

WORKSHOP 1:

“EU EXTERNAL RELATIONS & COHESION”

CONCLUSIONS

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WORKSHOP 1

How do we define the concept of EU external relations and “cohesion”?



Starting with the crucial question if EU does have a foreign policy and what do we mean by that, we’ve tried to give answers in questions such as:

- What is Europe's role in this changed world
- EU as a Global Actors (dimensions, weakness, the governance nature of EU “Foreign Policy”, etc)

- Definition and in depth understanding of Cohesion in External Actions of EU

❑ **Stucture of workshop 1**

PART A.

❑ **An introductiong at the EU's external relations:**

I. EU Foreign policy: brief historical background, state of play

II. The Lisbon Treaty: Milestone of the External Actions of EU

III. EU's External Action Governance - The new decision-making framework by the institutions

IV. Global Europe: EU's external actions in a multipolar world

V. Security of the EU

Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Common Security and Defence Policy/ Common (SCDP)

Conclusions

PART B.

❑ **Analysis of the External Actions of EU**

i. EU Global Strategy

ii. External trade relations

iii. Development policy

iv. Human rights and democracy

v. The Union's enlargement and neighborhood

vi. Cooperation with Third countries:

- EU relations with OACP

- Africa and EU relations

vii. The European Defence Industry as a means of EU cohesion, Theorizing CSDP missions

Conclusions

INTRODUCTION

What is Europe's role in this changed world?

Does Europe, now that it is finally unified, have a leading role to play in a new world order, that of a power able both to play a stabilising role worldwide and to point the way ahead for many countries and peoples?

Europe as the continent of human values, the Magna Carta, the Chart of Rights, the French Revolution and the fall of the Berlin Wall

The continent of liberty, solidarity and above all diversity, meaning respect for others' languages, cultures and traditions.

The European Union's one boundary is democracy and human rights.

The Union is open only to countries which uphold basic values such as free elections, respect for minorities and respect for the rule of law

The Cold War is over and we are living in a globalised, yet also highly fragmented world, Europe needs to shoulder its responsibilities in the governance of globalisation

The role it has to play is that of a power resolutely doing battle against all violence, all terrorism and all fanaticism, but which also does not turn a blind eye to the world's heartrending injustices.

In short, a power wanting to change the course of world affairs in such a way as to benefit not just the rich countries but also the poorest.

A power seeking to set globalisation within a moral framework, in other words to anchor it in solidarity and sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

Does EU have foreign policy?

European foreign policy is a direct consequence of its multifaceted nature where member states maintain their own national foreign policies.



The governance nature of EU Foreign Policy is:

- i. **"Multidimensional"** as it includes a wide range of sectors such as CFSP, CSDP, development cooperation, trade, enlargement, etc.)
- ii. **"Multifactorial"** as it combines different policy-making methods, some with Member States (intergovernmental), and others with supranational organizations, such as the European Commission (Community method) and,
- iii. **"Multilevel"** as it includes different levels of government, such as national, European and international.

INTRODUCTION

Understanding the EU Foreign Policy

-Multifaceted foreign policy: EU foreign policy can indeed easily not pinned down or summarised

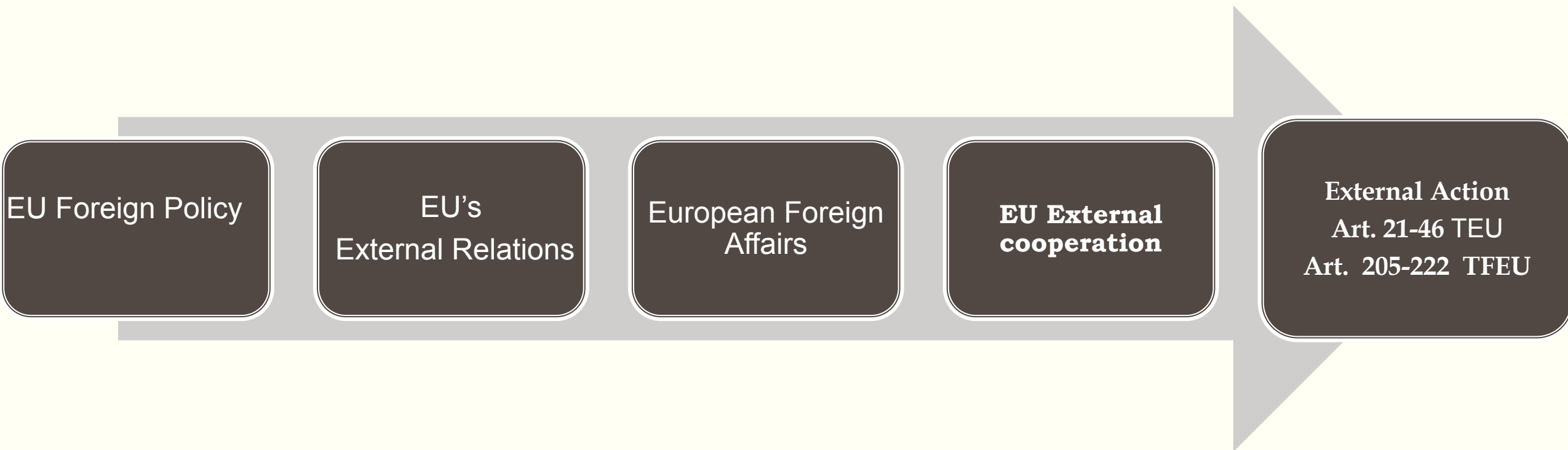
This is evident when looking at the EU Treaties, which clearly differentiate between **CFSP and CSDP** on the one hand and the EU's "**External Action**" and "**External dimensions of Internal policies**" on the other

- **Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)** provides the main platform for developing and implementing the political and diplomatic dimension of EU foreign policy. (Established by the Treaty of Maastricht)
- **Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)** includes various civilian and military crisis management instruments which can be used to underpin and implement the EU's foreign policy and to reinforce the potential and credibility of the CFSP

- **The "EU's External Action"** encompasses the EU's external trade, development cooperation , economic and financial cooperation with third countries, humanitarian aid, sanctions and international agreements
- **The "External dimensions of Internal policies"** : Some internal policies such as energy, environmental , migration and asylum policy, also have an external dimension with important foreign policy relevance.
- "External Action" and "External dimensions of internal policies" belong to the realm of foreign policy in three respects:
 - i. They include policy fields and instruments that they have important foreign policy dimension
 - Ii. They provide the instruments and leverage (carrots and sticks) necessary for foreign policy action
 - They can entail contractual and political frameworks (such as association agreements) that allow the EU to pursue foreign policy goals.
- However, the relationship **between foreign policy, external action and external dimensions of internal policies** is not always clear-cut, as interests and activities stemming from the various policy fields can also compete with each other.

DOES EU HAS FOREIGN POLICY?

Lisbon Treaty responds to the condition of the EU's External Action:



EU External Action



Art. 21-46 TEU

Art. 205-222 TFEU

EU External Action

- ❑ EU External Action is guided by the principles that have inspired its own creation, development and enlargement and which it seeks to promote to the wider world:

"Democracy, the rule of law, universality and the indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law"

THE LISBON TREATY REQUIRES THE EU TO CONSIDER COHERENCE BETWEEN ITS EXTERNAL ACTION AND ITS OTHER POLICY AREAS COVERING 6 SECTORS

Sectors

- ◆ **Common Foreign Security Policy (CFSP)/Common Security Defence Policy (Articles 23-46 TEU)**
- ◆ **Development cooperation:** The main long-term goal of EU development cooperation is to eradicate world poverty by promoting sustainable economic social and environmental development in developing countries (Articles 208-211 TFEU)
- ◆ **Humanitarian aid:** EU humanitarian aid actions are designed to provide assistance, assistance and protection on an ad hoc basis to populations of third countries affected by natural or man-made disasters (Articles 214 TFEU)
- ◆ **Trade:** The EU common trade policy is the sole responsibility of the EU and the European Parliament is co-legislator with the Council on Trade. (Articles 205-207 TFEU)
- ◆ **Assistance:** The EU can provide assistance, including financial assistance to third countries other than developing countries. These actions must be consistent with EU development policy. (Articles 212-213 TFEU)
- ◆ **Solidarity clause:** The solidarity clause provides the basis for arrangements that allow the EU and countries within the EU to act together and use the means at their disposal.



What we do



EU Global Strategy



Security, Defence &
Crisis Response

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Multilateral Relations

© Flickr / Ryan



Human Rights &
Democracy

© AEP



Climate, Environment &
Energy

© AEP



Refugee protection &
Migration

Everybody has the right to a safe and dignified life. Wind

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EU in the World: Conclusions

The **international environment** entered a new phase of restructuring in the early 2000s:

- On the one hand, there are new issues which are becoming **more politicized or more traditional**, such as sustainable development, access to raw materials, energy, the financial system, etc. which return to the forefront.
- On the other hand, **new players** are emerging who are taking on global responsibilities
- The EU in order to develop cooperation with third countries and strengthen its global role, it promotes the process of **regionalism and interregional relations**, responding to global challenges.
- This process is linked to the transformation of the Union from **an economic factor into a political actor** that essentially "**exports**" **its own model** to the international arena within an interregional and pluralistic framework, based on democracy, social justice, equality, pluralism and respect for the rules of international law

EU in the World: Conclusions

- ❑ Today, the EU is at a **crossroads** both in the **integration process** (its state structure) and in its **geographical boundaries and global role**.
- ❑ We could say that the **EU is a subsystem** of the global system that creates international relations, rather than an organization with a clear foreign policy per se.
- ❑ The EU is not a single typology in **its External Action** with the exception of the clauses which it implicitly sets in all the Agreements it concludes (Respect for Human Rights, Rule of Law, Democracy, etc.).
- ❑ The EU emphasises on foreign economic policy (trade, association agreements, participation in international economic organizations, enlargement, development cooperation), but with political influences:
 - **Dominance of foreign economic policy towards its Security and Defense Policy**
 - **It is a strong pole in international economic diplomacy, not strong in political diplomacy**
 - **Different “speeds” in External Action**
 - **The role of the Member States in the exercise of EU External Action**
 - **Heterogeneity of Member States and decision-making**

EU in the World: COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY (CSDP)

- During the last two decades **Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)**, as an aspect of **EU external relation policy** has gone through serious transformations, in terms of institutional and organizational development, as we can count a number of EU CSDP Institutions, such as HR/VP, EDA, EUMC, EUMS, PSC, EDF.
- Nonetheless **the EU decision policy** at this particular policy stays **closely bind to the member states**, which are unwilling to share this express of sovereignty with the authority of Brussels.
- The global (in)stability situation, the withdraw of NATO from the East Mediterranean and the promotion of new global powers leave no choice to EU but **to develop a real CSDP**, in order to maintain its role as a global actor. Obviously this cannot be happened in terms of unanimity.
- The **level of governance must be decided and applied**, by those who want to share the responsibility and the benefits.
- The establishment of an European Defence Industry could be a stable basis for the development of this policy. **Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)** exists and can play a key role, if there will be the political determination and the right institutional methodology by the Brussels.

EU in the World: Development Cooperation

Development Cooperation is a very interesting process of European integration, an action of which the **Union is proud**, as it is the guardian of global development cooperation and the most important donor of humanitarian aid, given that these two qualities are interlinked.

A key question in the Union's development policy is whether its development policies reflect its nature as a global "regulatory force" for human rights, the rule of law and sustainability, or whether it ultimately serves its geopolitical and economic interests , through a neoliberal approach

EU and M S are the world champions in the field of Humanitarian Aid , which provides the effort of EU to strength Cohesion with developing countries.

The **EU promotes human rights** in all areas of its External action without exception, as it is part of the Treaty of Lisbon. But as the decisions making process in the governance of External Action, is a complex, EU doesn't always succeed to promote and protect human rights in the the international arena.

Nowadays, even not in her internal environment

EU in the World: Relations between EU- Montenegro (Hugo Estecahandy, phd candidate)

The limits of European cohesion in its external strategy in the light of the EU - Montenegro relationship

The European Union has several tools to implement its external strategy. Its main objective abroad is to apply soft power, which consists of responding to ideas of democracy and stability. **This strategy is particularly visible in Montenegro.**

The EU has been dangling the promise of integration over Montenegro for several years. The first goal was to weaken Serbia by making Montenegro independent. Then the country was allowed to use the euro as its national currency, again with the aim of weakening Serbia. While some of the EU's policy towards Montenegro is consistent with its values, this relationship highlights the limitations of its external strategy.

On the one hand, the European Union is applying its will to pacify a territory at the gates of Europe and to establish itself in a country prospected by China (the Chinese Silk Road project wants to use the Balkans, Europe's weakest point, to access a European market).

But on the other hand, the relationship that the European authorities have with the government of Montenegro runs counter to European democratic standards. The EU supports the 20-year old President Djukanovic, whose party is accused of violence against journalists. The EU has also asked the Italian judiciary to drop charges against Dukanovic, who is accused of cigarette trafficking with the Italian mafia. In 2017, Montenegro was also implicated in a case of cigarette trafficking with the Islamic State. The police are also very violent against their population.

Montenegro was integrated into NATO in 2017 for strategic reasons (against Russia). This gave rise to a media counter-attack by Russia. While the Russian strategy worked, by splitting the debate around the country's integration into NATO. The European Union's response has been non-existent, as it does not want European opinion to take too much interest in the undemocratic government it supports.

The European Union is therefore dealing with an undemocratic state, in the hope of pacifying the Balkans, but then has to apply principles that are very different from their values. In conclusion, by analysing the EU's external strategy to promote stability abroad, we can see that the EU is pursuing policies that are opposed to its own values.

EU in the World: Hungary's External Relations & the EU

(Evita Bratsioti)

Orban Government => on edge with the EU

WHY?

1) Migration Flows (2015)

Hungary made clear from the beginning that they would not be involved with the response to the migration. They even built a fence on their borders with Poland to prevent the migrants from entering Hungary

2) Alliance with other EU member states

Hungary has begun discussions with the Poland PM and Italy's Matteo Salvini regarding the creation of a new alliance. Their target is to create a right wing organization/alliance which will give the citizens who believe in a traditional Europe the representation that they deserve, as the Hungarian PM has stated.

Those two external relations actions of Hungary have brought the relations between them and the EU to be on an edge. The behavior that the country has shown has brought on the table the idea of sanctions against the country, with EU member states to demand for actions against them.

HOW THAT EFFECTS THE EU?

- Disturbing the relations between the EU member states.
- Creating subgroups inside the EU
- Rumors about Hungary exiting the EU

EU in the World: The European Union's external policy: a way to strengthen its own cohesion by exporting its governance model?

Charlotte Escorne, phd candidate

The European Union finances many projects outside of Europe, particularly in Africa. One of the main interests is investment in digital development. This involves funding, 82.5 million euros mobilized to strengthen cooperation with Africa in digital space and technology, as part of the digital4development hub launched to help shape the digital future across **Sahelian zone**. But the European Union is also trying to export its models of Internet governance, through the promotion of its own laws. For example, the EU is very proud of its digital regulation law about RGDP and try to export its jurisdiction around the world.

They are also promoting their works about the risks of new networks such as 5G (NIS report about 5G - risks assessment of 5G network - toolbox of risk mitigating measure). There is also the project "**team Europe - digital4development hub**" launched to help shape a fair digital future across the globe. But why is EU giving money abroad and promoting its own model of digital governance ?

Maybe because of the terrorists risks in the Sahelian band, the cybercriminals who live in Africa and target EU citizens, but also because many European citizens live in Africa and have important economic activities on this territory. Indeed, the EU has many economic interests in Africa (oil, rare earths, labor forces).

The fact of showing on the international scene that the EU is strong in areas like Africa, reinforces its legitimacy and the representations of a strong, cohesive union. By proposing governance and regulation solutions on extremely new subjects such as digital technology, the EU demonstrates through its foreign policy that it is a powerful, innovative and legitimate player in international negotiations.

Through this strategy, the EU strengthens its position on the international stage, but also demonstrates its legitimacy at the level of the member states, which should strengthen the cohesion of the member states, and give them leverage in the face of other superpowers such as China and the United States.

The External Action of the EU is finally more a soft power issue than a strong power tool.

CONCLUDING

EU External Action is in trouble and of course that's normal.

The mistake is to think that external action is like instant coffee and that there are magic solutions.

Politics is the art of the possible and, a lot of the time, nothing is possible

EU foreign policy **making needs consensus—and** it is up to member states whether consensus results in a lowest-common-denominator policy or a more ambitious outcome.

EU External Action needs unity, **not more division.**