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The Nature of EU Foreign Policy

Part 2

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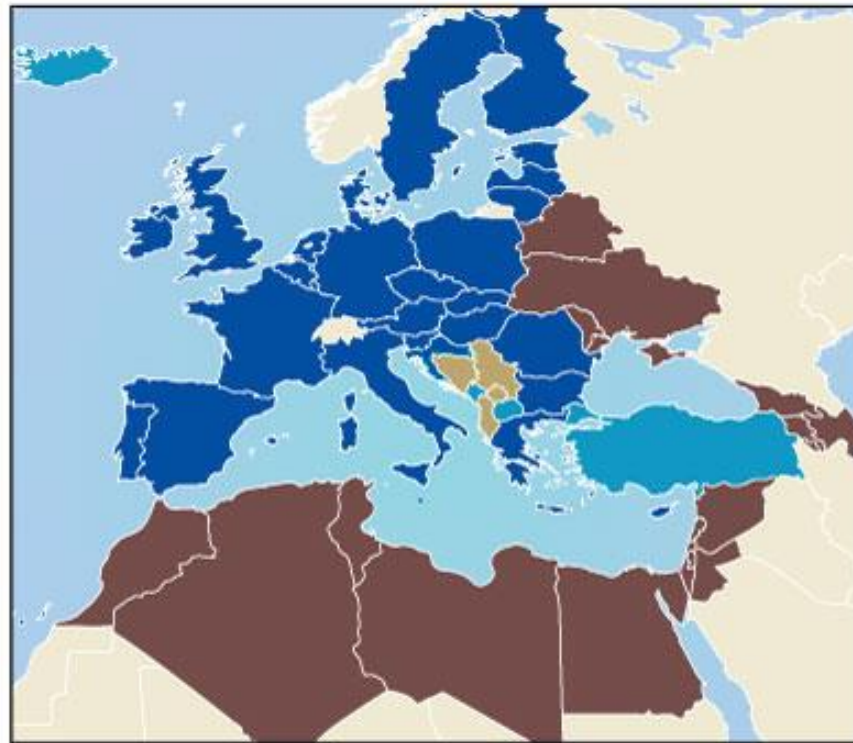
Plan

- **EU International Cooperation**
 - with international organizations and 3rd countries
 - special focus on neighbor countries
- **Key Foreign Policy Considerations**
 - focus on economic, diplomatic and military issues
 - focus on main actors – USA, Russia, China, Turkey, Northern African Countries and Southern America Countries
- **EU Humanitarian Aid**
- **Common Foreign and Security Policy**
- **Common Trade Policy (main partners)**

EU International Cooperation with International Organizations

- United nations and its organizations (FAO, IMO etc)
- NATO
- Council of Europe
- WTO
- EFTA
- OECD
- Interpol

The European Neighbourhood Policy



■ EU States ■ Candidate countries
■ Potential candidate countries ■ ENP countries

16 partners

Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan,

Belarus,

Egypt,

Georgia,

Israel,

Jordan,

Lebanon, Libya,

Moldova, Morocco,

Occupied Palestinian

Territory, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine.

Key foreign policy considerations

KEY EVENTS

June 18
Second round of the French parliamentary elections

March 30
Scheduled departure of the United Kingdom from the EU

September 24
German parliamentary election

October
Austrian parliamentary election

Early 2018
Italian parliamentary election (by May 20)

June 6-9
European Parliament election

UNITED STATES

The EU is wary of US President Donald Trump and relations will probably cool.

RUSSIA

Russia's actions in Syria, suspicions it tried to influence elections and the lack of progress on the Minsk 2.0 peace process will continue to sour relations.

KEY

 Economic

 Diplomatic

 Security

NORTH AFRICA

Keeping immigration levels low is a priority for the EU and it will seek to replicate the EU-Turkey deal elsewhere.

TURKEY

Concerns about increasing authoritarianism have stalled EU membership talks and the migrant deal is likely to collapse.

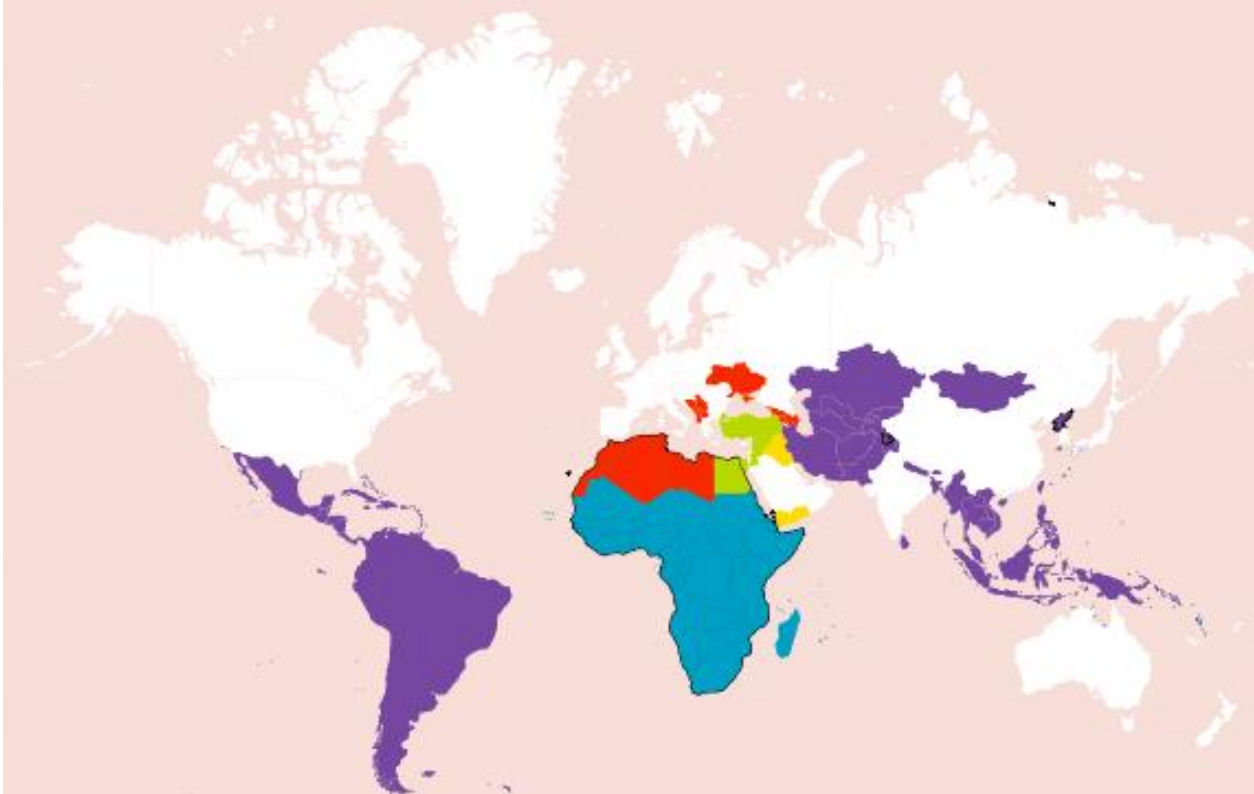
CHINA

EU countries have been keen to attract Chinese investment despite unease about losing control of key technologies.

Purpose of FP

- The EU's foreign policy enables it to speak and act as one in world affairs, allowing the Member States to tackle challenges they cannot solve alone and helping ensure security and prosperity for our citizens.
- The is implemented by the EU's foreign affairs chief, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (who is also a Vice-President of the Commission), and , the EU's diplomatic service. The EU's actions are guided by the principles that inspired its own creation and development, and which it seeks to promote in the wider world, including peace, democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

EU HUMANITARIAN AID IN 2019



€385
million

Sub-Saharan
Africa

€860
million

Syria crisis
Syria, Lebanon
Jordan, Turkey,
Egypt

€88
million

Iraq, Yemen,
Palestine (*)

€105
million

Asia,
Latin America,
Pacific and
Caribbean

€32
million

North Africa
and European
Neighbourhood

€174
million

Reserves and
non-geographic
allocations

Total budget → €1.6 billion

(*) This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)

- The EU's joint foreign and security policy, designed to resolve conflicts and foster international understanding, is based on diplomacy and respect for international rules. Trade, humanitarian aid, and development cooperation also play an important role in the EU's international role.
- EU foreign and security policy seeks to:
 - preserve peace
 - strengthen international security
 - promote international cooperation
 - develop and consolidate democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights & fundamental freedoms

CFSP

- The EU maintains partnerships with the world's key players, including emerging powers and regional groups. It seeks to ensure that these relationships are based on mutual interests and benefits.
- The EU has no standing army, so relies on ad hoc forces contributed by EU countries. The EU can send missions to the world's trouble spots; to monitor and preserve law and order, participate in peacekeeping efforts or provide humanitarian aid to affected populations.
- 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.

Common Trade Policy

ACHIEVEMENTS 2014-2019

A TRADE POLICY THAT SUPPORTS JOBS AND GROWTH

41 trade agreements
with **72** countries

15 countries with trade
deals with the EU that have
entered into force since 2014

15 % increase in EU
exports between 2014 and 2018



36 million EU jobs
supported by trade with
non-EU countries,
5 million more than in 2014

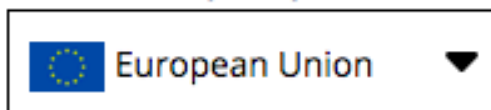
€6.1 billion additional
export opportunities through
the removal of barriers

10 % increase in EU
goods exported to **Canada** in
2018 – the first full year of application
of the EU–Canada Agreement

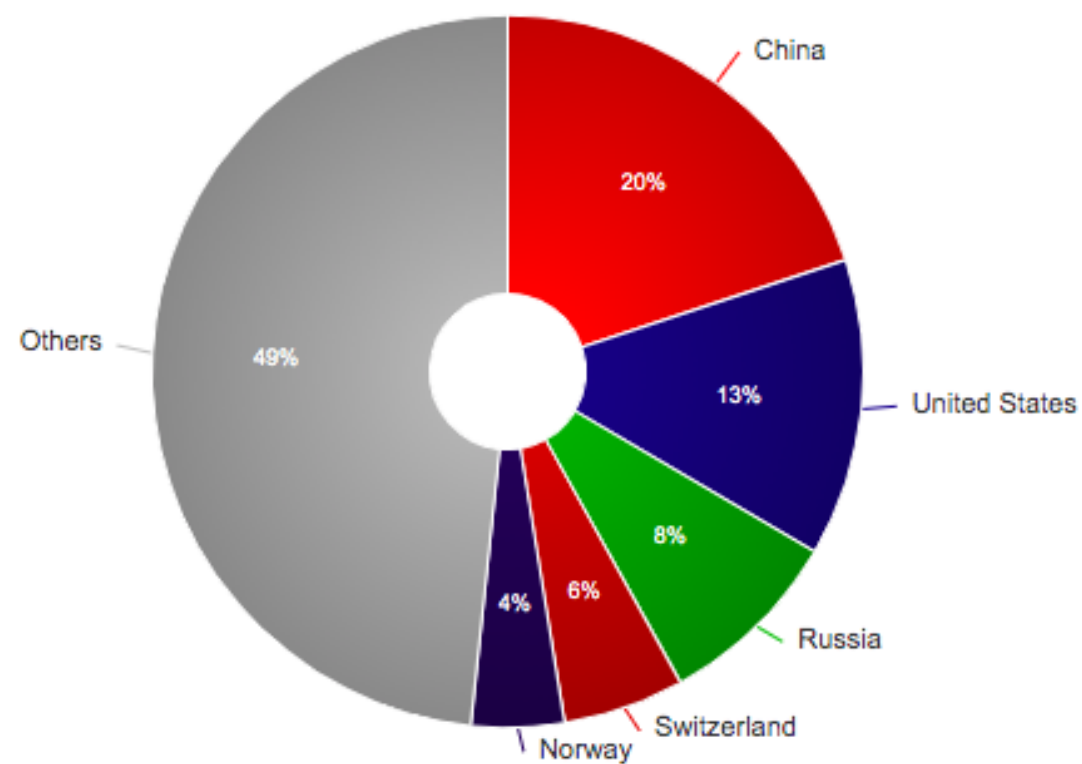
Source: Eurostat.

Trade in goods by top 5 partners, European Union, 2018

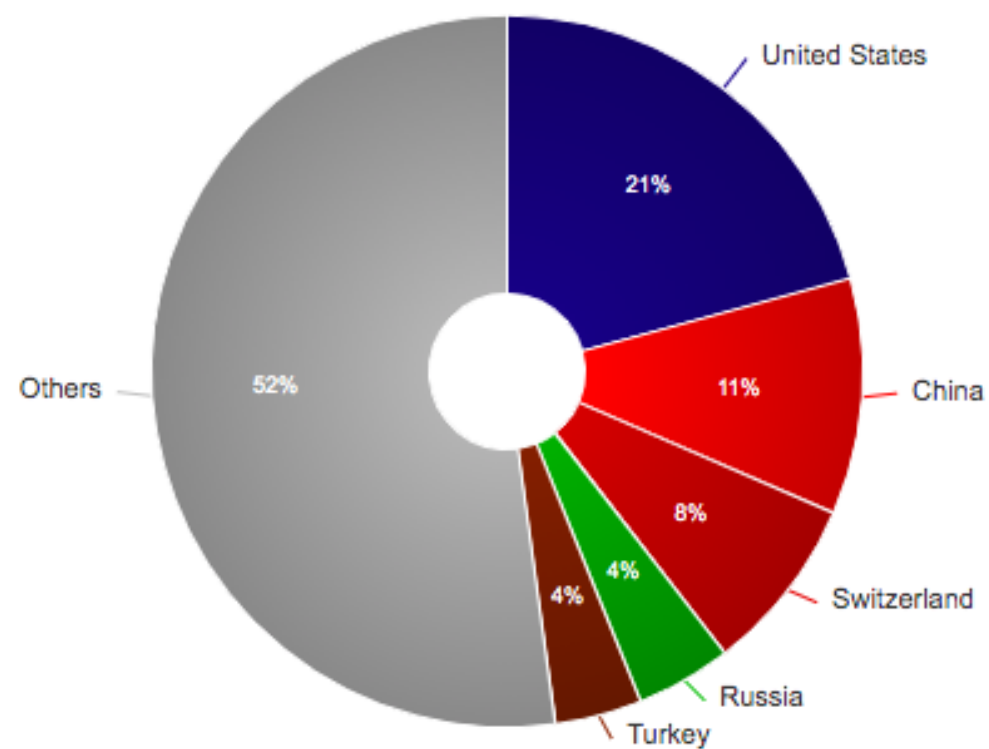
(in %)



Imports



Exports



EU-US TRADE



The United States is the EU's largest export market for goods.
In 2018, it accounted for
€407 billion (21 %)
of total EU goods exports.

Source: Eurostat.

EU-CHINA TRADE



The EU is China's **biggest trading partner** while China is the EU's **second-largest trading partner**



Trade in goods between the EU and China was worth **€1.7 billion a day** in 2018



The EU exported **€211 billion worth of goods** to China, and imported **€395 billion worth of goods** in 2018



In 2018, the EU exported **€51 billion worth of services** to China, while China exported **€30 billion worth of services** to the EU



The EU is currently negotiating a **comprehensive agreement on investment with China.**

This agreement should create:



A MORE LEVEL PLAYING FIELD FOR BUSINESS



NEW MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOTH SIDES



and encourage China to:



ADVANCE ITS ECONOMIC REFORMS



GIVE THE MARKET A MORE DECISIVE ROLE



paving the way for broader trade ambitions when the conditions are right.