



International  
Academy  
Europe Faculty

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

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

London, 6-8 February 2024



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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**

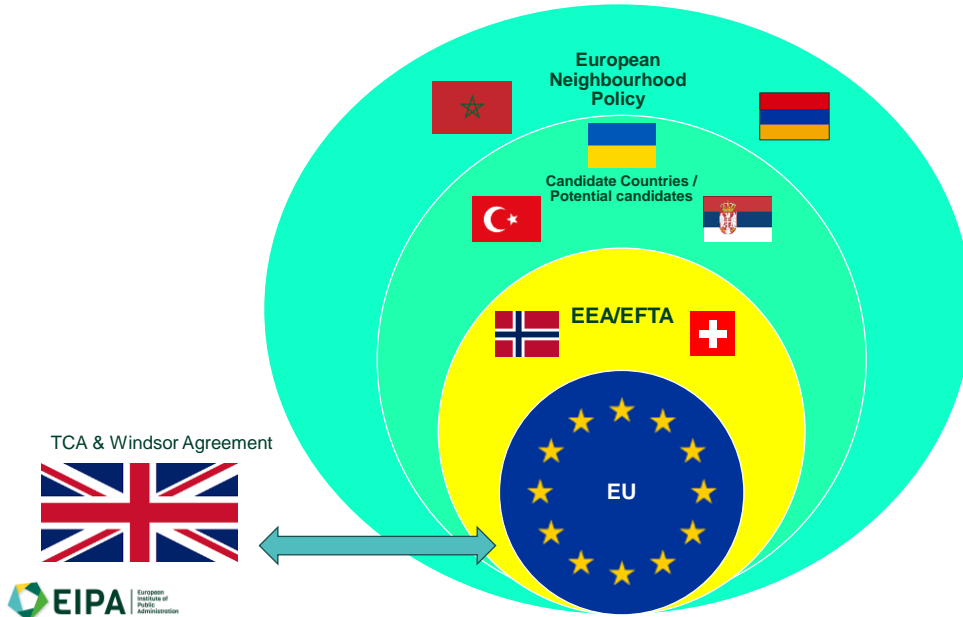
Beyond trade



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## Brussels effect and the Neighbours of the Union



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## 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”)

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## 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



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## 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

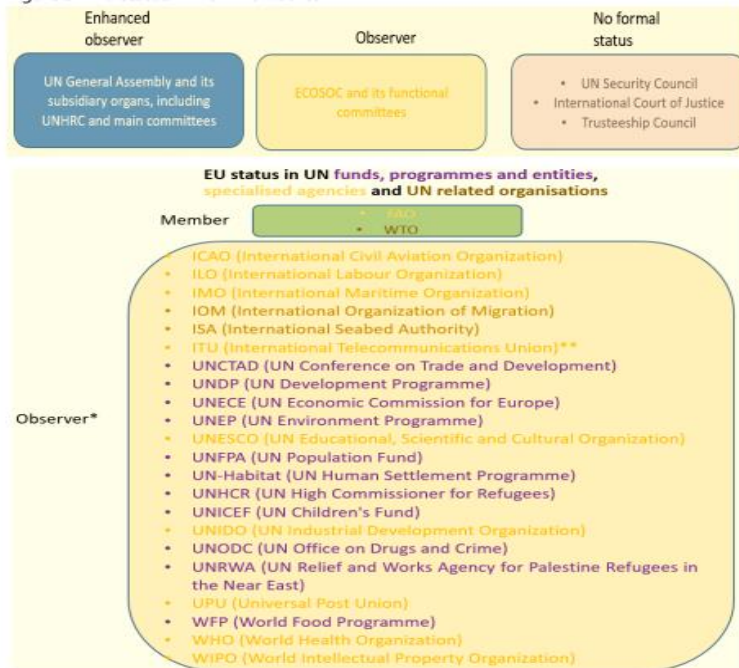


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# The EU in a multilateral context (1)

- 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)

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Source: EPRS

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## 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

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## EU Climate Diplomacy



UN Photo

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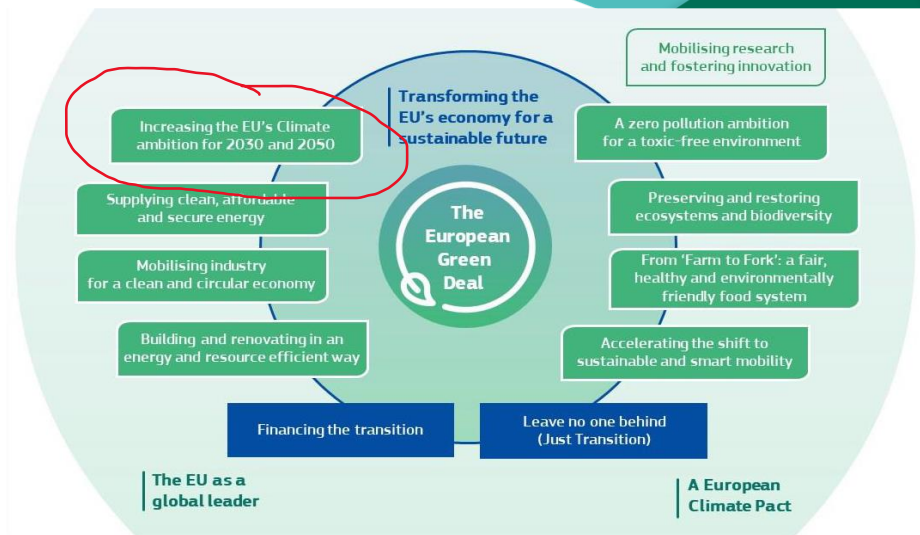
## EU Climate Diplomacy

- 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.

31-1-2024 | 12

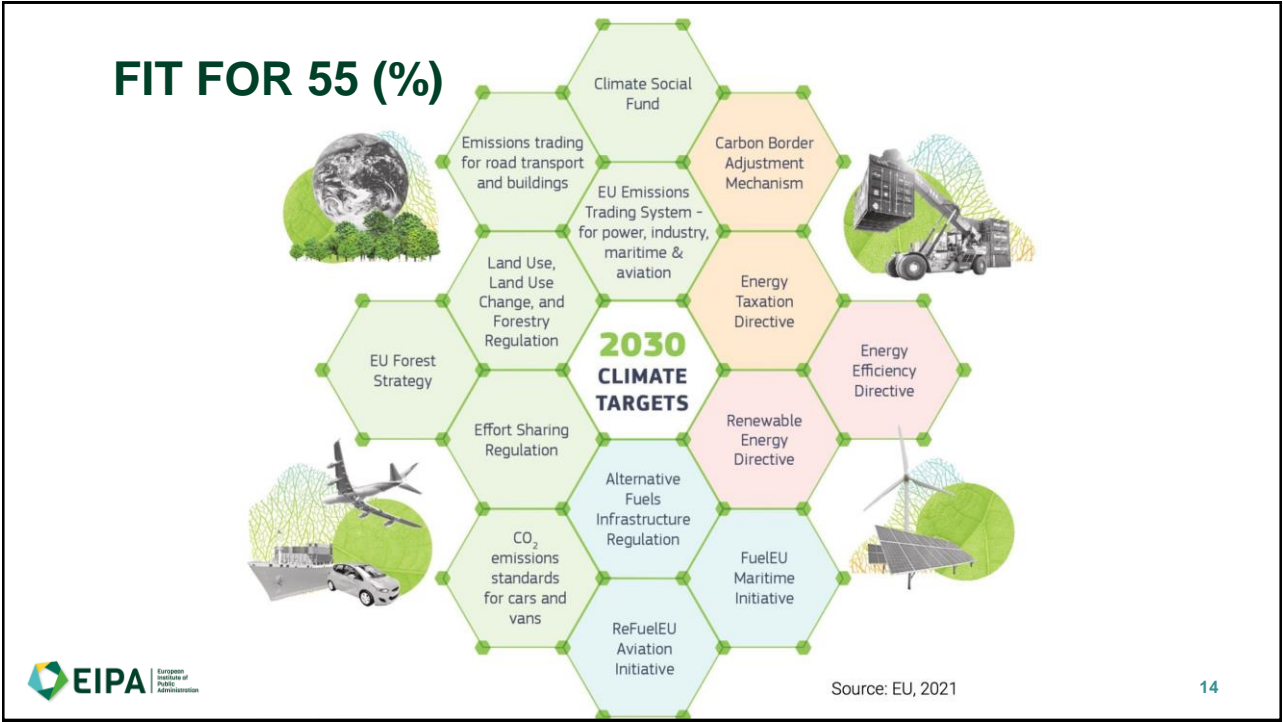
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## EU climate diplomacy as the external dimension of the The Green Deal




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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**

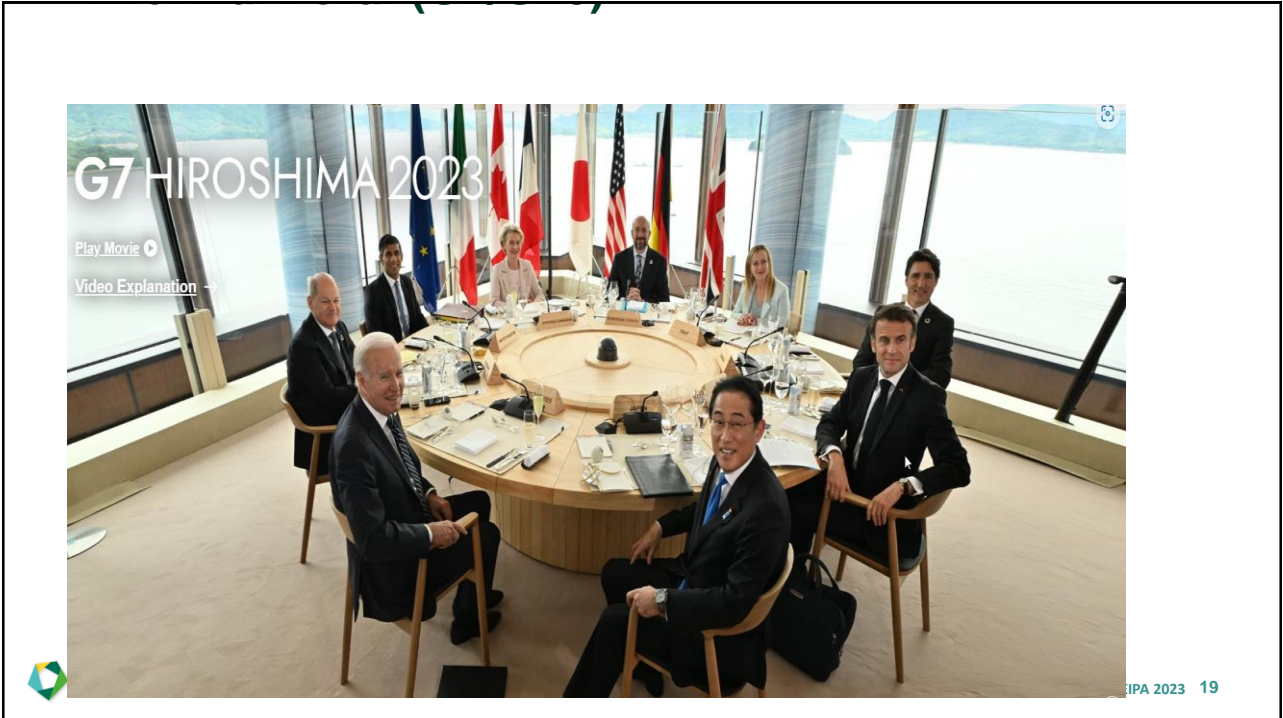
Madrid, 16 October 2023

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

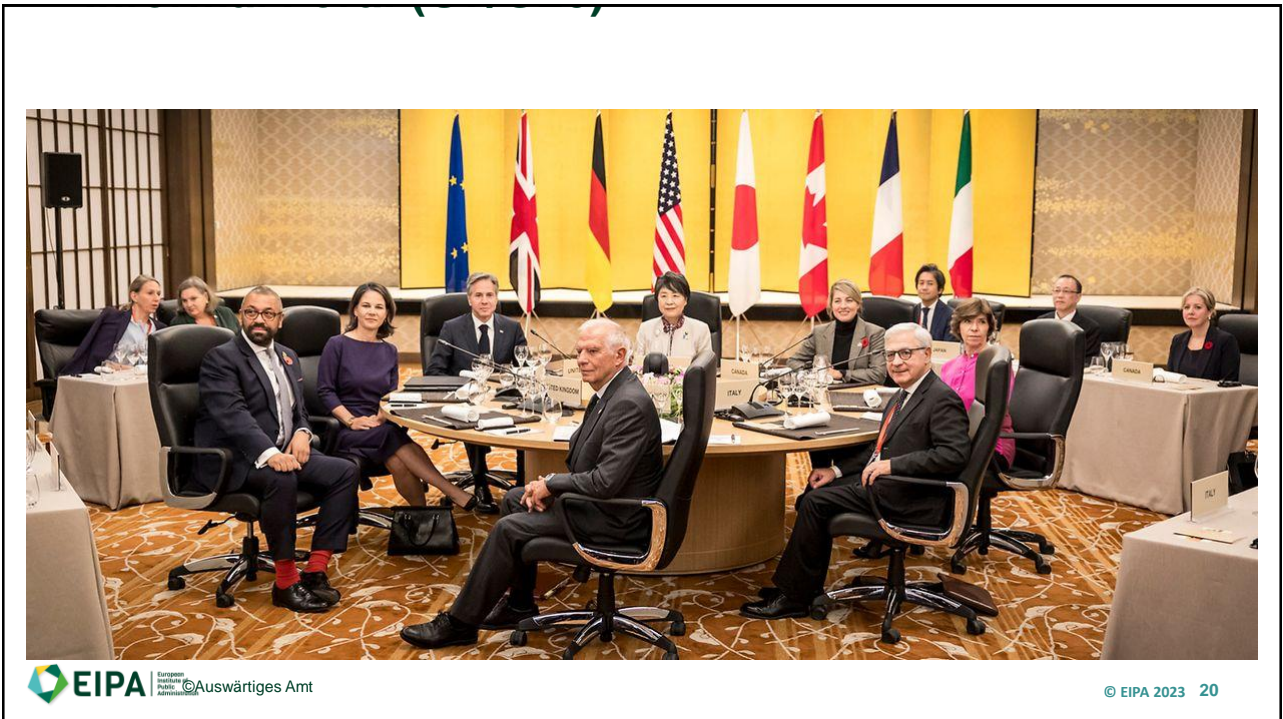
The respective emissions reductions are as follows.

- 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%.**

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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*



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# Informal Fora: The TTC



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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
- Untill end of 1990, direct EU-NATO relations virtually inexisting
- 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 »
- 2NATO 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