

Council adopts conclusions on climate and energy diplomacy



No country can fight climate change alone. That's why the EU engages in climate diplomacy

The Council today adopted conclusions on 'Climate and Energy Diplomacy – Delivering on the **external dimension** of the **European Green Deal**'.

In its conclusions the Council recognises that climate change is an **existential threat to humanity**. It notes that **global climate action still falls short of what is required** to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Council acknowledges that although Europe is showing leadership and setting an example by stepping up its domestic commitments, there is an urgent need for collective and decisive global action. The coherent pursuit of **external policy** goals is **crucial for the success of the European Green Deal**.

The **Council calls on all parties to enhance the ambition** of the nationally determined contributions and to present long-term low emissions development strategies well ahead of the 26th Conference of the Parties in Glasgow in November 2021, whilst **welcoming recent mid-century climate neutrality as well as carbon neutrality commitments**, in particular those recently taken by major economies.

The Council also notes the **intrinsic link between climate change and security and defence**, and the need to strengthen and mainstream work on the climate and security nexus, notably in support of UN activities.

The conclusions confirm the EU's continuous commitment to further **scale up the mobilisation of international climate finance**, including sustainable finance practices, as a contribution to the transition towards climate neutrality. The Council notes, in this context, that the **EU is the largest contributor of public climate finance**, having doubled its contribution from the 2013 figure to **EUR 23.2 billion in 2019**.

The Council stresses that **EU energy diplomacy** will aim, **as its primary goal, to accelerate the global energy transition**, promoting energy efficiency and renewable technologies, amongst other things. At the same time, the EU's **energy diplomacy will discourage further investments into fossil-fuel-based infrastructure projects in third countries**, unless they are aligned with an ambitious climate neutrality pathway, and will support international efforts to reduce the environmental and greenhouse gas impact of existing fossil fuel infrastructure.

The Council also calls for a worldwide **phase-out of unabated coal in energy productions**, and will launch or support launching international initiatives

to reduce methane emissions.

The Council notes that while the energy transition is central to the path towards climate neutrality, it will have a significant impact on societies, economies and geopolitics globally. EU energy diplomacy will continue to play a key role in **maintaining and strengthening the energy security and resilience of the EU and its partners.**

The conclusions highlight **the importance of effective multilateral structures and deepening international cooperation** in relevant international fora, whilst identifying the Paris Agreement as the indispensable multilateral framework governing global climate action.

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[Opening remarks by Paschal Donohoe at the European Parliament's ECON Committee, 25 January 2021](#)



Madam Chair,

Honourable Members of the European Parliament's ECON Committee,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you very much for inviting me for this economic dialogue with the European Parliament's Committee for Economic and Monetary Affairs.

This is my first appearance as President of the Eurogroup before your Committee and it is an honour to be here.

Over the past months, I already had the opportunity to talk to some of you. The Eurogroup also exchanged views on the economic situation with ECON Committee Chair Tinagli at its meeting in early-November 2020.

Thank you again, Madam Chair for sharing the European Parliament's views with us in that discussion. Your views were very well made and I can assure you that Eurogroup members are focused on how we can drive an inclusive recovery.

The European Parliament and the Eurogroup have a common interest in a well-functioning Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). I am sure we all agree that a lot is at stake.

The pandemic has taken its toll on lives, and also on livelihoods. Today, we face the double challenge – to limit the damage to employment and income of

what is still an acute health crisis and to bring about a sustainable and socially just recovery.

I will talk about the Eurogroup's contribution to this endeavour. But before I come to that, I would like to take this opportunity to recall our common response to this pandemic.

The decisions that we took and the measures we adopted throughout 2020 were unprecedented and emphasise the power of collective action. European institutions and member states reacted swiftly to mitigate the socio-economic fallout of the Covid-19 crisis. They have also rapidly prepared the ground for the recovery with a series of bold initiatives.

Europe has learned its lesson from the previous crisis. We confronted a disease that does not recognize national borders by using our economic interdependence as a source of strength. We demonstrated our capacity to act together when it mattered most.

This is something we should all be proud of. I would like to express my gratitude to the European Parliament for its constructive cooperation, in particular in the negotiations on the Next Generation EU programme and its centerpiece, the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

Economic situation and policy priorities

Let me now say a few words on the economic situation.

The global pandemic triggered an unprecedented economic contraction in 2020. The strong yet incomplete rebound in the third quarter of last year proved to be short-lived.

The resurgence of infections – including the emergence of even more contagious virus mutations – and the return to the stricter containment measures are expected to weigh on economic activity in 2021.

This implies that we will need to continue supporting our economies to preserve income and employment, in particular in the most affected sectors. At the same time, compared to 2020, the economic outlook has improved. The roll-out of vaccines gives us reason to be more optimistic, although there is still some way to go.

Other factors also suggest that there is an improvement in our prospects. There is the trade deal with the UK, the reduced geopolitical tensions, and the prospect of Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) funds reaching the member states in the second half of the year.

Fiscal policies

I believe it important that finance ministers debate and reach a common understanding on the appropriate fiscal stance by the summer. This can then serve as guidance for the preparation of their draft budgetary plans for 2022.

To avoid any misunderstanding, let me stress that this is not about an imminent withdrawal of fiscal stimulus. We all agree that our immediate priority is to economically shield and support our citizens, in particular younger women and men and those most exposed to the crisis. There must be no cliff-edges.

In relation specifically to the overall fiscal framework and the rules, these will be key considerations later in the year. We will look to engage actively with the Commission on these matters.

There is also a qualitative dimension to our budgetary discussions. As we make progress in overcoming the health crisis, the focus of fiscal policy should gradually shift from emergency support to supporting public investment and reforms that raise potential growth. We need to coordinate our efforts for sound fiscal plans for the future so that when the time comes to adjust, we are prepared.

I cannot prejudge the Eurogroup's discussion, and we will listen carefully to the updated assessment of the economic situation by the Commission and the ECB on the basis of new economic forecasts later in the year.

Let me however note how interlinked this debate is with all the major challenges we will face in the coming period. As I engage with my Finance Minister colleagues, we all recognize that any decisions we take on budgetary policies will have profound implications on how we approach labour market concerns and risks related to banking or non-performing loans.

Macroeconomic imbalances

We also need to be mindful of the fact that the Covid-19 crisis is not only increasing the levels of public indebtedness, but is also exacerbating other "pre-existing" macroeconomic imbalances and creating new risks.

Private indebtedness is on the rise, banks' balance sheets are negatively affected. There is also a risk that income and productivity growth will remain weak for a rather long period.

Addressing imbalances is particularly important for those countries that were already facing challenges in these areas already before the current crisis, notwithstanding their remarkable and effective efforts over the past years.

These are unfortunately often the countries where sectors that have been particularly hard hit by the pandemic – such as transport, travel and tourism – make up a significant part of the economy.

The Eurogroup had a good first discussion on these issues at our meeting last week. It is appreciated that imbalances need to be tackled through an array of actions across policy domains.

Recovery and Resilience / Euro area Recommendations

In this respect, it will be important to make good use of the common EU policy instruments, and crucially, the Recovery and Resilience Plans, which member states will submit and implement in order to access the RRF funds.

This is not only in countries' individual interest, but in the interest of the euro area as a whole, as widening economic divergences between the euro area countries would hamper the smooth functioning of the currency union.

For this reason, it is so important that the euro area countries incorporate the euro area dimension in their RRFs. Sharing a single currency is, after all, an important framework condition for member states' macroeconomic policies.

I am pleased to see that this concern is reflected in the provisional agreement on the RRF reached between the European Parliament and the Council, and that the legal text requires the RRFs to be consistent with the euro area recommendation.

In December, and on the basis of the Commission proposal, the Eurogroup agreed on a number of euro area policy priorities, many of which regard national policies.

Next to implementing investment and reforms, notably in the areas of the green and digital transition, there is the need to strengthen national institutions and to safeguard macro-financial stability.

The Eurogroup will review how euro area member states implement the euro area recommendations through their RRFs.

With this, the Eurogroup can contribute to the success of this vital initiative. It also reflects the determination of euro area finance ministers to coordinate national recovery efforts including in the context of the RRF.

Our objective is to ensure that the positive impact of the RRF on the euro area exceeds the sum of the positive impacts for individual euro area member states.

Strengthening EMU: ESM reform and SRF backstop

A solid recovery in the euro area requires the decisive implementation of policies at national level. But that alone is not enough. It also requires us to strengthen the institutional framework of the Economic and Monetary Union.

I am happy to report to you that the Eurogroup has made progress on this front.

At the end of last year, we reached an agreement on the reform of the European Stability Mechanism. On Wednesday, EU ambassadors will sign this agreement and governments will be able to start their national ratification

processes.

The revised ESM Treaty entails an important upgrade of the euro area's toolkit. It makes the ESM more effective and flexible.

Importantly, the Eurogroup agreed that the common backstop could be introduced earlier – that is, ahead of 1 January 2024, by which time the SRF will be fully built up with financial contributions from the banking sector.

This agreement is a recognition of the fact that risks in the banking sector had been significantly reduced before the pandemic, and that remaining vulnerabilities will be addressed through action at the level of banks, member states and EU institutions.

The ESM's new features including the common backstop to the Single Resolution Fund, should be operational as of 2022, following the completion of national ratification processes.

With the common backstop we address a crucial gap in the banking union. This, together with a generally more effective and flexible ESM will boost confidence in the euro area's ability to quell crises before they escalate.

Completing the banking union

I have the firm intention to capitalise on the cooperative spirit that prevailed throughout 2020 to make good progress on the completion of the banking union. And that includes the pursuit of the European Deposit Insurance Scheme.

The current crisis clearly demonstrates how much a fully-fledged banking union is needed. Completing it should be part of our effort to ensure sustainable recovery. Of course, the experience of the last few years – and even over the last few months – has shown that completing the banking union is anything but straightforward.

It comprises many technically complex and very sensitive topics. Member states have different views on how to go about improved crisis management, deepening cross-border integration, safeguarding financial stability and putting in place common deposit insurance.

I am under no illusion that many difficult discussions await us before we are able to reach a compromise on the balance between all elements of this package. But we must try. I do think that there is a window of opportunity and a renewed sense of momentum.

At the Euro Summit last month, leaders asked the Eurogroup to produce a stepwise and time-bound work plan on all outstanding elements needed to complete the banking union.

This is what we will be working on in the coming weeks and months. The aim is to present tangible progress to the leaders in June, when they expect the Eurogroup to report.

Digital euro

The Eurogroup is also following, with great interest, developments in digital finance and how these could impact the euro area economies. This concerns the Commission's work on digital finance, and in particular the ECB's work on a possible digital euro.

Currency goes to the heart of sovereignty. I am therefore convinced that euro area member states are key stakeholders in this project. The Eurogroup is keen to engage with the ECB on this matter. I am sure the same holds for the European Parliament.

International role of the euro

The issue of sovereignty brings me to my final point: the international role of the euro.

I welcome the Commission Communication outlining different initiatives to promote a stronger role of the euro on the international scene. I also look forward to the discussion that the Euro Summit will have on this topic in March and which as usual, the Eurogroup will prepare.

I am confident that the economic response to the Covid-19 crisis at the level of the EU and member states, together with the progress we are making on the strengthening of the EMU, will bolster the attractiveness of the euro as an international currency.

A stronger international role of the euro is good for Europe and for the global economy. I see it as an extra motivation for us to continue our efforts to deliver a solid, inclusive and future-proof recovery.

Concluding remarks

I would like to conclude on this optimistic note and reassure you of the Eurogroup's resolve to do all we can to deliver a strong, inclusive, and lasting recovery.

Coordination of economic policies is more important than ever before. Our economies can only grow out of this crisis if we continue supporting each other and working together.

This is what I am relentlessly working towards.

Thank you very much.

(check against delivery)

Bursaries for Western Balkan students for the 2021 European Drugs Winter School

Professionals, academics and experts from the Western Balkan region will have an opportunity to participate in the first European Drugs Winter School (EDWS) this year, thanks to six bursaries being offered through the EMCDDA Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance project ([IPA 7](#)). The course, running from 1–12 March, will focus on the theme ‘Responses to, and preparedness for, health-related threats (COVID-19 lessons learned).’

Organised by the University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL) and the EMCDDA, the event follows the success of the European Drugs Summer School (EDSS) in 2020, taught remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The two-week online course will feature live lunchtime lectures, with experts and practitioners, followed by afternoon exercises. Virtual fieldwork tours will also be offered. The sessions will be recorded and made available for subsequent viewing. Completion of exercises and an exam are compulsory for those wishing to obtain credits. The course will be conducted in English and students should have good written and spoken knowledge of the language.

The European Drugs Summer School (EDSS) will take place this year from 28 June–9 July and will explore the theme of ‘Vulnerable groups’. Further information available [here](#).

The aim of the three-year IPA 7 project, running until June 2022, is to ensure that the six IPA beneficiaries (¹) are able to participate effectively in the activities of the EMCDDA and the Reitox network upon EU accession. Covering drug-related issues in the areas of health and security, it supports methodological work on data collection and provides expert and technical support to drug monitoring at country level. The IPA 7 project builds on the results of previous technical cooperation projects between the EMCDDA and the Western Balkans since 2007.

Gulf of Guinea: Council conclusions launching the pilot case for the Coordinated Maritime Presences concept



Curbing piracy in Africa's Gulf of Guinea

The Council today approved conclusions **launching the first pilot case of the Coordinated Maritime Presences (CMP) concept in the Gulf of Guinea.**

The CMP mechanism aims to increase the EU's capacity as a reliable partner and maritime security provider, offering greater European operational engagement, ensuring a permanent maritime presence and outreach in Maritime Areas of Interest as established by the Council, and promoting international cooperation and partnership at sea.

The conclusions establish the Gulf of Guinea as a **Maritime Area of Interest** and welcome the creation of the Maritime Area of Interest Coordination Cell. The pilot in the Gulf of Guinea will further enhance the EU's coordination capacities in strategic maritime environments.

Today's launch of the Gulf of Guinea pilot reinforces the EU's efforts in the region, in line with the EU's Gulf of Guinea Strategy. It will support efforts by the coastal states and the organisations of the **Yaoundé Architecture** to address **increasing security challenges** such as **armed piracy** and **kidnapping for ransom**, which undermine maritime security and good governance of the oceans.

Based on the results of the pilot case, the CMP concept may be used in other areas of EU interest.

The Council will ensure **political control and provide strategic guidance** on the implementation of the Gulf of Guinea pilot and will review its implementation in January 2022.

Background

The CMP concept emerged following the **Informal meeting of defence ministers of 28-29 August 2019** in Helsinki.

The Council then adopted **conclusions on 17 June 2020**, which reiterated the willingness to launch the pilot project in the Gulf of Guinea, in line with the revised EU Maritime Security Strategy and Action Plan.

The purpose of the CMP is to increase the EU's capacity as a reliable partner and maritime security provider, provide greater European operational engagement, ensure a permanent maritime presence and outreach in Maritime Areas of Interest as established by the Council and promote international cooperation and partnership at sea.

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Venezuela: Council adopts conclusions on the outcome of the legislative elections



The Council today adopted conclusions regarding the outcome of the legislative elections held on 6 December 2020 and EU policy towards Venezuela going forward.

The conclusions stress that the elections were a **missed opportunity** for democracy, **held without a national agreement on electoral conditions**, and failed to comply with the international standards for a democratic process. The Council reiterates the EU's call for the **guarantee of all political and civil rights**, for the **immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners** and for the freedom and safety of all political opponents.

The Council states that the only way out of the crisis in Venezuela is to **resume political negotiations** promptly and to urgently establish a Venezuelan-led dialogue and transition process leading to **credible, inclusive and transparent** legislative and presidential elections.

The conclusions underline the EU's support for the work of the **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights** and the UN Independent Fact-finding Mission with a view to holding accountable those responsible for extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions and torture.

The EU will continue to engage and work with all stakeholders in Venezuela to **foster peaceful dialogue and a democratic and sustainable solution** to the crises in Venezuela.

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