war, on top of a wide range of existing sanctions. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine, its implications for the two countries, for the European Union and for the world. Earlier analyses of the implications of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The Ukraine war and energy supply \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 06-04-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Energeetika | Välisisajad

Märksõna ELi piirav meede | ENERGEETIKA | energia hind | energiaga varustamine | energiapolitiika | energiasõltumatus | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektualomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Russia's war on Ukraine has boosted the already high prices of oil and gas in the European Union, posing a question mark over sustainable deliveries of energy to the bloc. The EU is heavily dependent on Russia for its oil and gas. In 2021, two-fifths of the gas Europeans burned came from Russia. More than a quarter of the EU's imported crude oil came from the country. The European Commission has announced plans to cut the EU's dependence on Russian gas by two-thirds this year. Meanwhile, Russia has demanded that it is paid for its gas in roubles, rather than in euros or dollars, as stated in the contracts. The G-7 industrialised countries have dismissed the plan. EU Member States are divided over including a ban on energy imports from Russia among sanctions imposed on Moscow. Such an embargo would put a squeeze on European households, probably leading to gas rationing. However, it would cut Russia off from a major source of the hard currency that it uses in part to finance the war. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from international think tanks on the impact of the war on global and European energy markets. Analyses on the Ukraine war and its implications can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[EU-China ties and Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 31-03-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | kahepoolised suhted | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | tipptöökumine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektualomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte EU officials say that the 23rd summit between the European Union and China on Friday 1 April will focus on Russia's war on Ukraine, the engagement of the international community to support Ukraine, the dramatic humanitarian crisis created by the conflict, its destabilising nature for the international order and its inherent global impact. The meeting, to be conducted by video-conference, is also expected to discuss bilateral issues and areas of shared interest, such as climate change, biodiversity and health, as well as ways to ensure a more balanced and reciprocal trade relationship. The EU is also likely to urge China to end its trade ban on imports from Lithuania, which followed the country's decision to open a de facto Taiwan embassy in its capital. In recent years, China has become more of a rival for the EU than a declared strategic partner. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on EU-China relations, the country's attitude to the war on Ukraine and its policies on other issues. Analyses on the war and its implications can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Inflation in the wake of coronavirus and war \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 25-03-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Välisajad

Märksõna epideemia | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | hinnad | hinnatõus | inflatsioon | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik olukord | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sõda | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Inflation has reached the highest level in decades in the European Union, United States and many other countries, with the Ukraine conflict adding upward pressure on prices of energy and food. The Russian invasion has intensified the already near-record growth of consumer prices resulting from the coronavirus pandemic and broken supply-chains. The war has sharply curbed supply of energy, wheat and other products from Russia and Ukraine, their major producers. The countries' exports look set to dwindle further if the war continues and the EU imposes a ban on its massive gas and oil imports from Russia, adding to the already strict sanctions on Moscow. Some central banks have signalled that they will further increase interest rates, and 'stagflation', or high inflation coupled with economic stagnation, could follow. Before the invasion, many experts had expected rapid price growth to be temporary. Now, they believe inflation could become more entrenched, further squeezing households' real income in coming months. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on resurgent inflation. Analyses on the war and its implications can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest analyses of Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-03-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisajad

Märksõna ELi piirav meede | Euroopa | Europa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | sõjaline sekkumine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Russia's armed forces have increased their bombardment and shelling of Ukrainian cities, stepping up the war launched on 24 February. However, new talks between Moscow and Kiev about a future status for Ukraine outside NATO have raised hopes about a possible breakthrough in the biggest military conflict in Europe since World War II. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskiy has renewed calls on NATO to establish a 'no-fly zone' over Ukraine. Instead, the West has imposed tough sanctions against Russia, and many companies are withdrawing from the country, pushing it towards a default, emptying its shops and sending the rouble into freefall. Russian President Vladimir Putin said on 16 March that Russia was ready to discuss Ukraine's neutrality, but added that Moscow would still achieve the goals of its military operation. Ukraine says it is willing to negotiate to end the war but will not surrender or accept Russian ultimatums. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine, its implications for the two countries, for the European Union and for the whole world. Earlier analyses of the implications of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU strategic autonomy in the context of Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 10-03-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitelevad eeskirjad | Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisajad

Märksõna avalik turvalisus | ENERGEETIKA | energiapoliitika | energiasõltumatus | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | geopoliitika | humanitaarteadused | kaitse | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | politika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõda | sõjaline sekkumine | TEADUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte Many politicians and analysts have been arguing in recent years that, being highly vulnerable to external shocks, the European Union should boost its 'strategic autonomy' and/or develop a higher degree of 'European sovereignty'. These concepts encompass a greater potential for independence, self-reliance and resilience in a wide range of fields – such as defence, security and trade, as well as in industrial, digital, economic, migration and health policies. Russia's military offensive in Ukraine gives this issue great urgency. In energy, the European Commission has now published plans to cut EU dependency on Russian gas by two-thirds this year and end its reliance on Russian supplies of the fuel well before 2030. And the debate is moving on to ideas and projects involving significantly more integration, solidarity and stronger joint security and defence. The EU's strategic compass, a medium-term defence and security strategy, is being quickly updated to take into account the biggest armed conflict in Europe since World War II. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the European issues related to European strategic autonomy and sovereignty.

Briefing [EN](#)

[War in Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 01-03-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna ELi piirav meede | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline politika | rahvusvaheline sanktsioon | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvastus | sõda | sõjaline sekkumine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Russia invaded Ukraine on 24 February, launching the biggest military offensive in Europe since World War II. Moscow's incursion into the territory of its south-western neighbour and attempts to capture major cities – notably Kyiv, the capital – have met with firm resistance, thwarting President Vladimir Putin's reported plans for a quick conquest and installation of a subservient government. The United States, the European Union and many other countries have imposed harsh sanctions on Russia, including attempting to cut some Russian banks off from international payments systems and limiting the Russian central bank's access to financial markets, as well as launching trade curbs, assets freezes and other restrictions. Many NATO countries have promised to deliver weapons to support Ukrainian fighters. For the first time, the EU has announced plans to send military equipment to a third country. Putin has moved Russia's nuclear force on to 'special alert', sparking fear and renewed condemnation across the world. Hundreds of thousands have already fled Ukraine to escape the war. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's attack on Ukraine. Reports from before the invasion can be found in a previous item of the 'What think tanks are thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[European defence and security \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 18-02-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna avalik turvalisus | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Europa kaitsepoliitika | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | politika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte Russia's military build-up around Ukraine, as well as fears of an armed conflict between the two countries, have highlighted the importance of the on-going debate about how to strengthen the European Union's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). On 17 February, the European Parliament adopted resolutions calling for a more ambitious CSDP, to counter threats such as terrorism, cyber-attacks, exploitation of migration for political purposes, and foreign interference. The Parliament has also welcomed the work of governments on the Strategic Compass, a long-term plan for the EU to become a better provider of security, to act faster and more decisively to protect EU values and interests, and to contribute to international peace. The adoption of the Compass would also help the EU to achieve a stronger degree of strategic autonomy. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on European defence and security. Recent reports on the Ukrainian crisis can be found in a previous item from the 'What think tanks are thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The Ukrainian crisis: Military threats and diplomacy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-02-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna diplomaatilised suhted | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | geopoliitika | humanitaarteadused | kaitse | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline politika | rahvusvaheline sanktsioon | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvajõud | sõda | TEADUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Russia continues to strengthen its military presence around the Ukrainian border, despite intensive diplomatic activity to ward off a feared armed conflict between the countries. Russia has amassed more than 100 000 troops, as well as ships, aircraft, rocket launchers and other heavy weaponry near Ukraine, prompting some politicians and analysts to say that war may be imminent. Others believe Russian President Vladimir Putin is still playing a diplomatic game, aimed, among other goals, at bringing Ukraine into Russia's sphere of influence. The United States, the European Union and other countries have threatened severe sanctions against Russia should it start new hostilities, following its annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the destabilisation of some eastern Ukrainian provinces. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the crisis and its implications for neighbouring countries, the European Union and global geopolitics. More reports on the issue can be found in a previous item from the 'What think tanks are thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The EU and Russia: A fragile neighbourhood \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-12-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | geopolitika | humanitaarteadused | kaitse | majandusgeograafia | migrantsioon | migrantsioon | mõttekoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvajöud | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sõjaline sekkumine | TEADUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Valgevene | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Russia's military build-up along its border with Ukraine, and its masterminding – alleged by many politicians and analysts – of the refugee crisis on the borders of Belarus with Poland and Lithuania, have sparked concerns over the implications of Moscow's aggressive foreign policy. Russia has amassed nearly 100 000 troops near the Ukrainian border, provoking renewed fears that Moscow is about to invade, seven years after it annexed the Crimean peninsula and destabilised the eastern regions of Ukraine. In Belarus, President Alexander Lukashenko, a close ally of Russian President Vladimir Putin, has allowed migrants to take flights into the country to purposely transfer them on to Belarus's borders with neighbouring EU Member States. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's foreign and security policy and its implications for neighbouring countries, the European Union and global geopolitics.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Migration: Latest challenges \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 09-12-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna ELi migrantsioonipoliitika | migrant | migrantsioon | migrantsioonikontroll | migrantsioonivoog | mõttekoda | pagulane | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The current crisis on the Poland–Belarus border and renewed attempts by migrants to cross the Channel from France to the United Kingdom have put a new spotlight on the dilemma of how the European Union should deal with refugees escaping repression and poverty in countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Syria, and some parts of Africa. In Belarus, authorities have allowed migrants to take flights into the country to purposely transfer them to their borders with the neighbouring EU Member States of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. Meanwhile, London and Paris are discussing ways to clamp down on migrants' attempts to cross the Channel. The Turkish and Mediterranean migration routes from Africa to Italy and Spain also remain active. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on migration in Europe and on debates on how to reform its rules.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Prospects for EU economic recovery \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 30-11-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Rahvatervis

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | epidemias | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | koroonavirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduse taastumine | majanduslangus | majanduslik olukord | majandusprognos | mõttekoda | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | väljaanne

Kokkuvõte Uncertainty is growing over the recovery of the European economy from the recession generated by the Covid-19 pandemic. The European Commission has painted an optimistic growth scenario in its most recent forecast, with the economy expected to expand by 5 per cent and 4.3 per cent in 2021 and 2022 respectively. However, an increasing number of analysts see the potential for growth dampened by new restrictions in the run-up to Christmas this year given a fourth/fifth wave of the pandemic currently gripping Europe, compounded by the discovery of a new variant of the coronavirus. Higher inflation, partly resulting from high energy prices and disrupted supply chains, is also seen as a threat to the economy of the euro area and the wider EU, as are high public debt levels in many countries. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the state of the European economy and on debates on how to reform it.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-11-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna dokument | dokumentatsioon | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | kliimamuutuste poliitika | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHED | URO konverents

Kokkuvõte The 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties, also known as COP26, held in Glasgow, made limited progress on measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Leaders and government officials did agree on plans to limit deforestation and emissions of methane, one of the gases responsible for global warming, but they made little headway on curbing CO2 discharges. Notably, the leaders of China and Russia did not attend. Before the conference, scientists, analysts and many politicians had urged swift and radical action on climate change, pointing to this year's weather anomalies - severe floods in Europe and China, fires in the United States, Australia and many other countries, and more frequent hurricanes. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues, notably the European Green Deal, a set of policy initiatives by the European Commission with the overarching aim of making Europe climate neutral by mid-century. Links to more studies on COP26 will be published in a forthcoming item in this series in the next few weeks.

Briefing [EN](#)

[China: Partner or rival? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-06-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Oceaania | aruanne | dokumentatsioon | epideemia | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | geopolitiika | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | Hongkong | humanitaarteadused | inimõigused | koroonavirushaigus | majandusgeograafia | mõttetoda | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | Taiwan | TEADUS | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA ÜURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Formally, the EU and China have been strategic partners since 2003 – a partnership that was broadened five years ago by the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation. However, more recently, EU officials and politicians have been expressing increasing concerns over China's economic expansionism and human rights violations. The current coronavirus pandemic and developments in Hong Kong have had a marked negative impact on EU-China relations. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. The previous issue on the subject was published in October 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Latest developments \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-05-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | epideemia | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | isikute vaba liikumine | koroonavirushaigus | mõttetoda | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA ÜURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | vaksini | vaksineerimine | valitsusväline organisatsioon | valitsusvälist organisaatsioonid | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte A year and a quarter after the Covid-19 pandemic first broke out, the disease continues to wreak havoc in many countries around the world. The process of vaccination continues at varying speeds across the globe, but with a clear discrepancy between rich and poor countries. Significant pressure is being applied by NGOs, international institutions and a number of national governments to help poor countries with vaccinations, notably because of actual or potential dangerous mutations of the coronavirus. Meanwhile, the EU institutions are close to finalising a 'digital green certificate' to facilitate safe and free movement between Member States, by providing proof that a person has either been vaccinated against Covid-19, received a negative test result, or recovered from the disease and carries antibodies. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition in this series, published in February 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU strategic autonomy debate [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 30-03-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala | Välisisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | geopolitika | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | humanitaareadused | infoanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TEADUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | välispoliitika | ühine välisis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte An increasing number of politicians and analysts argue that the European Union should boost its 'strategic autonomy' and/or develop a higher degree of 'European sovereignty'. These concepts encompass a greater potential for independence, self-reliance and resilience in a wide range of fields – such as defence, trade, industrial policy, digital policy, economic and monetary policy, and health policy – following a series of events in recent years that have exposed Europe's vulnerability to external shocks. The debate emerged in the late 2010s, after the French President, Emmanuel Macron, called for a conscious 'European sovereignty' and the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, said that Europe would have to take its destiny into its own hands, as it could no longer necessarily rely on the United States to protect it. This latter statement followed President Donald Trump's withdrawal from the landmark nuclear deal with Iran, in which the EU had invested significant political capital. In parallel, there is growing concern about the implications for Europe of the progressive hardening of positions between the US and China, on both economic and political fronts. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the European issues related to European strategic autonomy and sovereignty.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Biden challenge in foreign policy [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-03-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | dokumentatsioon | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infoanalüüs | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | NATO | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | presidendifivalimised | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riigipea | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimismenetlus ja häälletamine | välispoliitika

Kokkuvõte Nearly two months ago, on 20 January, Joseph Biden was sworn in as the 46th President of the United States, at the end of perhaps the most divisive electoral processes in his country's history. The new President's supporters and advocates, including many in Europe, are counting on him to set a new course for the US in global politics, moving to firm up and advance the multilateral, rules-based world order and rekindle America's traditional alliances, notably within the NATO framework. Very high hopes and expectations have been raised about the potential of Washington to make a decisive shift from the assumptions and actions of Trump years. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on President Biden's early weeks in office and the various expectations regarding his presidency, especially in respect of the place of the United States in the world.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus: Vaccination debates [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 05-03-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonavirüs

Märksõna epideemia | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | juhtimine | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | koroonavirushaigus | Maailma Terviseorganisatsioon | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduse taastumine | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | rahvatervis | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | riskijuhtimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | vaktiisi | vaksineerimine | varustuskindlus | Ühinenud Rahvaste Organisatsioon

Kokkuvõte As the second wave of the coronavirus passes, numbers of new infections and the death rate are currently both in decline globally. At the same time, countries across the world have begun vaccination programmes. In parallel, fears that the impact of the disease will continue, as some new, highly contagious mutations of the virus have spread, have lead governments to adopt additional preventive border restrictions and lockdowns. Among many debates on the subject, two stand out – the slower vaccination rate in the EU compared to the UK and US, and the imbalance between rich and poor countries in the availability of vaccines, with a third debate, on vaccination passports, emerging rapidly. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the pandemic and related issues. A previous item from this series on the coronavirus was published in February 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Uncertainty and discontent \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-02-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | epideemias | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | haiguste ennetamine | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kokkuvõtmine | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | rahvatervis | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | vaksiiin

Kokkuvõte As the latest wave of the coronavirus pandemic intensifies and some highly infectious new mutations of the virus spread, a growing number of countries have increased restrictions on travel and some lockdowns have been intensified. Whilst a series of vaccines are progressively gaining official approval, and their roll-out has started, pharmaceutical companies struggle with production capacity issues, the effectiveness of the vaccines on mutations is still uncertain, and a broader debate is opening up on the global fairness of vaccine distribution beyond the 'first' world. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition in this series, published in December 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brexit: The EU-UK trade deal \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 19-01-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | koostööleping (EL) | koostööpoliitika | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | mõttetoda | poliitiline geograafia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The European Union and the United Kingdom reached a last-minute deal on trade and other issues on 24 December 2020, thereby avoiding major disruption from 1 January 2021, the date on which the transition period ended. However, many politicians and experts have noted that the agreement does not cover all areas of potential partnership, as well as leaving some issues ambiguous, so there is much potential for complex further negotiations in the future. In practice, the EU-UK trading relationship has been further complicated, at least in the short term, by the effects of the coronavirus crisis and a recent upsurge in infections in the United Kingdom. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on Brexit and related issues. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous item from this series, published in September 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate action: The way ahead \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 18-12-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | gaasiheidete vähendamine | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnakaitse | keskkonnamõju | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | loodusvarade majandamine | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | mõju uuring | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | rohelise majandus

Kokkuvõte In a passionate speech delivered recently at Columbia University in New York, the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, described the fight against climate change as the top priority for the 21st century. Furthermore, the election of Joe Biden as the next President of the United States raises hopes that climate action will now be more coordinated and ambitious. Meanwhile, the European Union is determined to push ahead with its Green Deal in a package of measures that aims to radically cut emissions of greenhouse gases while creating jobs in clean industries. The main objectives of the European Green Deal are for the EU to become climate neutral by 2050, to radically reduce other types of pollution, help European companies become world leaders in green products, and offer aid to regions affected by this economic transition. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the Green Deal and climate issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous item from these series, published in March 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: The battle continues \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-12-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus

Märksõna arengumaad | aruanne | dokumentatsioon | epideemias | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majanduslik olukord | mõttetkoda | rahvatervis | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | vaksii | vaksineerimine

Kokkuvõte As the second wave of the coronavirus pandemic appears to be peaking in Europe, governments and citizens are buoyed by the successful human trials of several vaccines which their producers hope to be able to distribute widely over the coming months. There is growing expectation that, as these vaccines start to become available to the general public in coming months, daily life may gradually return to normal, or at least to a 'new normal', during the course of 2021. Meanwhile, many regions of the world continue in some form of lockdown to stave off the second wave. The political debate on health policy is currently focussed not only on priorities for distributing the vaccine in the advanced economies, such as those of the EU, but on how to make it available to poorer countries too, as scientists underline that the virus knows no borders. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic-related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 10 November.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Post-Trump: Great expectations of Biden \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 30-11-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | presidendivalimised | riigipea | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimismenetlus ja häälentamine

Kokkuvõte Joseph Biden, who takes office as the next US President on 20 January 2021 has started to announce nominations for key posts in his Administration. Most commentators outside the US, as well as many at home, hope that a Biden presidency will seek to restore a rules-based international order, which has been badly shaken by his predecessor, Donald Trump. Although pundits warn against expecting miracles from the new President in international policy, as the national agenda is likely to be his top priority initially – notably the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, efforts to restore economic growth and the need to try to heal deep divisions in American society – there are still high hopes that Biden will bring the US back into the international community's pursuit of peace and security, development goals and fighting climate change. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on issues related to US elections and President Biden's expected policies in a number of areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

[US Presidential election \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 19-11-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | presidendivalimised | riigipea | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimismenetlus ja häälentamine

Kokkuvõte Joseph Biden, a former US Vice-President and long-time Senator with a strong interest in foreign affairs, won the US Presidential election for the Democrats, defeating the incumbent Republican President, Donald Trump. Over the past four years, Trump shook the established rules-based international order, notably by withdrawing US funding from various multilateral organisations and pulling out of various international agreements, by renegotiating trade deals, imposing provocative customs duties, and progressively reducing America's foreign military presence. Although Trump has not yet conceded defeat, his allegations of election fraud and related attempts at litigation are widely seen as frivolous. Once Biden becomes President, the US is expected to seek to strengthen the transatlantic alliance and revive the multilateral system, without necessarily being able to pursue any significant liberalisation of trade, given domestic political pressures and the ambiguous situation in the US Congress. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on issues related to US elections and President Biden's expected policies in a number of areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Europe confronts the second wave \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 09-11-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Koroonaviirus

Märksõna epideemia | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | haiguste ennetamine | juhtimine | koroonaviirushaigus | kriisiohjamine | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte As the United States has been choosing its President, an explosion of cases in a second wave of the coronavirus pandemic has forced many governments in Europe to reintroduce strict confinement measures, including new lockdowns, curfews, bans on meetings and the closure of many businesses, notably in the hospitality and tourism sectors. The moves are meant to act as a firebreak on the exponential growth in Covid-19 infections and prevent health sectors in many countries from becoming overloaded. Whatever happens next, economies will contract this year in the great majority of countries around the world, even if in varying degrees, with significant social and political implications. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 23 October.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU foreign, security and defence policies \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-10-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa julgeolek | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | välispoliitika | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The European Union faces multifaceted foreign security and defence policy challenges. First and foremost, it awaits the outcome of the US Presidential election, which is set to determine in significant part global economic and political developments in the short to medium term. The Union also faces a tough choice about how to treat China: more as a rival or as a partner, and in which areas? An increasingly assertive Russia represents yet another challenge. The EU's stance on climate, migration, Africa, terrorism and developments in its near neighbourhood add to this complex scene. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on EU foreign, security and defence policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: The second wave \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 22-10-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | haiguste ennetamine | juhtimine | koroonaviirushaigus | kriisiohjamine | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte A resurgence in the number of coronavirus infections since the summer has evidently turned into a second wave of the pandemic, which has now hit many European Union countries. The pandemic is putting renewed pressure on European health systems, and authorities are introducing stringent but targeted preventive measures in a bid to cushion the negative economic impacts while preserving people's health and ensuring hospitals are not once again overwhelmed. An increasing number of EU countries are clamping down on travel and imposing strict social distancing measures, such as night-time curfews in major cities and limits on social contacts, although most schools and businesses remain open throughout Europe. The International Monetary Fund said in its October World Economic Outlook (WEO) that global growth in 2020 is projected at -4.4 per cent owing to the pandemic, a less severe contraction than forecast in the June 2020 WEO. The revision reflects better than anticipated second quarter GDP outturns – mostly in advanced economies, where activity bounced back sooner than expected following the scaling back of national lockdowns in May and June – as well as indications of a stronger recovery in the third quarter. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 25 September.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Trump or Biden: Where next for US foreign and defence policy? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 09-10-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | presidendifivalimised | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | valimismenetlus ja häälletamine | välispoliitika

Kokkuvõte The United States is heading for a presidential election on Tuesday 3. November that will pit incumbent Republican candidate, Donald Trump, against the former Democrat Vice President and Senator, Joe Biden. Many analysts and politicians say that this contest may well be one of the most important since the end of World War II, as it will offer a stark choice between two entirely different paths for US foreign and defence policy. During his four years in office, analysts stress how President Trump, whose decisions were often unpredictable, has reversed many aspects of traditional US foreign and defence policy, which had previously been based on a respect for international institutions and a strong Transatlantic alliance. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the US electoral campaign and the legacy of President Trump.

Briefing [EN](#)

[China: From partner to rival \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 02-10-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | majandusgeograafia | majandussuhted | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED

Kokkuvõte According to analysts and politicians, China's increasingly autocratic domestic stance and assertive foreign policy are damaging its relations with the European Union. No substantial agreement was achieved at a virtual EU-China summit on 14 September, despite years of negotiations on many issues, not least on trade and investment. 'For the EU, China is simultaneously (in different policy areas) a cooperation partner, a negotiation partner, an economic competitor and a systemic rival,' the European External Action Service's background paper says. Formally, the EU and China have been strategic partners since 2003 – a partnership that was broadened five years ago by the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation. However, more recently, EU officials and politicians have been expressing increasing concerns over China's economic expansionism and human rights violations. The current coronavirus pandemic and developments in Hong Kong have had a marked negative impact on EU-China relations. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: The second wave? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 25-09-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemias | haiguste ennetamine | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | möju uuring | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte Since the end of the holiday season, the rate of Covid-19 infection in Europe has increased to levels not seen since their peak in April 2020. Many cities and regions, and now whole countries, have had to reinforce preventive measures. An increasing number of governments around the world already face a dilemma over whether or not to return to strict confinement, which would further cripple their economies. In this context, this year's UN General Assembly, witnessed a bizarre digital stand-off between the Presidents of the United States and China, as they compete respectively for domestic and global approval of their handling of the pandemic. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 4 September 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Brexit: Towards the end-game [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 18-09-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Europa Liidu liikmesriikide regioonid | Europa Liidu sisepiir | Europa Liidu välispíir | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | mõttekoda | Põhja-Iirimaa | rahvusvaheline õigus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte There is now growing doubt about possible progress on future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom. The British Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, has tabled a bill on the internal market within the country, which contains provisions relating to the border between Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK that violate the agreement on Britain's withdrawal from the EU, and would thus constitute a breach of international law. The European Parliament has already indicated that it would not be able to ratify any post-Brexit EU-UK trade agreement, if such arrangements were to be adopted. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on numerous challenges facing the UK, EU and their future ties after their divorce.

Briefing [EN](#)

The State of the Union 2020 [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 11-09-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad | Koroonaviirus

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | demokraatia | dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | epideemias | Euroopa Komisjoni president | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlament | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | koroonaviirushaigus | köne | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastumine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | mõttekoda | PÖLITIKA | poliitiline raamistik | rohelise majandus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte In what has now become a tradition, every year in September, the President of the European Commission delivers a State of the Union address before the European Parliament, taking stock of achievements over the past year and presenting priorities for the year ahead. Ursula von der Leyen will deliver her first State of the Union address on 16 September 2020, followed by a debate in plenary. In essence, the Commission's position is that the priorities that it set out at the beginning of its current mandate remain valid, but with both major challenges and opportunities arising from the coronavirus pandemic. After some initial criticism of 'too little action, too late', EU institutions are now working flat out to help to address various aspects of the crisis. Notably, the European Council has agreed on a major financial boost to fight the economic effects of the pandemic, including a measure of common debt. The Commission is also actively pursuing, in parallel, the European Green Deal, the digital agenda, making Europe stronger in the world, a new push for European democracy and efforts to make the economy work for people. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the state of the union and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus: Masked in the heat? [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-09-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemias | haiguste ennetamine | koroonaviirushaigus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | vaktsiin

Kokkuvõte The summer has initially brought some reprieve in the spread of coronavirus in Europe. However, a series of localised outbreaks gradually spread from one country to another and has transformed into a new upsurge affecting essentially younger age groups. As politicians have introduced various short-term measures to contain the rise in cases, scientists have pressed on in the race to develop a vaccine and analysts have continued to ponder the longer-term implications of the crisis. Although the number of hospitalisations and deaths in Europe has so far remained low following the resurgence in contaminations, governments have faced a dilemma in particular over whether to allow for the physical presence of pupils as the new school year begins in September. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 17 July.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU budget and recovery fund: Is it a done deal? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 29-07-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Eelarve | Koroonaviirus

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | eelarve | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi rahaliste vahendite jaotus | epideemia | ETTEVÖTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlament | finantsaudit | finantskontroll | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastumine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | mõttekoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline raamistik | raamatupidamine | RAHANDUS | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | urimine ja intellektuaalomand | õigusriik

Kokkuvõte After nearly five days of tough negotiations, the European Council agreed on the EU's next seven-year budget, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), worth more than one trillion euros from 2021 to 2027, and crucially, on an additional 750-billion euro fund to help countries recover from the economic downturn caused by the coronavirus pandemic. Many politicians and analysts have hailed the agreement on the recovery fund in particular as an 'historic moment'. For the first time, some EU debt will be mutualised and the EU will tap financial markets on a significant scale to secure funds, which will be disbursed in the form of grants and loans. The European Parliament - which must approve these spending plans - welcomed the fund but criticised the lack of parliamentary scrutiny in its implementation as well as some of the cuts leaders made in spending on innovation and the climate as compared to the European Commission's MFF proposals and the Parliament's own demands, and regretted the weakened link between budget spending and the rule of law. This note offers links to first reactions from international think tanks on the budget deal. Earlier publications on financing the EU can be found in a previous item in this series, published by EPERS on 8 June 2020.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: An uncertain future \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-07-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus

Märksõna epideemia | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | mõju uuring | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne mõju | sotsiaalne raamistik | tervis

Kokkuvõte The spread of the coronavirus pandemic is reshaping the world economy and politics. Analysts and politicians argue that the extent of changes will depend on the persistence of the crisis and the ability of global powers to cooperate in efforts to contain and control it. In Europe, where containment rules have already been eased in many countries, governments and citizens fear a second wave of the pandemic, especially given that infection rates are again slowly rising in certain regions. Worldwide, populations in conflict-zones find themselves in an especially precarious situation. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPERS on 10 July.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Tough decisions ahead \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 10-07-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Rahvatervis

Märksõna ELi abi | epideemia | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | majanduspoliitika | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | tervishoiupoliitika

Kokkuvõte As the coronavirus crisis shows no sign of abating globally, many governments around the world face tough choices between easing virus containment measures, in order to allow economic recovery, or keeping these measures in place, to protect their citizens' health and their healthcare systems from being overwhelmed. They have launched vast financial programmes to support vulnerable households and the newly unemployed, backed banks to keep credit flowing in the economy, and strengthened healthcare systems in anticipation of a possible second wave. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on financing the fight against the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPERS on 6 July.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU budget and coronavirus \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 06-07-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Eelarve | Koroonaviirus

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | epideemias | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Ülemkogu | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | kommunikatsioon | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastumine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | mõttetekoda | omavahendid | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | telekonverents | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte European Union leaders and institutions are now discussing plans to provide a major boost to the European economy to help it recover from the coronavirus crisis. They are doing so in the context of the new long-term EU budget, which would see the total 'own resources' ceiling for the Union more or less doubled. On 19 June 2020, the members of the European Council exchanged views by video-conference on the European Commission's linked proposals, tabled on 27 May, for (i) a new 'Next Generation EU' recovery fund, and (ii) an updated Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for the next seven-year financing period, from 2021 to 2027, in which the recovery fund would be embedded. The European Council will discuss these proposals again (in person) on 17-18 July in Brussels. In this context, think tankers and policy analysts have been debating the proposals and assessing their potential effectiveness. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on financing the fight against the coronavirus can be found in a previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 June.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: An uncertain outlook \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-06-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Rahvatervis

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | epideemias | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastumine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | mõttetekoda | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte While many countries, notably in Europe, are currently easing restrictive measures aimed at containing the spread of the coronavirus (Covid-19), the latter is now rapidly spreading in other parts of the world, notably in the Americas and Indian sub-continent. The number of people globally who have tested positive for the disease is now approaching 10 million, exacerbating an already precarious situation in certain conflict-afflicted areas, such as Yemen. In Europe, analysts continue to examine the various ways of financing and promoting economic recovery from the depressive effects of the pandemic. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 12 June.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus and international power \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-06-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | epideemias | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | geopolitika | Hiina | humanitaarteadused | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik tagajärg | mõttetekoda | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | TEADUS | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Policy analysts and politicians alike acknowledge the 'game-changing' impact or potential of the coronavirus pandemic for the world economy and geo-political order, as well as on regional disputes and domestic politics in many countries. For the European Union, the crisis highlights the need for closer and more effective cooperation and action at European level, not least because a number of major players around the world are attempting to use the crisis to increase their international influence, often at the EU's expense. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 June.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Financing the recovery \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-06-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused | Rahvatervis

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | epideemia | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastumine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslangus | majanduslik olukord | mõttekoda | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte As the coronavirus pandemic now appears to have peaked in several parts of the world, analysts are turning their attention to how best to revive economies from the abrupt and severe economic downturns they have been suffering as a result of the lockdowns imposed over the last three months. Among the tools in play are macro-economic policy (spending and taxation measures), monetary policy and sector-specific support or incentives. They are also reflecting on how best to counter the impact of the crisis, depending on the type of economy concerned (notably advanced industrialised or emerging market economies). This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 28 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The coronavirus crisis: Options for economic recovery \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 28-05-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduse taastumine | majanduslangus | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte As the coronavirus crisis keeps the world in its grip, analysts ponder what future measures could stimulate recovery from the deep recession expected in its aftermath, with a focus, in particular, on the European Commission's plans and the growth-boosting fund recently proposed by France and Germany. Analysts also continue to contemplate what geopolitical order will emerge from the crisis, as well as the impact on individual regions such as Europe, Africa and Asia, or particular countries such as Saudi Arabia, Japan or Syria. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 26 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: The world in limbo \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-05-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne mõju | sotsiaalne raamistik | tervis

Kokkuvõte Most countries recovering from the first – and hopefully last – wave of the coronavirus pandemic are now in limbo. Confinement measures are being cautiously relaxed while short-term assessments on the impact of the virus on the economy and society are being refined. Meanwhile, analysts are now also looking at the medium- to long-term implications of the disease and also assessing the situation in the developing world, as well as in Russia, where, notably, they see the crisis working against President Vladimir Putin. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 15 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Which ‘new normal’ after coronavirus? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-05-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | mõju uuring | rahvatervis | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne mõju | sotsiaalne raamistik | tervis

Kokkuvõte Many countries are now beginning to relax their strict confinement measures as the infection, hospitalisation and death rates from the coronavirus all fall. However, the impact of such moves is being monitored very closely, in order to try to forestall any second wave of infection. Meanwhile, debate intensifies about whether people's previous life-styles and working practices, especially in richer industrialised countries, will be radically changed and/or remain sustainable in the emerging ‘new normal’. In parallel, the possibility of finding a vaccine, and using other modern technology applications, to overcome the virus is being intensively discussed. Analysts are also looking at the disease's specific impact in the poorest regions of the world, notably in sub-Saharan Africa. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: From lock-down to de-confinement, and beyond \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 06-05-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduse taastumine | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | mõju uuring | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte A number of European countries have now started, or will soon start, relaxing the lock-downs put in place to slow the spread of the lethal coronavirus. The goal is to begin the process of reviving their economies, which have been hit very hard by the crisis, without prompting a further upsurge in the pandemic. While still assessing the immediate impacts of the crisis and actively examining various 'exit strategies', analysts are also shifting their focus towards identifying the medium- and long-term legacy of the crisis, the likely shape of the 'world after coronavirus', and the best policies for the future. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 28 April.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Impact and challenges \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 23-04-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslangus | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | mõju uuring | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne mõju | sotsiaalne raamistik | tervis

Kokkuvõte As the coronavirus crisis continues to take its deadly toll across the world, it does so with varying degrees of severity depending on the country. Some states are considering relaxing preventive measures against the disease, others are doing so already. Many analysts and politicians are beginning to turn their attention from short-term measures to contain the virus and save economies from collapse to longer-term challenges, such as the pandemic's impact on international governance, defence, foreign policy and the international debt market. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by the EPRS on 15 April.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Policy responses to the coronavirus crisis \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-04-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | juhtimine | koroonaviirushaigus | kriisiohjamine | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne mõju | sotsiaalne raamistik | tervis | tervishoiupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The coronavirus crisis is beginning to show signs of abating in some countries, but not in others. Governments and local authorities have introduced, maintained, and in certain cases even strengthened, a range of tough measures designed to prevent, suppress or mitigate the advance of the virus. Many analysts and politicians are increasingly calling for stronger global-level action to combat the pandemic, while medical scientists still struggle to find an effective treatment and a vaccine for the disease. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 3 April.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: What should policy-makers do? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 03-04-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | haiguste ennetamine | juhtimine | koroonaviirushaigus | kriisiohjamine | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | mõju uuring | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte The coronavirus pandemic continues to spread around the world. Governments have adopted preventive measures of varying degrees of severity. Analysts and commentators continue to call for a more coordinated response to the disease, notably at European Union level, without always agreeing on what the precise response should be. Meanwhile, some are beginning to try to envisage how the world will have changed once the virus is finally contained. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 26 March.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Impact and reaction \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-03-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | juhtimine | koroonavirushaigus | kriisiohjamine | MAJANDUS | majandusalalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | mõju uuring | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne mõju | sotsiaalne raamistik | tervis | tervishoiupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Governments around the world are introducing increasingly harsh measures to contain the highly contagious coronavirus, which causes the often lethal COVID-19 disease. In many countries, borders have been shut, schools, restaurants and non-food shops closed, and a ban on public and sometimes private meetings has been introduced. According to news media reports, as of 24 March, confirmed coronavirus cases around the world exceeded 377 000 across 194 countries and territories, with more than 16 500 of them having been fatal. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in the series, published on 18 March.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: The latest \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 18-03-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | koroonavirushaigus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | tervishoiupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The world is currently facing the fastest-spreading pandemic since the Spanish flu (in the aftermath of the First World War), prompting governments to take unprecedented decisions to contain this highly contagious coronavirus, which leads to COVID-19 infection. The measures taken include closing borders in some countries, encouraging telework as much as possible, and shutting schools, universities, restaurants and many other facilities, except for shops selling groceries, supermarkets and pharmacies. People are urged to stay at home and avoid physical contact with others. In a growing number of countries, confinement is being enforced. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in the series, published on 11 March.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 11-03-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna epideemia | koroonavirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusalalüüs | majanduslangus | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte The highly contagious new coronavirus, known as COVID-19, is spreading globally at a very rapid pace, having infected about 114 000 people and killed nearly 4 000 at the time of writing, according to the situation report from the World Health Organization (WHO). It has sparked fears of a global pandemic with unpredictable consequences, including significant potential economic damage. China, Italy, Iran, South Korea, Japan, and now France, Germany and Spain, are the countries most affected by the virus. These and other governments are facing a very major challenge to stop the spread of the disease and ward off a deep economic crisis. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Green Deal \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 09-03-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna ELi strateegia | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasiheidete vähendamine | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | keskkonnasäästlik tehnoloogia | kliimamuutus | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE

Kokkuvõte The European Green Deal is a key policy plank of the new European Commission led by President Ursula von der Leyen. It is a package of measures that aims to radically cut emissions of greenhouse gases while creating jobs in clean industries. Its main objectives are for the EU to become climate neutral by 2050, radically reduce other types of pollution, help European companies to become world leaders in green products, and offer aid to regions affected by this economic transition. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the Green Deal and climate issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous item from these series, published in early December 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Artificial intelligence \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-02-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Kavandamine | Teaduspoliitika | Tööstus

Märksõna eetika | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | humanitaarteadused | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | robootika | TEADUS | teave ja infotöötlus | tehispüsi | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uus tehnoloogia

Kokkuvõte Artificial intelligence (AI) is usually understood as the ability for a machine to display human-like capabilities such as reasoning, learning, planning and creativity. The 'Holy Grail' for many governments and companies seeking to benefit from the digital revolution, the first to invent and apply true AI could achieve an enormous advantage in economic and military terms. However, there are serious ethical implications in such potential developments. Many aspects of AI have already been applied since the 2000s in machines with sufficiently fast processing speeds, equipped with learning techniques and fed large amounts of data. Current versions of AI help to drive cars, beat chess champions, and offer excellent medical diagnostics, to take a few examples. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on AI and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Competition in the EU and globally \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-02-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Konkurentsioogus ja sellealased õigusnormid | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Siseturg ja tolliliit

Märksõna digitaaltehnoloogia | ELi konkurentsipoliitika | ELi tööstuspoliitika | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | konkurents | konkurent | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | tehnoloogiline muutus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖSTUS | tööstuspoliitika ja tööstusstruktuurid

Kokkuvõte The digital revolution, global trade disputes and low growth in the European economy have, among other factors, revived the debate about the merits and drawbacks of the European Union's strict competition rules, which cover cartels, market dominance, mergers and state aid. Some politicians and economists argue that competition is an increasingly global phenomenon and that the intra-Community trade context for which the EU competition rules were originally designed no longer applies, and that the rules themselves are, as a result, too prescriptive. This emerging view might encourage the Union to pursue a more active and coordinated EU industrial policy, supported by more flexible rules on state aid and mergers in particular. The debate comes at a time when the US–China trade conflict and problems in the World Trade Organization are reshaping global economic competition, with new relationships and partnerships being formed. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the EU's competition and industrial policy challenges and on the changing nature of global competition. More studies on trade issues can be found in a previous item from this series, published in September 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Financing the European Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 07-02-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Eelarve | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi eelarve koostamine | ELi eelarve rahastamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kokkuvõtmise | mõttkoda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uuring ja intellektuaalomand | üldeelarve (EL)

Kokkuvõte The European Union is preparing its next long-term budget – the 2021–2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). However, more than a year and a half after the European Commission made its MFF proposal, differences persist over the size of the budget and spending levels on individual policies. The European Parliament has called for an ambitious budget, capable of financing new initiatives, such as the European Green Deal. Despite tensions, a decision on the next MFF is still expected in 2020, before the planned start of the next financing period at the beginning of the following year. The later the decision comes, the more significant the negative consequences for beneficiaries of the EU budget, as some aid programmes could be delayed. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the EU's long-term budget and related issues. The current item includes a recent package of publications on the MFF prepared by the European Parliamentary Research Service.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Future of European Security and Defence Policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-01-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kokkuvõtmine | mõttetkoda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte The EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) aims to ensure an appropriate role for the Union in peace-keeping operations, conflict prevention and in the strengthening of international security. It is an integral part of the EU's comprehensive approach towards crisis management, drawing on civilian and military assets. Now its importance is rising because of the increasingly uncertain strategic environment. For years, the EU has been considered as an economic powerhouse but militarily weak, and it is currently debating whether and how to enhance its defence capabilities, notably because of the growing complexity of transatlantic security relations. The new European Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen, is determined to expand the EU's international role, calling her Commission 'geopolitical'. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the state of the future of the EU's foreign, security and defence policy.

[Briefing EN](#)

[EU cohesiveness and cohesion \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 10-01-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | fond (EL) | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kokkuvõtmine | MAJANDUS | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | mõttetkoda | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapolitiika | regionaalareng | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte 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.

[Briefing EN](#)

[2019: A year of challenges and choices \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-12-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitelevad eeskirjad | Keskkond | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Teaduspoliitika

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi uuringuaruanne | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kokkuvõtmine | mõttetkoda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The European Parliament elections and formation of a new European Commission with new priorities, together with a general economic slowdown against the backdrop of the US-China trade conflict, to say nothing of Brexit, defined 2019 as a year of tough choices in the context of old and new challenges. Those include efforts to fight climate change, the defence of the rules-based international order, the advance of the digital revolution, the emerging debate over the EU's strategic sovereignty, and the need to re-define relations with the United Kingdom post-Brexit. This note offers links to recent selected commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2019 and its outlook in several important areas.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Enhancing EU competitiveness \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-12-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi konkurentspoliitika | ELi uuringuaruanne | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtluse korraldus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu olukord | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | konkurentsi | konkurentsvõime | mõttkoda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The European Union has been established as an area of security, stability and prosperity, in which economic competitiveness plays a key role. Although in terms of productivity some EU countries are doing well, compared to, for example, the United States, the EU is lagging behind some other world regions in reaping the fruits of the digital revolution. Analysts also point to the need to continue euro-area governance reforms, completing the Banking Union and pushing ahead with the creation of the Capital Markets Union. A debate continues about whether the EU should support the creation of EU industrial champions, which advocates claim could be well placed to compete internationally in some sectors. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by international think tanks and research institutes on EU competitiveness and related issues. Earlier papers on reforming the euro area are available in a previous issue from the series, published in December 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 05-12-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi uuringuaruanne | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infoanalüüs | KESKKOND | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | mõttkoda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte Government officials from across the world are currently engaged in the 2019 United Nations Climate Change Conference, also known as COP25, focussing on how to implement the 2015 Paris Agreement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The conference, which runs from 2 to 13 December 2019, was moved at short notice to Madrid in Spain, to avoid the social unrest in Chile. Meanwhile, the new President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, is preparing a set of new climate and environmental initiatives, as part of the European Green Deal. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on climate talks and wider issues relating to climate change.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Euro area deepening and reform \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 03-12-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi uuringuaruanne | euro | euroala | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | mõttkoda | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte Countries sharing the euro have done little to change the functioning of the single currency area since French President Emmanuel Macron called for its major overhaul in 2017. Many analysts and politicians have attributed the lack of significant reforms in this area to Germany's – and some other countries' – cautious approach, although also underlining that the currency area is now much stronger and more resilient than in the wake of the financial crisis of 2008. The single currency area's most immediate challenge is to cope with the economic slow-down, which is partly a consequence of global trade disputes. A smooth transition in leadership at the European Central Bank will also be very important. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on challenges facing the euro area and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in February 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European borders \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 22-11-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi uuringuaruanne | Euroopa Liidu välispääri | EUROOPA LIIT | Frontex | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | mõttetkoda | rahvusvaheline õigus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | OIGUS

Kokkuvõte The European Union helps its Member States to secure their external borders, whilst ensuring an area of free movement without internal borders. Frontex, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, inter alia, coordinates and organises joint operations with Member States, provides surveillance and risk analysis, and supports cooperation between law enforcement authorities. The EU also helps Member States to fight crimes such as human trafficking, child abuse and smuggling of illegal goods. The issue of borders is closely linked to EU migration policy, which is being debated with a view to its reform, following the 2015 migration crisis. This note offers links to commentaries and studies by major international think tanks on the issue of borders and some related reports on migration. More papers specifically on migration can be found in earlier items from the same series, published in October and December 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Rule of law \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-11-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi õigussüsteem ja -aktid | Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi uuringuaruanne | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infoanalüüs | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline raamistik | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | õigusriik

Kokkuvõte The European Union is a community of law, with the rule of law being a basic value since the Union's inception. The President-elect of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, has confirmed a strong commitment to uphold the rule of law, which remains a shared responsibility for all EU institutions and all Member States. However, developments in several EU Member States – for example Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Malta – have raised concerns over how far this commitment is actually being observed in practice, sparking a lively debate across the EU and action in the EU institutions themselves. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the rule of law debate.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Global and regional trends](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 25-10-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad | ELi õigussüsteem ja -aktid | Julgeolek ja kaitse | Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi uuringuaruanne | ENERGEETIKA | energiapolitiika | energiapolitiitika | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | institutsionidevaheline koostöö (EL) | MAJANDUS | majandus | majandusstruktuur | poliitika | POLITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | politiikanalüüs | tehnoloogia | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus

Kokkuvõte The European Union's key institutions held a joint annual conference on 14-15 October entitled 'Challenges and Choices for Europe.' The annual event was organised under the auspices of the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), which is a framework for cooperation between the administrations of the European Parliament, European Commission, Council of the European Union, European External Action Service and other bodies, to work together on medium- and long-term trends facing or relating to the European Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Digital challenges for Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 18-10-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Siseturg ja tolliliit

Märksõna andmekaitse | aruanne | digitaalne ühtne turg | dokumentatsioon | eraelu puutumatuse kaitse | ETTEVÖTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtluse korraldus | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | infotehnoloogia mõju | isikuandmed | konkurentsivõime | mõttetkoda | teave ja infotöötlus | tehisintellekt | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖHÖIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööturg | tööturg | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | OIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte The rapid development of digital technologies is posing a challenge to the European Union, spurring initiatives to catch up with the US and China in the area, notably in the context of the digital single market. Among the dilemmas are how to reconcile Europe's sensitivity towards protecting private data with the need to use them in many algorithms, and ensure that automation and artificial intelligence strengthen rather than weaken labour market participation. This note offers links to a series of some recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on digital challenges. Many earlier papers on the issue can be found in a previous item in the series, published in July 2018. Many reports on cybersecurity are available in a publication from October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brexit: Make or break? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-10-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikide regioonid | Euroopa Liidu sisepiir | Euroopa Liidu välispíir | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | mõttekoda | POLIITIKA | politika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline kris | Põhja-lirimaa | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The British Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, has presented a draft text to replace the 'Irish backstop', with the aim of reaching agreement with the other 27 EU leaders on the United Kingdom's orderly withdrawal from the EU in the coming weeks. While the UK withdrawal is currently scheduled for 31 October, the UK Parliament has adopted legislation obliging Johnson to seek a delay in that date, if no deal is reached by 19 October. But with British politics in turmoil, it remains unclear if the Prime Minister will comply, or, if he does, whether the EU will agree. Economists warn that the UK's disorderly departure from the EU is likely to have damaging consequences for supply chains in trade and production, transport, the supply of medicines and many other areas. This note offers links to a series of most recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on Brexit.

Briefing [EN](#)

[End of the Draghi era at the ECB \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 27-09-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | Euroopa Keskkank | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | institutsiooni president | liikmete ametissenimetamine | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | rahapolitiika

Kokkuvõte The European Central Bank will shortly see a 'change of the guard' at a time of stagnating economic growth and fears of recession sparked partly by global trade conflicts. Current ECB President, Mario Draghi's eight-year term in office ends on 1 November, and he is to be replaced by Christine Lagarde, former head of the International Monetary Fund and previously Minister of Finance in France. Some analysts say the ECB's recent decisions aimed at propping up faltering growth in the euro area will limit Lagarde's room for manoeuvre as regards a possible change in policy direction. On 12 September, the ECB's Governing Council cut interest rates deeper into negative territory and decided to extend its bond purchases, without giving any indicative end for the programme. This note offers links to a series of some recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on the ECB and related issues.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-09-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | gaasiheidete vähendamine | globaalne soojenemine | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | mõttekoda | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tippkohtumine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Ühinendud Rahvaste Organisatsioon | ÜRO Peaassamblee

Kokkuvõte The United Nations' Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, will convene a special summit on climate change on 23 September, during the annual session of the UN General Assembly in New York. The meeting, entitled 'Climate Action Summit 2019: A race we can win, a race we must win', is meant to encourage world leaders to do more to limit emissions of greenhouse gases responsible for global warming. Guterres has said the meeting will seek to challenge states, regions, cities, companies, investors and citizens to step up action in the areas of energy transition, climate finance and carbon pricing, industry transition and nature-based solutions. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on climate change and ways to mitigate it. Earlier reports on trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in April 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International trade \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-09-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | aruanne | dokumentatsioon | GEOGRAAFIA | geopolitika | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | humanitaarteadused | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | kaubanduspoliitika | kaubandusvaidlus | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | TEADUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühine kaubanduspoliitika

Kokkuvõte The escalating trade conflict between the United States (US) and China has damped economic growth in the European Union and other regions of the world, analysts say, and poses a further question mark over the continuity of the post-Cold War rules-based order. The EU is seeking to position itself as a defender of the multilateral rules-based system in the context of growing economic nationalism. The EU will need to coordinate closely its trade and climate policies, and think clearly about how best to defend its economic interests in the challenging new geopolitical environment facing the incoming European Commission. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on international trade policy. More reports on trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU challenges at a time of transition \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 06-09-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | aruanne | dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | Elist väljaastumine | ETTEVÖTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtluse korraldus | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Komisjon | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | kaubandusvaidlus | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitika | kliimamuutustesse politika | konkurentsivõime | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Ühendkuningriik | ühine kaubanduspoliitika | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The European Union faces numerous challenges, both short and long-term, as it prepares to choose the new executive, a European Commission for the next five years, following elections to the European Parliament in May 2019. The most immediate task is for European Commission President-elect, Ursula von der Leyen, to put together a college of Commissioners and secure its approval by the European Parliament. The EU is also engaged in difficult talks on the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, currently due on 31 October. On the economic front, the EU needs to deal with the fallout of a trade conflict between the United States and China, and to boost its competitiveness, as the two other global powerhouses swiftly pursue the digitalisation of their economies. In the face of political volatility in the US, Europe should also consider enhancing its defence capabilities. Last, but not least, the Union must deliver on its pledge to remain the world's leader in efforts to fight climate change. This note brings together recent commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on challenges facing the EU. More papers analysing the outcome of the European Elections can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in July.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European elections and thereafter \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-07-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlamendi valimised | Euroopa Parlament | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine

Kokkuvõte On 23-26 May, 2019, European Union citizens elected a more fragmented European Parliament than its predecessor, with the two main political groups – the European People's Party and the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats losing some ground, and the Liberals, now known as Renew Europe, and the Greens/European Free Alliance strengthening their representation. Gains made by Eurosceptic and populist groups proved more limited than had been predicted. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on the European elections and their aftermath.

Briefing [EN](#)

NATO at 70 [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-04-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | aruanne | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | NATO | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | riigipea | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) celebrates its 70th anniversary in April 2019, proud of its survival, durability and strong role in ensuring peace, notably during the Cold War. However, analysts and politicians stress that the military alliance must work hard to keep pace with a changing environment and the new challenges of the 21st century, both geo-strategic and technological. Another major test is the uncertain commitment to NATO of Donald Trump, the current President of the United States. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on NATO and European defence by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on European defence, focused on a planned US withdrawal from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in February 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Climate change [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 05-04-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | kliimamuutuste poliitika | mõttetkoda | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS | õigus meelt avaldada | õigused ja vabadused | õpetamise korraldamine | õppur | Ühinendud Rahvaste Organisatsioon | ÜRO peasekretär

Kokkuvõte The United Nations Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, on 28 March urged governments worldwide to come to the UN summit on climate in September 2019 with concrete plans to boost action against global warming. The call followed the publication of the annual report on climate change by the World Meteorological Organization, which warned about the dire consequences of the continued rise of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. In the same month, hundreds of thousands of students and pupils in 120 countries have sought to draw politicians' attention to climate change by walking out of classes to stage repeated street protests. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on climate talks and wider issues relating to climate change. Earlier publications on the issue can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in November 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Innovation in Europe [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 29-03-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | aruanne | dokumentatsioon | ELi teaduspoliitika | ETTEVÖTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtluse korraldus | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | innovatsioon | konkurentsivõime | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | uurimis- ja arendustegevus

Kokkuvõte Innovation in the economy is a priority for the European Union, vital to its competitiveness globally, and for growth and jobs. The EU is implementing a number of policies and programmes that support innovation, through increased investment in research and development, and to better convert research into improved goods and services. Yet, according to many analysts, despite the roll-out of numerous pro-innovation initiatives, the EU is still lagging behind the United States and China both on innovation and in relation to the related digitalisation process. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on innovation in the EU and related issues. More papers on innovation, notably on the digital economy, can be found in a previous item in this series. published in July 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[State of the Union: Spring 2019 \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 22-03-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | EL rahvusvaheline tegevus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liit | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlamendi valimised | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | mõttkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline raamistik | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine | õigusriik

Kokkuvõte The run-up to the European Parliament elections on 23-26 May has intensified debate about the state of the European Union, the challenges it faces and the reforms needed, both to strengthen its resilience and to enhance its international role. Many analysts focus on the rise of anti-establishment movements and a perceived divide between the east and west of the Union regarding adherence to EU values and the rule of law. Some others discuss whether the EU should have more competence in areas such as defence, international relations, migration and taxation. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the state of the Union, proposed reforms and other issues being discussed ahead of the European elections. Studies and commentaries on Brexit can be found in a previous item in the series. Papers on economic challenges faced by the EU and the euro area are available in still another. Some further analyses on the European elections can be found in a 'What think tanks are thinking' published in January.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Presidential elections in Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-03-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | Europa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | korruptsioon | kriminaalõigus | maailmaorganisatsioonid | mõttkoda | NATO | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | presidencialimised | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riiklik suveränsus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine | Venemaa-Ukraina tüli | ÕIGUS | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Ukraine will hold presidential elections on 31 March, five years after the Maidan protests resulted in the impeachment of pro-Kremlin President Viktor Yanukovich, setting the country on a course to deepen ties with the West. Russia reacted by launching a hybrid war against Ukraine, which resulted in the illegal annexation of the Crimean peninsula in March 2014, and in military aggression in eastern Ukraine. The outcome of the ballot is uncertain, but the new leader is expected to continue the efforts of incumbent President Petro Poroshenko to deepen relations with the European Union and NATO, and continue the country's reform process, including anti-corruption measures. A record 44 candidates are contesting the election, with actor and political novice Volodymyr Zelenskiy holding the lead in opinion polls, followed by Poroshenko and former prime minister, Yulia Tymoshenko. If no candidate secures an absolute majority in the first round, the top two contenders will face each other in a run-off on 21 April. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the situation in Ukraine.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU and Middle East and North Africa \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-03-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aafrika | Aasia ja Okeania | Araabia Liiga | aruanne | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa-välised organisatsioonid | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | koostööpoliitika | Lähis-Ida | mõttkoda | Põhja-Aafrika | rahvusvaheline koostöö | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tippkohtumine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The European Union held its first ever summit with the Arab League in February, highlighting the growing importance of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in tackling problems such as security, terrorism, migration and energy supply. At their meeting in the Egyptian resort of Sharm el-Sheikh, more than 40 leaders from the two blocs discussed issues ranging from ways to fight poverty and reducing irregular migration to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, instability in Libya and wars in Syria and Yemen. The summit's declaration called for stronger economic and political cooperation as well as efforts to support the multilateral, rules-based international order. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the general problems found within the region and some specific countries. More reports on the region can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in October 2017. The issue of Iran will be discussed in one of the forthcoming issues of the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Venezuela \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 01-03-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Ameerika | aruanne | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlamendi resolutsioon | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline kriis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venezuela | ühine välis- ja julgeolekpoliitika

Kokkuvõte The situation in Venezuela appears to be approaching a tipping-point, as President Nicolas Maduro faces growing international and domestic pressure to relinquish power to National Assembly leader and self-proclaimed acting President Juan Guaidó. The latter is recognised by many Western countries as the legitimate interim leader of the oil-rich Latin American country, which has seen its economy undermined by mismanagement and corruption. Maduro, political heir to Hugo Chávez, is backed by China, Russia and the country's military. He has recently ordered troops to block the opposition's US-backed attempt to bring in aid to the country, leading to violent clashes. To date, some 3.4 million Venezuelans have left the country to escape the crisis. The European Parliament has already adopted a non-binding resolution that recognised Juan Guaidó as the legitimate interim President of Venezuela. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the situation in Venezuela .

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The INF Treaty and European defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 22-02-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | aruanne | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | kaitse | lepingust taganemine | maailmaorganisatsionid | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | NATO | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | rakett | riigipea | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | tuumarelvade leviku tõkestamine | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte The United States has announced its withdrawal from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, sparking fears of a fresh nuclear arms race between Russia, the United States and China. The collapse of the 1987 agreement, which bans land-based missiles with a range of between 500 kilometres and 5 500 kilometres, has further exacerbated existing concerns about European security caused by the uncertain commitment of US President Donald Trump to the NATO military alliance. President Trump's approach to security, coupled with Russia's assertive behaviour, have prompted the European Union to put forward initiatives to increase its military capabilities. President Trump started a six-month process of withdrawing from the Treaty in February 2019, blaming the decision on Russian violations. Hopes are not high that an agreement can be negotiated during this period. Furthermore, during the 2019 Munich Security Conference, German Chancellor Angela Merkel called on China to join the INF Treaty, but China has argued that this would place unfair limits on its military, and refused. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on the collapse of the INF Treaty, and on European defence. Earlier papers on defence can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in July 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The euro at 20 \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 15-02-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | euro | euroala | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | mõttkoda | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The euro marked its 20th anniversary in January 2019, as debates continued about the single currency's track-record and the shape of future reform. When the 11 original members of the euro area irrevocably fixed their exchange rates in 1999, and transferred authority over their monetary policies to the European Central Bank, the currency's advocates hailed the move as the crowning achievement of European integration. Whilst some economists have blamed the euro area's one-size-fits-all approach to interest rates for weakening growth and increasing economic divergences between certain countries, others have pointed to the euro's role in underpinning the single market as well as offering resilience to Europe in withstanding the 2008-2009 financial crisis and its aftermath. Opinion polls shows the euro continues to be popular among citizens. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on the euro's merits, its future and related issues. Earlier publications on the topics can be found in a previous edition of the series published in November 2018, PE 630.268.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[China \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-02-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | geopoliitika | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | humanitaareadused | KAUBANDUS | kaubandussuhted | kommunikatsioon | majandusgeograafia | mõtkekoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TEADUS | telekommunikatsiooni tööstus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | välispoliitika | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte China's increasingly autocratic domestic stance and its assertive foreign policy pose a dilemma for European Union policy-makers as to whether to treat the Asian powerhouse as a partner or a rival, or to take a position somewhere in between. Formally, the EU and China are strategic partners since 2003 - a partnership that was broadened five years ago by the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation. No EU country wants to be openly confrontational towards China, contrary to the approach of the current United States administration. However, several European governments are wary of Beijing's economic expansionism and its efforts to take the global lead in digital technologies. Controversy over China's telecoms giant Huawei has exacerbated those concerns. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in September 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's long-term budget framework \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 01-02-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Eelarve

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | Europa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | mõtkekoda | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte Since May 2018, European Union governments and the European Parliament have been negotiating the next long-term budget for the bloc, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-2027, in a bid to secure sufficient resources for new priorities such as security, defence and migration, and to respond in a realistic way to the financial consequences of the UK's withdrawal from the EU. In November 2018, the Parliament approved its negotiating position, seeking, among other proposals, more funds for youth, research, growth and jobs, as well as security, migration and tackling climate change. Conditions proposed by the European Commission that would make the availability of EU funds dependent on respect for the rule of law and EU values are also being discussed. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the EU's long-term budget and related reforms. More reports on this topic are available in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in June 2018.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Brexit: The latest impasse \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 25-01-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | EList väljaastumine | Europa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | majandusgeograafia | mõtkekoda | poliitiline geograafia | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte On 15 January, the House of Commons overwhelmingly rejected the Withdrawal Agreement which the British Prime Minister, Theresa May, had negotiated with the rest of the European Union, throwing into disarray efforts to ensure the country's orderly exit from the bloc. However, the Prime Minister then survived a no-confidence vote tabled by the Opposition and later proposed tweaking her deal in a bid to win over rebel Conservative law-makers and the Northern Irish Democratic Unionist Party, on which her government depends for its majority. British and European politicians are weighing various options as to how to proceed. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on Brexit negotiations and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in December 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Foreign policy and defence challenges \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 18-01-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | ELi ja NATO koostöö | ELi migrantsioonipoliitika | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | majandusgeograafia | migrantsioon | mõttekoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa | välispoliitika | Ühendkuningriik | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The European Union will face increasingly serious foreign policy and defence challenges in 2019. The current Administration in the United States seems to be abandoning its traditional role of 'benign protector' of the rules-based international order. Russia, according to many analysts, continues to try to undermine the democratic process in many Western countries, and China's foreign policy is becoming more and more assertive, notably in the economic field. Furthermore, migration, Brexit and cybersecurity, as well as a lack of EU unity on certain issues, also feature amongst key challenges. This note offers links to recent selected commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on EU foreign and defence policies. Links to more reports on President Donald Trump's policies, Russia, EU-China relations and NATO are available in previous items in this series, published last year.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European elections \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 11-01-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | Euroopa Komisjoni president | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlamenti valimised | Euroopa Parlament | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | mõttekoda | POLIITIKA | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine

Kokkuvõte Citizens of the European Union go to the polls in May 2019, in elections to the European Parliament which many analysts say may be the most important ever. Commentators are currently focused on the prospective performance of anti-establishment parties and movements, many of which run on Eurosceptic platforms. The vote will also indicate if the Spitzenkandidaten process, launched by the European political parties five years ago, has become established practice. If followed as in 2014, the candidate from the political force that receives the highest number of seats in the European elections would become the President of the European Commission. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the forthcoming European elections and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[2018: Challenges and choices \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-12-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa julgeolek | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlamenti valimised | GEOGRAAFIA | MAJANDUS | majandus- ja rahalii | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | migrantsioon | migrantsioon | mõttekoda | pagulane | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | terrorism | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte After 2017 brought optimism for the European Union, 2018 has proved a year of tougher challenges and choices. It was a time of slower growth, with the spectre of a global trade war. Turbulent negotiations on Brexit brought an agreement, but the chances of its approval by the UK House of Commons look unpromising. It was a year of uncertainty for transatlantic ties and for US global leadership. Tensions re-emerged over migration. Progress in overhauling the euro-area was limited. The simmering Russia-Ukrainian conflict erupted again. These and other developments form the backdrop for the European elections in 2019. This note offers links to recent selected commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2018 and its outlook in several important areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Migration \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-12-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna Euroopa Liidu välispir | humanitaarabi | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | migrantsioon | migratsioon | mõttkoda | pagulane | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline õigus | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Schengeni leping | SOTSIAALKUSIMUSED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | OIGUS

Kokkuvõte On 10 December 2018, at a conference in the Moroccan city of Marrakech, more than 160 United Nations members adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. This is the first multilateral framework providing a global response to migration, and comes at a time of mounting public concern about the issue, in particular in the EU and US. Even though the agreement is non-binding and serves more as a set of best practices for the international community to improve global cooperation on migration, nearly 30 countries, including the US and a number of EU Member States, have decided to oppose it. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brexit: The endgame? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 07-12-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsioniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte Prime Minister Theresa May faces an uphill struggle to convince the British House of Commons to back the agreement she has reached with the EU-27 on UK withdrawal from the European Union, in a crucial vote set for 11 December. Although the deal was approved by her Cabinet and all EU leaders, the divorce terms have been criticised by many Members of Parliament, both advocates of a no-deal departure from the Union and those who would like the United Kingdom to remain within the Union or have the closest possible ties with it from outside. In a parallel development, an Advocate General of the Court of Justice of the European Union has issued an opinion that the UK may unilaterally withdraw its notification of intent to leave the EU, although its departure date is currently set for 29 March 2019. The Court is due to issue its ruling on 10 December; in the past, the Court has followed its advocate-generals' opinions in most cases. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on Brexit negotiations and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Global and regional trends \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 30-11-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Kavandamine | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Teaduspoliitika | Tööstus

Märksõna Aafrika | Aafrika | Aasia ja Okeania | automatiserimine | digiteerimine | dokumentatsioon | elektrisöiduk | ENERGEETIKA | energiapoliitika | energiatarbimine | GEOGRAAFIA | globaliseerumine | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | Internet | kommunikatsioon | kosmosetehnoloogia | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | mõttkoda | rahvusvaheline politika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teave ja infotöötlus | tehisintellekt | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | transpordikorraldus | TRANSPORT | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | öhu- ja kosmosetransport

Kokkuvõte The European Union's key institutions held a joint conference on 28-29 November entitled 'Global trends to 2030: Shaping the future in a fast-changing world'. The annual event was organised under the auspices of the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), which is a framework for cooperation between the administrations of the European Parliament, the European Commission, Council of the European Union, European External Action Service and other bodies to work together on medium- and long-term trends facing or relating to the European Union. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on longer term trends – global and regional, with a focus on Europe. Some reports listed here were presented at the conference, some others can be found in the ESPAS repository of strategic studies, named Orbis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Inequality \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 23-11-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Sotsiaalpoliitika

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Euroopa ehitamine | Europa Liit | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | India | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | rahvamajanduse arvepidamine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne ebavõrdsus | sotsiaalne raamat | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | tulude jaotamine | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | vaesus

Kokkuvõte Inequality has diminished on a global scale in the past 30 years, as more than 2 billion people have been lifted out of poverty in countries such as China or India. However, in the United States and, to a lesser extent, western Europe and other developed regions, inequality within individual countries has often increased in recent years after decades of general growth in prosperity. Many analysts attribute this phenomenon both to globalisation and to inadequate policy responses to the pace of technological change. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on economic and social inequality. Reports on gender and racial inequalities will be covered in greater detail in a future edition in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-11-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | bioloogiline mitmekesisus | GEOGRAAFIA | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | looduskeskkond | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvatervis | rahvusvaheline politiitika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | õhukvaliteet | ÜRO konverents

Kokkuvõte World leaders are preparing for the 'COP 24' summit on tackling climate change in Katowice, Poland, in December, which is meant to debate how to implement the 2015 Paris Agreement. Meanwhile, a United Nations report has called for more measures to cut emissions of greenhouse gases: On 8 October, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published its latest findings, which indicate that limiting global warming to the 1.5C increase agreed in Paris would require rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on climate talks and wider issues relating to climate change. Earlier publications on the issue can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in November 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Challenges for the euro area \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 09-11-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna ELi riigid | euroala | GEOGRAAFIA | MAJANDUS | majandus- ja rahaliit | majanduse juhtimine (EL) | majandusgeograafia | majandusreform | majandusstruktuur | mõttetkoda | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The discussion on how to deepen and improve the functioning of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) continues on several fronts. Issues under discussion include euro-area governance, the role of the European Central Bank (ECB), the fiscal rules, debt-mutualisation, risk-sharing, and the nature of, and political compromises between, French and German perspectives within the system. The dispute between Italy and the European Commission over the former's budget for 2019 is now a major topic for discussion at Eurogroup meetings, as are Banking Union and the sustainability of economic growth, notably in light of the expected tapering of the ECB's bond-purchase programme. In a separate development, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker has proposed increasing the international role of the euro, which some analysts say could replace the US dollar in certain international transactions, given the volatility of US economic policies. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on challenges facing the euro area and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Cybersecurity \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-10-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna andmeedastus | andmekaitse | arvutikuritegu | desinformatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa julgeolek | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | Internet | kommunikatsioon | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teave ja infotöötlus | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Cybersecurity was back in the spotlight earlier in October, when several Western countries issued a coordinated denunciation of Russia, accusing it of running a global hacking campaign. Moscow denied the allegations. On 4 October, the UK and the Netherlands accused Moscow of sending agents to The Hague to hack into the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, while the United States indicted suspected Russian agents for conspiring to hack computers and steal data to delegitimise international anti-doping organisations. They were also accused of trying to hack into Westinghouse Electric, a nuclear power company. Russia and other countries had earlier been accused of cyber-espionage, proliferation of fake news, and misuse of social media in some election campaigns. Cybersecurity can be defined as the protection of computer systems and mobile devices from theft and damage to their hardware, software or information, as well as from disruption or misdirection of the services they provide. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from major international think-tanks and research institutes on cybersecurity and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in April 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Migration \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 19-10-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusele rajanev ala

Märksõna Aafrika | Aafrika | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | Euroopa julgeolek | Euroopa Liidi välispüri | EUROOPA LIIT | Frontex | GEOGRAAFIA | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | migratsioon | migratsioon | mõttekoda | pagulane | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Sahel | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖHÖİVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööturg | tööturg | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte At the European Council meeting on 18 October, European Union Heads of State or Government vowed to step up the fight against illegal migration, by intensifying efforts to crack down on smuggling networks, protect external borders and cooperate with countries of origin and transit. The EU's southern borders remain under pressure from irregular migrants escaping poverty and conflicts in the Middle East and Africa, although the leaders noted that illegal border crossings into the EU have declined by 95 % from their peak in October 2015. The leaders also said in their conclusions that a joint task force should be established at Europol's European Migrant Smuggling Centre. The European Commission is to propose a comprehensive set of implementation measures by December, and the leaders urged the European Parliament and Council to examine promptly the recent proposals on the Return Directive, the Asylum Agency and the European Border and Coast Guard. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU and Asia \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-10-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Aasia | Aasia ja Okeania | GEOGRAAFIA | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | mõttekoda | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The heads of state or government of 51 countries will gather in Brussels on 18 and 19 October for the 12th Europe-Asia summit (ASEM) to discuss closer relations and global challenges. The meeting will focus in particular on trade and investment, connectivity, sustainable development, and climate and security challenges. The EU attaches growing importance to relations with Asian countries as the region's economic and political weight increases and as US trade policy is increasingly unpredictable. This note offers links to selected recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think-tanks on EU-Asian relations, the situation in the region and some of its countries. The publication does not cover issues related to China, which were the topic of one of the previous editions in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brexit negotiations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 05-10-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Uhendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte With less than six months to go before the United Kingdom is due to leave the European Union, there is a palpable sense of tension surrounding the Brexit negotiations. At their most recent meeting in Salzburg, Austria, in September, EU leaders in effect rejected British Prime Minister Theresa May's 'Chequers' plan' for the UK's future relationship with the EU. The move prompted acrimony among British politicians and jolted the financial markets, fearful of a no-deal Brexit. However, both sides are working hard to make progress in negotiations ahead of the next European Council meeting, on 18 October. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on Brexit negotiations and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in June 2018.

[Briefing EN](#)

[China \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 28-09-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa | Europa ehitamine | Euroopa Liit | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | KAUBANDUS | konkurents | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeering | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline konkurents | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Venemaa | välisinvesteering | õigusriik

Kokkuvõte China is a major strategic partner for the European Union, despite divergences on human rights issues, as well as on some economic and foreign policies. At their 20th EU-China summit in July, the two sides agreed to further develop their partnership and to seek to avoid global trade wars, which many analysts fear could be triggered by US President Donald Trump's protectionist policies. They agreed, in principle, to support reform of the World Trade Organization, which has been snubbed by President Trump. However, China's increasingly close military ties with Russia cause concern in the EU. Trade, security and connectivity will be important topics of the 12th ASEM (EU-Asia) summit in October, which will gather heads of state or government of 51 European and Asian countries. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in March 2018. One of the forthcoming publications in this series will be devoted to wider EU-Asia relations.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Russia \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-09-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | ENERGEETIKA | energiapolitiika | energiapolitiika | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | Israel | Jaapan | Lääne-Balkan | maailmaorganisatsionid | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | NATO | okupeeritud ala | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline sanktsioon | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Süüria | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Tšetšeenia küsimus | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte In September, Russia held its largest military exercise since 1981, the height of the Cold War, deploying 300 000 troops and also inviting Chinese forces to participate. The event highlighted Russia's growing assertiveness in security and foreign policy, following its annexation of Crimea and military intervention in Syria. The policies of President Vladimir Putin, who was re-elected earlier this year, pose a dilemma for the European Union and the United States, with some observers accusing him of trying to sabotage Western liberal democracy and others saying that he wants to regain the position of global player that the Soviet Union once occupied. This note offers links to commentaries and studies by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in March 2018. Some more papers on US-Russian relations are available in another edition from the series published in August 2018.

[Briefing EN](#)

['Fake news' \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-09-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusest ja õigusest rajanev ala

Märksõna desinformatsioon | Euroopa Parlamendi valimised | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | Internet | kommunikatsioon | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline propaganda | SOTSSIAALKUSIMUSED | sotsiaalmeedia | suurandmed | teave ja infotöötlus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | tsensuur | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine | äärmuslus | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte Attempts at influencing or distorting elections in the United States and other countries, including some European Union Member States, have drawn attention to what is commonly referred to as 'fake news', or false news posing as factual stories. Although the phenomenon of generating misleading news stories is at least as old as the printing press, the growth of social media has led to a very significant proliferation of this phenomenon. Some outlets use deceitful headlines and content to boost readership, in a search for higher advertising revenue. Other sources, often sponsored by certain state actors, are accused of spreading 'fake news' for entirely political ends. In March 2018, the European Commission published the Final Report of the High Level Expert Group on Fake News and Online Disinformation, which proposes ways to combat the phenomenon. In April a Commission communication followed, entitled 'Tackling online disinformation: a European Approach.'

Briefing [EN](#)

[The State of the Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 07-09-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | Europa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Komisjoni president | Euroopa Liidu Kohus | Euroopa Liidu süvendamine | Euroopa Liit | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | Poola | populism | Saksamaa | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, will deliver his last State of the Union address to the European Parliament on Wednesday 12 September, a little more than eight months before the next European elections. In this annual speech in Strasbourg, President Juncker is expected to take stock of the state of play on his ten priorities for the 2014-2019 political cycle and present his remaining initiatives on building a 'more united, stronger and more democratic Union'. Juncker's 2017 address was marked by cautious optimism: since then, whilst the European economy has continued to recover, several other challenges have proved persistent. This note offers a selection of links to commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Brexit-related publications can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from July 2018. Papers on migration are available in an earlier edition in this series, published in June. Those on euro-zone reform appear in a previous publication in June.

Briefing [EN](#)

[President Trump's trade and international policies](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 31-08-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | Atlanti-ülesed suhted | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liit | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | kahepoolsed suhted | KAUBANDUS | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | Mehhiko | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | protektzionism | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tarifipoliitika | tariifipoliitika | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | tehnoloogiasiire | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte US President Donald Trump has pushed ahead in recent months with his controversial policies on trade and defence, which critics say could undermine the global rules-based order and create new uncertainties. The European Union's trade spat with the US eased somewhat following a meeting of European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker with Trump in July. However, the NATO summit earlier that month and Trump's subsequent meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin did little to reassure the EU about the stability of transatlantic relations. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by international think tanks on President Trump's policy moves, focusing on relations with Europe, Russia, China and trade. It does not cover reports on Iran, North Korea and the US domestic situation, which will be topics of future issues of What think tanks are thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on Brexit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-07-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsioniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Uhendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The politically charged negotiations on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union moved forward a little in July, when the British Cabinet put detailed proposals on the table for the future framework of EU-UK relations. The document, which envisages relatively close ties between the EU and UK, in trade and several other areas, after Britain leaves in March 2019, prompted the resignations of two senior ministers David Davis and Boris Johnson, who favour an even harder Brexit. EU officials have said that the new proposals contain some constructive elements, although many questions remain unanswered. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on Brexit negotiations and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in May 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on the digital economy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-07-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Siseturg ja tolliliit

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | andmekaitse | arvutikuritegu | desinformatsioon | digitaalmajanduse maksustamine | digitaalne ühtne turg | e-tervis | elektronika bandus | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | EÜ määärus | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | jagamismajandus | KAUBANDUS | kommunikatsioon | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majandusstruktuur | maksustamine | mõttkoda | POLIITIKA | politika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline propaganda | RAHANDUS | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teave ja infotöötlus | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | turundus | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte The digital revolution, which is reshaping the global economy and societies, offers numerous opportunities, but also poses many challenges, thereby putting governments in a dilemma on how to shape it. While empowering individuals in many ways and spurring impressive inventions, it poses threats of cyber-attacks and privacy abuse. It also raises concern about the future of the labour and social security markets. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on the digital economy by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Global Trendometer - Essays on medium- and long-term global trends - July 2018](#)

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 18-07-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin | NOONAN EAMONN | RECHARD Daniele | SCHMERTZING Leopold | WINDLE-WEHRLE Jessica Freya

Politiikavaldkond Demokraatia | ELi demokraatia, institutsioniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käitlevad eeskirjad | Keskkond | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Toiduohutus | Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusele rajanev ala | Välisisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | demokraatia | desinformatsioon | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | India | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | kommunikatsioon | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | politika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline propaganda | poliitiline raamatustik | rahvamajanduse arvepidamine | riigihankeleping | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teave ja infotöötlus | tehisistelekt | tervis | toiduga kindlustatus | tulu | TÖÖHÖIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööjöud | tööturg

Kokkuvõte The EU faces challenges from the outside and the inside. Most of those are the symptoms of big underlying trends, and handling them needs foresight. The Global Trendometer tries to provide foresight for decision makers in the EU by analysing the changes in these long-term trends. This publication does not offer answers or make recommendations. It presents summarised information derived from a range of carefully selected sources. This issue of the Global Trendometer analyses long-term trends on India, the labour-share of income, and democracy and artificial intelligence. It also features two-pagers on geoengineering, remittances, food security in China, economic waves, the US after Trump, public procurement and deep fakes.

Uuring [EN](#)

[NATO Summit and European defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 10-07-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna Atlandi-ülesed suhted | ELi ja NATO koostöö | ELi riigid | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | koostööpoliitika | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | NATO | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõjaline koostöö | tippkohtumine | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte NATO heads of state or government will meet in Brussels on 11 and 12 July for a keenly awaited summit. Some analysts and diplomats fear a tense atmosphere, following US President Donald Trump's tough treatment of European allies at a recent meeting of the G7 group of developed countries, and his imposition of steep tariffs on imports of steel and aluminium from the EU. President Trump is expected to pressure many NATO members to increase their military spending level to the agreed 2 % of GDP guideline, with particular emphasis on Germany. The NATO summit precedes President Trump's meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin on 16 July in Helsinki, where some analysts speculate some rapprochement might take place. President Trump's unpredictability and his widely criticised attitude towards President Putin is causing unease at home and abroad regarding the potential outcome of this summit. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on NATO and European defence by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[US-North Korea summit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 06-07-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | aruanne | dokumentatsioon | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kaitse | Löuna-Korea | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | Põhja-Korea | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõjaväemanöörid | tippkohtumine | TÖOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | tuumarelv | tuumarelvavabade tsoonide loomine | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte US President Donald Trump met North Korean leader Kim Jong-un for a historic summit in Singapore on 12 June 2018. They reached a short agreement that emphasised the North's commitment to 'work toward complete denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula', but provided no details on when Pyongyang would give up nuclear weapons or how that might be verified. Following the summit, the United States announced it had agreed with South Korea to suspend all planning on joint military exercises. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the summit. More reports on North Korea and related issues can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published just before the summit.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[International trade and the G7 \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 29-06-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | Atlandi-ülesed suhted | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liit | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | KAUBANDUS | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | protektsionism | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tariifipoliitika | tariifipoliitika | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | tehnoloogiasiire | tippkohtumine | TÖOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte The escalating trade conflict between the United States and other countries and regions, such as China and the European Union, coupled with a capricious outcome of the recent summit of the world's seven most industrialised economies (G7) have raised a question mark over the US's continued commitment to the stability of the post-Cold War, rules-based international economic and political order. The row, which is already affecting stock and bond markets, started when US President Donald Trump imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium imports this year, under his 'America First' policy. Now that China and the EU have applied retaliatory tariffs, President Trump threatens to erect more trade barriers, for example against EU-made cars. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on the trade conflict, the outcome of the G7 meeting and the future of the international economic order. More reports on international trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in March 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

The migration challenge [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-06-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna Aafrika | Aafrika | Aasia ja Okeania | demograafia ja rahvastik | demograafiline analüüs | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | migrantide integreerimine | migratsioon | mitmepoolsed suhted | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline politika | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Sahel | Schengeni leping | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | Süüria | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Türgi | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte Next week, European Union Heads of State or Government will discuss the politically charged issue of reforming the EU's migration and asylum policies. Divisions among EU members over how to handle migrants were exposed again earlier this month when Italy's new government tightened its migration policy, while the German ruling coalition faced a potentially destabilising rift over the issue. The EU's southern borders remain under pressure from irregular migrants escaping poverty and war in the Middle East and Africa. Although the 2016 agreement between the EU and Turkey significantly slowed the influx of migrants into Europe, the problem continues to be used for political gain by nationalist, anti-immigrant and populist movements across the EU. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in March 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Multiannual Financial Framework [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 15-06-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Eelarve | Kavandamine

Märksõna aruanne | dokumentatsioon | Elist väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | majandusgeograafia | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | mõttetkoda | netosaaja | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | õigusriik | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The European Commission has made proposals for the new long-term budget and on own resources for the European Union. The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-2027 is slightly bigger than the current MFF, in constant prices. The budget proposal takes into account the shortfall on the revenue side caused by the UK's withdrawal from the EU, on the one hand, and the growing need to finance new priorities, on the other. The Commission proposes to increase funds for such areas as competitiveness, migration and security, and to reduce spending on traditional policies, such as cohesion and agriculture. For the first time, the Commission proposes to make the availability of funds dependent on the respect for the rule of law and EU values in recipient countries. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the EU's long-term budget and related reforms. More reports on the topics are available in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in March, PE 614.541.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Challenges for the euro area [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-06-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna Bulgaaria | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtluse korraldus | euroala | Euroopa | fiskaalpoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | Itaalia | juhtimine | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | krediidiiasutus | Kreeka | MAJANDUS | majandus- ja rahaliit | majandusgeograafia | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | maksustamine | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | populism | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | raskustes olev äriühing | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika | riigivõlg | riskijuhtimine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte In June, the Heads of State or Government of the countries sharing the euro currency will discuss ways to improve the functioning of the euro area. French President Emmanuel Macron has proposed an ambitious reform plan, but Germany, the euro area's economic powerhouse, is more cautious. Despite continued growth, after years of stagnation, the euro area needs better governance to meet future challenges, economic analysts say. They add that recent political developments in Italy may complicate the drive for reform, as could unstable political situations elsewhere. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on challenges facing the euro area and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[North Korea's nuclear summit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-06-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | elektri- ja tuumatööstus | ENERGEETIKA | GEOGRAAFIA | kahepoolsed suhted | kaitse | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | massihävitlusrevl | poliitiline geograafia | Põhja-Korea | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline politika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvitustamine | tuumaohutus | tuumarelvade leviku tökestamine

Kokkuvõte The US President, Donald Trump, and North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, are preparing for a high-stakes summit on the latter country's nuclear programme, following Trump's decision on 1 June to revive the meeting after having cancelled it the previous week. At the summit, due to take place on 12 June in Singapore, Trump is expected to press for denuclearisation of North Korea in exchange for easing economic sanctions and, possibly some aid. The main sticking point lies on the meaning the two countries attribute to the word 'denuclearisation'. Pyongyang, after years of isolation, is engaged in an unprecedented series of high-level meetings with South Korea, China and Russia. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the North Korean nuclear programme. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in September 2017. Credit photo: © jpldesigns / Fotolia

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brexit negotiations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 25-05-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kahepoolsed suhted | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline politika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte European Union officials have warned the United Kingdom that time is running out if definitive agreement on the country's withdrawal from the Union is to be reached by this autumn. Meanwhile, British Prime Minister, Theresa May, is struggling to keep her Cabinet and Conservative Party united as the focus of negotiations has shifted to the future customs regime and the accompanying, highly sensitive, issue of the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on Brexit negotiations and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in January 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[US withdrawal from Iran nuclear deal \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 18-05-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | aruanne | avalik teadaanne | dokumentatsioon | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Iraan | lepingust taganemine | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline politika | rahvusvaheline sanktsioon | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riigipea | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | tuumarelvade leviku tökestamine | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte President Donald Trump announced on 8 May that the United States was withdrawing from the Iran nuclear agreement, ignoring calls from other signatories to preserve the 2015 deal, which lifted sanctions on Teheran in return for measures scaling back its nuclear ambitions. The decision paves the way for reinstating US sanctions against Iran, which will also affect non-US companies doing business with that country. President Trump justified the move by saying that the deal did not go far enough in removing the threat posed by Iran to the United States and its allies in the Middle East. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the Iran nuclear deal and the US decision.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

The Visegrad Group and the rule of law [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-05-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna Ecofin | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | Euroopa | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | maksude kooskõlastamine | maksustamine | mõttkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamatik | Poola | RAHANDUS | Slovakkia | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Tšehhi | Ungari | urimine ja intellektuaalomand | õigusriik | ühenduse õigustik

Kokkuvõte Political developments in the Visegrád Group countries have raised concern over the commitment of some of their leaders and senior politicians to European Union values, notably the rule of law. The Visegrád Group is an informal alliance of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, all of which joined the EU in 2004. Criticism by EU officials and some other Union governments centres on Hungary and Poland, where governments have implemented a number of controversial reforms, notably of the judiciary. In December 2017, the European Commission triggered the first phase of Article 7 of the Treaty on European Union, which can ultimately deprive a country found guilty of violating EU values of voting rights. In addition, a European Parliament draft report notes a deterioration of the rule of law in Hungary, where Prime Minister Viktor Orbán won a third term in office in the country's recent general election. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the Visegrád Group, its internal relations and its role within the EU, with the focus on the rule of law debate.

Briefing [EN](#)

Western Balkans [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-05-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | Europa | Europa ehitamine | Europa Liidu lainemine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | Kosovo | majandusgeograafia | mitmepoolsed suhted | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | Põhja-Makedoonia | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | urimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte The European Union's planned enlargement into the Western Balkans has recently drawn increased attention. In February 2018, the European Commission released its new enlargement strategy, giving a credible accession perspective to the region. The latest impetus came last month, when the Commission proposed opening entry talks with Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Presenting the 2018 Communication on the EU enlargement policy to the European Parliament, Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker said that the EU needed to eventually accept new members from the Western Balkans to avoid the risk of a new war in the region. Many EU Member States insist that before enlarging, the EU must implement internal reforms. Future members must meet many tough entry criteria. From the Western Balkans, only Croatia has so far joined the EU, in 2013. Accession talks continue with Montenegro and Serbia. Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are official membership candidates, while Bosnia and Herzegovina remains a potential candidate country, along with Kosovo. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on EU enlargement and Western Balkans. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cyber-security [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-04-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna andmekaitse | arvutikuritegu | digiteerimine | dokumentatsioon | ELi riigid | eraelu puutumatusse kaitse | Euroopa | Euroopa julgeolek | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | kaitse | kaitsepoliitika | kommunikatsioon | kuritegevusevastane võitlus | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teave ja infotöötlus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | urimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused | ühiskondlik elu | ülekandevõrk

Kokkuvõte Cyber-security can be defined as the protection of computer systems and mobile devices from theft and damage to their hardware, software or information, as well as from disruption or misdirection of the services they provide. Cyber-crime and cyber-attacks have become a growing threat to governments, businesses and individuals as digital technologies advance. There have also been allegations of cyber-espionage, proliferation of fake news and misuse of social media in some electoral campaigns. The European Commission updated the European Union's cyber-security strategy in September 2017, to promote cyber-resilience and joint response across the bloc. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on cyber-security and relations issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in February 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Future of Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-04-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitelevad eeskirjad

Märksõna arvamus (EL) | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Komisjon | Euroopa Liidu süvendamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | majandus- ja rahalit | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Uhendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The tone of the debate on the Future of Europe and possible institutional reforms of the European Union has shifted from gloomy to more optimistic, thanks to a developing economic recovery, the easing of the migration crisis, the failure of anti-EU forces to make decisive gains in some recent elections, and the general progress of the Brexit talks. Still, many analysts and politicians warn against complacency, as anti-establishment political parties continue to gain traction with some voters, as concerns grow over the rule of law in some EU countries, and as the policies of, and relations between, the United States and Russia have become less predictable. There is also no agreement on how to overhaul the euro area to minimise the risk of a repeat of the 2008 crisis and to strengthen economic growth. This debate on the Future of Europe is set to intensify ahead of the 2019 European elections, the installation of the new Presidents of the European Commission and European Council, and the end of the EU's current long-term budget in 2021. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Brexit-related publications can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking.' Earlier papers on the general state of the EU are available in another edition in this series, published in September 2017. More reports on euro zone reforms are also gathered in another in the series, from December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[China \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 23-03-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | GEOGRAAFIA | globaliseerumine | Hiina | India | KAUBANDUS | korruptsioon | kriminaalõigus | Lääne-Balkan | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | mitmepoolised suhted | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline politika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The National People's Congress has recently confirmed Xi Jinping as China's President, along with several appointments of his allies to top state jobs. It has also approved amendments to China's Constitution which, in particular, abolish the limit of two five-year terms for the office of President, prompting concerns that the country is moving towards a more autocratic system. These decisions have cemented Xi's grip on power in a country that plays an increasingly important role in the global economy, as well as in security and foreign affairs. Analysts say that China's growing assertiveness poses a challenge to the United States, whose policies are becoming increasingly unpredictable, and to other international actors. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in June, 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Trump, trade and tariffs \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 16-03-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | alumiinium | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | eksport (EL) | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | Jaapan | kahepoolised suhted | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | Maailma Kaubandusorganisatsioon | maailmaorganisatsioonid | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majandusstruktuur | malmi- ja terasetööstus | metalli- ja terasetööstus | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline politika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tariifipoliitika | tollimaksudest vabastamine | tollitõke | turumajandus | TÖÖSTUS

Kokkuvõte US President, Donald Trump, has imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium imports, raising fears of a trade war with other countries. He has argued that the levies, of 25 % on steel and 10 % on aluminium, are needed to protect US national security. But many analysts and politicians believe that they are actually meant to protect domestic producers and meet Trump's pre-election promise to return manufacturing jobs to the US. The European Union is seeking an exemption from the tariffs, which has already been granted, in principle, to Canada and Mexico. If this does not happen, the EU could respond in several ways, including by imposing its own tariffs on US products. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes in reaction to Trump's decision. More reports on international trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in June 2017.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The long-term EU budget \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 09-03-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Eelarve | Kavandamine

Märksõna euroala | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | finantslääjpaistvus | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | kliimamuutustega poliitika | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | mõttetkoda | PÖLLUMAJANDUS, METSANDUS JA KALANDUS | pöllumajanduspoliitika | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühine pöllumajanduspoliitika

Kokkuvõte European Union leaders agreed at their informal meeting on 23 February that the EU should spend more after 2020 on curbing illegal migration, on defence and security, and on the Erasmus+ student-exchange programme. The summit marked a preparatory stage in negotiations on the EU's next long-term budget, known as the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), which will span a period of five or seven years, starting in January 2021. There was no agreement on how to plug the hole in the budget resulting from the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU in 2019. Some net-paying countries argued that EU spending should remain at the current level of approximately 1 % of EU gross national income, despite new priorities. That could mean cuts in funding available for cohesion and agricultural policies. Another dispute concerned the possibility of linking the receipt of EU funds to respect of EU fundamental values. The Commission is due to make a detailed post-2020 MFF proposal in May 2018. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the EU's long-term budget and related reforms. It updates a previous edition published in January 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Migration \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 09-03-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusele rajanev ala

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | migrantide integreerimine | migratsioon | mõttetkoda | pagulane | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | remigratsioon | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | säästev areng | Süüria | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖHOIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööturg | tööturg | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The European Union's southern borders remain under pressure from irregular migrants escaping poverty and war in the Middle East and Africa. The 2016 agreement between the EU and Turkey significantly slowed the influx to Europe through Greece of people escaping the war in Syria. However, the number of irregular migrant arrivals via other routes, especially across the central Mediterranean, remains high, boosting support for nationalist, anti-immigrant and populist groups across the EU. EU leaders agreed in February that the bloc should allocate more funds in its next long-term budget to the curbing of irregular migration. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in June 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Resurgent Russia \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 02-03-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Nõukogu | Euroopa organisatsioonid | euroskeptitsism | gaasi torjuhe | GEOGRAAFIA | idapartnerlus | kahepoolsed suhted | KESKKOND | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | Lääne-Balkan | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | presidendifivalimised | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Süüria | transpordikorralsus | TRANSPORT | valimismenetus ja hääletamine | Venemaa | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte Russia is increasingly assertive in foreign and security policy, posing a challenge to the post-Cold War, rules-based international order. Following the annexation of Crimea, conflict with Ukraine and intervention in Syria, Russia stands accused of seeking to influence electoral outcomes in the United States and some European countries. Vladimir Putin looks set to be re-elected as Russian President later this month. This note offers links to commentaries, studies by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in July 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[President Trump's record to date \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 23-02-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välsasjad | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | demokraatia | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Iraan | kahepoolsed suhted | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | NATO | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | Prantsusmaa | Põhja-Korea | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte Donald Trump has made a number of highly controversial decisions during his first 13 months as US President – whether on foreign trade, climate change, migration, taxation or healthcare. His unorthodox communication style, often using emotional tweets, has frequently confused both domestic and international audiences. Although his 'America First' policies have not gone as far as some had feared, and he has presided over a period of continued economic growth, there remains very considerable anxiety about the path ahead.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Platform Economy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-02-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna andmekaitse | digitaalne ühtne turg | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | Internet | jagamismajandus | KAUBANDUS | kirjandus | kommunikatsioon | kultuur ja religioon | MAJANDUS | majandusstruktuur | mõttetkoda | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tarbijakaitse | tarbimine | teave ja infotöötlus | tehisintellekt | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | turism | uuringute ja intellektuaalomand | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte The digital revolution is reshaping the world, changing people's habits in communication, work, leisure and politics. A major part of this revolution is the expansion of the economy based on digital platforms that match demand and supply for labour without an intermediation of traditional corporations. Platforms also allow people to socialise regardless of geographic distance, find entertainment and travel opportunities easily, and do many other things. Some well-known platforms are Google, Twitter, LinkedIn, Apple, Amazon, Uber and AirBnB. While offering vast opportunities to the economy, platforms are also posing tough challenges, for example, in fostering often-precarious, project-based forms of employment at the expense of stable contracts with social security protection, or putting pressure on traditional news media. This note brings together commentaries and studies by international think tanks and research institutes on the role of digital platforms, notably in labour markets, and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's next long-term budget \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 24-01-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Eelarve | Kavandamine

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi eelarve | ELi kulud | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | liikmesriigi osamaks | mitmeastane finantsraamistik | RKT-osamaks | teabelevi | teatmik

Kokkuvõte European Union Member States and institutions are preparing to embark on negotiations on the EU's next long-term budget, or Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), that will cover five or seven years, starting in January 2021. The European Commission is considering strengthening the budget for new priority areas, such as defence, security and migration. At the same time, the new MFF will have to bridge the financing gap left by United Kingdom withdrawal from the Union. That could mean that EU funding would have to be increased slightly above the current level of approximately 1 % of EU gross national income, if current spending levels on cohesion and agricultural policies are not reduced. The Commission is due to make a detailed post-2020 MFF proposal in May. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports, from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the EU's long-term budget and related reforms. Some older papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in January 2017.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The Brexit process \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-01-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi riigid | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu Kohus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | mõttekoda | panganduspoliitika | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The EU's Heads of State or Government gave the green light in December 2017 to the second phase of negotiations on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU. They agreed that 'sufficient progress' had been made in talks on issues in the first phase. Those include the UK's financial obligations on leaving the EU, the rights of EU citizens within the UK and of UK citizens within the EU, and how to deal with the border between Northern Ireland and Ireland. The next phase of talks will focus on transitional arrangements and the future EU-UK relationship, including in the field of trade. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other organisations on EU-UK negotiations and on the implications of Brexit more widely. More studies on these issues can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Union: A year of hope \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-12-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | euroala | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | föderalism | GEOGRAAFIA | Iirimaa | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majandus- ja rahaliit | majandusanalüüs | majanduse taastumine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | makromajandusteadus | mõttekoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | populism | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The self-confidence of the European Union improved markedly during the past year after the 'annus horribilis' of 2016 when the EU faced a 'poly-crisis' of a shaky euro-area economy, the Brexit vote, the election of Donald Trump as US President, migration pressures, growing Russian assertiveness and apparent foreign-policy drift. The euro-area economy has since entered onto a clear recovery path, popular support for the EU has increased in many countries, Eurosceptic political parties have made smaller than expected gains in several elections, Brexit negotiations have made progress and, according to some analysts and politicians, EU foreign and security policy has developed a global strategy backed by moves towards an integrated defence. 'The wind is back in the European sails,' said Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, in September 2017, the year when the EU marked the 60th anniversary of the European Union's founding Treaty of Rome, generated much creative thinking on how to re-launch or strengthen both the EU-27 and the euro area. This note offers links to selected recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2017 and its outlook in several important areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-12-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna ELi asutus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | Euroopa julgeolek | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | EUROOPA LIIT | kaitse | koostööpoliitika | mõttekoda | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvajõud | sõjaline koostöö | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The European Union is moving closer to developing integrated European defence after 23 of its 28 Member States agreed in November on joint military investment in equipment, research and development through Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), an enhanced-cooperation mechanism enshrined in the 2009 Lisbon Treaty. The plan is to jointly develop European military capabilities and make them available for operations separately from, or in complementarity with, NATO. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on European Union defence. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Euro-area reform \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 01-12-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi riigid | euroala | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa integratsioon | Euroopa Keskpank | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Rahafond | Eurorühm (euroala) | fiskaalpoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | kapitali vaba liikumine | kapitaliturg | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastamine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik lähenemine | majanduslik olukord | majanduspoliitika | maksustamine | mõtkekoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | Saksamaa | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The Heads of State or Government of the countries sharing the euro currency will hold a summit on 15 December 2017 to discuss ways to improve the functioning of the euro area. European Council President Donald Tusk, who also chairs the Euro Summit, has said that the discussion will focus on further steps to complete Banking Union and on setting the direction for deeper euro-area economic integration, with decisions to be taken in June 2018. European Union Member States which are not members of the 19-nation euro bloc, other than the UK, have also been invited to the Euro Summit. Among proposals floated are that the single currency area should have a budget and a finance minister and that the existing euro-area bailout fund, the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), should be transformed into a European Monetary Fund. Germany, in particular, is cautious about far-reaching reforms. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on euro area reforms and related issues.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The EU's Eastern Partnership \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 24-11-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna ELi viisapolitiika | Europa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | idapartnerlus | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | mõtkekoda | okupeeritud ala | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The European Union and its Eastern Partnership neighbours hold their fifth summit on 24 November 2017, to take stock of the eight-year-old cooperation programme and map ways to strengthen political and economic ties. The Eastern Partnership is a regional programme of the European Neighbourhood Policy, aimed at promoting closer cooperation between the European Union, its Member States, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It has achieved progress, such as association agreements and visa-free regimes with Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine, albeit limited by the conflicts and political instability in the region. The programme signals the EU's willingness to reinforce ties with the region, offering incentives to governments and civil society to push ahead with democratic and economic reforms. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the Eastern Partnership and the countries it embraces. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in November 2016.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The EU and Africa \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-11-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aafrika | Aafrika | AKV-ELI koostöö | ELi Vahemere piirkond | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Kenya | Kesk- ja Ida-Euroopa riigid | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | Lääne-Sahara | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | migratsioon | migratsioonipoliitika | mõtkekoda | piirkonnad ja piirkonnапoliitika | POLIITIKA | politika ja avalik turvalisus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Sahel | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | terrorism | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimised | valimismenetus ja häälетамине

Kokkuvõte The European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) will hold their fifth summit on 29-30 November 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, with the aim of strengthening political and economic relations between the two continents. The focus of the meeting is on investing in youth, which is a priority for Africa, where 60 % of the population is under the age of 25. Other key topics include security, governance and democracy, human rights, migration and mobility, as well as investment and trade, skills development and job creation. Relations between Africa and the European Union are governed by partially overlapping policy frameworks. The most important ones are the EU-ACP Cotonou Agreement from 2000 and the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) agreed in 2007. Relations with Northern African countries are governed by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EUROMED) launched in 2008 and the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP). This note offers links to a series of recent studies from major international think tanks and research institutes on EU-African relations and other issues related to the continent and its countries. More reports on the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in October 2017.

[Briefing EN](#)

[COP 23: Climate change talks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 10-11-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | ENERGEETIKA | energeetikaalased teadusuuringud | energiapolitiika | GEOGRAAFIA | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | lepingust taganemine | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline politiika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÜRO konverents

Kokkuvõte Representatives of nearly 200 countries started 11 days of talks on 6 November in Bonn, Germany, on how to further implement the 2015 Paris Agreement on tackling climate change. The United Nations' climate meeting, COP 23, is part of global efforts to cut emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming. Those efforts suffered a blow earlier in 2017, when US President Donald Trump announced plans for the United States to pull out of the Paris Agreement. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on the Bonn talks and wider issues relating to climate change. Earlier publications on the Paris Agreement can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in February 2016.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Latest thinking on Brexit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-10-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsioniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikide regioonid | Euroopa Liidu välispire | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Iirimaa | kahepoolsed suhted | kommunikatsioon | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | Põhja-Iirimaa | rahvusvaheline politiika | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | rändlus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The European Council meeting on 20 October failed to produce the breakthrough needed for negotiations on the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union to move to their second phase, in which issues such as future trade relations and possible transitional arrangements would be discussed. However, EU Heads of State or Government noted some progress in the negotiations on two of the topics from phase one, namely the rights of EU citizens within the UK and of UK citizens within the EU after Brexit, and how to deal with the border between Northern Ireland and Ireland. The European Council also agreed that internal preparatory discussions for phase two could start. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other organisations on EU-UK negotiations and on the implications of Brexit more widely. More studies on these issues can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from September 2017.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[EU enlargement, Western Balkans and Turkey \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-10-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välsasjad

Märksõna Asia ja Okeania | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu laienemine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | kahepoolsed suhted | kriminaalõigus | Lääne-Balkan | maailmaorganisatsionid | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | NATO | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline politika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | surmanuhtlus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Türki | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte In his State of the Union speech in September 2017, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker called for keeping a credible European Union membership perspective for Western Balkan countries, while ruling out the possibility of Turkey joining the EU in 'the foreseeable future' due to violations to the rule of law and fundamental rights. According to the Commission's assessment, the forecasts for economic growth in the Western Balkans are good, although progress on reform has been slow, the rule of law has been weak, and corruption is persistent. From the Western Balkans, only Croatia has joined the EU, in 2013. Accession talks continue with Montenegro and Serbia. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania are official candidates. Bosnia and Herzegovina formally applied for EU membership in 2016, and remains a potential candidate country, along with Kosovo. Relations between Turkey, an official candidate country, and the EU have been strained for some time due to what many politicians and analysts perceive as President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's increasingly autocratic style. This note offers links to a series of recent studies and comments from major international think tanks and research institutes on EU enlargement, Western Balkans and Turkey. More reports on the EU enlargement process can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in March 2017. More reports on Turkey are available in another edition from the series, also published in March.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[EU labour markets \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-10-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Sotsiaalpoliitika

Märksõna ELi majanduskasvu strateegia | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hispaania | Itaalia | Kreeka | lähetatud töötaja | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majandusreform | majandusstruktuur | migrantide integreerimine | migratsioon | mõju uuring | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | sotsiaaldialoog (EL) | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne ebavõrdsus | sotsiaalne raamistik | teave ja infotöötlus | tehisintellekt | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | tööhõive | TÖÖHÖIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööpuudus | tööturg | tööturg | tööigus ja töösuhed | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte Economic recovery has reduced the unemployment rate in the euro area and the wider European Union, but there are still significant challenges for EU labour markets. These include increasing inequalities, the effect of the digital revolution and globalisation on jobs, the impact of the posting of workers abroad within the EU, persistently high youth and long-term unemployment, and integration of migrants. The European Commission is pushing ahead with its European Pillar of Social Rights package to strengthen the social dimension of Economic and Monetary Union. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks and research institutes on the state and possible reforms of EU labour markets as well as social policies. More reports on social policies can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU, Middle East and North Africa \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 06-10-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Aafrika | Aasia ja Ookeania | Afganistan | EL rahvusvaheline tegevus | ELi Vahemere piirkond | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | kodusõda | Lähis-Ida | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | mitmepoolsed suhted | mõttetkoda | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapolitiika | POLITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | Põhja-Aafrika | rahu kehtestamine | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline konflikt | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Süüria | terrorism | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | tuumarelv | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte Developments in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) pose a growing challenge for the European Union. Many countries in the region face war, political turmoil and popular anger, due to the impact of poverty in generating instability, migration and, in some cases, terrorism. The EU wants to contribute to stability in MENA through instruments such as the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Union for the Mediterranean, but there are calls for the EU to play an even more active role in the region. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on EU-MENA relations and the general problems found within the region and some specific countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU energy policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 29-09-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ELi energiapolitiika | ELi keskkonnapolitiika | ENERGEETIKA | energia hind | energiapolitiika | energiatõhusus | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | keskkonnasäästlik tehnoloogia | kliimamuutus | mõttetkoda | pehme energia | taastuv energia | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte Faced with uncertain energy demand, volatile prices and possible disruptions to supply, the European Union is pushing ahead with efforts to fully integrate its still-fragmented energy market. The aim is to boost economic growth, foster innovation, ensure stable supplies and protect the environment. The planned construction of the Energy Union is taking shape with the ongoing adoption of numerous policy proposals, such as those contained in the 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' package of 2016. Most recently, the European Parliament adopted new rules on the security of gas supply. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports, from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss EU energy policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

[North Korea \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 22-09-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | diktatuur | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | kaitse | Lõuna-Korea | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | Põhja-Korea | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline politika | rahvusvaheline sanktsioon | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõjaline sekkumine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | tuumarelv | uurimine ja intellektualomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte North Korea has stepped up its nuclear plans with the underground detonation of a hydrogen bomb and tests of its first suspected Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), moves perceived as a major threat to global security. Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly on 19 September, US President Donald Trump threatened to 'totally destroy' North Korea if the United States is forced to defend itself or its allies against that country. The isolated communist regime of Kim Jong-un has continued its nuclear programme, despite repeated rounds of sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council and diplomatic efforts to diffuse the conflict.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The State of the Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-09-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsioniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi tööstuspoliitika | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa integratsioon | Euroopa Komisjoni president | EUROOPA LIIT | föderalism | kodanike Euroopa | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | mõttkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline raamistik | populism | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖSTUS | tööstuspoliitika ja tööstusstruktuurid | uurimine ja intellektualomand

Kokkuvõte Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, laid out his vision of the European Union in his annual State of the Union address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 13 September 2017. He noted that the overall outlook has changed for the better over the past year, notably thanks to an accelerating economic recovery. 'The wind is back in the European sails,' he declared. Much interest focussed on Juncker's advocacy of various eurozone and EU institutional reforms. He proposed the designation of a eurozone finance minister, who would preside over the Eurogroup, as well as being a member of the Commission. He supported the development of a European Monetary Fund. However, he opted against the creation of a separate eurozone budget, preferring a dedicated budget line within a general EU budget. He also said there should not be a separate eurozone parliament either. He favoured combining the presidencies of the Commission and the European Council, and he supported the idea a new, additional transnational constituency for the European elections. On the policy front, he advocated a pro-innovation industrial strategy, a reinforced social pillar, an authority to supervise fairness in the single market, better handling of migratory flows, and new trade agreements. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Brexit-related publications can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'. Earlier papers on the general condition of the EU are available in another edition in this series, published in April 2017.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Brexit negotiations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-09-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsioniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi kodanik | ELi riigid | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa integratsioon | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | Euroopa Liidu institutsioon | Euroopa Liidu Kohus | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa vahistamismäärus | GEOGRAAFIA | Iirimaa | institutsioonide pädevus (EL) | kaitse | KAUBANDUS | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tarifipoliitika | tolliliit | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektualomand | ÕIGUS | Ühendkuningriik | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte The first three rounds of negotiations on the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union have generated only modest progress, with the two sides divided on the first-phase issues, namely the size of the UK's financial obligations on leaving the EU, the rights of EU citizens within the UK and of UK citizens within the EU after Brexit, and the specific problem of how to deal with the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other organisations on EU-UK negotiations and on the implications of Brexit more widely.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Global Trendometer: Essays on medium- and long-term global trends - Summer 2017](#)

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 06-09-2017

Autor ALTMAYER Anne | CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin | NOONAN EAMONN | RECHARD Daniele | WIDUTO Agnieszka | WINDLE-WEHRLE Jessica Freya

Politiikavaldkond Areng ja humanitaarabi | Demokraatia | Julgeolek ja kaitse | Kavandamine | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Maksustamine | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Sooküsimused, sooline võrdõiguslikkus ja mitmekesisus | Sotsiaalpoliitika | Vabadusel, turvalisuse ja õigusele rajanev ala | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aafrika | Aasia ja Ookeania | demograafia | demograafia ja rahvastik | ehitamine ja riiklikud ehitustööd | ehitusseadmed | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | KAUBANDUS | keskklass | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | maksustamine | maksusüsteem | mitmepoolsed suhted | proteksionism | RAHANDUS | rahvamajanduse arvepidamine | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline politika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Saharast lõunasse jääv Aafrika | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne raamistik | tooraine | tulude ümberjaotamine | TÖÖSTUS | veemajandus | võrdne kohtlemine | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte With the publication of the "Global Trendometer" the EPRS Global Trends Unit seeks to contribute to the process of identifying and addressing medium- and long-term trends, and their possible implications for policy-making in the European Union. In this latest edition, three essays and seven two-page vignettes on different geopolitical, economic, technological and social issues paint a broad-ranging picture of some developments that may shape Europe's future.

Uuring [EN](#)

[Ukraine and the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 25-07-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | euroskeptitsism | GEOGRAAFIA | idapartnerlus | kahepoolsed suhted | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | okupeeritud ala | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline konflikt | rahvusvaheline politika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Relations between the European Union and Ukraine have been improving since the Maidan protests ousted President Viktor Yanukovych in 2014, leading to the election of pro-Western Petro Poroshenko as head of state. At their meeting on 12-13 July, EU and Ukrainian leaders welcomed the completion of the ratification of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement and the recent entry into force of visa liberalisation for Ukrainian citizens. However, Ukraine's security situation remains precarious following Russia's annexation of Crimea and the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, in which Russia's role is unclear. The EU is also urging Ukraine to fight corruption with more determination. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks on the situation in Ukraine and its relations with the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Euro area recovery and reform \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-07-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna eelarve | eelarve puudujääk | ELi riigid | ETTEVÖTLUS JA KONKURENTS | euroala | finantsturg | GEOGRAAFIA | juhtimine | kapitali vaba liikumine | kapitaliturg | MAJANDUS | majandus- ja rahaliit | majanduse taastumine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | mõttetkoda | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | riskijuhtimine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühine rahapolitiika

Kokkuvõte The euro area's economic recovery has gained pace as investor confidence has strengthened. The election of the reform-minded Emmanuel Macron as French President in May reignited the debate on overhauling the euro area's economic governance. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies on the economic situation of the euro area and reform proposals.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia and security [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 07-07-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna Euroopa | Euroopa julgeolek | gaasi torujuhe | GEOGRAAFIA | Ida- ja Kesk-Euroopa | Island | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | NATO | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | transpordikorraldus | TRANSPORT | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Valgevene | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Relations between the European Union and Russia remain strained after, late in June, the EU extended its sanctions against the country until 31 January 2018, citing a lack of progress in the implementation of the Minsk agreements aimed at ending the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. Russia's annexation of Crimea and its conflict with Ukraine have challenged the post-Cold War security order in Europe. Russia's other assertive foreign policy moves, such as its role in the Syrian war and steps to extend its sphere of influence in Europe, also worry many Western security analysts. This note offers links to commentaries, studies by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them.

Briefing [EN](#)

Migration into the EU [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 30-06-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna Aafrika | Aasia ja Okeania | Austraalia | demograafia ja rahvastik | EL rahvusvaheline tegevus | ELi migratsionipoliitika | ELi Vahemere piirkond | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Liibüa | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | migrantide integreerimine | migratsioon | mõttetkoda | oskustööline | pagulane | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapolitiika | poliitiline geograafia | rahvastiku vananemine | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | remigratsioon | Saksamaa | sooline võrdsus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖHÖİVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööturg | Türgi | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadus

Kokkuvõte At the European Council meeting of 23 June 2017, European Union Heads of State or Government agreed to strengthen efforts to reduce irregular migration flows on the central Mediterranean route, notably by speeding up training, equipping the Libyan coast guard and improving cooperation with countries of migration origin. However, the European Council made limited progress on reforming the Common European Asylum System, with the migration debate clouded by refusal of some central and eastern European countries to accept refugees under the existing quotas. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think-tanks and research institutes.

Briefing [EN](#)

Start of Brexit negotiations [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 23-06-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikide regioonid | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Iirimaa | kahepooolsed suhted | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | migratsioon | migratsionipoliitika | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | Põhja-Iirimaa | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Ühendkuningriik | Šotimaa

Kokkuvõte Formal negotiations on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union under Article 50 TEU got under way on 19 June, as both sides agreed in principle how to organise the talks and underlined their mutual goodwill. The talks began nearly a year after the UK referendum (on 23 June 2016) resulted in the vote to leave the EU, and less than two weeks after a general election that left the ruling Conservative Party without a majority in the House of Commons. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks on the UK's plans to leave the EU and the wider implications of Brexit.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU and China \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-06-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisajad

Märksõna Aafrika | Aafrika | Aasia ja Okeaania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | kahepoolsed suhted | KAUBANDUS | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | majandusstruktuur | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | turumajandus | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valitsemistava | vastastikune majanduslik sõltuvus | Venemaa | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The European Union and China made limited progress towards improving bilateral ties at their summit in early June, and they remain at odds over a number of controversial trade issues. However, analysts say the EU and China look poised to strengthen cooperation on fighting climate change, especially after the new US President, Donald Trump, withdrew from the Paris deal on cutting greenhouse gas emissions. China is also eager to push ahead with its Belt and Road Initiative – a strategic plan to boost transport, trade, connectivity and cooperation between China and Europe. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on relations between China and the EU, as well as on other issues related to the country.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The EU and terrorism \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 02-06-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisuse ja õigusele rajanev ala

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | andmeedastus | ELi riigid | Euroopa julgeolek | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | Internet | kommunikatsioon | krüptograafia | kultuur ja religioon | Lähis-Ida | majandusgeograafia | migratsioon | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | politika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline propaganda | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | remigratsioon | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | terrorism | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | turism | usuline fundamentalism | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | äärmuslus | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte Terrorist attacks in major cities – notably in Paris, Nice, Brussels, Berlin and, most recently, Manchester – have shocked Europeans, highlighting the security challenges for open democracies that result, inter alia, from conflicts in the Middle East and Africa and religious radicalisation at home. In response, the European Union is pushing ahead with its Security Union concept to boost cooperation among Member States and use synergies in combatting terrorism. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on terrorism in Europe and the EU's response to it.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The digital economy in the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 19-05-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Siseturj ja tolliliit

Märksõna andmekogumine | andmetöötlus | arvutikuritegu | avatud andmed | digitaalne lõhe | digitaalne ühtne turg | digitaaltehnoloogia | Euroopa ehitamine | Europa julgeolek | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | kommunikatsioon | kutsealane täidõpe | MAJANDUS | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | majandusreform | majandusstruktuur | mõttetkoda | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teave ja infotöötlus | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | telekommunikatsionipoliitika | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | tööhõive | TÖÖHOIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The digital revolution is reshaping the European Union's economy, from financial services and telecoms to creative industries and the way workers are employed. While posing certain threats, such as cyber-attacks, new technologies offer vast opportunities, provided that people acquire the right skill-sets to underpin their use. Seeking to tap the full potential of digitalisation, the European Commission is pushing ahead with its Digital Single Market Strategy. On 10 May, it presented a mid-term review of this strategy, calling for swift approval of proposals already presented and outlining further actions on online platforms, the data economy and cybersecurity. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on problems and opportunities relating to digitalisation.

[Briefing EN](#)

NATO and EU defence [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-05-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | dokumentatsioon | ELi ja NATO koostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | juhtumiuring | kaitse | kaitse-eelarve | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | mõttekoda | NATO | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | presideetuaalne režiim | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvajõud | strateegiline tuumarelv | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte The US President, Donald Trump, will meet with the other leaders of the NATO member states at a summit in Brussels on 25 May 2017. Among issues on the table are the new US Administration's commitment to Europe's security, and the levels of military spending in Europe, which Washington considers too low. President Trump's early statements created doubts in Europe about the future of transatlantic relations, but he and his officials have since reassured both NATO and the European Union that such ties will remain very important. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, on NATO, its relations with the EU and the wider issue of European security. More papers on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in December 2016, PE 589.766.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU social policies [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 05-05-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Sotsiaalpoliitika | Tööhõive

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | elatusmiinimum | ELi tööhõivepoliitika | Euroopa sotsiaalpoliitika | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | miinimumpalk | personalihaldus ja töötajate tasustamine | sotsiaalkindlustushüvitise | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne kaitse | tööhõive | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | töökorraldus ja tööttingimused | tööttingimused | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte On 26 April, the European Commission presented a European Pillar of Social Rights, which is a package of legislative proposals and recommendations aimed at enhancing work-life balance, fostering equal opportunities and better access to the labour market, as well as improving working conditions. Under the proposal, for example, new fathers would receive 10 days of paid parental leave, and parents of young children would be entitled to flexible working arrangements. The plan, generally welcomed by trade unions but criticised by employers' organisations, forms part of a wider Commission drive to strengthen the social dimension of the Economic and Monetary Union. This can be seen in the context of declining trust for the EU by citizens, in the wake of the 2008-2009 financial crisis. This note offers a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on EU social policies. More studies on the subject can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', PE 585.206.

Briefing [EN](#)

ECB policies [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 28-04-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | euroala | Euroopa Keskkeskus | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | mõttekoda | panganduspoliitika | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | teabelevi | teatmik | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühtne rahapolitiika

Kokkuvõte The European Central Bank is pushing ahead with its monetary stimulus programme, which was launched more than two years ago to counter deflationary pressures in the euro zone economy, and to strengthen then fragile economic growth. Some economists and politicians say the time is becoming ripe for the ECB to taper the scheme, which involves monthly purchases of government and corporate bonds worth some 60 billion euro, as the deflationary threat is disappearing and economic activity picks up. The ECB has assumed greater supervisory responsibilities under euro-area governance reforms aimed at preventing any repeat of the 2008-09 financial crisis. Its role could be reviewed during the expected next wave of reforms that would deepen cooperation among the currency area's members. This note offers a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on ECB policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brexit negotiations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-04-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline olukord | Uhendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The British Prime Minister, Theresa May, has called an early general election for 8 June 2017, arguing that victory for her party would 'strengthen her hand' in negotiations on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union. In March, her government launched the formal procedure for leaving the Union, by triggering Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union. The European Council is expected to adopt guidelines for the negotiations on 29 April. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks on the UK's plans to leave the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Union at 60 \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 07-04-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi riigid | Euroopa asutamislepingud | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa integratsioon | Europa Liidu institutsioon | Europa Liidu olukord | Europa Liidu õigus | Europa Liit | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kultuur ja religioon | majandusgeograafia | mälestamine | mõttetkoda | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teabelevi | teatmik | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Heads of State or Government of the EU-27 marked the 60th anniversary of the European Union's founding Treaty of Rome on 25 March 2017, with pledges to seek closer unity, improve internal and external security, boost economic growth and employment, reduce social inequalities and bolster the bloc's global role. Their Rome Declaration outlines principles to help re-launch the Union after its recent economic and migration crises, last year's Brexit vote, and the shock effect of Donald Trump's election as US President. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[International trade \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 31-03-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | globaliseerumine | Hiina | Jaapan | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduskokkulepe | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | Maailma Kaubandusorganisatsioon | maailmaorganisatsioonid | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | mõttetkoda | poliitiline geograafia | protektsionism | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Uhendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The election of Donald Trump, who favours a bilateral over multilateral approach to international economic relations, as U.S. President may herald the end of an era of progressive liberalisation in global trade since the Second World War. At their meeting in March, finance ministers of the G20 group of major economies dropped their decade-long call to resist protectionism in international trade from their usual statement, under pressure from the new U.S. Treasury Secretary, Steven Mnuchin. More changes in international trade may also result from the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, which will redefine their mutual trade relations and those with third countries. This note offers links to a series of recent studies and commentaries from major international think tanks and research institutes on current issues in global trade.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Turkey and the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 24-03-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kahepoolsed suhted | majandusgeograafia | migrant | migratsioon | mõttekoda | pagulane | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline opositsioon | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline politika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | represseerimine | riigipõore | SOTSIAALKUSIMUSED | Süüria | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Türki | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Venemaa | ühinemine Euroopa Liiduga

Kokkuvõte Relations between Turkey and the European Union have been strained for some time, and most recently, Ankara became embroiled in a diplomatic spat with Germany and the Netherlands, following decisions in both countries to prevent Turkish ministers from addressing rallies of expatriate Turks. On 16 April, the Turkish President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, will hold a referendum to expand presidential powers. Mr Erdogan has said that Turkey, an EU candidate country, may review its relations with the Union after the coming vote. Government officials have also threatened to ditch last year's agreement between the EU and Turkey that has helped to stem the flow of migrants into Europe. In November, 2016, the European Parliament passed a resolution, calling for Turkey's EU entry talks to be suspended until Ankara ended its 'disproportionate' and repressive response to a failed coup in July that year. This note offers links to a series of recent studies and comments from major international think tanks and research institutes on Turkey and its relations with the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Western Balkans and the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-03-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Horvaatia | immigratsioon | korruptsioon | Kosovo | kriminaalõigus | Lääne-Balkan | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majandusstruktuur | Malta | migratsioon | mõttekoda | poliitiline geograafia | Põhja-Makedoonia | SOTSIAALKUSIMUSED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Türki | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | varimajandus | ÕIGUS | ühinemine Euroopa Liiduga | ühinemiseelne abi

Kokkuvõte European Union heads of state and government reiterated support for the European perspective of the Western Balkans at their meeting on 9 March, and underlined that the situation in the region was fragile due to internal and external challenges. Despite relatively good economic growth prospects, the Western Balkans' reform progress has been slow, rule of law weak, and corruption persistent. Many Western and local politicians are also concerned about the increasingly prominent role of external players in the region, mainly Russia, but also China, Turkey and the Gulf states.

From the Western Balkans, only Croatia has so far joined the EU, in 2013. Accession talks continue with Montenegro and Serbia. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania are official candidates, with Albania hoping to formally open negotiations soon. Bosnia and Herzegovina formally applied for EU membership in 2016, but along with Kosovo, it has a potential candidate status at present.

This note offers links to a series of recent studies from major international think tanks and research institutes on problems faced by the Western Balkans.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Euro-area reforms: Challenges and policies \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 10-03-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | EList väljaastumine | euroala | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | institutsionaalne reform | kapitali vaba liikumine | kindlustus | kindlustusõigus | majandus- ja rahaluit | majandusgeograafia | mõttekoda | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahanduspoliitika | rahapolitiika | sooline võrdsus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte Reforms to the system of governance of the euro area, launched in the wake of the 2008-09 financial crisis, have included, inter alia, the creation of authorities to better supervise the financial markets, improved mechanisms to coordinate fiscal policies, and procedures to correct economic imbalances. While the drive to overhaul the euro-zone's economic rulebook has slackened as the improving growth outlook has eased threats to the overall stability of the area, deeper integration of the euro area still features high among EU reform proposals presented by European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker in a white paper earlier this month. This notes offers links to commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks and research institutes on euro areas reform.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Gender equality: EU challenges and policies \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 03-03-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Sooküsimused, sooline võrdõiguslikkus ja mitmekesisus

Märksõna ELi riigid | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttekoda | palkade kinnitamine | personalihaldus ja töötajate tasustamine | sooline võrdsus | spoolise võrdõiguslikkuse süvalaiendamine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | TOOHOIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | OIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte Equality between women and men is one of the European Union's founding values. Under the "Strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019" policy plan, the EU seeks to increase female labour-market participation, reduce the gender pay gap, promote equality between women and men in decision-making, fight gender-based violence, and promote gender equality across the world. However, despite all efforts, such as adopting legislation on equal treatment, gender inequality remains a serious problem in Europe. This note offers links to commentaries and reports published in recent years by major international think tanks on issues relating to gender inequality in the EU and other related topics.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Challenges for the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 24-02-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitelevad eeskirjad | Inimõigused | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | euroala | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa integratsioon | EUROOPA LIIT | euroskeptitsism | GEOGRAAFIA | majandusgeograafia | mõttekoda | POLITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | populism | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The European Union faces challenges, such as in relation to migration and stagnant economic growth, which test its ability to offer solutions to its citizens. Some politicians and analysts have called for a reform of the EU to shore up popular support for European integration 60 years after the signing of the Treaty of Rome, which led to the creation of what is now the Union. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Earlier papers on the State of the Union can be found in a September edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.' Other issues in the series offer links to reports on euro area reform and the impact of Brexit on the EU. They were published in September 2016 and in February 2017 respectively.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest thinking on Brexit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-02-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitelevad eeskirjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa asutamislepingud | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu liikmelisus | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | liidusisesed suhted | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The United Kingdom is preparing to meet the deadline it has set itself of end-March 2017 for launching the formal procedure to leave the European Union. Following a UK Supreme Court ruling, triggering Article 50 of the EU's Lisbon Treaty now requires that the UK Parliament pass legislation on the matter, a process which is now under way. Prime Minister Theresa May's speech at Lancaster House on Brexit on 17 January and the UK government's subsequent White Paper were seen by analysts as anticipating a complicated set of negotiations between the UK and the EU, with the UK in effect prioritising control of migration over its continued membership of the single market. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks on the UK's plans to leave the EU. More studies on issues raised by the vote can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' in October 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU and migration \[What Think Tank are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 10-02-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna Aafrika | Aasia ja Okeania | ELi migratsionipoliitika | ELi riigid | Euroopa | Euroopa Liidu välispri | GEOGRAAFIA | inimõigused | kahepoolne leping | Liibüa | majandusgeograafia | migrantide integreerimine | migratsioon | mõttkoda | pagulane | piirikontroll | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | terrorism | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Türgi | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vahemere piirkonna kolmandad riigid | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte At their meeting in Malta on 3 February, 2017, EU heads of states and government endorsed further objectives to ease the migratory challenge, with a view to stemming irregular migration flows through the central Mediterranean route. The plan foresees 'immediate operational measures' focused on training and supporting the Libyan coastguard in an effort to interrupt people-smuggling and to increase the number of search and rescue missions. As regards returns, the EU wants to ensure adequate reception conditions for migrants in Libya, with help from UNHCR and the International Organisation for Migration. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think-tanks and research institutes. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in September 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Cyber-security \[What Think Tank are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 03-02-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna andmekaitse | arvutikuritegu | ENERGEETIKA | energiaallikas | energiapolitiika | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS | JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | Internet | kommunikatsioon | kriminaalõigus | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | riigi julgeoleku ohustamine | teave ja infotöötlus | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | terrorism | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | tööstusspionaaž | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimised | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine | Venemaa | ÕIGUS | ülekandevõrk

Kokkuvõte Allegations of interference in the US electoral campaign in 2016 through cyber espionage and leaks have put the spotlight on cyber-security and cybercrime, not only for ensuring financial or strategic advantages, but increasingly as means of pursuing political aims. As digital technologies grow in importance, the clear view among analysts is that cyber-crime is becoming a major threat to governments, businesses and societies as a whole. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on cyber-security and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[US President Donald Trump \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 25-01-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Demokraatia | Välisisajad | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | GEOGRAAFIA | KAUBANDUS | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelised suhted | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riigipea

Kokkuvõte Donald Trump has begun his four-year term as the US President by moving to deliver on some of his campaign promises, such on Obamacare, the Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Agreement and the North American Free Trade Agreement. Analysts and politicians agree that the Trump presidency will have wide-ranging implications for trade, international relations and security. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other research centres on Trump's presidency. Earlier analyse can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking.'

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU budget reform \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 20-01-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Eelarve | Kavandamine

Märksõna ELi eelarve | ELi riigid | EList väljaastumine | euroala | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | käibemaksu-omavahendid | MAJANDUS | majanduse juhtimine (EL) | majandusgeograafia | majandusreform | majandusstruktuur | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | mõttekoda | pagulane | poliitiline geograafia | PÖLLUMAJANDUS, METSANDUS JA KALANDUS | pöllumajanduspoliitika | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapolitika | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teadus- ja arendustegevuse raamprogramm | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Uhendkuningriik | ühine pöllumajanduspoliitika

Kokkuvõte A long-running discussion on reforming the European Union's budget gained momentum when the High-Level Group on Own Resources, led by former Italian Prime Minister Mario Monti, presented its report in January 2017. The report proposes simpler methods for funding the EU, to make it less reliant on direct contributions from Member States, and recommends that spending be focused on areas where the highest European added value can be achieved, now, for example migration and security emergencies. The report, entitled 'Future financing of the EU', lists and examines several options for new own resources, such as a reformed VAT-linked resource, an EU corporate tax, a financial transaction tax or taxes linked to efforts to fight climate change. It also proposes to explore other revenue sources stemming directly from the EU policies and programmes. The report will be taken into consideration by the European Commission and EU Member States when they work on the EU's next long-term budget after 2020. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the EU budget. Some papers also discuss whether the euro area should have its own, dedicated budget.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Capital Markets Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 13-01-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna finantsstabiilsus | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | investeering | kapitali vaba liikumine | kapitaliturg | kindlustus | kindlustusselts | MAJANDUS | majandusliit | majandusstruktuur | mõttekoda | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | teave | teave ja infotöötlus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | volakiri

Kokkuvõte Since the 2008 financial crunch and the ensuing recession, the European Union has been overhauling its regulation of financial markets to try to avoid any repetition of the crisis and to shore up economic growth. The current European Commission has prioritised the creation of Capital Markets Union, which would encourage companies to invest and create jobs by making it easier for them to raise funds on stock and bond markets. The Commission's Action Plan on Building a Capital Markets Union includes 33 actions and related measures, which aim to put in place the building-blocks of an integrated capital market within the EU by 2019. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports, from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the Capital Markets Union and related reforms. Some older papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think tanks are Thinking.'

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[2016: A Year of Shifts and Shocks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 22-12-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Kokkuvõte 2016 may rank as an 'annus horibilis' for the European Union – a year when it confronted several simultaneous crises, or a 'polycrisis' as the President of the European Commission characterised the situation, including the United Kingdom's decision to leave the EU, deadly terrorist attacks, migration pressures, growing Russian assertiveness, eurozone uncertainty and the shock-effect of Donald Trump's election as U.S. President. This note offers links to selected recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on those biggest challenges Europe has faced in 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU and the fight against terrorism \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 16-12-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusele rajanev ala

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ELi riigid | Euroopa julgeolek | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | kultuur ja religioon | kuritegevusevastane võitlus | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvajõud | SOTSIAALKUSIMUSED | Süüria | terrorism | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | tsiviilohver | usuline fundamentalism | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte Following the deadly terrorist attacks in Paris in 2015 and in Brussels and Nice this year, the European Union is moving ahead with its Security Union concept to help strengthen internal security cooperation, combat terrorism and prevent youth radicalisation. As part of anti-terrorist efforts, the European Parliament and the Council are finalising work on Directives on Combating Terrorism and on Firearms. The European Commission is to make final proposals under the terrorist financing Action Plan, including on the criminalisation of money laundering. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on terrorism in Europe and the EU's response to it. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU Defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 09-12-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa julgeolek | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | EUROOPA LIIT | kaitse | koostööpoliitika | koostööpoliitika | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte Europe's increasingly unstable neighbourhood, Britain's plans to leave the European Union and a search for potentially successful areas of cooperation amid several crises have all renewed momentum for increased EU defence cooperation. Plans for stronger military ties among EU Member States, already envisaged in the recent EU Global Strategy, have received a boost, according to some analysts, from the election of Donald Trump as US President, with an unclear security agenda. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, on prospects of increased defence cooperation in the EU and on the general security situation on the continent. More papers on threats to security in Europe from Russia's policies can be found in an October edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'. Some more studies on the EU Global Strategy are available on another item from the series.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU energy policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 05-12-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Energeetika

Kokkuvõte On 30 November, the European Commission unveiled its 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' legislative package, which it hopes will mark a major step towards creating an Energy Union that ensures a functioning internal market in gas and electricity, addresses security of supply issues, promotes renewable energy sources, encourages energy efficiency and sharply reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The Commission expects these various measures to mobilise up to 177 billion euro of public and private investment per year from 2021, generate up to one percent increase in economic output over the next decade and create 900,000 new jobs. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports, from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss EU energy policies. More papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's Eastern Partnership \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 25-11-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna assotsiatsioonileping (EL) | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | idapartnerlus | KAUBANDUS | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | mõttetkoda | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | vabakaubandusleping

Kokkuvõte The Eastern Partnership was launched in 2009 as a regional programme of the European Neighbourhood Policy to promote integration and cooperation between the European Union, its Member States and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It has achieved limited progress, partly due to conflicts and political instability in the region. Nevertheless, it has sent a signal of the EU's willingness to strengthen ties with the region, offering incentives to governments and civil society to push ahead with democratic and economic reforms. Three of the six former Soviet republics involved – Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine – have concluded Association Agreements and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area agreements with the EU. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the Eastern Partnership. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

The coming Trump Presidency [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 18-11-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisajad | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Kokkuvõte The Republican candidate, Donald Trump, won the US presidential election on 8 November, unexpectedly defeating the Democratic nominee, former Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, after a bitter campaign during which the business tycoon, with little political experience, made a number of controversial promises to radically change the government's policies on migration, health care, climate change, international trade and NATO. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other research centres in response to the US election outcome. Analyses published before the ballot can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking.'

Briefing [EN](#)

US elections [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-11-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Demokraatia | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Kokkuvõte The United States chooses its next president on 8 November, with implications for international relations, security, trade and fight against climate change. The vote follows an acrimonious campaign, which analysts say points to a deeply divided nation on issues such as the US international role, immigration, social protection, taxation as well as trade and industrial policies. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other research centres on the US elections.

Briefing [EN](#)

Brexit: Implications and outlook [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-10-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad | Kavandamine

Kokkuvõte Uncertainty about the future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom has contributed to turbulence on financial markets and in European politics, following the country's vote by referendum on 23 June to leave the EU. The new British Prime Minister, Theresa May, detailed some of her plans in a speech at the Conservative Party conference in October 2016, indicating that the UK would invoke the Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union by March 2017, a move needed for a member state to leave the Union. There is still lack of clarity on crucial aspects of the UK's departure, such as whether it wishes to remain part of the EU's single market or customs union, what the impact may be on EU's and the UK's economies and how the country's Parliament may be involved in process of leaving the EU. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other research centres in response to the UK referendum. More studies on issues raised by the vote can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' in July 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia and security in Europe [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-10-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Euroopa | Euroopa julgeolek | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kahepoolsed suhted | kaitse | majandusgeograafia | majanduslikud sanktsioonid | mõttetooda | okupeeritud ala | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvajõud | sanktsioon (EL) | Süüria | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | Ukraina | uurimine ja intellektuaalmand | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte Russia's assertive foreign policy, its annexation of Crimea and conflict with Ukraine have challenged the post-Cold War security order in Europe, highlighting the need for NATO and the European Union to bolster defence strategies, according to many analysts and politicians. The EU, along with the United States, has imposed sanctions against Moscow, which look unlikely to be lifted any time soon, especially as Russia's recent support for bombardment of civilians in the war-torn Syria has outraged many countries, and progress on implementing the Minsk Agreements on Eastern Ukraine has stalled. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them. More papers on security in Europe can be found in a July 2016 edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'. More links to papers on Russia's policies are available in an October 2015 edition of the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's global role \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 07-10-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Aafrika | Aasia ja Okeaania | demokratiseerimine | EL rahvusvaheline tegevus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi riigid | EList väljaastumine | Europa | Europa ehitamine | Europa julgeolek | Euroopa Liidu Sõjanduskomitee | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | liidu välisajade ja julgeolekupoliitika kõrge esindaja | Lähis-Ida | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | Põhja-Aafrika | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | vastastikune majanduslik sõltuvus | Ühendkuningriigi | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte As foreseen in the European Union's updated global strategy, the Union aims to play a stronger role in international affairs and conflict resolution, to reinforce a rules-based global order in an increasingly complex world and to better coordinate internal and external actions to bolster security and defence. The document, entitled "Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe", was presented in June by Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission. It seeks to make the Union more "credible, responsive and joined-up." Faced with growing instability in its neighbourhood and internal crises, the strategy envisages boosting EU efforts on defence, cyber-security, counter-terrorism, energy security and strategic communications. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies from major international think on the EU's global strategy and related issues. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in May.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Global Trendometer](#)

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 06-10-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin | NOONAN EAMONN | RECHARD Daniele | SCHMERTZING Leopold | WINDLE-WEHRLE Jessica Freya

Politiikavaldkond Areng ja humanitaarabi | Demokraatia | Julgeolek ja kaitse | Kavandamine | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Sotsiaalpoliitika | Tööhõive | Tööstus | Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusele rajanev ala | Välisajad

Märksõna Aasia | Aasia ja Okeaania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | digitaaltehnoloogia | digiteerimine | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | Internet | KEŠKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | kommunikatsioon | looduskeskkond | Lähis-Ida | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | mobiilside | pikaajaline prognoos | poliitiline geograafia | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne ebavõrdlus | sotsiaalne raamistik | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | tööstuslik tootmine | veepoliitika | veevarad | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte With the publication of this inaugural edition of the "Global Trendometer," the EPRI Global Trends Unit seeks to contribute to the process of identifying and addressing medium- and long-term trends, and their possible implications for policy-making in the European Union. Three essays and eight two-page vignettes on different geopolitical, economic, technological and social issues paint a broad-ranging picture of developments that may shape Europe's future.

Uuring [EN](#)

[The EU and migration \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 30-09-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusele rajanev ala

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeaania | Egeuse mere saared | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | Europa | Europa ehitamine | Europa Liidu liikmesriikide regionid | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Keskkond ja Ida-Euroopa riigid | KEŠKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | kliimamuutustega kohanemine | kodanike Euroopa | Liibanon | Lääne-Balkan | majandusgeograafia | migratsioon | mõttetkoda | pagulane | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Saksamaa | Schengeni leping | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teabevahetus | teave ja infotöötlus | terrorism | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | varjupaigaõigus | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The migration crisis has eased since the agreement in March between the European Union and Turkey closed one major route through which people had been trying to reach Europe. A long-term solution to a better management of migration flows still appears elusive, as the Turkey deal could still unravel and other migration routes become more widely used. EU member states are also divided over the issue of 'redistributing' migrants among themselves. A debate continues among policy-makers on how to overhaul the current asylum rules and create a 'Dublin IV' while the EU ponders reaching an agreement with other countries similar to the one it has negotiated with Turkey. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in May.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The EU and Western Balkans \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 26-09-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Aadria meri | Bosnia ja Hertsegoviina | ELi riigid | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Joonia meri | kahepoolsed suhted | KESKKOND | looduskeskkond | Lääne-Balkan | majandusgeograafia | mõttkoda | poliitiline geograafia | Põhja-Makedoonia | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühinemine Euroopa Liiduga

Kokkuvõte The European Union has given countries of the Western Balkans the perspective of membership and offers financial and political incentives for reform. From the region, only Croatia has so far joined the EU, in 2013. Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania are official candidate countries. Entry negotiations have started with Montenegro and Serbia, in 2012 and 2015 respectively. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo are potential candidate countries. The European Commission President, Jean-Claude Juncker, has said he does not expect any country to join the EU during his term in office, which ends in 2019, as many analysts and politicians believe the Union must overcome its internal problems before expanding further. The EU also wants to give the countries time for progress in their reforms, related to the 1993 'Copenhagen' membership criteria, which would make their political and economic systems compatible with EU standards. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks on EU links with the Western Balkans, and the political and economic situation of the countries in the region. More publications on EU enlargement can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.'

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU environmental policies \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 20-09-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna ELi keskkonnapolitiika | KESKKOND | keskkonnakaitse | keskkonnapolitiika | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | mõttkoda | säastev areng | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte Environmental protection is a comprehensive and well-established policy in the European Union. The environmental standards set by the Union are among the strictest in the world and the development of a sustainable economy is treated as a priority. Despite efforts to water down standards or renationalise policy, EU legislation has established more than 130 environmental targets and objectives to be met between 2010 and 2050. The EU is the world leader in efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions responsible for climate change. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks on EU environmental policies. More publications on the EU role in securing an agreement in Paris last year on handling climate change can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.'

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The State of the Union \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 08-09-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitelevad eeskirjad | Inimõigused | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | EList väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa integratsioon | Euroopa Komisjoni president | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlamenti valimised | föderalism | GEOGRAAFIA | kodanike Euroopa | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | mõttkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | rahvahääletus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine | äärmuslus | Ühendkuningriik | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, delivers his annual State of the Union speech to the European Parliament on 14 September 2016, at a time when the EU faces several crises that are testing its ability to offer solutions to citizens. Britain's recent vote to leave the EU, the migration crisis, continued economic stagnation, the rise of populism and xenophobia, and Russia's assertive foreign policy are all major challenges prompting serious debate about future policy options. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Publications on euro area reforms can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.' More papers on the future of the EU-UK relations are available in another recent edition of this series.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Euro area reforms \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 02-09-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna euro | euroala | lähenemiskriteeriumid | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | majandusreform | majandusstruktuur | makromajandusteadus | mõttetkoda | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | Rahvusvaheline Valutafond | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uuringute ja intellektuaalomand | Ühinendud Rahvaste Organisatsioon

Kokkuvõte The euro area and the European Union have been overhauling their economic governance systems since the 2008-09 financial crisis and the subsequent economic slump. Reforms have included the creation of authorities to better supervise the financial markets, improved mechanisms to coordinate fiscal policies, and new procedures to correct economic imbalances. Important steps have been taken to create a Banking Union. But as immediate threats to the stability of the euro area have subsided, the pace of reform has slowed according to many analysts. One of the last significant policy contributions to the debate on how to run the euro zone was the 'Five Presidents' report', entitled 'Completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union', published more than a year ago. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks and research institutes on euro areas reform. Earlier publications on the subject can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.'

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The EU, the Middle East and North Africa \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 28-07-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Kokkuvõte The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is of strategic importance for the European Union because of its proximity, historic links, energy resources, trade routes and ability to export instability that results from wars, political volatility and poverty in the region. The EU wants to contribute to stability in MENA through such instruments as the European Neighbourhood Policy, the Barcelona Process and the Union for the Mediterranean. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks EU-MENA relations, general problems of the region and some of its countries. More reports on the region can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' on the EU's southern neighbourhood.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brexit and the future of the European Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 22-07-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsioniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | demokraatia | EList väljaastumine | ENERGEETIKA | energiapolitiika | energiapolitiika | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikide regionid | EUROOPA LIIT | euroskeptitsism | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | kodanike Euroopa | majandusgeograafia | mõttetkoda | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | rahvusvaheline leping | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uuringute ja intellektuaalomand | vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala | Ühendkuningriik | Sotimaa

Kokkuvõte The United Kingdom's vote on 23 June to leave the European Union has stirred lively debate on the implications of Brexit for the institutions, policies and global role of the European Union. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the future of the EU without Britain. More studies on issues raised by the vote can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from July 7, 2016.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The EU and innovation \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 15-07-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Teaduspoliitika | Tööstus

Märksõna Atlandi-ülesed suhted | digitaalne ühtne turg | ELi tööstuspoliitika | ENERGEETIKA | energiapolitiika | energiapolitiika | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia | innovatsioon | innovatsioonide levitamine | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnapolitiika | kommunikatsioon | mõttetkoda | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | transpordipoliitika | transpordipoliitika | TRANSPORT | TÖÖSTUS | tööstuspoliitika ja tööstusstruktuurid | uuringute ja intellektuaalomand | uuringute ja arendustegelus

Kokkuvõte The European Union has long sought ways to foster innovation, starting with support for research and industrial policies in the 1970s, through action plans in the 1990s and the Lisbon Strategy of 2000, to the Europe 2020 strategy of 2010, now updated by the 10 priorities of European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker. According to a recent study, innovation policy has evolved to be understood as an umbrella notion, which encompasses research, industrial and education policies, as well as policies key for the innovation process, such as funding, taxation, regulation, standards and intellectual property rights. Efforts to boost innovation are also part of many EU programmes, such as the Digital Single Market. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on problems faced by Europe in supporting innovation.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Brexit: What next for Britain and Europe? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 07-07-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Kavandamine

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu liikmelisus | Euroopa Liidu olukord | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | maailmaorganisatsioonid | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik tagajärg | NATO | poliitiline geograafia | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The United Kingdom's vote on 23 June to leave the European Union has sent shockwaves through political institutions and financial markets worldwide, prompting intense debate among analysts, politicians and citizens about the long-term implications of an event already dubbed as the most important in the recent history of the EU. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks in reaction to the UK referendum. More studies on issues raised by the vote can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from June 2016.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[European security and the NATO summit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 01-07-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa julgeolek | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | maailmaorganisatsioonid | NATO | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tippkohtumine | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte Challenges to security in Europe will take centre stage at the NATO summit in Warsaw on 8-9 July when its heads of state and government will discuss issues ranging from Russia's conflict with Ukraine and its growing military assertiveness to turmoil across the Middle East and North Africa, and the future of the military alliance. This note highlights a selection of commentaries, studies and reports by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on European security and defence published in the run-up to the NATO summit. More reports on the subject can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from November 2015. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing [EN](#)

[The UK referendum \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-06-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu liikmelisus | Euroopa Liidu olukord | EURÓOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | rahvahääletus | valimismenetus ja hääletamine | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte On Thursday 23 June, the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union in a referendum, leaving citizens, politicians and investors uncertain about the future of EU-UK relations and about the move's long-term implications for the country concerned, the European Union as a whole and the wider world. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on issues raised by the British referendum. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking' from February 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Employment policies in the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 17-06-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Sotsiaalpoliitika

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi tööhõivepoliitika | Euroopa sotsiaalpoliitika | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | MAJANDUS | rahvamajanduse arrepidamine | sotsiaalkindlustus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne kaitse | teabelevi | teatmik | tööhõive | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööturg | tööturg | vaesus | võitlus tööpuuduse vastu | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte Policies to boost employment and support the poorest in society have come centre stage of the political debate after the great recession raised unemployment and poverty rates, exacerbated inequalities, and put pressure on social security and pension systems. As labour markets are being reformed, they are also being transformed by technological change, with automation and digitalisation creating new business models. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on employment and social welfare policies in the EU. More studies on the subject are available in an earlier edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Terrorism in Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 10-06-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi riigid | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa julgeolek | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teabelevi | teatmik | terrorism | vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte The terrorist attacks in Paris last year and in Brussels this March have reinforced calls on European Union member states to strengthen their cooperation on internal security and intensified the debate on the EU's role in fighting terrorism. Among measures being, or about to be, introduced are more thorough checks of people travelling abroad, better control of firearms, the collecting of more data on airline passengers, and improved operational cooperation. The European Parliament is preparing for negotiations with EU member states on a proposed Directive on Combating Terrorism and the Commission is pushing ahead with its Security Union concept. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on terrorism in Europe and the EU's response to it. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The EU's global strategy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 27-05-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | EL rahvusvaheline tegevus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | globaliseerumine | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | institutsioonidevaheline koostöö (EL) | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | teabelevi | teatmik | välaine pädevus (EL) | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The European Council decided last year that the EU needs a new, comprehensive global strategy to face the growing challenges of globalisation, shifts in economic and political power and expanding zones of conflict and instability. Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, is to present such a strategy during the European Council meeting in June 2016. Phenomena such as the digital revolution, climate change, competition for resources, growing inequality and aging populations will require smart policies and tough decisions if the EU is to avoid a decline of its global leverage. Some useful analysis of the challenges and choices facing the Union were presented in a 2015 report by the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), an inter-institutional project, entitled 'Global Trends to 2030: Can the EU meet the challenges ahead?' This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on the EU's global strategy and related issues.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The migration crisis \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 17-05-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Areng ja humanitaarabi | Inimõigused | Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | dokumentatsioon | ELi migratsionipoliitika | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | leping (EL) | majandusgeograafia | migratsioon | migratsioonikontroll | pagulane | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teabelevi | teatmik | Türgi

Kokkuvõte A March agreement between the European Union and Turkey seems to have eased the pressure from previously largely uncontrolled mass migration to the EU via the Turkish shores. However, the accord runs the risk of unravelling due to disagreements on key points, for example on offering Turks visa-free travel to the EU or on modifying anti-terrorist laws in Turkey. Under the deal, Turkey agreed to take back migrants who cross to Greece illegally and who didn't apply for asylum or whose asylum claim was found inadmissible. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in March. Recent studies on the Schengen area can be found in another edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The Visegrád group \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 29-04-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitelevad eeskirjad

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa koostöö | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | koostööpoliitika | liidusisesed suhted | poliitiline geograafia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teabelevi | teatmik | Visegradi riigid

Kokkuvõte The Visegrád Group, also called the Visegrád Four (or V4) brings together the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. The informal alliance was created in the early 1990s to discuss their approach to European integration and to hasten the process. After joining the EU in 2004, the group has been focusing on advancing cultural, economic, energy and military cooperation. The V4 leaders and ministers meet regularly, often seeking to forge a common position on issues debated in the EU fora, most recently for example on migration or terrorism. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the Visegrad group, its internal relations and its role within the EU.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Monetary easing by the ECB \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 26-04-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | euroala | Euroopa Keskkank | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | teabelevi | teatmik | ühtne rahapolitiika

Kokkuvõte The European Central Bank has been easing its monetary policy to counter deflationary forces in the euro-zone economy and to reinforce its fragile growth. On 10 March, the ECB announced another stimulus package, cutting interest rates, expanding its asset purchase programme in size and scope, and introducing measures to make it more attractive for banks to lend. According to many analysts, the ECB's 'unorthodox' actions, which follow the footsteps of the US Federal Reserve and the Bank of Japan, have helped to thwart deflation and to boost corporate activity. But critics say the ECB is going too far in its monetary stimulus and that its negative-rate policy could be harmful for some banks. This note offers a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on ECB policy. More studies on the subject can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU-Turkey relations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 19-04-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Demokraatia | Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | dokumentatsioon | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Kurdistani küsimus | leping (EL) | majandusgeograafia | migratsioon | pagulane | POLITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline olukord | poliitilised õigused | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teabelevi | teatmik | Türgi | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte Relations between the European Union and Turkey gained new momentum last month with an agreement aimed at addressing the migration crisis. One element of the deal is that Turkey shall take back migrants who cross to Greece illegally. The EU would accept Syrian refugees directly from Turkey and compensate it with financial aid, early visa-free travel and further progress in accession talks. The intention of the agreement is to ease pressure on the borderless Schengen area. Yet some critics say the EU should not be forging closer ties with Turkey at a time when its regime seems to be becoming increasingly authoritarian in the areas of freedom of expression and assembly. The European Commission's recent report on Turkey, discussed by the European Parliament on 13 April, calls on Turkey to lift restrictions on media freedom and to stop political interference with the judiciary. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on relations between the EU and Turkey, as well as on political developments in that country. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Japan and the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 04-04-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Jaapan | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline olukord | teabelevi | teatmik | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | valitsuspoliitika | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte After more than two decades of economic stagnation, Japan is pushing ahead with a 'three arrow' reform package aimed at reviving growth through fiscal stimulus, monetary easing and structural changes, a strategy known as 'Abenomics', after the name of Liberal Democrat Prime Minister Shinz Abe. The reforms are being pursued against a challenging background of high government debt, an ageing population and a fragile external security environment, with, for example, North Korea pushing ahead with its nuclear arms programme. As advanced industrialised democracies, the EU and Japan have many common interests and values. The scope of the overall relationship has broadened in recent years, along the lines foreseen in the 2001 Action Plan. The EU and Japan are currently working towards a new Framework Agreement and a Free Trade Agreement. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on relations between Japan and the EU, as well as on economic and political developments in that country.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[European banks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 17-03-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | euroala | finantsnõuded | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | juhtimine | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | maksevõime | pangajärelevalve | pangandussüsteem | pangandusõigus | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | riskijuhtimine | tsivilõigus | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte European banks have come under the spotlight once again, as the unusual volatility of their share prices has raised question-marks about their health in a changing regulatory environment and about the sustainability of the euro area's economic recovery more generally. Euro-area banks have had to adapt to new resolution rules, which fully took effect this year as part of EU efforts to create a Banking Union, having previously had to meet stricter capital requirements. Apart from having to operate in the context of a global economic slowdown, banks have also been affected by the European Central Bank's negative interest rates policy. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on problems faced by European banks and recent efforts to reform the sector.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[China and Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 11-03-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | maailmamajandus | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majandusstruktuur | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | välispoliitika

Kokkuvõte China has recently taken centre-stage in many global debates, as the volatility of its stock market and currency have posed a question mark over the health of its economy, which has implications for international and European economic growth. The growing importance of China was highlighted last year, for example, by its increasingly active foreign policy and the inclusion of the Yuan in the International Monetary Fund's currency basket. The European Union faces strategic choices in its often complex relationship with China - such as whether to grant the country market economy status or to proceed to a bilateral trade agreement, and how far to emphasise human rights when many EU Member States are competing for Chinese inward investment. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on relations between China and the EU, as well as on economic and political developments in that country with global implications. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Europe's migration crisis \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 04-03-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisuse ja õigusele rajanev ala | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | dokumentatsioon | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | Euroopa | Euroopa Liidu välispiir | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | majandusgeograafia | migratsioon | migratsioonivoog | pagulane | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Schengeni leping | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teabelevi | teatnik | Türgi | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The current migration crisis threatens to turn into a humanitarian one, with the build-up of thousands of migrants and refugees close to Greece's northern border, as other countries shut their borders to stop the flow of people fleeing war and poverty in Syria, North of Africa and elsewhere. The European Council is preparing for a special meeting with Turkey on migration, with the crisis posing significant challenges for the integrity of the Schengen free-travel area. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published last December. Recent studies on the Schengen area can be found in another edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Paris Agreement on Climate Change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 26-02-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikide regioonid | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | kliimamuutuste politiika | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | Prantsusmaa | rahvusvaheline leping | rahvusvaheline politika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teabelevi | teatnik | Ile-de-France | ÜRO kliimamuutuste raamkonventsioon | ÜRO konverents

Kokkuvõte After more than 20 years of negotiations, nearly 200 countries reached a landmark agreement in December 2015 on tackling climate change and its impacts. The European Union, with its ambitious climate policy, had been a strong advocate on a deal to cut emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming. The Paris agreement, conducted under the auspices of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, envisages a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to "well below" 2°C above pre-industrial levels, pursuing efforts to limit the rise to 1.5°C. This would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change. Many analysts have hailed the agreement as historic, but critics say it came too late and is too limited in scope. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes published in reaction to the Paris agreement.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The United Kingdom and the European Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 18-02-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu liikmelisus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | rahvahääletus | teabelevi | teatnik | valimismenetlus ja häälletamine | Uhendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte European Union leaders meet on 18-19 February to discuss Prime Minister David Cameron's renegotiation of the United Kingdom's EU membership, ahead of an in-or-out referendum on the outcome. This note provides links to recent commentaries, studies, reports and books from major think tanks on Britain's relations with the EU and renegotiation of the terms of the country's membership.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Schengen Area \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 15-02-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisuse ja õigusele rajanev ala

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | Euroopa Liidu sisepiir | Euroopa Liidu välispiir | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | isikute vaba liikumine | migratsioon | piirkontroll | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | rahvusvaheline õigus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The unprecedented migration crisis has put severe pressure on the Schengen area of 26 European countries which have abolished passport and any other type of control at their common borders. As member states reinstate border checks, some politicians predict that the Schengen area may break apart unless a solution is quickly found to manage the flow of migrants fleeing war and poverty in the Middle East, Asia and Africa. Of 28 EU member states, 22 participate in the Schengen area. Of the six members that do not, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania are legally obliged and wish to join the area, while Ireland and Britain maintain opt-outs. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on the state of future of the Schengen area. More papers on the migration crisis can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Common Foreign and Security Policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 29-01-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa väliseenistus | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | teabelevi | teatmik | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) has developed significantly since the 1990s with the aim of enabling the Union to speak and act as one in world affairs. The 2009 Lisbon Treaty strengthened the potential of the policy by creating the post of EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, backed by the European External Action Service (EEAS). Although the EU's foreign policy has been hailed for a number of successes, such as a deal between Serbia and Kosovo or a nuclear agreement with Iran, it is still often perceived as underdeveloped by analysts, who say that Member States pursue their own priorities and that there needs to be greater coordination between the CFSP and other EU external policies, such as on development and trade. This note offers links to recent studies on EU foreign policy from major international think tanks and research institutes. Relations with Turkey, China, Africa, EU eastern neighbours, EU southern neighbours, candidates for EU membership and NATO have been covered in previous editions of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The EU and the digital economy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 22-01-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Kavandamine | Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Siseturg ja tolliliit

Märksõna autoriõigus | bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | e-valitsus | elektronikaubandus | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | infotehnoloogia mõju | Internet | KAUBANDUS | kommunikatsioon | POLIITIKA | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | tehnoloogiline muutus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | turundus | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühne turg

Kokkuvõte The European Union is presented with many opportunities and challenges from the rapid development of the digital economy, with its fast growth of data flows, domination of U.S. firms, concern of privacy and new business models in many sectors. The creation of the Digital Single Market is a central policy plank for the European Commission, which wants to use it to foster innovation and economic growth. It wants to improve access to digital goods and services and create the conditions for digital networks and services to prosper. The European Parliament adopted its resolution on the Digital Single Market on 19 January. The EU's immediate task is concluding a new data transfer agreement with the United States. Other challenges include upgrading the copyright law, deciding on net neutrality and addressing competition concerns. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on the digital economy. More papers on the subject can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking' devoted to the Digital Single Market. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU enlargement \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 15-01-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitelevad eeskirjad | Kavandamine | Välisisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Albaania | bibliograafia | Bosnia ja Hertsegoviina | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu laienemine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Kosovo | majandusgeograafia | Montenegro | poliitiline geograafia | Põhja-Makedoonia | Serbia | Türgi

Kokkuvõte The pace of the European Union's enlargement has slowed following its historic expansion in 2004-07 to take in 10 countries from Central and Eastern Europe, as well as Cyprus and Malta. From among EU hopefuls which have been given membership prospects - Turkey and Western Balkan countries - only Croatia joined the EU in 2013. Accession negotiations continue with Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. Iceland has dropped its membership bid. European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker has said he does not expect any new country to join the EU during his term in office, which ends in 2019, a statement confirmed in the European Commission's most recent enlargement strategy. The EU hails enlargement as one of its most successful policies as it enforces reforms in candidate countries and expands the zone of democracy and stability in Europe. But many analysts and politicians say that before expanding further, the EU must overcome its numerous, internal problems as well as give time to potential entrants to prepare themselves for membership, notably in areas such as respect for fundamental rights and anti-corruption policies. This note offers links to a series of recent studies from major international think tanks and research institutes on the enlargement process and the challenges faced by countries aspiring to EU membership.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

The EU and Africa [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 08-01-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Areng ja humanitaarabi | Välisajad

Märksõna Aafrika | Aafrika | AKV-ELI koostöö | arenguabi | Cotonou leping | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | koostööpoliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teabelevi | teatmik | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Relations between Africa and the European Union are governed by partially overlapping policy frameworks. The most important ones are the EU-ACP Cotonou Agreement from 2000 and the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) agreed in 2007. These agreements include political, economic and development dimensions. Relations with Northern African countries are governed by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EUROMED) launched in 2008. The EU aims to promote peace and security in Africa and engages with the African Union (AU) in various policy dialogues, including on democracy and human rights. The EU is the biggest aid donor to Africa. Its development cooperation with Africa is channelled through different financial instruments, of which the European Development Fund is the most important. The EU has also concluded negotiations for Economic Partnership Agreements with several African regions. The EU has also been engaged in peace-keeping operations on the continent. This note offers links to a series of recent studies on Africa-EU relations and related issues from major international think tanks and research institutes. It focuses mostly on sub-Saharan Africa, as EU relations with Northern Africa and EU development policy were covered in previous editions 'What think tanks are thinking', published in July and September respectively.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Completing Economic and Monetary Union [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 18-12-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | euroala | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | institutsioonidevahelised suhted (EL) | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | majandus- ja rahaliit | panganduspoliitika | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | teabelevi | teatmik

Kokkuvõte Member states using the euro and the EU institutions are engaged in reforms of the euro area's system of governance to improve its economic performance and avoid any repeat of the sovereign debt crisis and severe recession that followed the 2008-09 global financial crisis. Reforms have so far included the creation of authorities to better supervise the financial markets, improved mechanisms to coordinate fiscal policies, and new procedures to correct economic imbalances, and launched a Banking Union. The discussion builds on the 'Five Presidents' report', entitled 'Completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union', which is a set of proposals presented in June by European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, European Central Bank President Mario Draghi, European Council President Donald Tusk, European Parliament President Martin Schulz, and Jeroen Dijsselbloem, the Eurogroup President. Among other measures, the report calls for the creation of national competitiveness boards and an independent European Fiscal Board, improving the European Semester and completing the Banking Union. It mentions the possibility of setting up a euro-area treasury in a more distant future. This notes offers links to commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks and research institutes published since the release of the Five Presidents' report.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Migration [What Think tanks are thinking]

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 11-12-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | Euroopa Liidu välispira | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | migratsioon | migratsioonikontroll | migratsioonivoog | pagulane | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teabelevi | teatmik | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte European governments and societies are under pressure from an unprecedented migration crisis, which threatens to undo the EU's free-travel Schengen area, as member states reinstate border checks to try to cope with refugees fleeing war, oppression and poverty in Syria and other parts of the Middle East, Africa and Asia. Divisions have been emerging EU member-state governments emerge as they search for solutions to slow the tide of migration, register and relocate arrived asylum-seekers as well as plan an overhaul of the common European asylum system, which is deemed as inadequate by many analysts. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking', published in early September.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU response to the Paris terrorist attacks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 04-12-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Vabadusel, turvalisuse ja õigusele rajanev ala

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa julgeolek | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kuritegevusevastane võitlus | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | politiline geograafia | Prantsusmaa | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teabelevi | teatmik | terrorism | vabadusel, turvalisuse ja õigusele rajanev ala | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte European Union member states are enhancing security arrangements in the wake of the Islamic State attacks that killed 130 people in Paris on 13 November. The carnage has deeply shocked Europeans and their governments, reinforcing calls to strengthen the EU's counter-terrorism strategy, prevent radicalisation of the young generation, and find solutions to conflicts in Syria and elsewhere. On 20 November, EU interior ministers agreed to increase checks on its citizens travelling abroad, tighten the circulation of illicit arms, and collect more data on airline passengers, according to their Council conclusions. They also agreed to revise the Schengen border code to make systematic checks of people's identity possible at internal borders. On 2 December, the European Commission adopted a package of measures to step up the fight against terrorism and the illegal trafficking of firearms and explosives, including a proposal for a Directive on Terrorism. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries and analyses by major international think tanks and research institutes which analyse the implications of the Paris attacks and ways to prevent similar atrocities in the future.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Climate summit in Paris \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 26-11-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | KESKKOND | keskkonnaalane koostöö | keskkonnamüügi | keskkonnapolitiika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | koostööpoliitika | liidu poliitika | majandusgeograafia | politiline geograafia | Prantsusmaa | rahvusvaheline leping | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teabelevi | teatmik | ÜRO konverents

Kokkuvõte Leaders and representatives from nearly 200 countries will meet in Paris from 30 November to 11 December in an attempt to reach a global agreement to tackle climate change and its impacts. The main aim of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, known as COP 21, is to achieve an outcome that would limit greenhouse gas emissions, drive a low-carbon transformation of the global economy, build resilience to the impacts of climate change, and assist climate action in developing countries. The EU's climate policy is among the most ambitious in the world. The EU is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, while improving energy efficiency by 27% and increasing the share of renewable energy sources to 27% of final consumption. This 'At a glance' note brings together recent commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks on climate policies and efforts to reach a climate agreement in Paris.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[NATO, EU and security in Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 09-11-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi ja NATO koostöö | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa julgeolek | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kaitse | maailmaorganisatsioonid | NATO | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teabelevi | teatmik

Kokkuvõte Russia's conflict with Ukraine and turbulence in the Middle East have reawakened concern about Europe's security, fuelling a debate about its defence capabilities, the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and its relations with the European Union. NATO and the EU, sharing values, strategic interests, and a majority of members, cooperate on issues of common interest and work together in crisis management. The principles of the cooperation were set out in the December 2002 NATO-EU Declaration and the Berlin plus agreements, which allow the EU to use some of NATO's military assets in its peacekeeping operations. This note highlights a selection of recent studies and reports by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on EU-NATO relations and, more generally on the role of NATO.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Banking Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 30-10-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | EMU politika kooskõlastamine | finantseerimisasutus | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | pangajärelevalve | panganduspoliitika | pangandussüsteem | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | teabelevi | teatmik

Kokkuvõte On 11 November, the European Commission will hold an orientation debate on next steps to complete the EU's Banking Union -- the European Union's single rulebook on the functioning of banks, their supervision, restructuring and liquidation, and the protection of their customers and stakeholders. The Banking Union was created in response to euro zone debt crisis, to shore up the often fragile banks, boost confidence in the financial system, and break the vicious circle between bank and sovereign debt. Some critics say it does not go far enough as, for example, there is no pan-EU deposit guarantee fund. This note highlights a selection of recent studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on the banking union, with hyperlinks to the texts concerned. It also includes some recent papers on euro zone governance reform and the European banking system in general.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Syria \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 16-10-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kodusõda | kultuur ja religioon | majandusgeograafia | pagulane | POLITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline konflikt | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | Süüria | teabelevi | teatmik | terrorism | usuline fundamentalism | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The civil war in Syria has developed into the world's worst ongoing humanitarian and security disaster. An estimated 250,000 people have been killed during four and a half years of hostilities, and over 11 million people have been forced out of their homes. The war has contributed to the expansion of the self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) controlled by a jihadi, extremist militant group. With an estimated 4 million Syrians having left the country, the conflict has also fuelled a refugee crisis in neighbouring countries including Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Egypt, as well as Europe. The ongoing fighting has exposed the inability of the international community to resolve the conflict. According to many analysts, the civil war has now turned into a full-blown proxy war involving regional and global powers, as highlighted most recently by Russia's open military intervention. The European Union is a staunch supporter of a political solution to the conflict. This note provides links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the Syrian conflict. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Putin's Russia \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 09-10-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik olukord | majanduslikud sanktsioonid | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sojaline okupatsioon | Venemaa | välispoliitika | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Russia's assertive foreign policy, annexation of Crimea, conflict with Ukraine and, recently, military operation in Syria are further challenging the assumptions of the post-Cold War world order. Meanwhile, on the domestic front, President Vladimir Putin's government is seen to be increasingly repressive. The sanctions against Moscow imposed by the United States and the European Union have hit the Russian economy hard, but do not appear to have weakened President Putin's resolve to pursue policies which are highly criticised in the West. The EU, US and other countries are looking for the best options of dealing with Russia while trying to determine what drives President Putin's actions. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Education in the European Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 02-10-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Haridus

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | haridus | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | hariduspoliitika | kutseõpe | tööhõive | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED

Kokkuvõte In the European Union, education policy is the responsibility of Member States, but EU institutions play an important supporting role. Erasmus+ is the fund for EU initiatives in education and vocational training, such as mobility of individuals, the development of partnerships and alliances, and policy innovations. Acknowledging the importance of education for social and economic development, member-state governments have set targets for 2020 in a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (ET 2020). These concern early childhood education, under-achievement in reading, mathematics and science, early school leavers, completion rates of higher education, and student mobility. This note offers a selection of recent studies by some of the major think tanks and research institutes analysing the state of education in the EU and reforms needed to improve it.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Reform of the United Nations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 28-09-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | institutsionaalne reform | POLITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | Uhinenud Rahvaste Organisatsioon | ÜRO

Kokkuvõte As the United Nations celebrates its 70th anniversary and its General Assembly holds its annual September sessions, the need to overhaul the organisation is widely recognised, but the differing national interests of its most powerful members hinder any major reform. Proposals concern most UN activities, from the composition and decision-making in its Security Council to peace support, human rights and development. As supporters of the multilateral approach to foreign policy, the European Union and its member states back reforms that would make the UN stronger and more efficient, although they disagree on how to pursue possible changes in the Security Council. This note offers a selection of recent studies by some of the major think tanks and research institutes which discuss the state of the UN and plans to reform it.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Welfare systems and labour markets \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 21-09-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Sotsiaalpoliitika | Tööhõive

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | MAJANDUS | rahvamajanduse arvepidamine | sotsiaalhoolekanne | sotsiaalkindlustus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne integratsioon | sotsiaalne kaitse | teatmik | tööhõive | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööturg | tööturg | vaesus | võitlus tööpuuduse vastu | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte The welfare systems and labour markets of EU member states have been under severe stress during the recent recession which has seen high unemployment and increased poverty rates. In response, many countries have launched structural reforms in these areas in an attempt to promote economic growth and reduce the persistently high unemployment as well as to lower the pressure on public finances from ageing populations. Social protection and inclusion is a priority for the European Union. In its Europe 2020 strategy, the European Commission sets targets to lift at least 20 million people out of poverty and social exclusion and to increase employment of the population aged 20-64 to 75%. This note offers a selection of recent studies by some of the major think tanks and research institutes analysing the state of welfare system and labour markets in the EU as well as reforms needed to overhaul them.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU development policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 11-09-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Areng ja humanitaarabi

Märksõna AKV-ELI koostöö | arenguabi | arengupoliitika | dokumentatsioon | EL rahvusvaheline tegevus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | Europa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teatmik | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte During his annual 'State of the Union' speech on 9 September in Strasbourg, the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, called for a bolstering of European development policy. He urged member states to increase their development aid spending and announced the creation of a 1.8 billion euro trust fund for Africa. The European Union's development policy is a key instrument in its relations with the outside world, with the objective of eradicating poverty in a context of sustainable development. However, the Union and many of its member states are reducing, rather than increasing, their development aid budgets in real terms, at a time of financial pressure. This note provides background to this discussion, by bringing together a selection of recent analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on development policy and related issues, with hyperlinks to the texts concerned.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Migration \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 04-09-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Areng ja humanitaarabi | Inimõigused | Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi migratsionipoliitika | ELi teabelevi | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | KESKKOND | looduskeskkond | migratsioon | migratsionivoog | pagulane | politiline varjupaik | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teatmik | Vahemerri | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The European Union is facing a migration crisis as hundreds of thousands of refugees try to reach Europe, fleeing war, oppression and poverty in Syria and other parts of the Middle East as well as Africa and Asia. The unprecedented scale of migration and a rising death toll of people during their journeys is forcing EU governments and institutions to respond. The Luxembourg presidency of the Council has convened justice and home affairs ministers for an emergency Council meeting on 14 September to discuss the EU response to migratory pressures and demands for international protection. Effective handling of migration is a priority for the European Commission, at a time when the Dublin Regulation governing the EU's approach to asylum is under severe pressure. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and studies on migration in the EU from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking' published in April.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU policy on climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 07-08-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Keskkond

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | EL rahvusvaheline tegevus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | ENERGEETIKA | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | Europa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | globaalne soojenemine | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutustele politika | pehme energia | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | taastuv energia | teatmik | ÜRO konverents

Kokkuvõte Tackling climate change caused by greenhouse gas emission is high on the European Union's agenda as negotiations on a global climate deal enter their final phase ahead of the December international conference COP21 in Paris. The EU's policy on climate change is among the most ambitious in the world. It aims to limit global warming to 2° C above pre-industrial average temperature levels. To achieve this, the EU is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% below 1990 levels by 2020, while improving energy efficiency by 20% and increasing the share of renewable energy sources to 20% of final consumption. This 'At a glance' note gathers recent studies by major international think tanks on EU climate policies and efforts to reach a climate agreement in Paris.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The EU's Southern Neighbourhood \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 31-07-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | ELi teabelevi | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Europa naabruspoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | migratsioon | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | regionaalkoostöö | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teatmik | Vahemere piirkonna kolmandad riigid

Kokkuvõte The European Union's relations with Mediterranean countries form part of a broader European Neighbourhood Policy. This creates a framework for bilateral and regional cooperation with Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia. A key element, agreed in 2011 following the 'Arab Spring' uprisings in the region, is the 'more for more' approach, which envisages closer relations in terms of financial assistance, travel and trade for those countries that pursue democratic and economic reforms. According to many analysts, the effectiveness of the policy has been challenged by political instability in many countries of the region and the growth of illegal migration to Europe. This 'At a glance' note highlights a selection of recent studies by major international think tanks on the EU's Southern Neighbourhood Policy, with papers on migration grouped as a separate category.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[European Union trade policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 13-07-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | kaubanduspoliitika | kaubandussuheted | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | Maailma Kaubandusorganisatsioon | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | teatmik | väliskaubandus | ühine kaubanduspoliitika

Kokkuvõte International trade is an area where the European Union has an unquestionable global clout. It is the world's biggest trading bloc while trade policy is an exclusive power of the EU. The EU faces numerous challenges in the trade area, notably talks on the Transatlantic Trade Investment Partnership (TTIP), an agreement with the United States, the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA), an accord currently being negotiated by 24 members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and, in general reviving the Doha Round of world trade negotiations. On 8 July, the European Parliament approved its recommendations on TTIP to EU trade negotiators. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks on EU trade policies, divided into a section devoted to TTIP, the most pending current trade issue and other trade matters.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU-China relations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 03-07-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | investeerimispoliitika | KAUBANDUS | kaubandussuheted | majandusgeograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | teatmik

Kokkuvõte At their 17th summit in Brussels on 29 June, China and the European Union agreed to strengthen relations by seeking to boost mutual investment and increasing efforts to reach a global climate deal later this year. On his first visit to the EU institutions, Premier Li Keqiang also promised that China would contribute to the EU's new infrastructure fund. The EU and China are major trading partners, but their relations have been complicated by China's track-record on human rights as well as issues related to competition and currency policies. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the relations between China and the EU.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Unemployment in the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 26-06-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Sotsiaalpoliitika | Tööhõive

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | ELi tööhõivepoliitika | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | teatmik | tööhõive | TÖÖHÔIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | töökohtade loomine | tööpuudus | tööturg | tööturg | võitlus tööpuuduse vastu

Kokkuvõte Unemployment in the euro zone and the whole European Union has been inching down for many months, adding to signs of economic recovery, but remains well above levels recorded before the start of the financial crisis in 2008. The seasonally-adjusted euro area unemployment rate was 11.1 percent in April 2015 down from 11.7 percent in the same month last year. The EU-28 rate was 9.7 percent in April 2015, compared with 10.3 percent in April 2014. There are significant differences among member states in the jobless rate, which was 4.7 percent in Germany in April 2015 and 25.4 percent in Greece. The slow decline in current unemployment levels and the fact that, even before the crisis, unemployment was much higher in the EU than in many other regions of the world are attributed by some economists to certain labour market issues. High joblessness, especially among young people, is now considered a major social and economic problem, prompting calls for reform. Boosting what is the still sluggish economic growth and increasing the number of jobs are a key priority for European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker. This note highlights a selection of commentaries and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on labour market issues, with hyperlinks to the texts concerned.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The ECB's 'unorthodox' monetary policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 19-06-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | EMU poliitika kooskõlastamine | euroala | Euroopa Keskkeskus | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kapitali vaba liikumine | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | teatmik | võlakiri | ühtne rahapoliitika

Kokkuvõte In March 2015, the European Central Bank (ECB) launched its quantitative easing (QE) programme, the so-called Public Sector Purchase Programme, under which the ECB buys financial assets from euro-area banks, corporations or governments. This 60 billion euro per month scheme is aimed at putting downward pressure on bond yields, warding off deflationary risks, and generally, stimulating the economy by lowering the interest rate carried by various financial instruments. According to many analysts, the ECB's action has helped to contain deflation and lowered the borrowing costs of euro zone countries previously encountering sovereign debt problems. The ECB's critics say its unorthodox actions, which followed similar operations by the US Federal Reserve, the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan, could still stoke inflation over the mid-term. The European Court of Justice ruled on 17 July that the crisis-fighting plan of the ECB to buy government bonds in potentially unlimited quantities was legal. This note offers a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major think tanks and research institutes analysing the question of QE and other ECB policies.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU-Turkey relations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 15-06-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Demokraatia | Välisajad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | majandusgeograafia | parlamentivalimised | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline olukord | teatmik | Türki | valimismenetlus ja häälletamine | ühinemine Euroopa Liiduga

Kokkuvõte Turkey's ruling AKP party won the 7 June parliamentary election, but lost its majority in the house, opening the way for talks on a coalition government and plunging the country into uncertainty. The vote ended more than a decade of single-party rule in the EU candidate country and dealt a blow to President Tayyip Erdogan's ambitions for a more powerful executive role. It is expected to have many implications, including on EU-Turkey relations. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on recent developments in Turkey, and the relations between the EU and Turkey. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU reform of corporate tax rules \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 01-06-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | ettevõtte tulumaks | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa maksukoostöö | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kriminaalõigus | maksude kooskõlastamine | maksudest kõrvalehoidumine | maksustamine | maksustamise välimine | maksuõigus | RAHANDUS | teabevahetus | teatmik | teave ja infotöötlus | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The European Commission held an orientation debate on 27 May on updating corporate taxation rules to make them fairer, more transparent, more growth-friendly and better shielded against abuse. The discussion will feed into an Action Plan, to be presented in June, which is expected to reopen the discussion on a Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base in the EU. On March 18, the Commission presented its Tax Transparency Package, which strengthens the exchange of information between Member States on their tax rulings. European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker has made the fight against tax avoidance and evasion a top priority, as reports that large corporations use aggressive cross-border accounting practices to lower their tax obligations have sparked controversy. This note highlights a selection of blog posts, commentaries and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on reforms of EU taxation rules, with hyperlinks to the texts concerned.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Eastern Partnership after five years \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 26-05-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Kaukaasia riigid | Läti | majandusgeograafia | Moldova | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAVVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teatmik | territoriaalne õigus | tippkohtumine | Ukraina | Valgevene | Venemaa | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The European Union reaffirmed on 22 May its commitment to developing closer political and economic relations with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine under its Eastern Partnership programme. At a summit in Riga, Latvia, participants said in a declaration they would work together to strengthen democracy, rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms. Facing continued confrontation between Russia and Ukraine, the EU confirmed its support to the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of all its partners. A selection of commentaries and analyses by major international think tanks on Eastern Partnership and its future are listed below, with hyperlinks to the texts concerned:

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The EU's prominent antitrust cases \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 08-05-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Siseturg ja tolliliit | Tarbijakaitse

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi konkurentspoliitika | ELi teabelevi | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | konkurents | konkurentsivabaduse kontroll | teatmik | turgu valitsev seisund

Kokkuvõte The European Commission is pursuing a number of high-profile investigations in the competition area, highlighting the determination of the new team at the European Union's executive to be a tough enforcer of antitrust laws. Last month, the Commission sent a Statement of Objections to Google, alleging the company has abused its dominant position in the markets for general internet search services. In another Statement of Objections sent out in April, it alleges that some of Gazprom's business practices in Central and Eastern European gas markets constitute an abuse of the Russian company's dominant market position. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the Google and Gazprom cases, as well as on general challenges facing EU competition policies.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Digital single market in Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 05-05-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Siseturg ja tolliliit

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | elektronika | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | KAUBANDUS | turundus | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte On 6 May, the European Commission will unveil its strategy for creating a digital single market, one of the top priorities of President Jean-Claude Juncker. It aims to stimulate economic growth and create jobs by giving consumers and businesses easier access to digital goods and services. The Commission's blueprint, presented on 25 March, envisages facilitating e-commerce, tackling geo-blocking, modernising copyright law and simplifying VAT arrangements. Other goals include improving the environment for digital networks and services, and creating a 'European Digital Economy and Society'. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks and research institutes.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[The EU's migration challenge \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 24-04-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusele rajanev ala

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | ebaseaduslik migratsioon | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | Euroopa Liidu välispri | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | migratsioon | rahvusvaheline õigus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | välismaalaste riiki lubamine | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte At a special European Council meeting convened on 23 April after up to 900 migrants drowned in the Mediterranean trying to reach Europe from Africa, EU heads of state and government agreed to increase funding for immigration and asylum policies and strengthen EU presence at sea to prevent further loss of life. The leaders said in a statement that the EU member states would fight trafficking of immigrants and reinforce internal solidarity in tackling the problem. Think tanks have long urged the bloc to be bolder in tackling the problem. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks and research institutes. Some background material from the European Parliamentary Research Service is available here.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[European economic governance \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 31-03-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | EMU poliitika kooskõlastamine | euroala | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | institutsioonidevaheline koostöö (EL) | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | teatmik | väljaanne

Kokkuvõte The 2008-09 financial crisis and the ensuing recession have prompted the euro area and the European Union to start overhauling their economic governance system. They established three authorities to better supervise the financial markets, improved mechanisms to oversee and coordinate fiscal policies, created procedures to correct economic imbalances, and launched a Banking Union. The euro-area countries created rescue funds for countries in economic trouble. The reform process continues and is high on the EU agenda for the first half of 2015. The European Council in December 2014 called for further steps to improve economic governance, tasking the President of the European Commission, helped by the President of Euro Summit, President of the Eurogroup and the President of the European Central Bank to draft a report on further steps. The four Presidents published an analytical note in February, suggesting that economic governance needs further, profound changes or the euro zone may face continued high unemployment and low growth. The note posed questions to EU heads of state and government about future reforms. A full report is to be published ahead of the EU summit in June. The European Parliament is currently finishing work on the report on economic governance (Berès report). In his speech to an informal European Council meeting in February, EP President Martin Schulz called for a full involvement of the Parliament, on equal footing with other institutions, in the ongoing analysis of the needed reforms. The think tank community is currently holding a lively debate on euro governance and a wider discussion on the way the EU should be run. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks and research institutes.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Common Security and Defence Policy \(CSDP\) \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 20-03-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi teabelevi | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | Euroopa Komisjoni president | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Ülemkogu | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kaitse | RAHVUSAHELISED SUHTED | teamlik | väljaanne | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte The recent interview by Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, in which he advocated 'a joint EU army' as a means to strengthen European foreign policy and 'allow Europe to take on responsibility in the world' has revived an on-going debate in think-tank and academic circles about how to maximise the effectiveness of existing national and Europe-wide efforts in the field of Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The European Council adopted an extensive set of conclusions on the subject in December 2013. This note highlights a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes that analyse issues surrounding the development of CSDP.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Juncker's investment plan \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 13-03-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | Euroopa Komisjoni president | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | fond (EL) | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | institutsioonidevahelised suhted (EL) | investeeringute soodustamine | MAJANDUS | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | teamlik | tööhõive | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TOÖTINGIMUSED | töökohtade loomine

Kokkuvõte The European Union is moving closer to creating a new investment fund, a flagship idea of European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker aimed at bolstering economic growth and creating jobs. On 10 March, EU finance ministers gave an initial go-ahead for the planned financial facility, called the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI), by agreeing their position for negotiations on the proposal with the European Parliament (EP). The Parliament discussed the EFSI plan on 12 March in Strasbourg, and is expected to ask for a bigger role in supervising the fund, it said in a statement. The EP is to vote on its report on the fund on 24 June or at the July plenary session at the latest, allowing for negotiations with EU governments to move full steam ahead. According to the Commission's proposal, the fund is to use 21 billion euros of EU seed money to mobilise 315-billion-euros investment in co-operation with private investors for infrastructural and other projects. This note offers links to a selection of commentaries, studies and reports by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which analyse the merits of the proposal.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Energy Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 05-03-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiapolitiika | energiavõrk | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu süvendamine | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasi torujuhe | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | transpordikorraldus | TRANSPORT | varustuskindlus | Venemaa | üleeuroopaline võrk

Kokkuvõte The European Commission launched a blueprint on 25 February for an Energy Union that would ensure the free flow of gas and electricity across the European Union, diversify energy supply and move the bloc towards a low carbon economy in what is hoped to be a major shake-up aimed to create growth, job and enhance security. Presenting its Energy Union Strategy, one of ten priority projects of President Jean-Claude Juncker, the Commission said it wanted to improve energy infrastructure to better share supplies and integrate renewables, end regulated pricing, increase the number of liquefied natural gas terminals and enforce existing law on competition. Energy efficiency in buildings and transport, as well as smart grids, should help keep energy demand from outpacing supplies. Research and innovation should make Europe a world leader in clean energy technologies. EU heads of state and government are due to discuss the energy union at their meeting on 19-20 March. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports, authored by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the prospects for, and ways to create, a single energy market within the European Union.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Capital Markets Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 27-02-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | ettevõtte rahastamine | euroala | finantsturg | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | investeeringute soodustamine | kapitali vaba liikumine | kapitaliturg | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte PDF version On 18 February, the European Commission unveiled further details of its proposed Capital Markets Union (CMU), its flagship plan to strengthen the economy of the euro area and the European Union by making it easier for companies to raise money on stock and bond markets. Publishing a Green Paper, the Commission launched a public consultation on its project to forge a truly single market for capital. It aims, among other things, at standardising prospectuses that companies publish to issue stocks and bonds, making it easier for investors to get credit information on small companies asking for cash, and facilitating securitisation, that is, pooling together various types of debt to create a new class of high-quality asset-backed financial instruments. This note highlights a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes that analyse the question of the CMU.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU Counter-terrorism strategy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 19-02-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa julgeolek | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | islam | kultuur ja religioon | POLIITIKA | politika ja avalik turvalisus | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | terrorism | usuline fundamentalism | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The attack in Paris on the satirical newspaper Charlie Hebdo in January 2015, and the ensuing wave of violence in which 17 people were killed, together with subsequent events in Belgium and Denmark, has prompted a debate in the European Union on strengthening its counter-terrorism strategy. On 12 February, EU heads of state and government discussed new initiatives that would aim, among other goals, at preventing Europeans from going to fight alongside jihadist militants in Syria and Iraq, and their returning to carry out attacks in Europe. At their informal meeting, the EU leaders called for stricter checks on people entering the Schengen area, better information-sharing and the rapid adoption of the Passenger Name Records (PNR) system. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries and analyses by major international think-tanks and research institutes which analyse the internal security threat posed by terrorism and ways to contain it.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[EU-Russia relations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 16-02-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Välisisajad

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa julgeolek | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | geopoliitika | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | humanitaarteadused | majandusgeograafia | piirisõda | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TEADUS | Ukraina | Venemaa | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Relations between the European Union and Russia are at their worst since the end of the Cold War, mainly due to Moscow's annexation of Crimea and support for rebels in eastern Ukraine. Most think tanks analysing EU-Russia relations and the situation in Eastern Europe are deeply worried about security in Europe and the potential economic impact of the crisis. They largely agree that hopes to establish a strategic partnership between the EU and Russia have faded. The conflict in Ukraine is seen as taking relations back to the Cold War era, posing the threat of a financial crisis in Russia and exacerbating the economic situation in the EU. This 'At a glance' note offers links to a selection of commentaries and analyses by major international think tanks, as well as related publications.

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[Economic growth in the euro area \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 06-02-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapolitiika küsimused

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | euroala | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik olukord | majandusprognoos | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | uurimisasutus

Kokkuvõte The European Commission upgraded its growth forecast for the euro area on 5 February, saying that cheaper oil, a weaker euro and more expansionary policy of the European Central Bank should stimulate economic expansion. Presenting its winter forecast, the Commission said it expected the euro area's gross domestic product (GDP) to grow by 1.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent in 2015 and 2016 respectively, up from its previous forecasts of 1.1 per cent and 1.7 percent. In the whole European Union, growth is expected at 1.7 per cent and 2.1 per cent in this and next year respectively. Researchers and analysts in outside think tanks paint many different pictures when they assess the economic situation and prospects for future of the euro area. Their various diagnoses of the currency area's economic sluggishness include overregulation, insufficient investment in innovation, ageing populations, excessive austerity, inadequate action by the European Central Bank, flaws in the euro area's governance and fiscal irresponsibility of certain governments. This 'At a glance' note offers links to a selection of commentaries, studies and reports by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes that analyse prospects for growth in Europe and related issues.

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[Greece and the euro area: what next after the Greek election? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 30-01-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politiikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamenti tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna bibliograafia | dokumentatsioon | EMU poliitika kooskõlastamine | euroala | Euroopa | finantsabi | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | koostööpoliitika | Kreeka | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapolitiika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika | riigivõlg | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOGIA JA UURIMINE | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | uurimisasutus | valitsuspoliitika | välisvõlg

Kokkuvõte Greece's new government, led by the election-winning, anti-austerity Syriza party is trying to convince euro area partners to offer the country more debt relief that would allow it to ease austerity and bolster economic growth. The charm offensive in European capitals of Greek Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras and his Finance Minister Yanis Varoufakis has so far produced mixed results, leading to fresh turmoil on financial markets. This note, part of the 'What Think Tanks are thinking' series, presents links to a selection of recent comments, reports and studies on Greece and the euro area from major international think tanks and other research institutes.

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