

Briefing The Eu Strategy For The Danube Region

This book attempts to systematise the present interrelationship between fundamental rights and the EU internal market in the field of positive integration. Its intention is simple: to examine the way in which, and the extent to which, fundamental rights protection is realised through EU internal market legislation. To that end, the analysis is conducted around four rights or sets of rights: data protection, freedom of expression, fundamental labour rights and the right to health. The book assesses not only what substantive level of protection is achieved for these fundamental rights, but it also estimates whether there is a 'fundamental rights culture' that informs current legislative practice. Finally, it asks the overarching question whether the current state of harmonisation amounts to a 'fundamental rights policy'. The book offers a much more varied picture of the EU's fundamental rights policy in and through the EU internal market than perhaps initially expected. Moreover, it builds the case for a more conscious approach to dealing with and enhancing fundamental rights protection in and through internal market legislation, and advocates a leading role for the legislature in the establishment of an internal market that is firmly based on respect for fundamental rights.

The fourth volume of the World Bank Legal Review contains essays that examine how innovations in law, and efforts to empower the poor, can help achieve development objectives.

The aim of the work in Slovenia is to support the national authority and stakeholders in defining actions that facilitate the industrial transformation of Slovenia through clusters. In the case of Slovenia, the Slovenia S3 strategy (also referred to as S4) with the nine SRIPs (Strategic Research and Innovation Partnerships) is currently being implemented as the strategy for industrial transformation. SRIPs are at the core of the S3 strategy, and as national clusters and cluster policy they are instrumental in the country's industrial transformation. As identified in the assessment report implementation of strategies can be seen as a weakness of the past. New strategies and policy measures have been developed replacing old ones, before these previous strategies and measures had been properly implemented and evaluated. The SRIP policy is deliberately addressing this vulnerability, since it is not a short-term support. It is investing in SRIPs as institutional and governance structures and it emphasises the importance of learning with, for instance, actions on cluster management skills development and monitoring of SRIPs. As relatively young clusters, SRIPs (established in 2017) will also serve to steer the transformation process, and initiate and implement new strategies and actions after the support or programming period. The needs expressed by Slovenia in its application as a pilot region therefore did not refer to the development of a new strategy, but rather to more concrete actions supporting the implementation of the current strategy and structures. The EOCIC work was carried out in cooperation with the AMI expert who was also funded by the European Commission. This policy brief provides input into a "managed industrial transition" (Zuleeg et al, 2018) through clusters, based on the insight that different clusters, regions and Member States across Europe are characterised by different assets, strengths and weaknesses, and that they face different obstacles and threats that need to be overcome. We therefore adopt a tailored approach that builds on existing resources and we place considerable emphasis on co-design and commitment from the variety of relevant stakeholders in the transition concerned. This document builds on the assessment report to summarise the challenges, barriers and drivers to industrial modernisation in Slovenia, before outlining a set of actions to support the managed industrial transformation. The report is based on extensive desk research, a number of face-to-face interviews, a study visit in Ljubljana (June 2018), a policy review meeting (November 2018) and insights from participating in a capacity building workshop for Slovenian Clusters/SRIPs (November 2018).

The EU chemicals strategy for sustainability aims to ensure that chemicals are 'produced and used in a way that maximises their contribution to society ... while avoiding harm to the planet and to current and future generations' (EC, 2020). Building sustainability dimensions into products' design phase can support the delivery of these objectives. Key features of sustainable products include chemical safety, recyclability and a low environmental impact. This briefing describes approaches that are safe and sustainable by design and identifies enabling conditions, which support their uptake, and the related challenges and opportunities.

In June 2017, on the tenth anniversary of the first Central Asia Strategy, the Council of the European Union invited High Representative Federica Mogherini and the European Commission (EC) to draw a proposal for a new Strategy by late 2019. The Council's decision provides a pivotal opportunity to review the significant shortcomings of the previous Strategy and to assess the evolving regional environment, in which Russia and China have consolidated their influence. By presenting four possible strategies for future EU engagement, this policy brief argues that rather than increasing or reducing 'hard' commitments or keeping the same agenda, the new Strategy should enhance EU cultural diplomacy in the region. In line with the increased emphasis on the role of culture in European external action, EU cultural diplomacy should meet local citizenry's aspirations and demands, and give Brussels a comparative advantage over other regional powers.

This study explores the Europe 2020 strategy and the role of European political entrepreneurship in debating, shaping and implementing this strategy within the EU. The book sets out to explore the content, conditions and consequences of Europe 2020 by analysing the plan for a future prosperous EU economy. The main focus is on European political entrepreneurship and how the strategy has been debated and decided on, and then implemented from a governance perspective with multiple European actors. Over the past decade the European Union (EU) has gradually developed the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) with its neighbours. At the same time, the 'neighbours of the EU's neighbours' have presented new challenges. This book addresses the EU's broader neighbourhood, comprising of the ENP countries and the neighbours of its neighbours. With specific focus on Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia, it discusses trans-regional policy issues that arise from the EU's relations with regions beyond the ENP. Based on an interdisciplinary, policy-oriented approach, this volume explores major political, legal, security and socio-economic challenges and identifies opportunities for cooperation across the EU's broader neighbourhood. This book will be of interest to students, experts and scholars interested in EU affairs and politics, international relations, EU and international law, diplomacy and area studies.

This brief steps back from the details of the almost 200 policy proposals and goals contained in the documents to highlight the key challenges and opportunities faced by the European Commission in fulfilling the mostly worthy goals put forward in the EU 2020. It concludes that a lack of political will shall hinder the implementation of proposals. A grand political bargain that makes EU citizens enthusiastic about the EU again may be possible but seems at the present time to be out of reach. In the absence of this and additional financial resources, the Commission should pare down its ambitions and prioritise the proposals that deliver the most bang for the buck.

European Union has a well established policy aimed at global abolition of the death penalty. This workshop presentation discusses how EU could provide direct assistance to prisoners who are facing the death penalty, thereby raising the profile of injustice in a way that will accelerate the goal of abolition. European countries have adopted disparate approaches to helping their prisoners on death row abroad. Some provide funding for effective local lawyers; some provide legal aid for European lawyers to help on the cases; some encourage European experts to assist with the defence; some make direct representations to the prosecutors. Development of a consistent pan-European strategy on the basis of this experience and by learning from other countries' initiatives would be an important step in moving down the path to abolition.

The Handbook provides a comprehensive range of contributions on the relations between the EU and Asia - two regions undergoing significant changes internally yet also developing stronger relations in the context of an emerging multi-polar world. It collates some 40 contributions from various disciplines by contributors from throughout the world.

Following the presentation of the Communication on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (COM (2020) 380 of 20 May 2020), this briefing note (1) provides background elements on the EU Biodiversity policy, (2) presents the key features of its new strategy and (3) analyses its potential effects on the CAP and the upcoming national strategic plans.

Recoge: 1.What is the European Social Found? - 2.What can the ESF do? - 3.How soes the ESF work? - 4.The ESF in practice - 5.The pahre programme and preparations for the ESF - 6.Reference section - 7.More information.

The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 calls on Member States to carry out a mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services (MAES, Maes et al., 2013). As such, an EU-wide ecosystem assessment was launched to provide harmonised information on the condition of ecosystems and biodiversity, and their capacity to provide ecosystem services. The assessment will provide data for the final evaluation of the EU biodiversity strategy in 2020. This briefing presents recent progress in mapping broad ecosystem types and their associated habitats at European level. This mapping uses spatially explicit land cover information, mostly based on the Copernicus service portfolios, the habitat classification of the European Nature Information System EUNIS (EEA, 2017) and other spatially referenced data sets. The work is also an essential input to the EU-level mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services following the MAES analytical framework (Maes et al., 2018).

This path-breaking introduction to Central Asia in contemporary international economic and political context answers the needs of both academic and professional audiences.

The aim of the work in Hauts-de-France is to support the regional authorities and stakeholders in defining a strategy that facilitates the industrial transformation of the region. The current report was conceived in close cooperation with the AMI expert assigned to the region. This document builds on the assessment report to summarise the regional challenges and barriers to, and drivers of industrial modernisation faced by Hauts-de-France. In a second step, the report displays an outline of a regional strategy supporting industrial transformation. In line with this strategy a set of specific policy actions are proposed leading to a roadmap. To that end, this document includes the main challenges for the region through a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis and a PEST (Political, Economic, Socio-cultural and Technological) analysis. Both are described in Chapter 2. Based on these challenges, Chapter 3 provides a customised strategy designed to address the needs and challenges identified. Chapter 4 presents two specific recommendations for policy intervention. Their respective action plans are in Chapter 5. The report is based on: i) desk research, ii) interviews, iii) a study visit in Lille (26 & 27 March 2018), iv) a policy review meeting (5 December 2018); and v) interactions with the AMI expert. The regional strategy was developed in interaction with the main regional stockholders, i.e. the Région Hauts-de-France and the regional innovation agency (HDFID).

In this edited volume, a set of issue and country experts tackle questions regarding China's current rise to power within the current international economic and political order. The current international system is governed by a "Western" conception of order and based on the primacy of post-World War II rules, drawn from liberal models of capitalism and democracy practiced in the US and in Western Europe. In this context, the most important and most uncertain questions facing the West over the next decade concern how the EU and the US will respond to China's rapid growth. Will the transatlantic relationship hold and become stronger, faced with this new economic and geopolitical challenge? Or will the US and the EU—an increasingly prominent global player—compete for economic and political advantage? After a brief introduction laying out the circumstances of China's economic and political rise and the challenges that this poses to the existing international order, the book proceeds in three sections. The first section provides competing theoretical perspectives on China's rise in a historical context. The second section provides a distinctly Chinese perspective on China's current rise. The third section looks at responses from the United States and the European Union, focusing on both economic and security issues as well as the implications of China's rise for US-EU relations. This book is relevant to both scholars and policymakers concerned with Chinese domestic politics and foreign policy, US foreign policy, EU foreign policy, China-US relations, China-EU relations, international security, international political economy and emerging markets.

The aim of the work in Saxony is to support the regional authorities and stakeholders in defining a strategy that facilitates the industrial transformation of the region. In the case of Saxony, the EOCIC work was carried out in co-operation with the Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labour and Transport (SMWA), the AMI expert - also funded by the European Commission - and the work of the OECD on Regions in Industrial Transition. This document builds on the assessment report to summarise the challenges, barriers to and drivers for industrial modernisation in Saxony, before outlining a regional strategy for industrial transformation and a specific policy action together with a roadmap and an action plan. The report is based on extensive desk research, a large number of interviews, a study visit in Dresden and Leipzig (18 and 19 June 2018) and a policy review meeting in Leipzig (6 February 2019). Throughout the process, there has been close co-ordination of regional meetings, research and outputs between the EOCIC team and the SMWA. It is estimated that more than 50 regional stakeholders were reached directly via the study visit, policy review meeting and interviews. The briefing provides input for a regional strategy focused on a "managed industrial transition"⁴, based on the insight that different regions across Europe are characterised by different assets, strengths and weaknesses, and that they face different obstacles and threats that need to be overcome. A tailored approach is adopted that builds on existing resources. It places considerable emphasis on generating and maintaining political commitment for the proposed activities.

Much has changed since the creation of the Joint Africa-European Union (EU) Strategy in 2007. The developing world has been changing fast. Development policy and practices are also transforming, albeit at a slower pace. The divide between emerging economies and 'fragile states' is increasing. This is also the case in Africa. As not only Africa, but also the EU-Africa relationship is

changing and evolving into new dimensions, there is clearly a need to develop a new European strategy, constructed on the basis of an emerging continent. Africa is home to the youngest population in the world and some of the world's most fragile states. However, it is also a continent with emerging markets and more effective governments. This brief aims to clarify how well the new Strategy must manage to mainstream a European approach to Africa that considers both the inter-continental dialogue and the diversity of development on this emerging continent within the fields of governance, security and migration. As the COVID-19 has turned into a pandemic, the brief also suggests that the new European strategy must reflect this development and the European Parliament should closely monitor the situation as it discusses the Strategy.

In the joint communication "Towards an EU strategy for international cultural relations" from 8 June 2016, the Commission and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy have drawn up a strategy for the EU's international cultural relations, departing from "showcasing" and working towards a cooperative peer-to-peer learning approach. The Committee on Culture and Education (CULT) and the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) have decided to draw up an own-initiative report on the strategy. CULT strongly advocated the development of this strategy throughout the last few years, as evidenced by a relevant EP resolution and a preparatory action. This briefing gives an overview of the policy developments that led to the new strategy, summarises the strategy itself and points out crucial elements and challenges that could be addressed in the own-initiative report.

The aim of the work in Lithuania is to support the regional authorities and stakeholders in defining a strategy that facilitates the region's industrial transformation. In the case of Lithuania, the EOCIC work was carried out in close co-operation with the Lithuanian Ministry of the Economy, the AMI expert - also funded by the European Commission - and the work of the OECD on Regions in Industrial Transition. This document builds on the assessment report to summarise the challenges, barriers and drivers to industrial modernisation in Lithuania before outlining specific potential measures to be integrated into the regional policies for industrial transformation, together with a roadmap and an action plan. This briefing is based on extensive desk research, a large number of interviews, a study visit (16 and 17 May 2018) and a policy review meeting (30 November 2018) in Lithuania.

Throughout the process, there has been close co-ordination of regional meetings, research and outputs between the EOCIC team and the AMI expert. It is estimated that more than 60 regional stakeholders were reached directly via the study visit, policy review meeting and interviews. The briefing provides input into a regional strategy focused on a "managed industrial transition" (Zuleeg et al, 2018), based on the insight that different regions across Europe are characterised by different assets, strengths and weaknesses, and that they face different obstacles and threats that need to be overcome. We adopt a tailored approach that builds on existing resources and we place considerable emphasis on generating and maintaining political commitment for the proposed activities. Lithuania's industrial base consists of many small companies successfully integrated into international value chains, but not leading them. Therefore, the core challenge of industrial transition in Lithuania is identified as increasing the productivity of its workers even more rapidly than the current trend. Focusing cluster policy in Lithuania on achieving the strategic co-ordination needed for industrial transition can make an important contribution to addressing that challenge.

Seminar paper from the year 2001 in the subject Business economics - General, grade: very good, Maastricht University (Business Administration), course: European Business Strategy, 32 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: How many retailers would one expect to be in the top ten of the global fortune 500? There is one, and it has a firm second position, leaving behind mammoth companies such as Ford and General Motors (www.fortune500.com). Wal-Mart is the world's largest retailer with 195 billion dollars in revenue in the year 2000, with operations mainly concentrated in the United States. Renowned in the United States for their discount centres, they have diversified into wholesaling to sustain the explosive growth of the seventies and eighties. Making use of acquired knowledge in distribution and inventory management technology, these new formulas proved to be profitable as well. However, the United States of America were not big enough to satisfy the needs of such a giant company, and international expansion was inevitable. After entry in South-America and Asia, Europe is the next market to be penetrated by Wal-Mart. The time seems right, as extensive liberalization has opened up the European Union and far-reaching economic integration between member states have created a huge common market, offering scale economies in purchasing and distribution similar to U.S. operations. Wal-Mart can use experience from previous foreign expansions to implement the correct strategy for Europe. This paper analyses Wal-Mart's European strategy, the rationale behind its move to Europe and implications for its European competitors. It explains the following problem statement: Wal-Mart's entry into the European market was a strategic move rather than the pursuit of a growth opportunity. A brief review of Wal-Mart's history will be followed by the factors explaining their success in the United States, coming together in a concept called "strategic fit". After a short summary of their foreign expansion into South-America to stress the importance of the transferability of the concept of strategic fit, a description of the European retail industry will be given. Then the European retail industry is analysed with the help of the generic five forces model from Porter. The paper ends with a conclusion hinting at the future of the European retail market.

Written by two internationally respected scholars, this unique primer distills European Union environmental law and policy into a practical guide for a nonlegal audience, as well as for lawyers trained in other jurisdictions. The first part explains the basics of the European legal system, including key actors, types of laws, and regulatory instruments. The second part describes the EU's overarching legal strategies for environmental management and delves into how the EU addresses the specific environmental issues of pollution, ecosystem management, and climate change. Chapters include summaries of key concepts and discussion questions, as well as informative "spotlights" offering brief overviews of topics. With a highly accessible structure and useful illustrative features, A Guide to EU Environmental Law provides a long-overdue synthetic resource on EU environmental law for students and for anyone working in environmental policy or environmental science. Scientific Essay from the year 2010 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: A, Bilkent University, course: EU policies, language: English, abstract: The aim of this paper is to analyze the dynamics at the core of the relation between Turkey and the European Union (EU), in terms of energy-related issues. The prospect of Turkey's accession to the EU is one of the most controversial issues affecting the wider European political space. This essay would like to shed light on the impact of energy considerations on Turkey's process of accession exploring three inter-related dimensions. First of all, a brief account of the EU's patterns of energy consumption and strategies adopted will be offered. Secondly, the relevance of Turkey as "energy corridor" linking Eastern energy resources to Western markets will be assessed. Finally, EU member states' standpoints on Turkey's accession will be investigated trying to isolate the impact of energy-driven calculations. A liberal-intergovernmental approach will spell out patterns of divergence or convergence on Turkey's accession evaluating the impact of the energy factor on Turkey's EU eventual membership. In conclusion, this article will show whether or not energy can be considered the determiner for Turkey's accession, pointing out that the "energy card" should not be overplayed since the EU's acknowledgement of Turkey's energy strategic could not automatically lead to full-membership.

On 19 February 2020, the EU Commission's published the white paper 'Artificial Intelligence - A European approach to excellence and trust',

together with the report 'The safety and liability aspects of AI' and the communication 'A European strategy for data', as part of a wide package on Artificial Intelligence. This briefing summarizes the main aspects of the white paper on Artificial Intelligence, which is currently undergoing a public consultation process open until 31 May 2020.

Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 1,75, University of Hamburg, 10 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: This essay is designed to give an overview over the development and the main features of the European Employment Strategy (EES). Furthermore it explains in brief the theoretical background of EES, mainly the open method of co-ordination (OMC). Finally there is a short assessment of the value of EES and OMC for the European Integration process in social matters and in general.

This is the first book on a new policy approach that has been widely adopted in Europe and beyond. It analyses the concept of smart specialisation and discuss the need for smart specialisation strategies, explains why the approach is new and different from more standard policy processes and explores what are the conditions for successful implementation. Smart Specialisation: Opportunities and Challenges for Regional Innovation Policy describes the origin of the concept, explains when a smart specialisation policy is necessary, provides a detailed analysis of the design principles of the policy and discuss the pertinence of this approach according to regional development levels. Finally the book discuss the practical implementation phase of the process – based on the first feedback acquired from certain regions engaged in the preparation of their smart specialisation strategy. The book is original in that it provides the first full analysis of smart specialisation strategies both at theoretical and practical levels. It has been written at the critical period of the implementation of smart specialisation strategies in every region in Europe. The fact that the EU has adopted smart specialisation as a mandatory principle for every region and member states will make this book well received by and very useful for: i) policy makers in regional and national administrations in Europe, ii) policy makers in other parts of the world who are in charge of regional policy and have heard about the concept, iii) consultants, analysts and experts who are active on the "markets for smart specialisation diagnosis and expertise", iv) scholars, researchers and graduate students working in the field of regional studies, technology policy and geography of innovation.

The aim of the work in Wallonia is to support the regional authorities and stakeholders in defining a strategy that facilitates the industrial transformation of the region. The EOCIC work was carried out in close cooperation with the AMI expert³ and the work of the OECD on Regions in Industrial Transition. This document builds on the assessment report⁴ to summarise the challenges and barriers to and drivers of industrial modernisation in Wallonia, before outlining a regional strategy for industrial transformation and a set of specific policy actions together with a roadmap and an action plan. The report is based on extensive desk research, a large number of interviews, a working session with the Public Service of Wallonia and representatives from the clusters (27 April 2018), and a Policy Review meeting (7 December 2018). Meetings, research and outputs were closely coordinated between the EOCIC team and the AMI expert. Over 80 regional stakeholders were reached directly via the working session, the Policy Review meeting and interviews. The work process has led to inputs into a regional strategy, based on a "managed industrial transition" approach⁵. The EOCIC adopted a tailored approach building on existing resources and placed considerable emphasis on generating and maintaining political commitment for the proposed activities.

This book analyses European foreign policy as the activity of the European Union (EU) as a global actor and explores its efforts to raise its visibility in Southeast Asia through its relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Myanmar. Contributors examine the EU's engagement in a process of dynamic consolidation of its relationship with Asia and the Pacific region. They shed light on how interregional relations with ASEAN and interactions with Myanmar can be viewed as a perfect opportunity to promote the EU's presence in the region. Chapters examine the EU's efforts to inspire Myanmar to connect with security cooperation and Myanmar's engagement with the EU to diversify its foreign relations with China. The book also explores the extent to which the EU has failed regarding the Rohingya crisis and whether the EU's effort to support the peace process in Myanmar has been beneficial. A timely and important contribution to the growing literature on the EU's role in the world and its relations with East and Southeast Asia, this book will be of interest to academics in the field of International Relations, European Politics and Foreign Policy, Comparative Regionalism, East Asian and Southeast Asian Studies.

This is an introductory account of the physics of elementary particles and their interactions, with a minimum of formal apparatus and an ease of reading which, at present, is found in few other books in physics. It is designed for graduate students and for physicists not specializing in the field. The various phenomena are interpreted and correlated largely by means of elementary theoretical arguments needing little background beyond a first course in quantum mechanics. Numerous references to the original literature will allow the reader to probe more deeply into the topics discussed. Selected topics include scattering, photoproduction, K-mesons and hyperons, theoretical models, weak decay processes, and analysis of recent experiments on nonconservation of parity. Originally published in 1958. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The aim of the work in North-Middle Sweden is to support regional authorities and stakeholders in designing modern cluster policies that promote broad-based innovation and support industrial modernisation in the region. Regional policy challenges, proposed strategy and policy recommendations presented in this policy brief are based on the North-Middle Sweden assessment report and dialogue with regional stakeholders. A first round of interviews and workshops (with different regional innovation systems actors) took place in May 2018 in Stockholm and North-Middle Sweden region, while a policy review meeting, was organised in November 2018 in Stockholm. The latter event was arranged together with 'Regions in Industrial Transition' project and AMI expert. The main contributors to identifying policy challenges in North-Middle Sweden's industrial transition and cluster development have been regional authorities and industry clusters with whom ideas and solutions have been discussed and verified during the project on various occasions. Policy dialogue has continued further with the regional authorities to formulate the regional strategy and recommendations presented in this report. This document includes the main challenges for the region through a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis and a PEST (Political, Economic, Socio-cultural and Technological) analysis. Both are described in Chapter 2. Based on these challenges, Chapter 3 provides a customised strategy designed to address the needs and challenges identified. Chapter 4 presents two specific recommendations for policy intervention. Their respective action plans are in Chapter 5.

The aim of this exercise in East & North Finland is to support the regional authorities and stakeholders in defining a

strategy that facilitates the industrial transformation of the region. In the case of East & North Finland the EOCIC work was carried out in close cooperation with the AMI experts - also funded by the European Commission - and the work of the OECD on Regions in Industrial Transition. It provides input into a regional strategy focused on a "managed industrial transition" (Zuleeg et al, 2018), based on the insight that different regions across Europe and even different sub-regions within East & North Finland are characterised by different assets, strengths and weaknesses and that they face different obstacles and threats that need to be overcome. We therefore adopt a tailored approach that builds on existing resources and we place considerable emphasis on generating and maintaining political commitment for the proposed activities. This document builds on the assessment report to summarise the challenges and barriers to, and drivers of industrial modernisation in East & North Finland, before outlining a regional strategy for industrial transformation and a set of specific policy actions together with a roadmap and an action plan. To that end, this document includes the main challenges for the region through a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis and a PEST (Political, Economic, Socio-cultural and Technological) analysis. Both are described in Chapter 2. Based on these challenges, Chapter 3 provides a customised strategy designed to address the needs and challenges identified. Chapter 4 presents two specific recommendations for policy intervention. Their respective action plans are in Chapter 5. The report is based on extensive desk research, a large number of interviews, a study visit in Lapland (28-31 August 2018) and a policy review meeting (4 December 2018). Throughout the process there has been close coordination of regional meetings, research and outputs between the EOCIC team and the AMI experts. It is estimated that over 150 regional stakeholders were reached directly via the study visit, policy review meeting and interviews.

As work on a new European Security Strategy begins, this briefing examines the impact of changes in the security environment of Europe. It argues in favour of an ambitious new security strategy which, twelve years after the adoption of the 2003 European Security Strategy, is most needed in a degraded security environment. It looks back at the process and content of that document and identifies its successes environment since 2003. Mapping those changes, the report points at new threats and challenges and the changing nature of conflict. It also focuses on the and North Africa, which have challenged the assessment that Europe is not facing threats on its borders. The briefing presents an assessment of the changes in the institutional and political architecture of the EU in the post-Lisbon context, which is significantly different from the 2003 institutional environment. It emphasises the multiple tools the EU is using to develop its security policy. Finally, the briefing provides some recommendations for the process and the substance of the starting strategic review and future strategy.

The new EU-Africa Strategy presented by the Commission on 9 March puts a reinforced emphasis on the creation of a real partnership with a continent whose relevance for Europe is growing by the day. The three briefings focus on different aspects of this new partnership, the first one dealing with the implications for the political dialogue with a focus on (good) governance and the even bigger challenge of security and migration. The second briefing has a look at more 'traditional' aspects of this relationship, development and humanitarian aid, complemented with the rising challenge of climate change. The new approach is also illustrated by the emphasis put on the promotion of bilateral trade and investment relations, the topic of the third briefing. All these briefings also try to incorporate first elements on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the bilateral relationship.

Today's European Union is in an identity crisis as it seems to be losing its points of reference. The principles that upheld its creation are being increasingly questioned around the world and within the EU itself. Its chances to survive hinge upon its ability to deliver at home and abroad, without abandoning its values and principles but rather adapting and re-launching them. This volume offers policy options on key questions for the future of the EU: How to scale-up its role abroad? How to benefit from new partners without severing ties with traditional allies such as the US? How to contain Eurosceptic forces by reducing inequalities? And how to reinforce the euro while aiming at more sustainable and balanced growth?

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