

  **International Academy Europe Faculty**

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

Practitioner Training for UK Civil Servants

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

FCDO, 10-12 March 2025

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### **What is your main expectation from this training and what would you most like to learn about ?**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

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## Day 1

- 09:30 Opening
- 09:35 Welcome, explanation of the objectives, and self-presentation of the participants
- 09:45 Introduction
- 11.00 Break
- 11.15 Who does what in the EU institutional system?  
*Group exercise*
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.00 How can non-EU countries try to influence EU policy? *Group exercise*
- 14.45 Break
- 15.00 How can non-EU countries try to influence EU policy? (cont.)
- 15.30 Break
- 15.45 Workshop: How to work with the EU and Europe in practice
- 16.45 Recap of the day
- 17.00 End of Day One

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## Framing questions

- What are the UK's main interests and priorities ref. the EU?
- **What can the EU actually do?**
- How do EU policies affect the UK?
- **How can the UK try to shape EU policies?**
- **Which EU and other European actors are most relevant?**
- *How does the new UK-EU bilateral relationship work? – Day 2*
- *How can the UK and the EU best work together in the world? = Day 3*

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## Framing questions (1)

- **SLIDO RANKING EXERCISE – SELECT 5 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE**
- **What are the UK's main interests and priorities ref. the EU?**
  - cooperation in security and defence
  - partnership in leading on climate action
  - joint defence of democratic values
  - controlling migration to the UK
  - competitive advantage for UK in new technologies
  - market access to the EU
  - ensuring UK benefits from international regulatory norms



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**What are the UK's main interests and priorities regarding the EU?**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

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## Dimensions of UK-EU relations: continua of cooperation



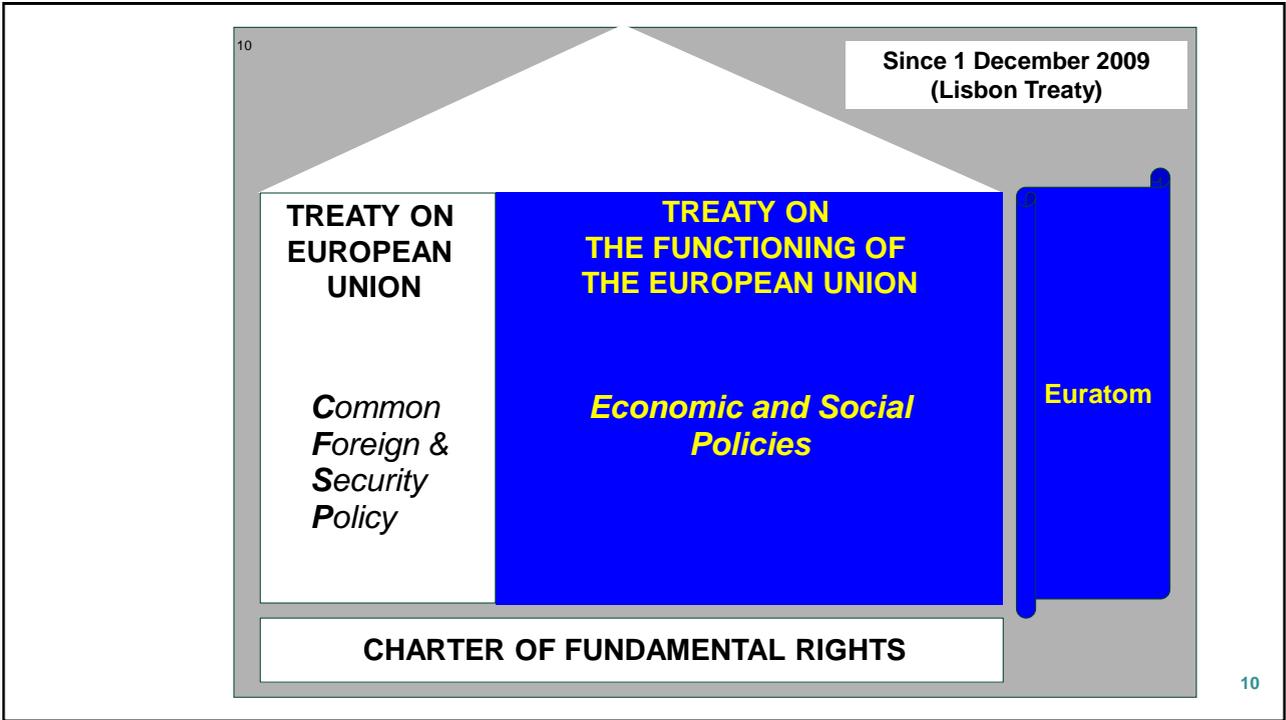
<b>Regulation</b>	alignment v. divergence
<b>Functional cooperation</b>	association v. alternative
<b>Foreign and security policy</b>	ad hoc cooperation (same values and interests?)
<b>Global goals (climate, SDGs)</b>	parallel action (different means to same ends?)

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## Framing questions (2)

- What are the UK's main interests and priorities ref. the EU?
- **What can the EU do?** *EU law and other modes of governance*

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## Competences: what can the EU do? (1)

European Union				Member States
<b>Exclusive competences</b>	<b>Shared competences</b>	<b>Supporting competences</b>	<b>Coordination of national policies</b>	<b>Cooperation EU/ Member States</b>
Only the EU can legislate and adopt binding acts.	If an EU norm is in force, Member States cannot exercise national competence.  Exceptions = 'parallel' competences	The EU cannot harmonise national laws. EU support does not affect national competence.	Member States shape their policies around common objectives and guidelines.	Member States agree to take joint actions and positions.

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## Exercise

### NB – non-exhaustive list of policy areas

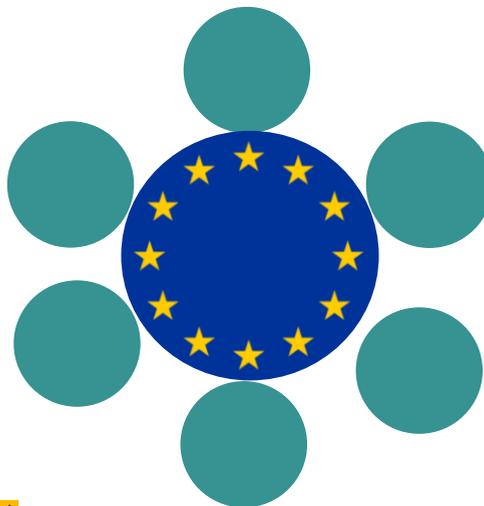
<b>Exclusive</b> <b>EU COMPETENCE</b>	<b>Shared</b>	<b>'Parallel'</b>	<b>Supporting</b>	<b>Coordination of national policies</b>	<b>EU-MS cooperation</b>

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## Exclusive competences

### Article 3 TFEU

- Customs union
- Competition rules for internal market
- Monetary policy
- Conservation of marine biological resources
- Common commercial policy



- International agreements\*

*\* when provided for in a legislative act, necessary to exercise internal competence, or if its conclusion may affect common rules*

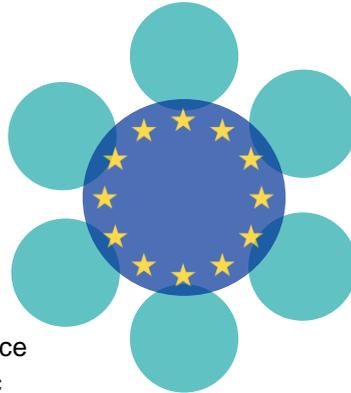
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## Shared competences

*While EU is acting,  
MS cannot act*

- Internal Market
- Social policy
- Economic, social and territorial cohesion
- Agriculture and fisheries
- Environment
- Consumer protection
- Transport
- Trans-European networks
- Energy
- Area of freedom, security and justice
- Common safety concerns in public health matters

### Article 4 TFEU



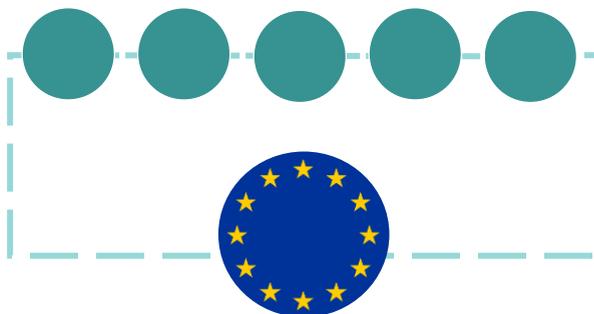
*EU & MS can act  
in parallel*

- Research
- Technological development
- Space
- Development policy
- Humanitarian aid

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## Competences to support, coordinate or supplement

### Article 5 TFEU



- Protection and improvement of human health
- Industry
- Culture
- Tourism
- Education, training, youth, sport
- Civil protection
- Administrative cooperation

*no harmonisation of Member States' laws or regulations*

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## Policy coordination, convergence and reform

### The European Semester

Stability and Growth Pact (debt, deficit...)

Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure

Employment Guidelines

Social Pillar

Structural Reform Support

Recovery and Resilience Facility

*Recommendations*

*Opinions*

*Guidelines*

*Incentives*

*Funding*

*Linkages and conditionalities*



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## EU – Member State cooperation

Political commitment by Member States

main area = **Common Foreign and Security Policy**

- ‘The Member States shall support the Union's external and security policy actively and unreservedly in a spirit of loyalty and mutual solidarity and shall comply with the Union's action.’
- ‘identification of questions of general interest’ and ‘ever-increasing degree of convergence of Member States' actions’
- Member States decide by unanimity
- no powers for the supranational institutions



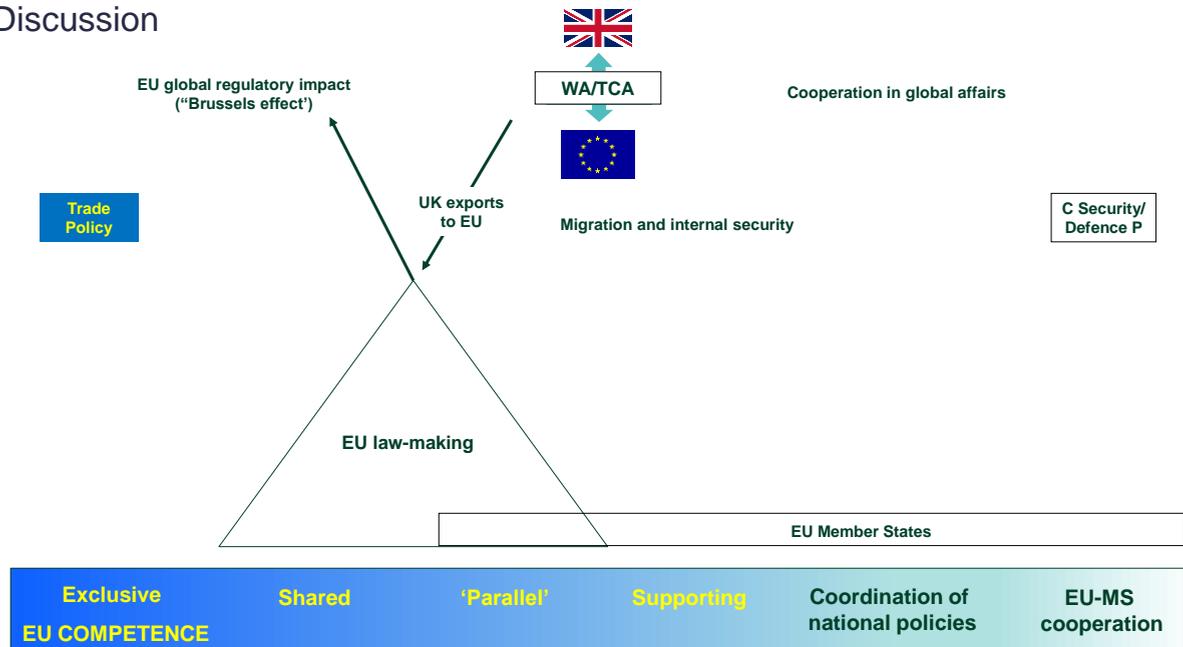
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## Framing questions (3)

- What are the UK's main interests and priorities ref. the EU?
- What can the EU do?
- **How do EU policies affect the UK?**

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## Discussion



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# The broader context of the UK – EU regulatory relationship

**International norms and requirements for business**  
(EU rules often set global norms)

Bilateral limits –  
Level Playing Field

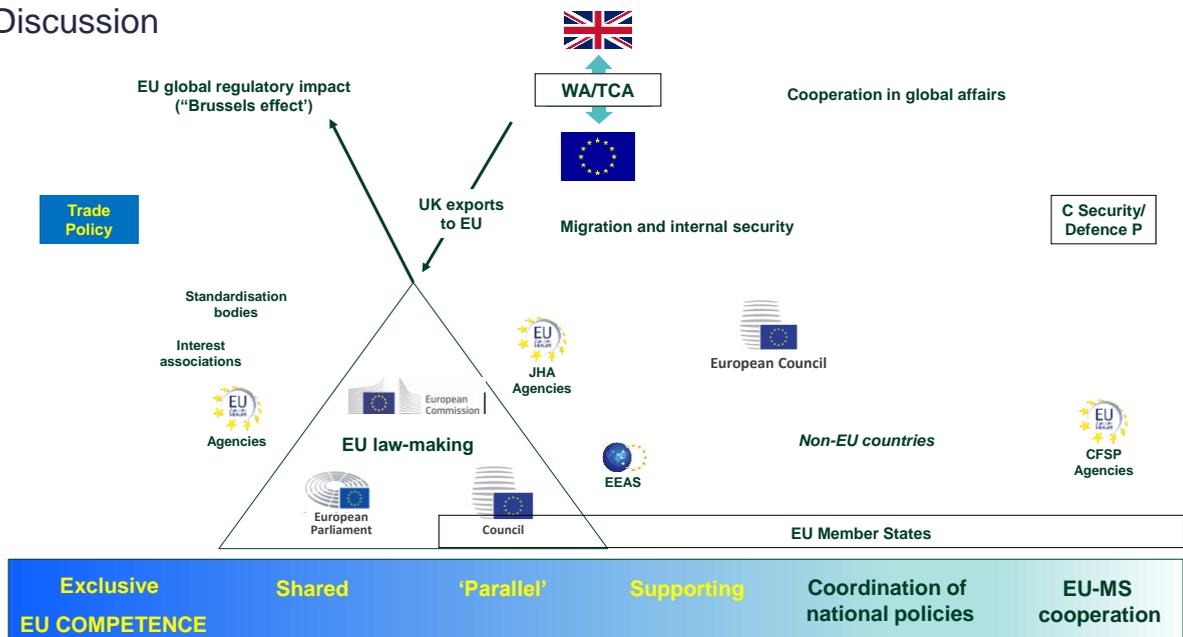


Standards  
Conformity

**Internal impact in UK**  
(managing intra-UK divergence )



## Discussion



## Framing questions (an overview)

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