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EU Foreign Policy and National Foreign Policy / Зовнішня політика Європейського Союзу та національна зовнішня політика

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Plan

1. EU Foreign policy instruments that influences on national foreign policy (general overview)
2. Partnership Instrument
3. Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)
4. Sanctions Policy
5. Election observation missions
6. International Trade Instruments

EU Foreign policy instruments that influences on national foreign policy

- The EU maintains diplomatic relations with nearly all countries in the world and undertakes a range of actions with strategic partners, key international players, and emerging and developing powers. Working alongside the European External Action Service (EEAS), the service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) is responsible for operational expenditures in the crucial area of EU external action.
- Partnership Instrument
- Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)
- Sanctions Policy
- Election observation missions
- International Trade Instruments

The Partnership Instrument

- Through the Partnership Instrument (PI), the EU cooperates with partners around the world to advance the Union's strategic interests and tackle global challenges.
- The PI will fund activities that carry EU agendas with partner countries forward, translating political commitments into concrete measures.
- The PI is one of the funding instruments that enable the EU to take part in shaping global change and promote its core values. It is one of several instruments included in the EU's budget for 2014-2020 as a means of financing the Union's external action.

Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)

- The Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) is the EU's financial instrument to respond quickly and flexibly to conflicts and crisis. IcSP provides funding for short and mid-term actions on conflict prevention, crisis response and peacebuilding around the world, and longer term-assistance to projects linked to global and trans-regional threats.
- The IcSP is one of the EU's financial instruments for external action. Managed by Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI), the IcSP provides short and mid-term assistance on conflict prevention, crisis response and peace building actions around the world. With a budget of EUR 2,3 billion for 2014-2020, IcSP manages currently around 200 projects in over 75 countries in areas such as mediation, stabilization, mine action, rehabilitation and reconstruction. In addition, DG DEVCO manages longer-term IcSP actions linked to global and trans-regional threats.

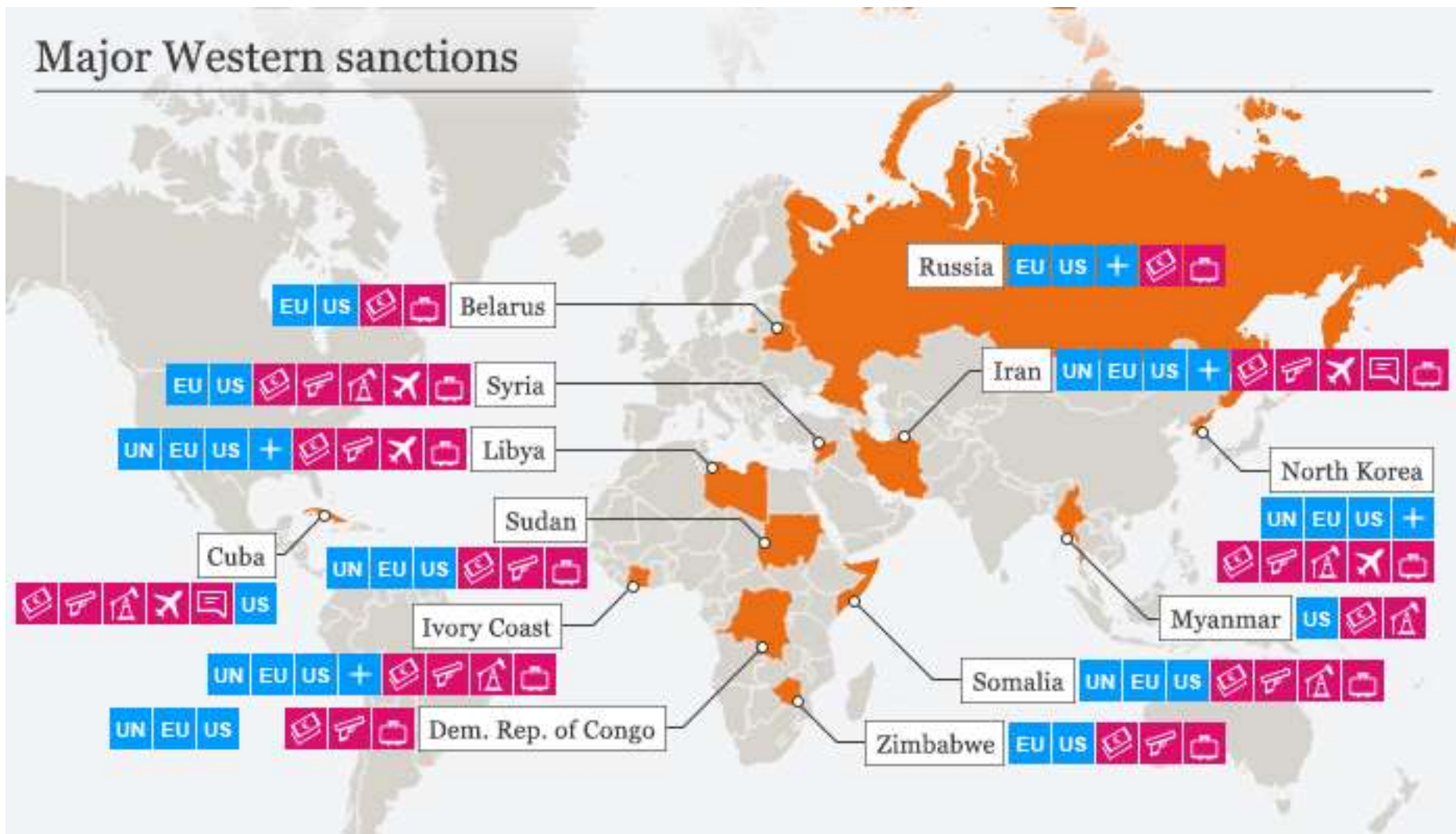
Sanctions policy

- Sanctions is the policy of the European Union to intervene when necessary to prevent conflict or respond to emerging or actual crises. In certain cases, EU intervention can take the form of restrictive measures or 'sanctions'
- Sanctions are one of the EU's tools to promote the objectives of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP): peace, democracy and the respect for the rule of law, human rights and international law.
- EU sanctions apply within the jurisdiction (territory) of the EU; to EU nationals in any location; to companies and organisations incorporated under the law of a member state - including branches of EU companies in third countries; on board of aircrafts or vessels under member states' jurisdiction.

Sanction's instruments and aims

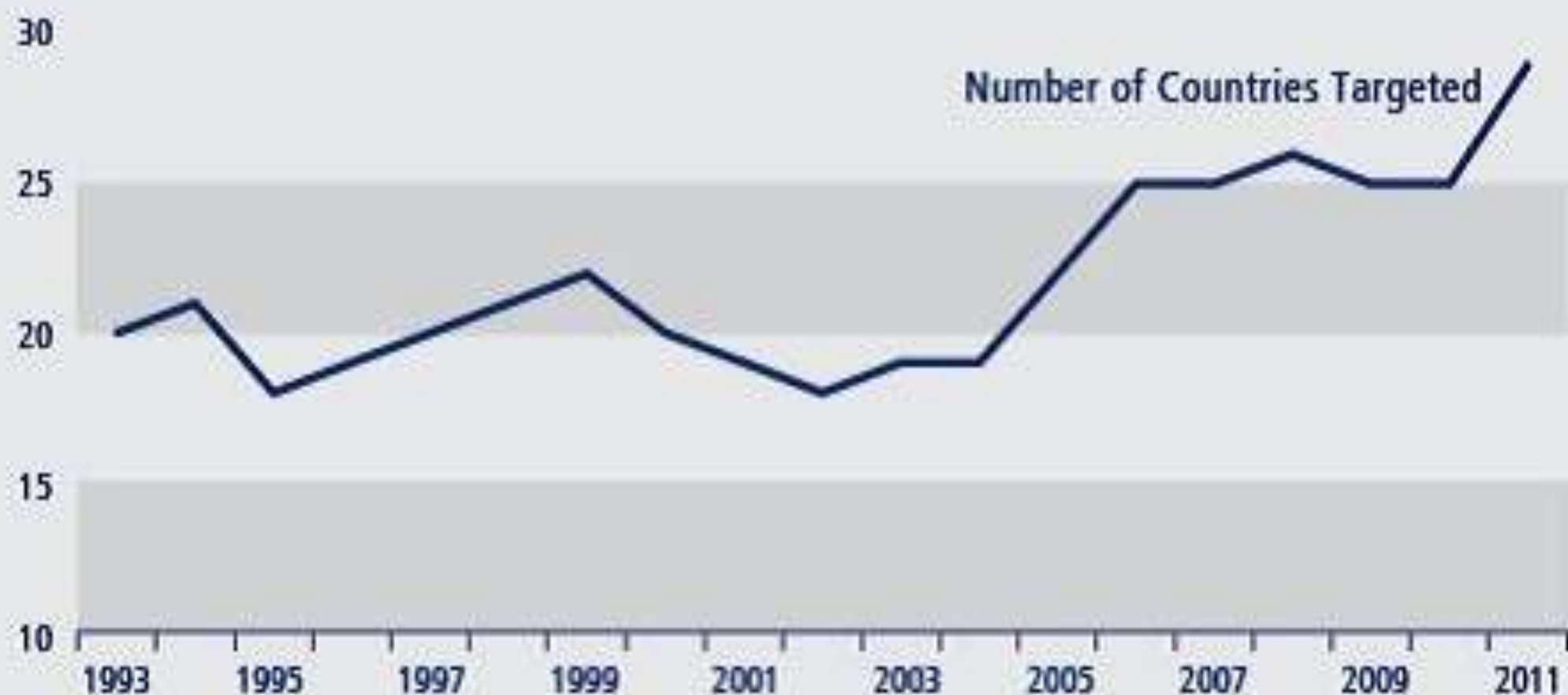
- Sanctions may target governments of third countries, or non-state entities and individuals, such as terrorist groups and terrorists. These measures may include:
 - ✓ Arms embargoes;
 - ✓ Trade restrictions, such as import and export bans;
 - ✓ Financial restrictions;
 - ✓ Restricting movement, such as visa or travel bans.
- Directorate General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (DG FISMA) represents the European Commission in sanctions related discussions with Member States at the Foreign Relations Counsellors Working Group and prepares proposals for Regulations on sanctions for adoption by the Council of the European Union.
- Once sanctions are adopted, DG FISMA works to facilitate their implementation in the EU and addresses questions of interpretation raised by economic operators.
- In addition, DG FISMA also chairs the Committee for the review of listings under Regulation 881/2002 dealing with Al Qaeda (terrorism).

Major Western sanctions



Other countries	Financial	Arms embargo	Aviation / shipping restriction
	Travel ban	Commodity restriction	Diplomatic restriction

Figure 2. **Number of Countries Targeted by CFSP Sanctions**



Source: Up to 2008, data is drawn from Emma Johansson, Joakim Kreutz, and Peter Wallensteen, et al., "A New Start for EU Peacemaking? Past Record and Future Potential," UCDP Paper No. 7 (2008). From 2008, data is drawn from different versions of European Commission, "Restrictive Measures in Force" (2007–2012).

outline

1. EU sanctions policy in furtherance of UN Security Council Resolutions:
 - interconnecting (autonomous) legal systems
 - principles and standards of judicial review
 - The balancing trick in Kadi
2. Judicial review of EU sanctions targeting individuals:
 - smart sanctions v. fight against terrorism
3. Scope for Member States action
 - in furtherance of EU sanctions policy
 - possibilities for derogation from EU sanctions policy
4. Treaty of Lisbon modifications
 - codification of case-law
 - streamlining EU sanctions policy

Election observation missions (EUEOMs)

- Election observation is a vital EU activity aiming to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law worldwide. It contributes to strengthening democratic institutions, building public confidence in electoral processes, helping to deter fraud, intimidation and violence. It also reinforces other key EU foreign policy objectives, in particular peace-building.

List of EU EOM and EEM missions 2016-2019

2019

[EOM Sri Lanka 2019](#)

[EOM Kosovo 2019](#)

[EOM Tunisia 2019](#)

[EOM Mozambique 2019](#)

[EOM Malawi 2019](#)

[EOM Sénégal 2019](#)

[EOM El Salvador 2019](#)

[EOM Nigeria 2019](#)

2018

[EOM Madagascar 2018](#)

[EEM Timor-Leste 2018](#)

[EOM Pakistan 2018](#)

[EOM Mali 2018](#)

[EOM Zimbabwe 2018](#)

[EOM El Salvador 2018](#)

[EU EOM Lebanon 2018](#)

[EU EOM Paraguay 2018](#)

[EU EOM Sierra Leone 2018](#)

[EU EOM Tunisia 2018](#)

International Trade Instruments

EU Trade Policy

The EU in world trade



4. EU Trade policy - How it works

How it works:
a comparison between the EU and the US

	Efficiency	Transparency	Legitimacy
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusive EU competence • Council acts on the basis of QMV • Member States usually stick to common line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal texts quite complicated following the adoption of the Treaty of Nice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mandate from Council • European Parliament only plays a limited role (but due to change)
US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congressional constitutional responsibility, "leased back" to Administration • Congressional 'fast track' procedure time-limited, politicised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political debate over Trade Promotion Authority (adopted in 2001) heightened public awareness, allowed debate on trade policy priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress retains final say thanks to constitutional responsibility

The European Union in World Trade: Trade Agreements

