



International Academy
Europe Faculty

Working with Europe and the EU – A New Context

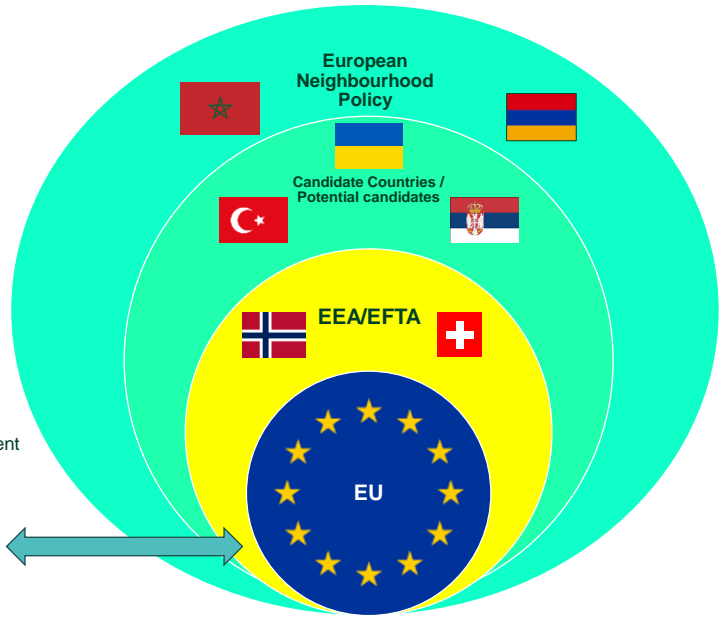
Practitioner Level Training Course
organised by the European Institute of Public Administration
(EIPA), Maastricht on behalf of
the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)

London, 30 September – 2 October 2024



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Brussels effect and the Neighbours of the Union



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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

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 – 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

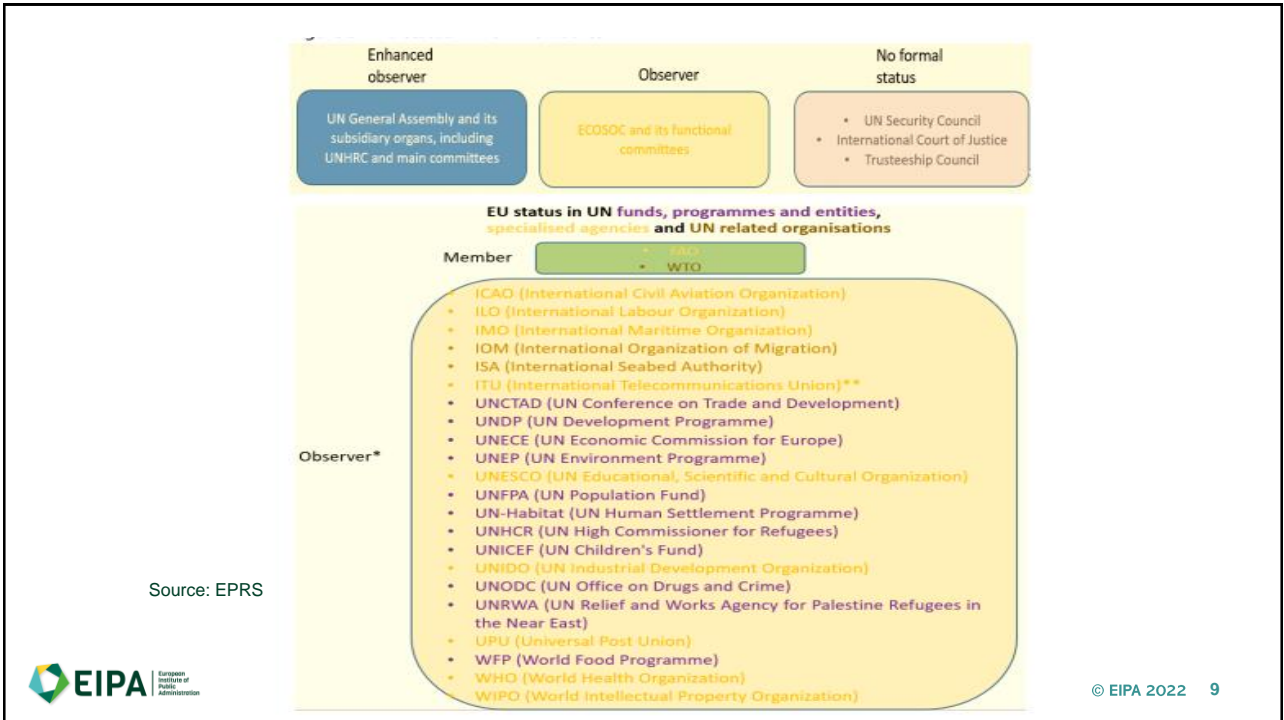


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The EU in a multilateral context (1)

- 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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The EU in a multilateral context

- 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
- “Full participant” status at OECD, but not a formal member (“Everything but voting rights”)
- 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



26-9-2024 | 11

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EU Climate Diplomacy



- Climate diplomacy as the external dimension of the Green Deal and “Fit for 55”
- After Paris: focus shifts from system building to implementation
- Challenge of diverging priorities with international partners, in particular in the Global South (decarbonization/security/economic development)

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International EU Leadership

Climate Diplomacy

- Cooperation between the EU institutions and the member states
- Preparing the annual COPs and other fora (G7, G20, etc.)
- Mainstreaming of climate policy in EU external assistance (Global Gateway...)
- Explaining EU climate policy to partners and feed priorities of partners back to the EU (not always one of the strengths of the EU)

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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

The respect

Madrid, 16 October 2023

- Unde will 62%

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

- Regt redu

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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Informal Fora: (G7/G20)



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Informal Fora: (G7/G20)



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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



PRESS RELEASE | Publication 30 October 2023

Commission welcomes G7 leaders' agreement on Guiding Principles and a Code of Conduct on Artificial Intelligence

The Commission welcomes the agreement by G7 leaders on International Guiding Principles on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and a voluntary Code of Conduct for AI developers under the Hiroshima AI process.

These principles and the voluntary Code of Conduct will complement, at international level, the legally binding rules that the EU co-legislators are currently finalising under the EU AI Act.

President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, was among those who subscribed to the G7 leaders' statement issued by the 2023 Japan G7 presidency.

President von der Leyen, said:

The potential benefits of Artificial Intelligence for citizens and the economy are huge. However, the acceleration in the capacity of AI also brings new challenges. Already a regulatory frontrunner with the AI Act, the EU is also contributing to AI guardrails and governance at global level. I am pleased to welcome the G7 international Guiding Principles and the voluntary Code of Conduct, reflecting EU values to promote trustworthy AI. I call on AI developers to sign and implement this Code of Conduct as soon as possible.



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See also

[A European approach to artificial intelligence](#)

Related topics

[International relations](#)

[Artificial intelligence](#)

Informal Fora: The TTC



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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 »
- NATO reluctance to share intelligence with some of the new Member States

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EU and NATO (2004-2016)



EU and NATO post-2016: a new spring ?



Warsaw Joint Declaration (July 2016)

Seven key areas of cooperation

The image displays seven key areas of cooperation from the Warsaw Joint Declaration, each with a corresponding icon:

- COUNTERING HYBRID THREATS**: Icon of a shield with a figure.
- OPERATIONAL COOPERATION INCLUDING AT SEA AND ON MIGRATION**: Icon of a ship and a plane.
- CYBER SECURITY AND DEFENCE**: Icon of a shield with binary code.
- DEFENCE CAPABILITIES**: Icon of a shield with a factory and a person.
- DEFENCE INDUSTRY AND RESEARCH**: Icon of a shield with an airplane.
- PARALLEL AND COORDINATED EXERCISES**: Icon of a shield with vertical bars.
- SUPPORTING EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PARTNERS' CAPACITY-BUILDING EFFORTS**: Icon of a shield with the European Union flag and hands.

Intensifying the political dialogue

The Pleven Plan 1950

The European Defence Community (EDC), 1952-1954

