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4.3. GLOBAL GATEWAY INITIATIVE AS THE NEW EU GLOBAL STRATEGY

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Online presentation for students within the Project "Learning and living EU"
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November 15th 2022

Content of today's lecture...

- ❑ Introducing the Global Gateway Initiative
- ❑ The principles of Global Gateway
- ❑ Key areas of the partnership
- ❑ Financing
- ❑ EEAS and EU delegations
- ❑ Discussion



Global Gateway

- Launched in December 1, 2021, a new European strategy to boost smart, clean and secure links in digital, energy and transport sectors; as well as to strengthen health, education and research system **across the world**.
- A response to COVID-19 pandemic's impact to global infrastructure, disruption to supply chains, scarcity of goods...
- It's global in scope, adapting to the needs of different regions. It builds on the achievements of the 2018 EU-Asia Connectivity Strategy, the Connectivity Partnerships with Japan and India, Economic and Investment Plans for the Western Balkans, the Eastern Partnership...

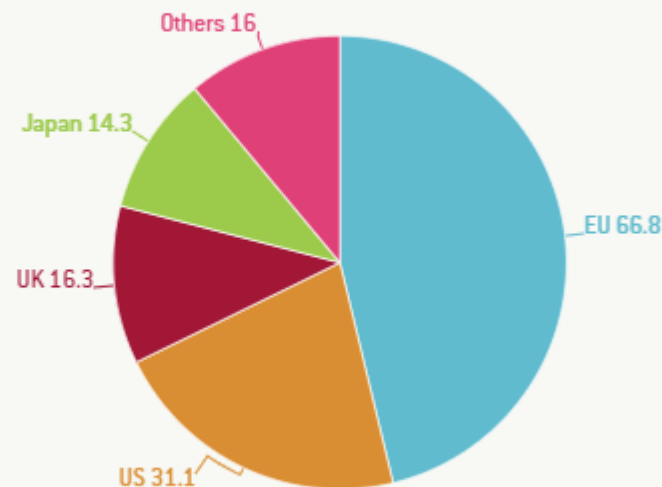
The principles

- EU's interests and values:
 - Rule of law
 - Human rights
 - International norms and standards
- Principles of the Global Gateway:
 - Democratic values and high standards
 - Good governance and transparency
 - Equal partnerships
 - Green and clean
 - Security focused
 - Catalysing private sector investment



But EU and Europe are already world's leading providers of Official Development Assistance!

Figure 1. Official Development Assistance (ODA) in grant equivalent in 2020
(in billions of euros)



Source: Bruegel from OECD.

So why is this one initiative different?

What is new?

The key is using the resources strategically.

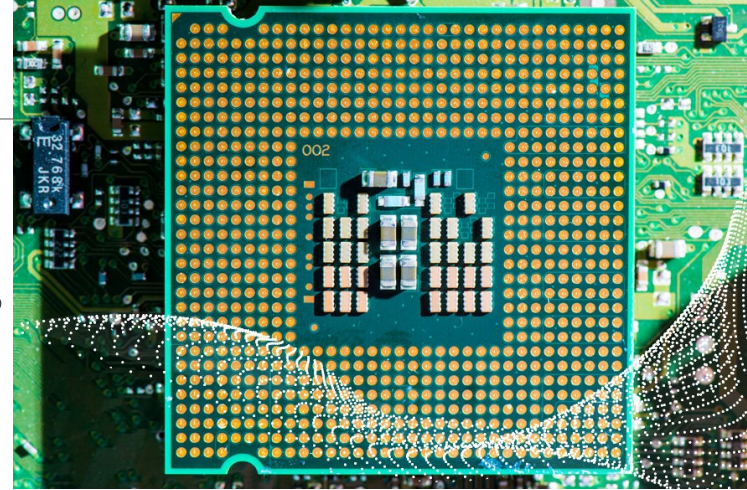
Infrastructure projects should not create unsustainable debt

- Solid financial conditions for partners
- Highest standards in environmental protection, social affairs and strategic management
- **Beyond money:** Technical assistance and focus on expertise, to partners, to enhance their capacity in preparing credible infrastructure projects that ensure value for money
- Half of the investment is to be deployed in Africa
- Bigger focus on private investments than previous initiatives

Key areas of partnership (1)

DIGITAL SECTOR

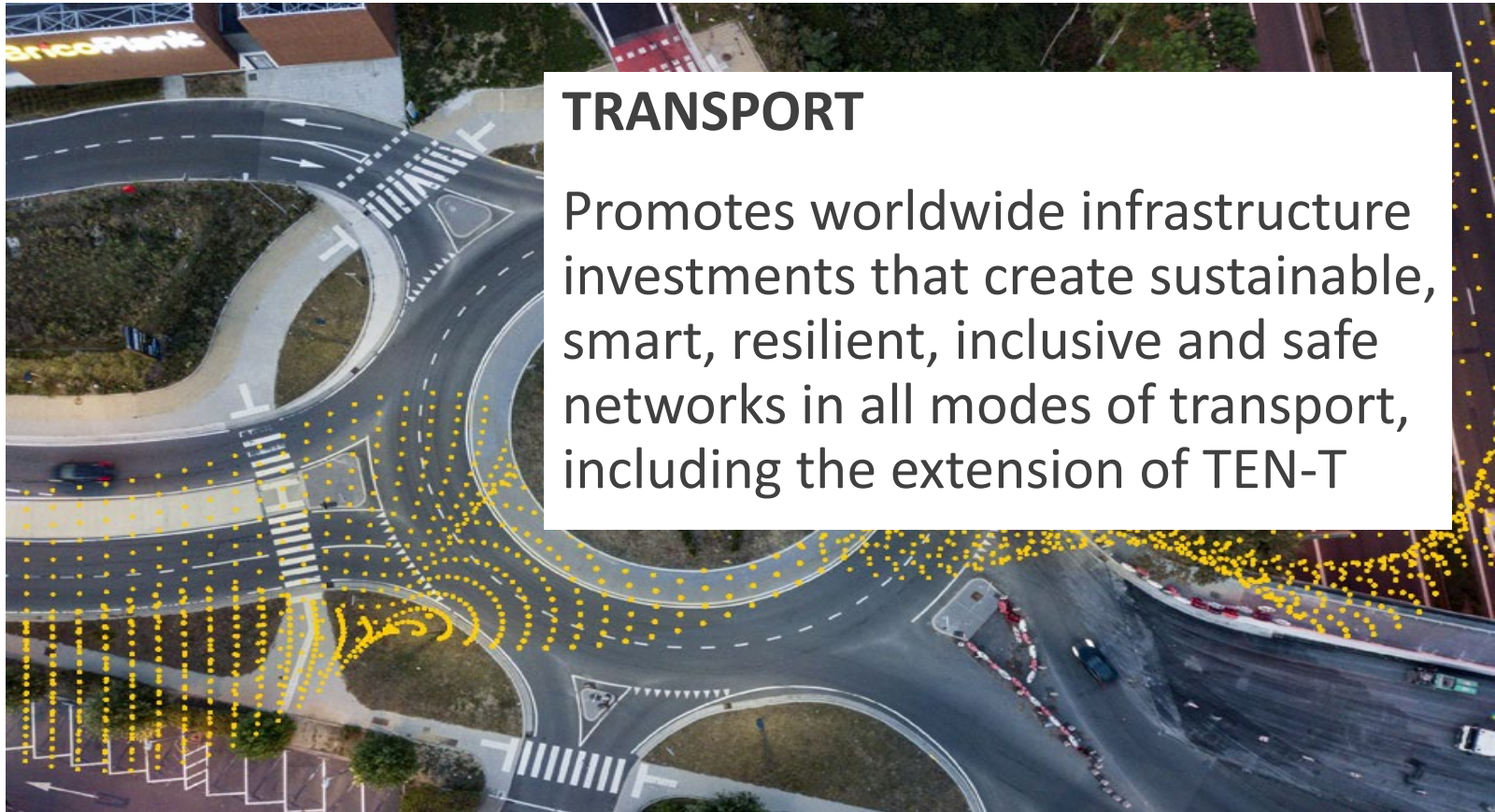
Strengthens connections between Europe and the world; helps partner countries address digital divide and further integrates into the global digital ecosystem



CLIMATE AND ENERGY

Invests in mitigation and climate resilience, clean energy (which is also a major business opportunity); supports green transformation to achieve SDGs and commitments to Paris Agreement

Key areas of partnership (2)



TRANSPORT

Promotes worldwide infrastructure investments that create sustainable, smart, resilient, inclusive and safe networks in all modes of transport, including the extension of TEN-T

Key areas of partnership (3)

HEALTH

Prioritises the security of supply chains, develops local manufacturing capacities, diversifies pharmaceutical supply chains and addresses supply chain bottlenecks



EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Invests in quality education with inclusion of girls and women, assists partner countries to transform education systems, facilitates mobility of students, teachers and trainees



Financing



- Up to EUR 300 billion mobilized in **investments** until 2027:
 - EFSD+ NDICI (Neighborhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument) → **up to 135 billion**
 - Grant funding (EU external assistance programme) → **up to 18 billion**
 - European financial and development institution → **up to 145 billion**
 - IPA III, CEF, Interreg, InvestEU, Horizon Europe, EU research and innovation programme
- Team Europe approach: EU + MS + National financial and development institutions + EIB + EBRD
- Possibility of establishing **European Export Credit Facility** (for EU businesses in third country markets)

EEAS (European External Action Service)

- EU Diplomatic service/institution, created with the Lisbon Treaty
- Since 2011, the EEAS carries out the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy to promote peace, prosperity, security, and the interests of Europeans across the globe.
- High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs & Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission



EU Delegations in the World



How does EEAS work...

- EEAS works under the political guidance of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission (often referred to as HR/VP).
- A strong asset of the EEAS is its ability to work closely with the foreign and defence ministries of the member states of the European Union (EU) as well as with the EU institutions
- Strong working relationship with the United Nations and other international and multilateral Organisations



The EU Special Representatives (EUSRs)

- The EU Special Representatives (EUSRs) promote the EU's policies and interests in specific regions and countries and play an active role in efforts to consolidate peace, stability and the rule of law.

[EUSR in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

[EUSR for Central Asia](#)

[EUSR for the Horn of Africa](#)

[EUSR for Human Rights](#)

[EUSR for Kosovo](#)

[EUSR for the Middle East Peace Process](#)

[EUSR for the Sahel](#)

[EUSR for the South Caucasus and the
crisis in Georgia](#)

[EUSR for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue
and other Western Balkan regional issues](#)

The EU Special Envoys

- EU Special Envoys are senior experts appointed to deal with a set of specific issues. Currently, the EEAS has appointed 6 special envoys:
- **Special Envoy for Space**, Ms Carine Clayes
- **Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation**, Amb. Marjolijn van Deelen [@MJvanDeelenEU](#) 
- **Special Envoy on Connectivity**, Ms Romana Vlahoutin
- **Special Envoy for Afghanistan**, Mr Tomas Niklasson
- **Special Envoy for Arctic Matters**, Amb. Michael Mann
- **Special Envoy for Indo-Pacific**: Mr. Gabriele Visentin

China's belt and road initiative (BRI)



- Started in 2014, BRI is an ambitious plan to develop two new trade routes connecting China with the rest of the world. But the initiative is about far more than infrastructure
- Effort to develop an expanded, interdependent market for China, grow China's economic and political power, and create the right conditions for China to build a high technology economy
- Created to balance China's global rivalry with the US/EU. Initiative is integral to China's efforts to create its own more secure trade routes
- 'Debt trap diplomacy' is the accusation that China uses Belt and Road as part of a manipulative global strategy, funding major infrastructure projects in developing nations with unsustainable loans

Thank you for your attention!

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Discussion

1. How should coordination be carried out between EU MS, institutions and financial institutions? What should be the role of EU Delegations around the world?
2. Has European foreign policy been a success or a failure so far?
3. Is Global Gateway a response or an alternative to the Chinese Belt and Road initiative?