



International  
Academy  
Europe Faculty

## ***Working with Europe and the EU*** ***– A New Context***

Practitioner Level Training Closed Course  
for the Department of Business and Trade  
organised by the European Institute of Public Administration  
(EIPA), Maastricht on behalf of  
the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)

London, 8-10 January 2024



# 3.2

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EU external competences (interactive exercise)

From peace project to geo-political player

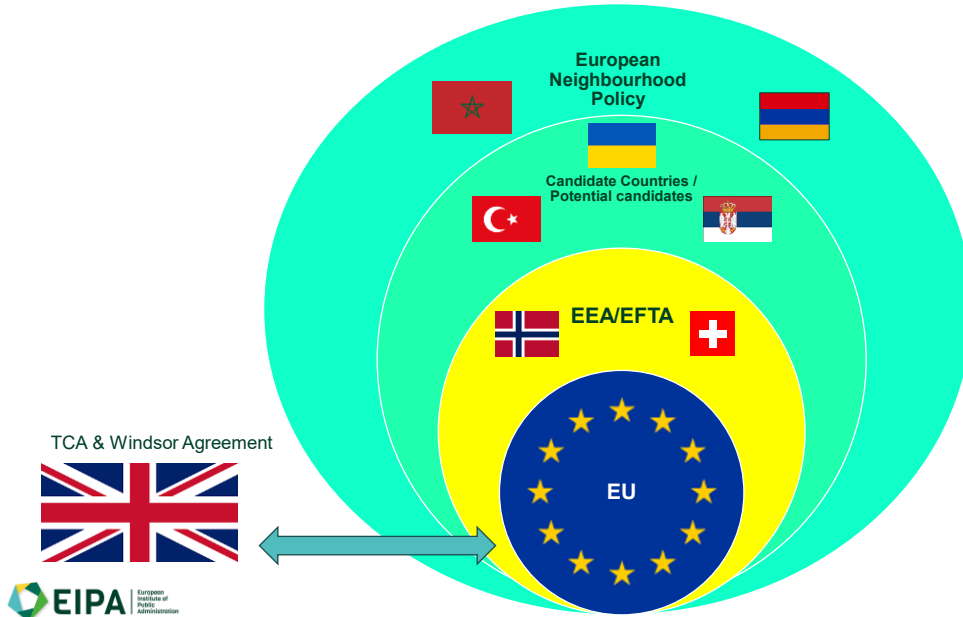
**EU relations with third countries and their side effects on the UK**

Beyond trade



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## Brussels effect and the Neighbours of the Union



## EU – China relations



- Relations EEC - PRC established in 1975
- 1985 Trade and Cooperation Agreement
- Trade volume multiplied by 10 since 1989 (EUR 180bn in 2020), both sides now each others biggest trading partners
- After global financial crisis : changing attitudes in Beijing towards market liberalisation
- 2019: “**negotiation partner, economic competitor systemic rival**”
- 2020: Bilateral Investment Agreement (CAI) (ratification frozen by EP)
- China major policy driver behind EU trade policy/external action (“strategic autonomy”)

## EU – Russia relations

- No formal relations EEC-USSR
- 1994: Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
- 2004: EU “Eastern” Enlargement / Russia rejects invitation to ENP
- 2007: Russia turning its back on EU, West
- 2008: Military intervention in Georgia
- 2014: Russian aggression of Ukraine I : End of European Security Order
- 2022: Russian aggression of Ukraine II: End of illusions



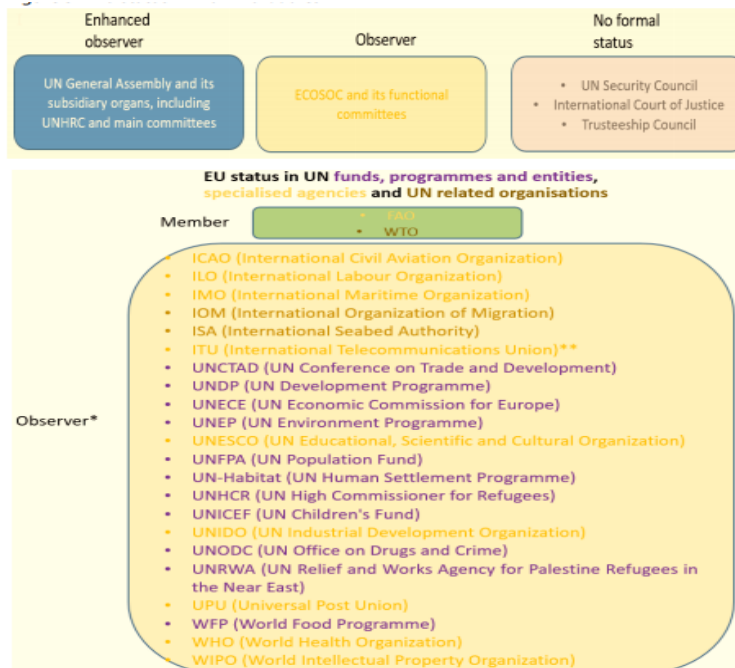
## EU – US relations

- Relationship based much on historic ties
- Post WWII: US support for European security and reconstruction (Marshall Plan), pushing Europeans towards integration
- EU off US strategic radar after 1991
- Biggest trading partner (until 2020)
- Two failed attempts to conclude FTAs (TAFTA and TTIP)
- New impetus under Biden (TCC), but dividing issues persist (and are even growing...)
- Revival of transatlantic security alliance after Russian aggression



## The EU in a multilateral context (1)

- UN: EU not a “peace loving nation”; enhanced observer status at GA with enhanced participation rights
- Different membership status in UN agencies (full member of FAO; simple observer at ECOSOC)



Source: EPRS

## The EU in a multilateral context (2)

- UN: EU not a “peace loving nation”; enhanced observer status at GA with enhanced participation rights
- Different membership status in UN agencies (full member of FAO; simple observer at ECOSOC and specialized agencies)
- Full member of WTO; speaks on behalf of MS
- Simple observer at WHO (competences...)
- World Bank/IMF: no formal status, but financial framework partnership agreements
- Key challenge: coordination of MS positions

## EU Climate Diplomacy

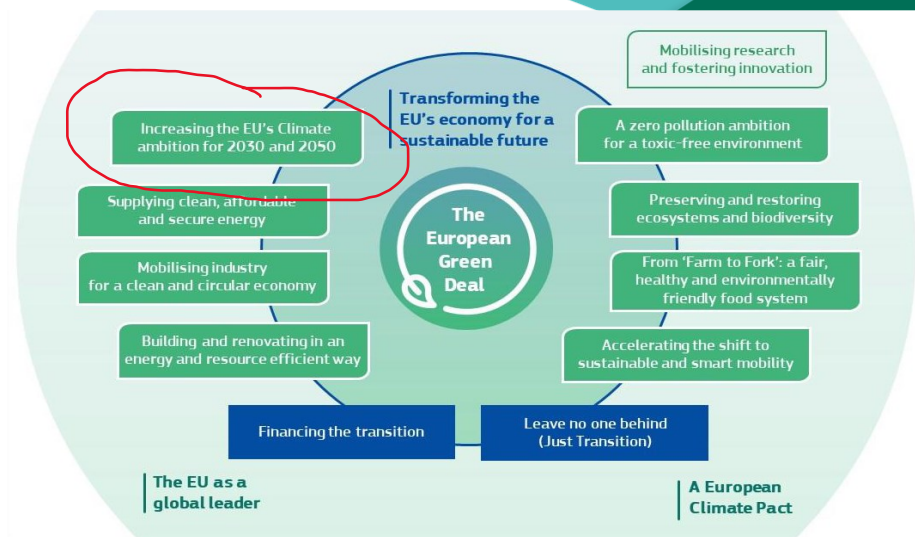


## EU Climate Diplomacy

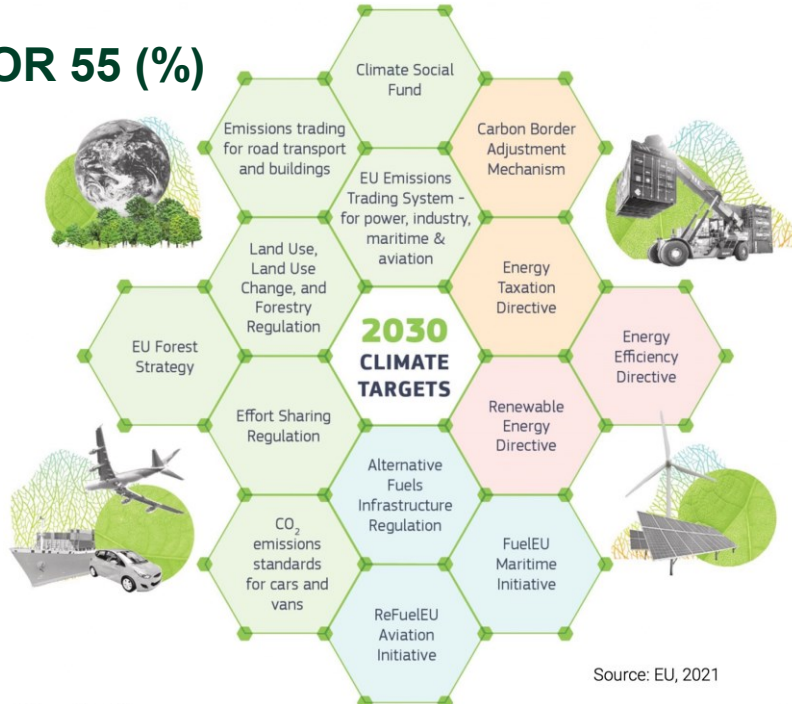
- Climate diplomacy as an essential element to realise and maintain international EU leadership
- The EU has the most advanced climate policy framework among the major economies.
- But accounts for just 8% of all GHG emissions
- After Paris: focus shifts from system building to implementation
- Importance of the “Fit for 55” package and further developments towards climate neutrality.

2-1-2024 | 12

## EU climate diplomacy as the external dimension of the The Green Deal



## FIT FOR 55 (%)



Update of the  
NDC of the European Union and its Member States



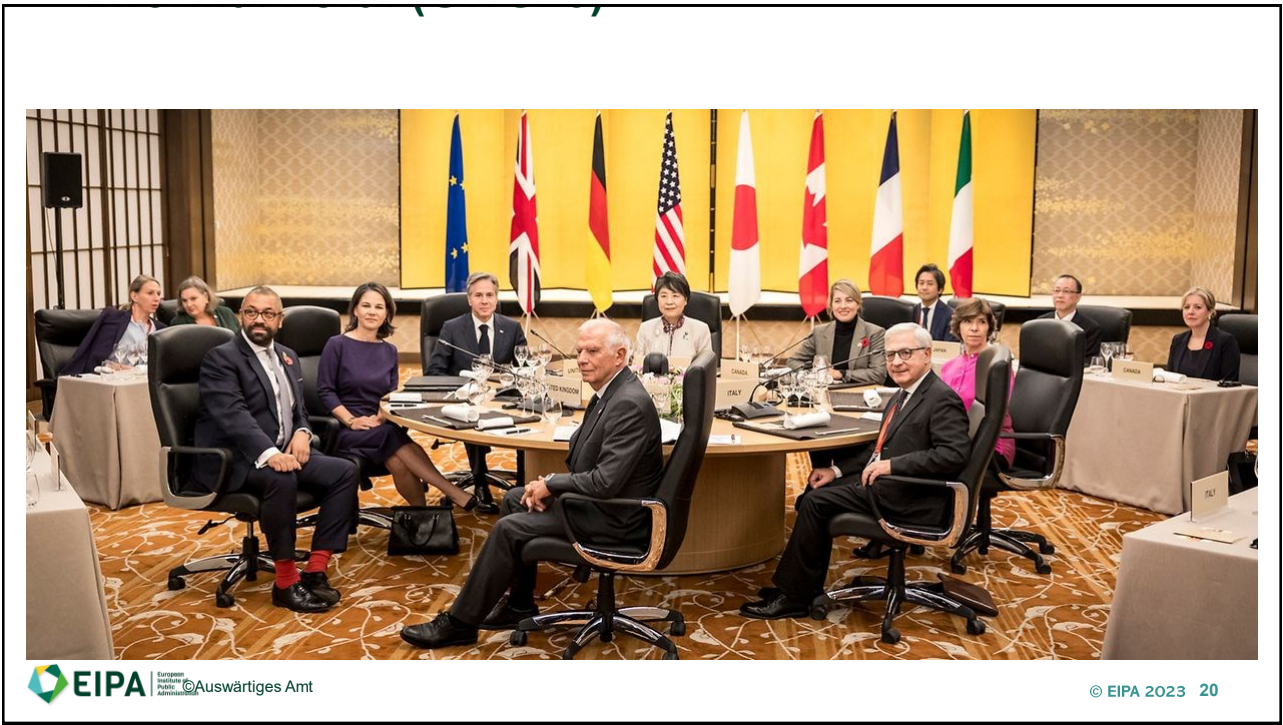
**SUBMISSION BY SPAIN AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

Madrid, 16 October 2023

**Subject: The update of the nationally determined contribution of the European Union and its Member States**

The respective emissions reductions are as follows.

- Under Directive (EU) 2023/959 the EU Emissions Trading System: **EU will reduce its emissions from the sectors covered by this legislation by 62% from 2005 levels by 2030.**
- Regulation (EU) 2023/857 sets an EU-level greenhouse gas emission reduction target of 40% by 2030, compared to 2005, for the sectors that it covers. **Each EU Member State will reduce its emissions from 2005 levels by 2030 in accordance with the following percentage: Belgium 47%, Bulgaria 10%, Czechia 26%, Denmark 50%, Germany 50%, Estonia 24%, Ireland 42%, Greece 22.7%, Spain 37.7%, France 47.5%, Croatia 16.7%, Italy 43.7%, Cyprus 32%, Latvia 17%, Lithuania 21%, Luxembourg 50%, Hungary 18.7%, Malta 19%, Netherlands 48%, Austria 48%, Poland 17.7%, Portugal 28.7%, Romania 12.7%, Slovenia 27%, Slovakia 22.7%, Finland 50%, Sweden 50%.**







JUNE 26, 2022

# FACT SHEET: President Biden and G7 Leaders Formally Launch the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment

BRIEFING ROOM STATEMENTS AND RELEASES

*The Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment will deliver game-changing projects to close the infrastructure gap in developing countries, strengthen the global economy and supply chains, and advance U.S. national security*



# Informal Fora: The TTC



FINANCIAL TIMES

Opinion **US trade** [+ Add to myFT](#)

## Do not underestimate the ‘mega-Brussels effect’ of EU-US co-ordination

When these two great powers come together, the dial can move on climate, China sanctions and critical technology

PETER ORSZAG [+ Add to myFT](#)



EU Commission president Ursula von der Leyen met President Joe Biden at the White House in Washington, DC, earlier this year. The US and EU are poised to agree on a new sustainable steel and aluminium club © Mandel Ngan/AFP/Getty Images

Peter Orszag OCTOBER 16 2023

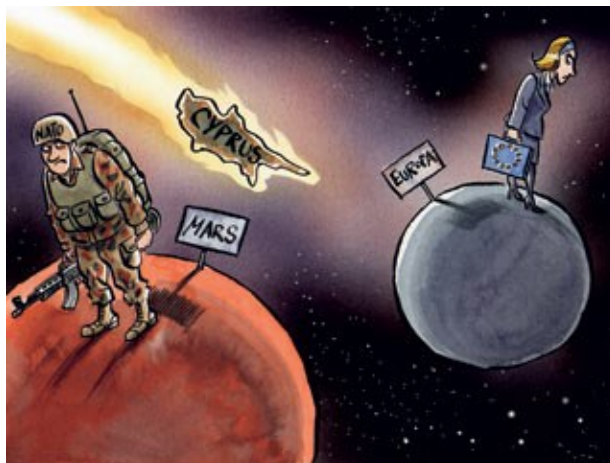
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## EU and NATO



- 22 EU Members are members of NATO
- Until end of 1990, direct EU-NATO relations virtually inexistent
- Creation of the European Security and Defence Policy in 1999 (CSDP after 2009)
- « Berlin + » agreement (sharing of assets) 2003
- After EU 2004 enlargement: a « frozen conflict »
- 2 NATO reluctance to share intelligence with some of the new Member States

## EU and NATO (2004-2016)



## EU and NATO post-2016: a new spring ?



## Warsaw Joint Declaration (July 2016)

### Seven key areas of cooperation



### Intensifying the political dialogue