

### Chapter 1 : At Least Six EU States Object to Visa Liberalization for Kosovo - Source - Sputnik International

*The Inner Six, or simply "the Six", were the six founding member states of the European Community. They were in contrast to the outer seven who formed the European Free Trade Association rather than engage in supranational European integration.*

The European Commission set targets for each country from a baseline, according to their relative wealth and capacity for making reductions. Many are grumbling the obligations are too onerous. Part of that can be attributed to an economic slowdown since the financial crisis. Today, some countries are concerned they could be asked to increase their contribution if and when the UK leaves the bloc. The European Commission was silent on this point. Analysts at Thompson Reuters Point Carbon calculate each would need to make an extra 1. They did so anyway. And can we expect that trend to continue or reverse? EU-wide fuel standards are likely to clean up road transport irrespective of national policies. The islands have an incentive to embrace clean energy to reduce reliance on diesel imports. Its economy has modernised considerably since the Soviet era, with brown industries giving way to higher tech export sectors. An adviser to President Ader told Climate Home public concern about climate change was increasing and Hungary is not likely to regress, whatever its official target. Its direction now is uncertain. An election is coming up in September, after the five-month-old coalition government collapsed. Recycling rates are low but increasing, while there is untapped potential for energy efficiency. It has the worst energy efficiency rating in the EU, he told Climate Home "and therefore plenty of room for improvement. A programme to renovate crumbling Communist-era pre-fab buildings is working, said Popov. With the lowest car ownership rate in the EU, however, it could see increased demand push up transport emissions. Portugal is quietly forging ahead with clean energy, even as its economy stutters. Indirectly, abundant clean power can help decarbonise transport and other sectors counted in the effort sharing decision.

### Chapter 2 : List of sovereign states and dependent territories in Europe - Wikipedia

*Six European Union states signed a Declaration of Intent on Monday, June 25, to create rapid response teams to help countering cyber attacks under the Permanent Structured Cooperation on defense (PESCO), the Lithuanian Ministry of Defense announced.*

Tiger Woods has never found his stride at the Ryder Cup, dropping all three of his team matches, including two on Saturday, as the United States has fallen behind by the daunting deficit of Europe filled the board with its blue scores right from the start, winning three of the four matches in four-ball for an lead, its largest after three sessions in 14 years. It held on in foursomes, with Henrik Stenson delivering clutch putts in the only match that was close. But the score should sound familiar, and it was enough to make the Europeans cautious. The Americans have never made up that much ground away from home, though they were the first to win after trailing , at Brookline in when they front-loaded the Sunday lineup with their biggest stars. And that was on the mind of Europe captain Thomas Bjorn , even as he was drowned out by thousands of fans using what was left of their voices to sing, "Ole, ole, ole, ole," the European anthem for these matches that Americans have heard far too often. I would never get ahead of myself in this. They pulled ahead in a tight four-ball match to beat Ian Poulter and Jon Rahm for the lone American point in the morning, which prevented Europe from a second consecutive sweep of a team session. They rallied from an early deficit against Poulter and Rory McIlroy in foursomes, with both delivering key shots and big putts. With four birdies over their final five holes, they won 4 and 3. Early wins tomorrow go a long way. Woods is in the No. Furyk said he would shake up the order for Saturday afternoon foursomes, and that meant keeping Lefty on the bench. It was the second time in as many Ryder Cups in Europe that Mickelson, who holds the Ryder Cup record with 12 appearances, did not play on Saturday. Woods played twice, and at times it looked as though he was playing by himself alongside Patrick Reed and Bryson DeChambeau. Reed went from "Captain America" to looking more like "Private Patrick," taking himself out of holes in the fourballs session with too many shots into the gnarly rough, in the water and one out of bounds. The foursomes match was never close, as Fleetwood delivered big putts to win holes, each time turning to the crowd in a crouch, dropping both arms and pumping them wildly. They were 5 up at the turn over Woods and DeChambeau, and a brief rally only delayed the inevitable. Woods has failed to win seven consecutive matches, dating to his singles victory against Molinari in Wales in Woods, coming off an inspiring victory at the Tour Championship for his first title since his litany of back surgeries, has looked flat in the Paris suburbs. We ran against two guys that were both playing well.

**Chapter 3 : Ryder Cup -- United States trails Europe heading into final day**

*Fifty-six generally recognized sovereign states, one de facto state with limited, but substantial, international recognition, and five largely unrecognized de facto states with limited to no recognition, are listed with territory in Europe and/or membership in international European organisations. There are eight areas that are not integral.*

What to watch out for in We noted that the EU "seems to be moving from one emergency to the next", and that "Europeans have taken their eyes off more profound long-term challenges". We concluded that "how the European Union copes with its immediate problems in the next couple of years will determine how the continent will fare in the decades to come. We ended with two scenarios for the coming years, in order to focus attention on both the opportunities and the risks. A year has passed – where are we now? Brexit Last year, we argued – against the conventional wisdom at the time – that the risk of a Leave victory in the UK referendum was substantial, fuelled in particular by widespread concerns about refugees and migration. In the event, a slim majority of Britons did vote to leave. Just a couple of months before its self-declared for triggering the Article 50 process of exit negotiations, the May government does not seem to have a clear and unified strategy for either the negotiation process or what it wants to achieve in the future EU-UK relationship. The exit negotiations will be difficult and potentially divisive, but are far less important than the negotiations on establishing a new formal relationship between the UK and the EU. Substantive negotiations will only be possible once the UK government has defined what sort of relationship it wants with the EU There is virtually no chance of even the first two stages of this process to be concluded by the time of the UK exit. Unless an interim arrangement, which in all probability would have to be based on continued membership of the single market, is agreed prior to the exit date, the UK and the EU will be heading towards a "messy and hard exit", with potentially very disruptive effects for different economic sectors. It is now confirmed that the May government intends to take the UK out of the single market, which by any reasonable definition is a "hard Brexit". The best that can be achieved for business under these circumstances is probably a "slow but hard Brexit", which allows for adjustments during a longer period. Economists agree that a hard Brexit would impose significant costs, primarily on the UK, but also on the economies of the EU, with their severity varying from sector to sector. Integrated production chains, for example in the aerospace and automotive industries, will face obvious difficulties. Businesses from all sectors should also watch what happens to the rules for data flows across the Channel. Migration and refugees The refugee crisis abated after the EU-Turkey migration deal and the closure of the Balkan route in the spring of A dinghy overcrowded by African migrants is seen drifting off the Libyan coast in the Mediterranean Sea Image: The influx into Italy has fuelled mounting concerns and dissatisfaction, which may have contributed to the referendum defeat and resignation of Prime Minister Renzi in December Although the number of asylum seekers in Germany fell to below , in , Germany still took in more refugees than the rest of the EU combined. This has fuelled doubts about EU solidarity among the German population: Three out of four Germans say they feel let down by their European partners. The seeming stability in the refugee and migrant situation is fragile. The future of the agreement between the EU and Turkey is not assured, given how much the mutual relationship has deteriorated in the past few months. Turkey feels that the EU did not acknowledge the serious threat posed by the failed coup attempt in July; that European countries are not doing enough to help fight the PKK terrorist group; and that the EU is not willing to deliver the visa freedom that Turkey craves. The EU, on its part, is concerned about ever tougher restrictions on media freedom and civil liberties in Turkey and has criticized the extent of the post-coup crackdown. This includes a dialogue with and outreach to the African countries in view of the migration pressures certain to come from there in the decades ahead. Although the situation remains precarious, we see less risk of chaos and collapse than last year. Relocation inside the EU has largely failed, the African migration issue remains to be effectively addressed and the integration challenge, different in different countries, remains massive. But overall, the sense of acute crisis driven by the refugee and migration flows has abated. The focus has now shifted towards security and Islamist radicalization within individual EU countries. Although the total number of people killed by successive

terrorist attacks in Europe remains relatively low, also in historical comparison, public concern remains very high, driving also important measures to remedy deficiencies in counter-terrorist cooperation among European countries. The European economy Despite the Brexit shock, the economic situation in the EU and the Eurozone area has continued on its path of gradual improvement during the past year. These forces should help produce growth of 1. There are, however, several risks clouding the economic outlook for Europe. Trade policy especially has emerged as a possible new crisis area for the EU in the years ahead. Since then, the European Court of Justice has ruled that any new trade agreement that goes beyond external tariff cuts, which is the case for all modern trade agreements, must be ratified not only by the European Parliament, but also by all national " and some sub-national " parliaments across the EU 39 in total. Next in line to be ratified is the trade agreement with Singapore. Even a much less ambitious transatlantic agreement is not certain to be ratified, given widespread doubts about its possible impact on public services as well as environmental and food standards, particularly in Germany. Italy voted against proposed constitutional reforms in a referendum last year Image: Meanwhile, the long-term outlook for the Eurozone remains tainted by the seeming inability of two of its core members " France and Italy " to implement meaningful reforms. Both countries are now in election mode, and much will depend on the outcome of their respective polls. If Francois Fillon wins in France and a reinvigorated Matteo Renzi returns in Italy, prospects for reform and Eurozone stability will look good. If paralysis continues, however, doubts about the sustainability of the Eurozone will resurface in due course. Against this backdrop of risks, we should not forget that some European economies remain among the most competitive in the world. In the latest rankings of global competitiveness from the World Economic Forum, six European countries were ranked among the top 10 and seven more among the top Digital Europe In its endeavour to prepare European societies for the digital future, the EU has made some incremental progress in , although the process remains slow in view of the complexity and sensitivity of some of the issues involved. This was reflected in the process that led to the adoption of the General Data Protection Regulation GDPR , which will come into force in May , as well as in the eventual agreement with the US on the new Safe Harbour agreement on data transfers. In both cases, privacy concerns loomed large in the debate, with the European Court of Justice taking a particularly strict line. There is also a significant risk that the Trump administration will go back on some of the assurances on surveillance issues given to non-US citizens. This could create significant risks to the rapidly developing trans-Atlantic data economy with its increasingly important digital value chains. Foreign and security policy In June , the EU published its European Global Strategy, attempting to set out a coherent framework for its relations with the outside world. From this flowed both a new level of cooperation with NATO on meeting different "hybrid" threats, as well as plans for new steps in security and defence cooperation inside the EU. This notwithstanding, the EU remained a marginal player on wider security issues. EU sanctions on Russia have accordingly been extended for a further six months. Syria peace talks, started in a UN framework, continued bilaterally between the US and Russia, but have now been taken over by Russia and Turkey with a role also for Iran. Prospects are uncertain, at best. On a positive note there is now a serious possibility of resolving the issue of a bitterly divided Cyprus " although the outcome of the twin referendums to ratify a possible deal remains hard to predict. The political scene The politics of Europe, along with the rest of the Western world, has entered a new period of volatility. The EU itself seems to have halted the slide in support and legitimacy it has suffered in recent years, at least for now. One of the effects of Brexit has been to reduce support in the remaining 27 countries for the idea of leaving the EU, although this probably has been driven more by fear of the uncertainty associated with leaving the EU than genuine support for the EU process. The latest Eurobarometer polls, released in November, also show that the decline in confidence in the EU has been arrested. Eurobarometer The curve shows a clear correlation between EU performance and support for it. During the acute phase of the Euro crisis in , confidence declined considerably, but as the crisis receded, confidence started to move up again. Then the refugee crisis in caused another slide, which has once again been reversed as the acute crisis was handled. Going into , immigration and terrorism, rather than the economy, are seen as the key issues for the EU to handle. The challenges for the cohesion of the EU will come from within the member states in the next couple of years. Across European countries, previously dominant political parties have lost support to populist forces focusing on

anti-immigration, anti-trade and anti-Europe issues. Such tactics may not succeed, since the current political revulsion seems to go much deeper than voter dissatisfaction with individual policies. This new divide is driven to a large extent by a sense of cultural, physical and economic insecurity among particularly elderly and less urban parts of the electorates across Europe. A series of important elections in will show how these issues will play out in the EU member states, most notably in France and Germany. Officials gather ballots in the second round vote of the French primary election Image: A victory for her would take the EU into a far more fundamental crisis than has been the case with Brexit. However, Merkel will find forming a coalition after the election unusually complicated. Spain now has a minority government that is likely to last for some time, but the prospects for Italy are more uncertain. Fear of the populist Five Star movement might prevent a new election until early , also in the hope that the dismal performance of Five Star mayors in Italian cities will by then have started to diminish its appeal. In the elections in the Netherlands in March, the anti-immigration Geert Wilders may well attract the largest share of the vote. He may prefer to leave government responsibility to a coalition of smaller, more mainstream forces, however. An election in Greece might well bring back a New Democracy government after the semi-populist experience of the past few years.

### Chapter 4 : Six member states call for glyphosate alternatives, exit plan â€“ blog.quintoapp.com

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### Chapter 5 : European Countries -Game Level Six

*BRUSSELS (Sputnik) - At least six EU member states consider it premature to lift the visa regime for Kosovo residents, a diplomatic source in Brussels told Sputnik on Thursday. "According to my information, in general, there is unanimity at the European Parliament, while at the Council six countries.*

### Chapter 6 : The six issues that will shape the EU in | World Economic Forum

*The expert contributors analyse and evaluate the success and failure of four policy areas (Steel, Health Care, Finance, HIV and the Blood Supply) in six European countries, namely France, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK, Spain and Sweden.*

### Chapter 7 : Six EU states abandon joint line on Jerusalem

*The EU was not always as big as it is today. When European countries started to cooperate economically in , only Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands participated.*

### Chapter 8 : Six European states take aim at Google privacy policy | Reuters

*As of , the European Coal and Steel Community begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace. The six founding countries are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.*

### Chapter 9 : Six euro zone states risk EU budget rule breach in | Reuters

*From 6 to 28 members The EU is a unique economic and political partnership between 28 European countries that together cover much of the continent. It was created in the aftermath of the Second World War.*