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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
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“The real victim of this affair is the Atlantic alliance...
If our allies have abandoned us in difficult,
if not dramatic, circumstances, they would be
capable of doing it again if Europe in turn
found itself in danger,,



Christian Pineau
French Foreign Minister,
November 1956



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Strategic Autonomy (I)

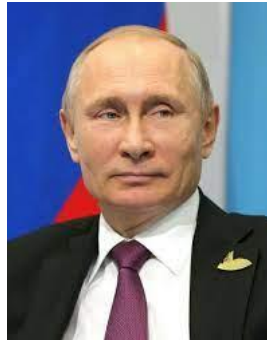
The Strategy nurtures the ambition of **strategic autonomy** for the European Union. This is necessary to promote the common interests of our citizens, as well as our principles and values.

An appropriate level of ambition and **strategic autonomy** is important for Europe's ability to promote peace and security within and beyond its borders.

A sustainable, innovative and competitive European defence industry is essential for Europe's **strategic autonomy** and for a credible CSDP.



The 'BPT factor'



Strategic Autonomy (I) - security & defence

- Capacities ? Price tag?
- Strategic vision? Political will ?
- Questions of trust & leadership



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#EUdefence

DEFENDING EUROPE:

Improving Military Mobility in the European Union



"By 2025 we need a fully-fledged European Defence Union."

President Juncker, State of the Union Address, September 2017

Creating a fully-fledged European Defence Union by 2025 is imperative to Europe's security and to build a **Union that protects**. A smooth, efficient and effective movement of military personnel and assets across and beyond the EU will enhance the EU's preparedness and response to crises. It will enable EU Member States to act faster, in line with their defence needs and responsibilities, both in the context of the Common Security and Defence Policy missions and operations, and in the framework of national and multinational activities. Currently, cross-border mobility is still hampered by a number of barriers that can lead to delays, disruption, higher costs or increased vulnerability.

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The path towards a Defence Union (I)

- 06/2016: EU Global Strategy (EUGS)
- 07/2016: EU-NATO Warsaw Joint Declaration
- 09/2016: Decision to set up MPCC
- 11/2016: EUGS implementation plan on security and defence
- 11/2016: European Defence Action Plan
- 12/2016: Common set of 42 actions for the implementation of the EU-NATO joint Declaration
- 05/2017: Agreement on Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD)
- 06/2017: Launch European Defence Fund
- 12/2017: Launch of Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)
- 01/2021: Setting up of DG DEFIS (EC)
- 03/2021: Establishing of the European Peace Facility (EPF)
- 03/2022: Adoption of the "Strategic Compass"

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The EU's strategic compass

The EU is facing new and increasing threats and challenges. To counter them, protect its citizens, and enhance its strategic autonomy to become a stronger global partner, the EU needs to define what kind of security and defence actor it wants to be.

ADDRESSING THREATS TO THE EU'S SECURITY

As a first step to determine the direction of travel, the EU has conducted for the first time a comprehensive analysis on key threats and challenges to Europe, including:



The Threat Analysis is a classified intelligence report identifying key trends:

- Global level:** slowdown of globalisation, growing economic rivalry between global powers, climate change and competition for resources, migratory pressures, and threats to the multilateral system.
- Regional level:** regional instability, conflict, state fragility, inter-state tensions, external influences, destabilising impact of non-state actors.
- Threats against the EU:** state and non-state actors targeting the EU with hybrid tools, including disruptive technologies, disinformation, and other non-military sources of influence; terrorist threat.

DEVELOPING A STRATEGIC COMPASS TO GUIDE OUR ACTIONS

The Strategic Compass will help strengthen a common European security and defence culture and help define the right objectives and concrete goals for our policies.

The Strategic Compass will address four different, inter-linked areas:



A STRATEGIC COMPASS FOR SECURITY AND DEFENCE

For a European Union that protects its citizens, values and interests and contributes to international peace and security



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The European Defence Community (EDC), 1952-1954

The Pleven Plan 1950



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Strategic autonomy (II)

Updated 19:52, 22-Mar-2020

CGTN

Share      



Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic greeted Chinese doctors who arrived in Serbia on Saturday, kissing the Chinese flag in a show of gratitude for the country's timely support against COVID-19.

"The arrival of Chinese health professionals is of great importance to us because they were the first to defeat the great enemy of today: COVID-19," Vucic said.

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Strategic autonomy (II)

	Conventional perspective	Global perspective
Strategic autonomy for...	Security & Defence	Security & Defence, Trade & Industry, Digitalization, Climate, Health
Strategic autonomy from...	United States	United States, China, other emerging powers and economies
Strategic autonomy to...	Act militarily in Europe's neighbourhood, protect Europe	Promote European interests and values
Drivers	US structural pivot, transatlantic uncertainties	Rise of China and rivalry with US, technological change
Inter-organizational relations	NATO	NATO, UN, WTO
Alternative concepts	Strategic responsibility, ability to act	Open strategic autonomy (trade), European sovereignty (tech, industry)
Principal dividing lines	Threat perception & ties to the US	Political economy / Free market vs. state intervention

Source: FIIA Working Paper 119: EU strategic autonomy: A reality check for Europe's global agenda, Helsinki, 2020.



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Before....

And after....

European Commission blocks Siemens-Alstom merger

THE European Commission (EC) announced on February 6 that it has blocked the merger of Siemens Mobility and Alstom on the grounds that the two companies have failed to address its concerns over the potential impact of the deal on competition in the signalling and high-speed rolling stock markets.



EU competition
Siemens, as

FROM POLITICO PRO

INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

Goodbye competition. Hello industrial strategy.

Paris and Berlin want strategy to prioritize industrial 'champions' over antitrust rulebook.



C 528/10

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

30.12.2021

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION

Criteria for the analysis of the compatibility with the internal market of State aid to promote the execution of important projects of common European interest

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Assessment of four key economic security risks:

- supply chains
- critical infrastructure
- technology leakage
- coercion

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From “strategic autonomy” to “open strategic autonomy”

- Trade & Industry, Digitalization, Climate, Health...
- Focusing on “decreasing levels of reliance”
- Global interdependence: source of conflict or harmony?
- “open strategic autonomy” as best of two worlds?
- Risk of diluting the EU’s leverage on others?
- Do autonomy and formal sovereignty buy external leverage?



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Strategic Autonomy (III)



The path towards a Defence Union (cont)

- 03/2022: Adoption of the "Strategic Compass"
- 04/2023: Decision to allocate € 1 bn for procurement of ammunition to Ukraine (EPF)
- 07/2023: Adoption of ASAP Regulation (Act Supporting Ammunitions Production)
- 10/2023: Adoption of EDIRPA Regulation (instrument for the reinforcement of the European defence industry through common procurement)
- 03/2024: European Defence Industrial Strategy (EDIS)
- 12/2024: EU Commissioner for Defence
- 03/2025: Commission White Paper on Defence



Strategic autonomy (IV)



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Strategic autonomy (IV)

UNITED NATIONS

UN calls for peaceful resolution of Russia's war on Ukraine

At the UN General Assembly, the US aligned with Russia in opposing a European-backed Ukrainian resolution that condemned Moscow's aggression and called for the immediate withdrawal of Russian troops.

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IN FAVOUR

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AGAINST

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ABSTENTIONS

AFGHANISTAN	CAMEROON	FINLAND	KUWAIT	NEPAL	SAUDI ARABIA	UKRAINE
ALBANIA	CANADA	FRANCE	KYRGYZSTAN	NETHERLAND...	SENEGAL	UNITED ARA...
ALGERIA	CENTRAL AF...	GABON	LAO PDR	NEW ZEALAND	SERBIA	UNITED KING...
ANDORRA	CHAD	GAMBIA	LATVIA	NICARAGUA	SEYCHELLES	UNITED REP T...
ANGOLA	CHILE	GEORGIA	LEBANON	NIGER	SIERRA LEONE	UNITED STAT...
ANTIGUA-BA...	CHINA	GERMANY	LESOTHO	NIGERIA	SINGAPORE	URUGUAY
ARGENTINA	COLOMBIA	GHANA	LIBERIA	NORTH MAC...	SLOVENIA	UZBEKISTAN
ARMENIA	COMOROS	GREECE	LIBYA	NORWAY	SOLOMON IS...	VANUATU
AUSTRALIA	CONGO	GRENADA	LIECHTENSTEIN	OMAN	VENEZUELA	
AUSTRIA	COSTA RICA	GUATEMALA	LITHUANIA	PAKISTAN	VIENTIANE	
AZERBAIJAN	COTE D'IVOIRE	GUINEA	LUXEMBOURG	PALAU	VIET NAM	
BAHAMAS	CROATIA	GUINEA-BISS...	MADAGASCAR	PANAMA	YEMEN	
BAHRAIN	CUBA	GUYANA	MALAWI	PAPUA NEW ...	ZAMBIA	
BALEARES	CYPRUS	HAIITI	MALAYSIA	PARAGUAY	ZIMBABWE	
BARBADOS	CZECHIA	HONDURAS	MALDIVES	PERU		
BELARUS	DEM PR OF K...	HUNGARY	MALI	PHILIPPINES		
BELGIUM	DEM REP OF ...	ICELAND	MALTA	POLAND		
BELIZE	DENMARK	INDIA	MARSHALL IS...	PORTUGAL		
BENIN	DJIBOUTI	INDONESIA	MAURITANIA	QATAR		
BHUTAN	DOMINICA	IRAN (ISLAMI...	MAURITIUS	REP OF KOREA		
BOLIVIA	DOMINICAN ...	IRAQ	MEXICO	REP OF MOL...		
BOSNIA-HER...	ECUADOR	IRELAND	MICRONESIA...	ROMANIA		
BOTSWANA	EGYPT	ISRAEL	MONACO	RUSSIAN FED...		
BRAZIL	EL SALVADOR	ITALY	MONGOLIA	RWANDA		
BRUNEI DAR...	EQUATORIAL...	JAMAICA	MONTENEGRO	SAINT KITTS ...		
BULGARIA	ERITREA	JAPAN	MOROCCO	SAINT LUCIA		
BURKINA FASO	ESTONIA	JORDAN	MOZAMBIQUE	SAINT VINCE...		
BURUNDI	ESWATINI	KAZAKHSTAN	MYANMAR	SAMOA		
CABO VERDE	ETHIOPIA	KENYA	NAMIBIA	SAN MARINO		
CAMBODIA	FUJI	KIRIBATI	NAURU	SAO TOME-P...		

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Learning points day 3

- EU external policies: difficulty of overlapping competences
- Lisbon Treaty contribution to more “coherence and consistency” of external action: HR/VP, EEAS
- Strategic rethink after 2016 as result of the “permacrisis” and external factors (“BPT/BCT”): Readjustment of the balance between interests and values, translates into all areas of external action
- Trade policy increasingly driven by security imperatives
- Strategic autonomy: formal autonomy vs international leverage
- EU contributing to international norms at 3 levels: unilateral (“Brussels effect”), bilateral and multilateral (diplomacy; international agreements)
- Increasing importance of informal fora (G7,TTC,EPC) due to political blockages at multilateral level (UN, WTO)



<https://eipa.questionpro.com/t/AVTqsZ5eLI>

Please give us your feedback!





Do You Have Any Questions?

w.koeth@eipa.eu

