

Rahvusvaheliste mõttekodade uued teemad

ARENGUSEIRE KESKUS

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

[Making Economies More Resilient to Downturns](#)

The world is in the grip of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing Great Lockdown has pushed many countries into deep recessions—worse than during the 2008–09 global financial crisis. In response, governments and central banks all over the world have introduced strong discretionary (one-off and specific) fiscal and monetary measures to counteract the economic fallout caused by the spread of the coronavirus. Existing automatic stabilizers (such as income-based taxes and unemployment and household benefits), which differ across countries, have generally operated freely, providing some further cushion.

But with interest rates at record lows and public debts at historical highs in many countries, how can advanced economies best prepare for and respond to future downturns? Analysis in our recent World Economic Outlook completed before the pandemic looks at how advanced economies could build their resilience to negative shocks in such an environment. It finds that rules-based fiscal stimulus—where the stimulus is automatically triggered by deteriorating macroeconomic indicators—can be highly effective in countering a downturn under such conditions.

[Dampening the Impact of Global Financial Shocks on Emerging Market Economies](#)

The COVID-19 pandemic is impacting emerging markets through an unprecedented combination of domestic and external shocks. Among the latter, the pandemic has led to a sharp increase in global risk aversion and an abrupt retrenchment in foreign capital flows. Based on historical experience, these types of global financial shocks can significantly affect macroeconomic conditions in emerging markets, even if the exchange rate is flexible.

Our research in chapter 3 of the latest World Economic Outlook shows that emerging markets can enhance resilience to global financial shocks using macroprudential regulation.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

[The world economy on a tightrope](#)

The COVID-19 pandemic is a global health crisis without precedent in living memory. It has triggered the most severe economic recession in nearly a century and is causing enormous damage to people's health, jobs and well-being.

The Outlook focuses on two equally probable scenarios – one in which a second wave of infections, with renewed lock-downs, hits before the end of 2020, and one in which another major outbreak is avoided.

[What role might the social outcomes of education play during the COVID-19 lockdown?](#)

While the economic benefits of education have been demonstrated in a number of areas, greater educational attainment is also positively associated with a variety of social outcomes that are important during the COVID-19 outbreak. Data collected before the outbreak show that people with a tertiary degree are less likely to report suffering from depression and they are more likely to be in contact with their friends and family physically and through the Internet. During the confinement

period, the positive social outcomes of education are more important than ever in equipping individuals to face the crisis. Good mental health, a strong social network and a healthy lifestyle are all associated with the choices individuals made prior to COVID-19, and their choice of whether to continue with their education or not will have been amongst the most important.

[Drivers of farm performance - Empirical country case studies](#)

This report contains an empirical analysis of the productivity and sustainability performance of different types of farms in thirteen countries. Farm productivity performance is measured through estimates of average productivity levels and through annual rates of technical change. Evidence on the environmental sustainability of farm groups is based on an index that reflects environmental pressure per hectare and the local environmental sustainability of production practices. In addition to environmental sustainability, the analysis also considers fundamental differences across farms with respect to farm structure, innovation of operations, individual characteristics as well as farm location. Productivity performance by farm classes is related to the environmental sustainability performance and to other farm characteristics in order to shed light on the factors that drive or impede farm performance. Empirically identifying the main conditions for and obstacles to performance improvement supports the development of effective and efficient policies targeting the performance of farms. This analysis contributes in particular to a better understanding of the synergies and trade-offs between productivity and environmental sustainability performance.

[Managing and measuring the impact of sustainable investments - A two-axes mapping](#)

To mobilise and align finance to the SDGs, and, most importantly, to achieve impact, both public and private actors need to implement effective impact measurement and management practices. Impact management enables investors, enterprises and other stakeholders to include positive and negative impact considerations into investment and business decisions. Impact measurement allows organisations to set impact objectives, monitor impact performance and evaluate impact. The increasing focus of investors on “impact” has led to the development of a large number of principles, frameworks, standards, certifications, tools and indicators for impact management and measurement. The crowded nature of this space and the multiplicity and different understanding of terms and concepts makes it hard to navigate.

This paper attempts to bring some clarity in this space, by proposing a two-axes mapping of the existing (i) principles, (ii) frameworks and methodologies, (iii) standards, certifications and ratings and (iv) metrics and indicators to manage and measure impact of sustainable investments targeting the SDGs. In addition, the paper applies the mapping approach to a series of existing initiatives, highlighting the complexity and range of principles, frameworks, methodologies, standards and metrics that exist to measure and manage impact and providing interesting initial insights into the level of consensus in the space of investing for sustainable development.

[Protecting children online - An overview of recent developments in legal frameworks and policies](#)

The digital environment presents a wide range of benefits to children, whilst also exposing them to various risks, including cyberbullying, harmful content and inappropriate contact with strangers. This report provides an overview of the legal and policy actions that governments, international organisations and other stakeholders have taken to ensure a safe and beneficial digital environment for children. It considers actions taken to keep pace with technological developments, to ensure children can realise the benefits of the digital environment, and to respond to the changing digital risk landscape. The report also informed the revision of the 2012 OECD Recommendation of the Council on the Protection of Children Online, which aims to bring it into line with current and anticipated future needs of children in the digital environment.

[What policies for greening the crisis response and economic recovery? - Lessons learned from past green stimulus measures and implications for the COVID-19 crisis](#)

This paper evaluates green stimulus packages that were introduced in response to the global financial crisis (GFC) of 2007-08 and draws lessons relevant for greening the recovery from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis. The paper underscores the importance of building in policy evaluation mechanisms into green stimulus measures. It also provides evidence that the implementation of sufficiently large, timely and properly designed green stimulus measures can generate economic growth, create jobs and bring about environmental benefits. However, there are also trade-offs between competing economic, environmental and social policy objectives, which underscores the importance of proper policy design.

World Economic Forum (WEF)

[Bridging the Gap in European Scale-up Funding: The Green Imperative in an Unprecedented Time](#)

Building on the Innovate Europe report, the Digital Leaders of Europe community of founders, investors, corporate executives, and public figures explores the challenge of innovation funding as it pertains to Europe's high growth companies (scale-ups), especially those that are building the technology needed to meet European Green Deal ambitions.

This paper addresses a triple challenge – improving access to growth-stage capital, the ability to direct this toward green technology, and doing so during the pandemic and economic disruption. Four ideas are proposed: improved interaction with European institutions; using innovative funding structures; redesigning procurement; and giving founders a voice on regulation.

[Future of Consumption in Fast-Growth Consumer Markets: ASEAN](#)

This report sheds light on one of the fastest-growing economic regions in the world - ASEAN. ASEAN is expected to become the world's fourth-largest economy and the third most populous by 2030. Countries within ASEAN are in themselves diverse, with economic, political, and cultural nuances. Over the next years, the confluence of favorable demographics, rising income levels, geopolitical shifts, and digital inter-connectedness will create tremendous opportunities in the region to advance inclusive and responsible consumption for decades to come. This report builds on in-depth consumer surveys conducted across over 1,740 households in 22 cities and towns in ASEAN, covering all key demographic segments. It also draws from over 35 in-depth interviews with private and public-sector leaders. This research leads to rich insights on ASEAN's present and future outlook on consumption. The report highlights the most significant implications for businesses that aim to thrive in the ASEAN economies over the next decade. It also lays out a call to action for all stakeholders in ASEAN's growth to build an inclusive future for the region in a post-COVID world.

[The Impact of COVID-19 on the Future of Advanced Manufacturing and Production: Insights from the World Economic Forum's Global Network of Advanced Manufacturing Hubs](#)

While powerful megatrends like global trade tensions, climate change, new technology innovations, and the current COVID-19 crisis impact all parts of the globe, the reality of those impacts – and therefore the necessary responses to them – are inherently driven by unique regional characteristics and the regional enabling environments. The Global Network of Advanced Manufacturing Hubs (AMHUBs) connects regional manufacturing ecosystems to help rapidly transform manufacturing to keep pace with the global megatrends that might otherwise create disruptions for manufacturers around the globe.

With the arrival of the coronavirus pandemic, there is a need for the industry to move faster than ever to support the response to this international health crisis while mitigating its impact on manufacturers and their respective supply chain networks around the globe. This paper reflects an aggregate of voices from the Global Network of AMHUBs and focuses on COVID-19's impact in each region; response efforts from manufacturing and governments; and best practices to achieve rapid results and mitigate

repercussions to subsequent regions by learning from those affected earlier. The World Economic Forum is committed to enabling and amplifying cross-AMHUB collaborations that accelerate the industry's ability to adapt to the current crisis while ensuring future resilience through advanced manufacturing technologies and processes.

[Connecting Digital Economies: Policy Recommendations for Cross-Border Payments](#)

The rapid expansion of access to digital payments has made it possible for consumers to conveniently make purchases for goods and services from merchants around the world. The current COVID-19 public health crisis will only accelerate digital trade and cross-border e-commerce as physical commerce contracts and digital commerce expands. However, significant challenges for digital trade and cross-border payments persist, providing an opportunity for policy-makers and regulators worldwide to reduce friction and improve connections between digital economies globally. This report builds on past World Economic Forum research and leverages the Forum's extensive community of payment experts in order to move beyond the challenges and provide governments with concrete recommendations to promote inclusive growth in the digital economy.

[Cybersecurity Leadership Principles: Lessons learnt during the COVID-19 pandemic to prepare for the new normal](#)

The world is experiencing an unprecedented crisis that is causing chaos in the global economy, disrupting supply chains, and transforming society. The new reality is accelerating business model transformation at a faster pace than ever before to ensure existential survival in a crisis for which no one was prepared.

It is imperative that leaders strategically manage information risks, work towards a culture of shared cyber-risk ownership across organizations, and take a strategic approach to cyber resilience. Effective cyber resilience requires a combined and aligned multi-disciplinary effort to move beyond compliance to cohesive business and digital enablement.

[Challenges and Opportunities in the Post-COVID-19 World](#)

The COVID-19 crisis has affected societies and economies around the globe and will permanently reshape our world as it continues to unfold. While the fallout from the crisis is both amplifying familiar risks and creating new ones, change at this scale also creates new openings for managing systemic challenges, and ways to build back better.

This collection of essays draws on the diverse insights of the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report Advisory Board to look ahead and across a broad range of issues – trade, governance, health, labour, technology to name a few – and consider where the balance of risk and opportunity may come out. It offers decision-makers a comprehensive picture of expected long-term changes, and inspiration to leverage the opportunities this crisis offers to improve the state of the world.

European Parliamentary Technology Assessment (EPTA)

[European research and innovation in a new geopolitical arena](#)

The Rathenau Instituut takes stock of the European Union's Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) plans. These changes are related to geopolitical, technological, and economic developments. With the new European STI policy, the European Commission shows a growing ambition to use science and innovation for geopolitical and societal goals, such as strengthening the EU's competitive position and combating climate change.

European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS)

[Better Regulation practices in national parliaments](#)

Ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation are regulatory policy tools that help inform the policy-making process with evidence-based analysis. Both tools are geared towards raising the quality of policies and legislation. While Better Regulation is widely deemed a prerogative of the executive branch, increasingly, parliaments are also emerging as actors. This study sheds light on the parliamentary dimension of Better Regulation. Based on a survey, it maps the capacities and experiences of the national parliaments of all 27 European Union (EU) Member States and of 11 further Council of Europe countries in the field of ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation. The study reveals that roughly half of the surveyed parliaments engage in regulatory policy beyond classical parliamentary scrutiny mechanisms. Overall, these parliaments show a very diverse pattern in terms of drivers, types and depth of engagement. There is no 'one size fits all' approach.

[Possible Avenues for Further Political Integration in Europe - A Political Compact for a More Democratic and Effective Union?](#)

This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, analyses possible avenues for further political integration in the EU after Brexit. The study maps the multiple crises that the EU has weathered in the past decade and explains how these crises, including the recent Covid-19 pandemic, reveal several substantive and institutional weaknesses in the current EU system of governance. The study considers the potentials of the nascent Conference on the Future of Europe to renew the EU and examines the obstacles and opportunities for EU treaty reforms, considering the option of channelling the Conference's outcome into a new Political Compact, subject to new, less-than-unanimous ratification rules.

[Blockchain for supply chains and international trade](#)

This study provides an analysis of blockchain technology in the context of international trade. It analyses the potential impacts of blockchain development and applications in eight use cases for supply chains and international trade. It also provides an analysis of the current legislative framework and existing initiatives. Based on this analysis, and following a broad consultation of relevant organisations, the study identifies several challenges in international trade documentation and processes, and presents a range of policy options for the European Parliament.

[EU-China trade and investment relations in challenging times](#)

This report examines key aspects of the European Union-China economic relationship, including trade, investment and China's key strategic project overseas, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). We conclude that China is, and will continue to be, a major trade and investment partner for EU countries. In this context, it seems clear that regardless of the direction of the United States-China relationship, the EU needs to explore options for fruitful co-existence with China. Trade continues to be the least problematic aspect of the EU-China economic relationship, although challenges need to be dealt with in a number of areas. There is hardly any EU-China trade in services, and the value added of Chinese exports and competition on third markets is increasing. As for investment, although EU companies have built up more foreign direct investment in China than the other way around, Chinese investment in Europe is growing and has focused strongly on technology. This raises the question of whether the EU should fear losing its technological edge, especially when Chinese state-owned companies might distort competition, not only in China, but also overseas through acquisitions. Finally, we review the significance of the BRI from the European perspective. The BRI offers potential trade gains for Europe by improving physical connectivity with countries along the route to China, but it also poses challenges for the EU. The main challenge is China's increasing soft power, which is being felt in the EU's neighbourhood and even in a growing number of EU countries. A more united approach to managing

the EU-China economic relationship is required to improve the bargaining power of EU countries when dealing with China.

[Trade and biodiversity](#)

International trade has a direct impact on EU biodiversity, imported invasive species and pathogens, being an example. Trade also impacts global biodiversity, for instance through the 'virtual' water, land, and deforestation contained in EU imports. Economic theory shows that trade with countries that fail to protect a renewable resource can be detrimental for all. Protecting global biodiversity calls for a variety of instruments, at the EU border as well as in the provisions of preferential agreements. The EU already includes biodiversity-related non-trade provisions in trade agreements, but these provisions are not legally binding and hardly effective. This is partly explained by the complexity of the issues posed by biodiversity: since there is no simple synthetic indicator, policy instruments are difficult to enforce. However, an effort to specify measurable and verifiable commitments is needed; more binding mechanisms, along with transparent and automatic sanctions in case of non-compliance should be considered.

[Public sector innovation: Concepts, trends and best practices](#)

The public sector is an important employer, service provider and procurer. Innovations in the public sector mainly focus on processes, products, organisation and communication. Citizens and businesses alike benefit from a professional and modern public administration in terms of better governance, faster service delivery, co-creation and co-design of politics. There is no overall European Union law that targets public sector innovation per se. The European Commission, however, provides guidelines on public sector innovation. Many of these guidelines aim to tackle challenges deriving from digital transformation, increased mobility and cross-border interoperability. In 2013, an expert group appointed by the Commission encouraged the EU and its Member States to overcome innovation barriers in the public sector by, for instance, improving the management and ownership of innovation processes, empowering innovation actors, and providing standards for innovation. In this context, the EU has been implementing its innovation union policy, promoting best practices and co-financing the establishment and activities of the Observatory of Public Sector Innovation (OPSI) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). While today many of the expert group's recommendations have been implemented – such as innovation labs and networks, policy labs, innovation scoreboards or toolboxes – some, however, remain unaccomplished. The European Parliament has demonstrated a positive stance towards innovation in the public sector on several occasions, including encouraging the Commission to speed up the realisation of the digital single market. More recently, Parliament adopted resolutions on the Commission's EU e government action plan and on the proposed new digital Europe programme.

McKinsey&Company

[The \\$10 trillion rescue: How governments can deliver impact](#)

Governments' economic responses to the crisis is unprecedented, too: \$10 trillion announced just in the first two months, which is three times more than the response to the 2008–09 financial crisis. Western European countries alone have allocated close to \$4 trillion, an amount almost 30 times larger than today's value of the Marshall Plan. The magnitude of government responses has put delivery into uncharted territory. Governments have included all shapes and forms in their stimulus packages: guarantees, loans, value transfers to companies and individuals, deferrals, and equity investments—as if advice from all modern schools of economic thought has been applied at the same time. But is it working?

[Reimagining the real estate industry for the next normal](#)

It's long been said that three things matter in real estate: location, location, location. But based on trends that have been reshaping other industries, competition in real estate has spread to another area: customer experience. How engaged, productive, comfortable, connected, and safe we feel in our physical environment matters, and the COVID-19 crisis has accelerated the need for significant changes in the real estate industry. Practically overnight, for example, physical distancing and the need for contactless interaction have magnified the importance of digital within real estate.

Centre for European Policy Studies CEPS

[THE TIME FOR RAPID REDEVELOPMENT OF COAL REGIONS IS NOW](#)

The economic slow-down caused by the pandemic will aggravate the existing stress in some regions, especially those relying on lignite, coal and peat as their main economic activity. But efficient and effective use of Covid-19 recovery funds can give real meaning to the 'just transition' concept if they focus on tangible progress to the benefit of the regional, national and EU economy while improving the environment and implementing the European Green Deal.

European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE)

[The COVID-19 Symmetric Shock, and Its Asymmetric Consequences](#)

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic is opening a period of policy uncertainties upon all us. The upcoming massive recession presents critical economic and financial variables, a steep rise of jobless claims, fixed-asset investment falling by 45% year on year, capital outflows from emerging markets by \$ 83 bl. Buffers and shock absorbers are weak in several emerging and developing countries, and preventing the worst case scenario, a lengthy L shape recession, the size of the fiscal injection must be equivalent to the fall in the GDP. What can Caribbean countries do to mitigate the full impact of the pandemic tsunami? Jointly to Multilateral Development Banks, Caribbean governments should require core G20 Members to repurpose climate change investment plans, and, abide by their commitments. Lacking these actions, the COVID-19 shock would develop into a demand-driven slump, opening the door to a long stagnation.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

[Optimizing Assessment for All: Developing 21st century skills-embedded curriculum tasks](#)

This report is intended to help educators adapt and develop new ways of assessing 21CS in their classrooms. It provides information about the process followed in the Optimizing Assessment for All (OAA) project at Brookings and includes examples of assessment strategies for capturing 21CS skills, specifically problem-solving, collaboration, and critical thinking. The report includes assessment tasks developed by the three focus countries in Asia (Cambodia, Mongolia, and Nepal) and the three in Africa (the Democratic Republic of Congo, The Gambia, and Zambia), providing a step-by-step guide to the development and adaptation of 21CS assessment tasks.

[How to improve cybersecurity for artificial intelligence](#)

In January 2017, a group of artificial intelligence researchers gathered at the Asilomar Conference Grounds in California and developed 23 principles for artificial intelligence, which was later dubbed the Asilomar AI Principles. The sixth principle states that "AI systems should be safe and secure throughout their operational lifetime, and verifiably so where applicable and feasible." Thousands of people in both academia and the private sector have since signed on to these principles, but, more

than three years after the Asilomar conference, many questions remain about what it means to make AI systems safe and secure. Verifying these features in the context of a rapidly developing field and highly complicated deployments in health care, financial trading, transportation, and translation, among others, complicates this endeavor.

Chatham House

[Europe After Coronavirus: The EU and a New Political Economy](#)

The COVID-19 crisis could lead to a wider rethink of Europe's political economy. This paper explores what such a model might look like, and what it would mean for the governance of the European Union.

Bruegel

[Is the COVID-19 crisis an opportunity to boost the euro as a global currency?](#)

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

[EU-China trade and investment relations in challenging times](#)

In this report, we have focused on trade and investment relations and have not attempted to define the many other policy instruments that the EU can and should pursue to increase its leverage towards China, and to protect its domestic economy while boosting domestic investment and trade.

[COVID-19's reality shock for external-funding dependent emerging economies](#)

COVID-19 is by far the biggest challenge policymakers in emerging economies have had to deal with in recent history. Beyond the potentially large negative impact on these countries' fiscal accounts, and the related solvency issues, worsening conditions for these countries' external funding are a major challenge.

European Policy Centre (EPC)

[Europe must prepare for life after oil](#)

The plunging oil price is a major sign that industrial civilisation as we know it has reached an inflexion point. The COVID-19 pandemic is forcing us to leave the fossil fuel era behind us. Europe needs to begin preparing for life after oil.

Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA)

[Climate Change and Populism: Comparing the populist parties' climate policies in Denmark, Finland and Sweden](#)

The rise of populism has disrupted established patterns of party competition in many Western societies. Related to this development, the current debates in the US and EU illustrate how empirical science on climate change may become intensively politicized, and all ambitious climate policies challenged, in the contemporary political landscape. This may

take place notwithstanding the mounting evidence on the certainty of climate change and its disastrous consequences.

This FIIA report investigates populist resistance to ambitious climate change policy in the Nordic context, where countries have sought to assume global leadership on climate politics and have considerable public support for climate action.

In an analysis of the positions of authoritarian populist parties in Denmark, Finland and Sweden the report sheds light on how climate change is currently politicized. It also sets out an analytical framework of various political strategies for opposing ambitious climate policies: climate science denialism, climate policy nationalism and climate policy conservatism.

[Covid-19 pandemic threatens US elections: The pandemic adds significantly to the risk of a contested result and a constitutional crisis](#)

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

Ensuring that Americans can vote safely despite the pandemic requires major changes to how the elections are conducted. This increases the risk of mistakes and failures, partisan feuds over the rules, and accusations of foul play. If disputes over the practicalities of voting are prolonged, it could cause large-scale voter confusion and lead to a low turnout and high ballot rejection rates.

Many voters are likely to vote by mail to protect themselves from the virus. However, few states are adequately prepared to receive a large percentage of their ballots by mail. To make matters worse, the United States Postal Service is on the brink of collapse.

The result of the elections may be unclear for days or even weeks, firstly due to delays in counting the absentee ballots and thereafter because of litigation. This may result in both presidential candidates declaring themselves the winner and bring about an unprecedented constitutional crisis.

[Sharpening EU sanctions policy: Challenges and responses in a geopolitical era](#)

The European Union increasingly uses sanctions in order to respond to breaches of international norms and adverse security developments in its neighbourhood and beyond. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the current state of EU sanctions and discusses options on how to maintain them as an effective tool.

The study identifies the withdrawal of the UK as one of main architects of the instrument and an increasingly unilateral and unpredictable US sanctions policy as key challenges. In addition, the EU's machinery for planning, deciding, implementing and enforcing sanctions exposes vulnerabilities in an increasingly geopolitical environment.

The current shifts in international relations constitute an opportunity to clarify the strategic nature of EU sanctions and to fine-tune the sanctions machinery. EU unity and a joint diplomatic approach to international crises are vital for the success of the policy tool. Consequently, the efforts to improve the instrument need to ensure member states' ownership of EU sanctions policy.

Atlantic Council

[Geometries of deterrence: Assessing defense arrangements in Europe's northeast](#)

Nations in Europe's northeast cooperate through a variety of multilateral security and defense arrangements. "Geometries of Deterrence" assesses how these arrangements individually and collectively contribute to deterrence and defense in Northeastern Europe.

Mercator Institute for China Studies

[China's digital platform economy: Assessing developments towards Industry 4.0](#)

China's leadership has set an ambitious deadline to become a superpower in science and technology innovation by the 100th birthday of the People's Republic in 2049. The digitalization of industrial production is central to their ambition. Digital platforms in the manufacturing sector are considered crucial to upgrade industry, improve productivity, optimize resource allocation and increase employment.

Other countries can benefit, especially Germany, with its strong industrial base and rich experience in the realm of "Industrie 4.0". German companies like Siemens, SAP and Bosch are already engaged in China's emerging digital industrial platforms economy. However, European actors must brace themselves for challenges. The competition is on: China will be a major contestant in the "battle for industrial data", as EU Commissioner Thierry Breton recently coined the new phase of digitalization, in which Europe hopes to gain a stronger foothold after being outperformed by US and Chinese tech companies.

European Council on foreign relations

[EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY TRACKER](#)

The European Solidarity Tracker collects and displays instances of pan-European solidarity throughout the coronavirus crisis. It will be updated and expanded continuously throughout the summer of 2020.