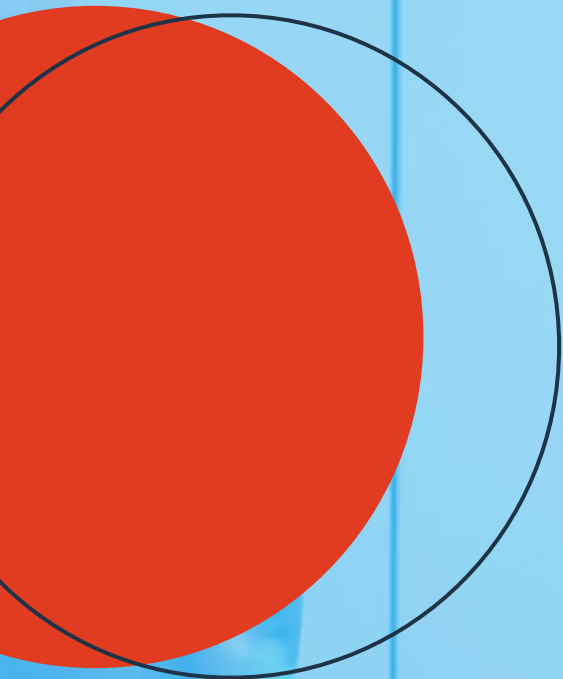




Green and Digital Transitions: External Dimension

26/06/2026

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University of Luxembourg



Introduction

- **Green and digital transitions: Legal bases and objectives**

Art 191–193 TFEU (environment)

Art 194 TFEU (energy)

Art 16 TFEU (protection of personal data)

Art 114 TFEU (internal market)

Art 170 TFEU (digital infrastructure),

Art 173 TFEU (industrial policy)

Art 179–190 TFEU (research and innovation)

Art 3(3) TEU (sustainable development / a highly competitive social market economy / scientific and technological advancement/ environmental protection and improvement)

Art 11 TFEU (environmental protection to be integrated into all EU policies)

Introduction

- **External dimension**

1. Green and Digital transitions as external action objectives
2. External dimension of the Green transition
3. External dimension of the Digital transition
4. Common features and limitations
5. Case study : the EU in the Energy Charter Treaty



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Green and Digital transitions as external action objectives

1. Green and Digital transitions as external action objectives

Art. 3(5) TEU

“In its relations with the wider world, the Union shall uphold and promote its values and interests and contribute to the protection of its citizens. It shall contribute to peace, security, the **sustainable development** of the Earth, solidarity and mutual respect among peoples, free and fair trade, eradication of poverty and the **protection of human rights**, in particular the rights of the child, as well as to the strict observance and the development of international law, including respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter.”

Art. 21 TEU

“1. The Union's action on the international scene shall **be guided by the principles which have inspired its own creation, development and enlargement**, and which it **seeks to advance** in the wider world: democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of **human rights** and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.

The Union shall seek to **develop relations and build partnerships with third countries, and international, regional or global organisations which share the principles** referred to in the first subparagraph. It shall **promote multilateral solutions to common problems**, in particular in the framework of the United Nations.

1. Green and Digital transitions as external action objectives

2. The Union shall define and pursue common policies and actions, and shall work for a high degree of cooperation in all fields of international relations, in order to:

- a) **safeguard its values, fundamental interests, security, independence and integrity**
- b) consolidate and support democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the principles of international law;
- [...] d) **foster the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of developing countries, with the primary aim of eradicating poverty; [...],**
- (e) encourage the **integration of all countries into the world economy**, including through the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade;
- f) helping “develop international measures to preserve and improve the **quality of the environment and the sustainable management of global resources, in order to ensure sustainable development (...)**
- (h) promote an international system based on stronger multilateral cooperation and good global governance.

1. Green and Digital transitions as external action objectives

Council Conclusions on *Energy Diplomacy*, 20 July 2015

Council conclusions, *Climate and Energy Diplomacy - Delivering on the external dimension of the European Green Deal*, 25 January 2021

Council *Conclusions on a Framework for a Joint EU Diplomatic Response to Malicious Cyber Activities ("Cyber Diplomacy Toolbox")*, 19 June 2017

Council Conclusions on *Digital Diplomacy*, 18 July 2022

Council Conclusions on *Advancing the international digital strategy for the EU*, 20 November 2025

European Commission, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security policy, JOINT COMMUNICATION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL, An International Digital Strategy for the European Union, 5 June 2025, JOIN(2025) 140 final

Council Conclusions on 'EU energy and climate diplomacy – strengthening sovereignty and advancing the global clean transition', 21 April 2026, 8417/26

1. Green and Digital transitions as external action objectives

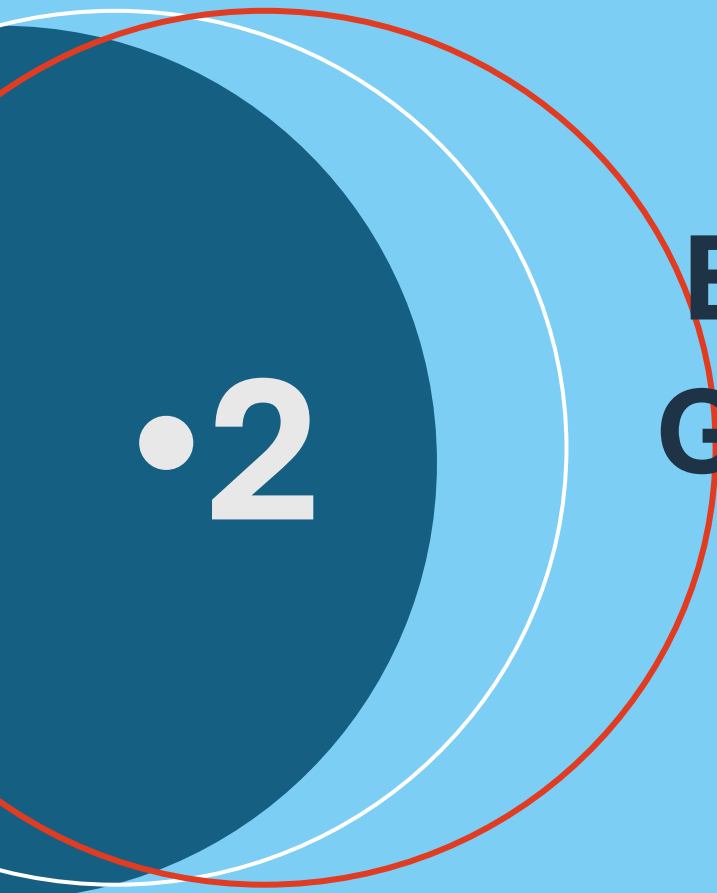
International Digital Strategy for the European Union

- Placing digital and technology at the centre of EU external action
- Building partnerships and alliances
- Strengthening the global role and influence of the EU tech industry
- Partnering for a secure and trusted digital transformation
- Ensuring the EU leads in global digital governance

EU energy and climate diplomacy – strengthening sovereignty and advancing the global clean transition

- Use climate and energy diplomacy to strengthen EU competitiveness
- Build strategic international partnerships
- Promote a global clean transition through diplomacy
- Enhance energy and economic security
- Link climate action with security and resilience

Security, Sovereignty, Diplomacy, Strategic autonomy, Cooperation, Promotion



•2

External Dimension of the Green Transition

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.1. Legal basis and competences

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.1. Legal basis and competences

Art 191 TFEU, Art 192 TFEU

Art 191(4) TFEU
(international cooperation)

194 TFEU

Global approach of external action objectives

Art 21 (2) f)
(...)

helping “develop international measures to preserve and improve the **quality of the environment and the sustainable management of global resources, in order to ensure sustainable development** (...)

Art 21 (3) TEU, 207 TFEU

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

- 2.2.1. Exercise of EU competence and conclusion of international agreements
- 2.2.2. Green transition provisions in FTAs
- 2.2.3. Soft law and partnerships
- 2.2.4. Cooperation and support framework
- 2.2.5. Unilateral instruments

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.1. Exercise of EU competence and conclusion of international agreements

Multilateral energy governance agreements

- Energy Community Treaty, 2006 (EU only agreement)
- Energy Charter Treaty, 1998 (mixed agreement)

Climate-related agreements / Environmental agreements / bilateral and multilateral

- UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, 2016 (mixed agreement)
- Energy Star Agreement with the US, 2006 (EU only agreement)
- United Nations Convention of 10 December 1982 on the Law of the Sea, 1998 (mixed agreement)
- United Nations Convention to combat desertification in countries seriously affected by drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, 1998 (mixed agreement)
- Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, 2024 (mixed agreement)

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.2. Green transition provisions in FTAs

CJEU, Opinion 2/15, 16 May 2017, EU-Singapore free trade agreement

166. (P)rovisions of Chapter 13 of the envisaged agreement are **intended not to regulate the levels of social and environmental protection** in the Parties' respective territory **but to govern trade between** the European Union and the Republic of Singapore by making liberalisation of that trade **subject to the condition that the Parties comply with their international obligations concerning social protection of workers and environmental protection.**

167. In the light of all the foregoing, Chapter 13 of the envisaged agreement falls (...) within the common commercial policy and, therefore, within the exclusive competence of the European Union referred to in Article 3(1)(e) TFEU.

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.2. Green transition provisions in FTAs

Sustainable Development as a goal to be achieved:

- Labour Standards, Environmental Standards

The EU and its trade partners must: effectively implement international labour conventions and environmental agreements, including:

- respect of core principles of the International Labour Organization (ILO), and;
- effective implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Obligation not to lower standards:

- Direct obligation not to lower standards
- Obligation for best endeavour to increase

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.2. Green transition provisions in FTAs

Article 12.12 of the EU-Singapore FTA:

“1. A Party shall not waive or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive or otherwise derogate from, its environmental and labour laws, in a manner affecting trade or investment between the Parties.

2. A Party shall not fail to effectively enforce its environmental and labour laws, through a sustained or recurring course of action or inaction, where such failure to effectively enforce would affect trade or investment between the Parties”

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.2. Green transition provisions in FTAs

Article 13.1(2) of the EU-Korea FTA:

“[t]he Parties recognise that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development. They underline the benefit of cooperation on trade-related social and environmental issues as part of a global approach to trade and sustainable development”

Article 16.1(2) of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement:

“[t]he Parties further recognise that the purpose of this Chapter is to strengthen the trade relations and cooperation between the Parties in ways that promote sustainable development, and is not to harmonise the environment or labour standards of the Parties”

Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP)

uses trade incentives to encourage developing countries to comply with international standards on human rights, labour rights, environmental protection, and sustainable development.

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.3. Soft law and partnerships

Bilateral agreements containing energy chapters

Under the EU–Japan Strategic Partnership Agreement and the EU–Japan Economic Partnership Agreement, the **EU–Japan Partnership on Sustainable Connectivity and Quality Infrastructure**, signed on 27 September 2019, which promotes cooperation in sustainable energy connectivity, investment in sustainable energy infrastructure, the development of regional and global energy markets, and innovation in clean energy technologies to support the transition to low-carbon energy systems.

Memorandum of Understanding establishing a **Green Partnership** on energy, climate, and the environment, European Commission and Morocco, 18 October 2022

EU-India, **Clean Energy and Climate Partnership**, 2016

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.4. Cooperation and support framework

European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD/EFSD+) under the NDICI–Global Europe framework

Global Gateway Strategy, Council Conclusions on Global Gateway, 15 June 2026
Team Europe approach

Global Gateway is the European Union's worldwide investment strategy, to mobilise public and private resources to bridge the global investment gap across the digital, climate and energy, transport, health, education and research sectors. Grounded in European values and high standards, it supports mutually beneficial partnerships with partner countries and strengthens the Union's geopolitical role.

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission

Between 2021 and 2027, [Team Europe](#) will mobilise up to €300 billion of investments for sustainable and high-quality projects, taking into account the needs of partner countries and ensuring lasting benefits for local communities. This will allow EU's partners to develop their societies and economies, but also create opportunities for the EU Member States' private sector to invest and remain competitive, whilst ensuring the highest environmental and labour standards, as well as sound financial management

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.4. Cooperation and support framework

EU–Angola Sustainable Investment Facilitation Agreement (SIFA), 2024

Part of the European strategy to secure access to critical raw materials/facilitate sustainable foreign direct investment between the parties by improving the transparency and predictability of the investment framework/ only one protection standard, the most-favoured nation (MFN) clause/ explicitly excludes recourse to investor-state dispute settlement mechanisms/ right to regulate in the public interest to promote sustainable development.

The contracting parties shall:

- (a) effectively implement the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, including its commitments with regard to its Nationally Determined Contributions; and
- (b) promote the mutual supportiveness of investment and climate policies and measures, thereby contributing to the transition to a low greenhouse gas emission, resource-efficient economy and climate-resilient development.

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.5. Unilateral instruments

Regulation (UE) 2023/956, **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)**, Article 192 TFEU

EU importers of certain goods originating from third countries will have to **acquire public certificates (CBAM certificates) for carbon emissions embedded in imported goods**, based, in principle, on **the real emissions** released during the production process in the country of origin.

Compatibility of the EU CBAM with WTO rules

The principle on non-discrimination between like products : physical characteristics of the products, their final uses in the market, consumer tastes / processes and production methods (PPMs)

The exception on measures relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources (art XX GATT)/ strictly “territorial” scope? (to justify measures that a Member adopts to protect health or life within its own territory)

The chapeau of Article XX GATT 1994 : measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade”.

Exemption for products imported from LDCs and small island developing states (SIDS)/ transfer of revenues paid by EU importers with the purchase of CBAM certificates for imports of products from developing countries to the latter countries in order to finance their decarbonization efforts

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.5. Unilateral instruments

Regulation (EU) 2024/1252, Establishing a framework for **ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials (CRMA)**, Article 114 TFEU

The Act establishes mechanisms to:

increase domestic extraction, processing and recycling capacities;

diversify sources of supply through strategic partnerships with third countries;

identify and support "Strategic Projects" that contribute to the EU's raw material security

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.5. Unilateral instruments

Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with **deforestation and forest degradation (EUDR)**, Article 192 TFEU

Aims to guarantee that wood commodities, amongst other goods (cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soy), “are placed or made available on the Union market or exported, only if they are deforestation-free, have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production and covered by a due diligence statement.

2. External Dimension of the Green Transition

2.2. Instruments of external action

2.2.5. Unilateral instruments

Directive (EU) 2024/1760 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 **on corporate sustainability due diligence**, Article 114 TFEU

The Directive encourages third-country companies and suppliers to comply with EU sustainability requirements if they wish to remain integrated into European value chains.

Brussels Effect



•3

External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.1. Legal bases

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.1. Legal bases

Values-based approach on digital governance

Art 16 TFEU

Art. 114 TFEU

Art. 207 TFEU

Art. 179 TFEU

Art. 170 TFEU

Art. 212 TFEU

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

- 3.2.1. Soft law and partnerships, cooperation
- 3.2.2. Data protection and international agreements
- 3.2.3. Trade and cooperation agreements
- 3.2.4. External reach of EU law standards / External dimension of EU regulatory acts
- 3.2.5. Support framework
- 3.2.6. CFSP

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.1. Soft law and partnerships, cooperation

Digital partnerships

Non-binding cooperation instruments (soft law) that take the form of joint declarations or political arrangements establishing a structured framework for cooperation in areas such as artificial intelligence, semiconductors, cybersecurity, data governance, and digital infrastructure.

To date, the European Union has concluded Digital Partnerships with Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and Canada.

Their implementation is monitored through annual meetings of the respective **Digital Partnership Councils**, which oversee progress and coordinate cooperation activities.

Digital Partnerships do not, in themselves, require the exercise of a specific EU competence, as they are non-binding and flexible instruments.

Nevertheless, the areas they cover fall within several EU competences, including industrial and research policy, internal market regulation, data governance, trade policy, and, in some cases, security and foreign policy.

The digital field therefore constitutes a **cross-cutting objective**, mobilising different legal bases depending on the content of the action or the instrument used.

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.1. Soft law and partnerships, cooperation

Digital partnerships

Arrangement ST 15367/17: the procedure for concluding a digital partnership begins with a **preparatory phase**, followed by a **signature/agreement phase** comprising three stages. First, the Commission submits the draft partnership to the Council together with an information note indicating the planned date of signature and whether the draft agreement is final. Second, the Council authorises the signature of the draft partnership and, where the text is not yet finalised, may issue negotiating directives. Third, the partnership is signed by the parties, after which its final version is transmitted to the Council.

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.1. Soft law and partnerships, cooperation

Digital Dialogues

Non-binding cooperation frameworks designed to facilitate policy exchanges, regulatory cooperation, and the sharing of best practices on digital issues.

To date, the European Union has established Digital Dialogues with partners including Brazil, Mexico, and the Western Balkans.

On 8 April 2026, the EU launched a Digital Dialogue with Morocco, further expanding its network of external digital partnerships and promoting cooperation on digital transformation, connectivity, cybersecurity, and digital governance.

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.1. Soft law and partnerships, cooperation

Trade and Technology Councils (TTCs)

Soft-law cooperation instruments, based on joint declarations.

They serve as permanent forums for dialogue between the authorities of the participating parties and organise cooperation through specialised thematic working groups.

TTCs facilitate coordination on issues such as digital governance, emerging technologies, cybersecurity, supply chains, and standards.

To date, the European Union has established a Trade and Technology Council with the United States, and with India.

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.1. Soft law and partnerships, cooperation

Participation of 3rd countries in EU programmes (Digital Europe Programme, Regulation (EU) 2021/694)

Council Decision (EU) 2025/2478 of 21 October 2025 on the signing, on behalf of the Union, and provisional application of the Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the Swiss Confederation, of the other part, on the participation of the Swiss Confederation in Union programmes

Art 217 TFEU

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.2. Data protection and international agreements

Articles 16(2) and Article 87(2) TFEU

Council decision (EU) 2025/851 of 14 April 2025 on the conclusion, on behalf of the Union, of the Agreement between Canada and the European Union on the transfer and processing of Passenger Name Record data

Council Decision (EU) 2025/2166 of 29 September 2025 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Federative Republic of Brazil on cooperation with and through the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and the Federal Police of Brazil

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.3. Trade and cooperation agreements

EU-Australia FTA

Article 6

Protection of personal data and privacy

1. Each Party recognises that the protection of personal data and privacy is a fundamental right and that high standards in this regard contribute to trust in the digital economy and to the development of trade.
2. Each Party may adopt and maintain the safeguards it deems appropriate to ensure the protection of personal data and privacy, including through the adoption and application of rules for the cross-border transfer of personal data. Nothing in this agreement shall affect the protection of personal data and privacy afforded by the Parties' respective safeguards.

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.3. Trade and cooperation agreements

EU-Australia FTA

Article 6

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3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.3. Trade and cooperation agreements

Council Decision (EU) 2026/125 of 8 December 2025 on the conclusion of the Agreement on Digital Trade between the European Union and the Republic of Singapore

Art 207 TFEU

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.4. External reach of EU law standards / External dimension of EU regulatory acts

Brussels effect

GDPR, DMA, DSA, AI act, Network and information systems directive

Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law

Council Decision (EU) 2024/2218 of 28 August 2024 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law

Legal basis: Art 114 TFEU: exclusive EU competence (Art 3, para 2, TFEU)

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.5. Support framework

Regulation (EU) 2025/535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 March 2025 establishing the Reform and Growth Facility for the Republic of Moldova

Art 212 TFEU

Instrument of economic and financial cooperation under Article 212 TFEU

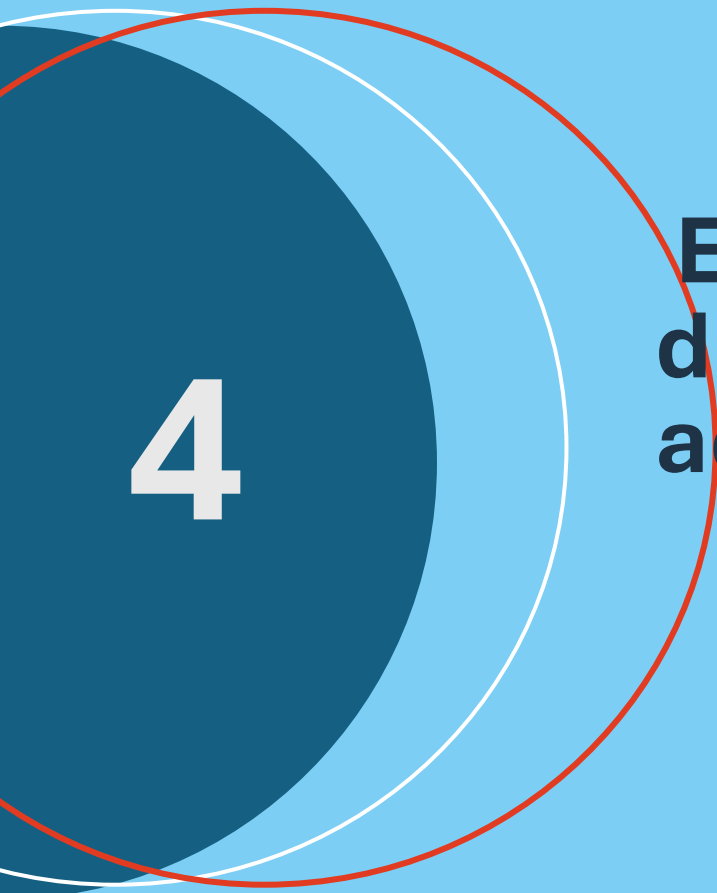
Supporting digital reforms, regulatory approximation, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity, and Moldova's progressive integration into the EU's digital ecosystem.

3. External Dimension of the Digital Transition

3.2. Instruments of external action

3.2.6. CFSP

Decision (CFSP) 2019/797 — restrictive measures against cyber-attacks threatening the EU or its MS
Regulation (EU) 2019/796 — restrictive measures against cyber-attacks threatening the EU or its MS



4

External dimension of the green and digital transitions: the EU as a global actor, perspectives and limitations

4. External dimension of the green and digital transitions: the EU as a global actor, perspectives and limitations

Transversal objectives / competences

International digital cooperation : an objective rather than a specific EU competence.

Climate and digital diplomacy : strategic framework and set of instruments through which the EU conducts and advances external relations.

Global Gateway

Team Europe

External Reach

4. External dimension of the green and digital transitions: the EU as a global actor, perspectives and limitations

Limitations

Dispute Settlement and Enforcement

TSD chapters exempted from the general dispute settlement mechanism of EU FTAs

CJEU, Opinion 2/15

161. Finally, the link which the provisions of Chapter 13 of the envisaged agreement display with trade between the European Union and the Republic of Singapore is also specific in nature because a breach of the provisions concerning social protection of workers and environmental protection, set out in that chapter, authorises the other Party — in accordance with the rule of customary international law codified in Article 60(1) of the Convention on the law of treaties, signed in Vienna on 23 May 1969 (United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 1155, p. 331; ‘the Vienna Convention’), which applies in relations between the European Union and third States (...) to terminate or suspend the liberalisation, provided for in the other provisions of the envisaged agreement, of that trade.

This chapter “plays an essential role in the (...) agreement” (para. 162), which the Court interprets as “making liberalisation of that trade subject to the condition that the Parties comply with their international obligations concerning social protection of workers and environmental protection” (para. 166).

4. External dimension of the green and digital transitions: the EU as a global actor, perspectives and limitations

Limitations

Dispute Settlement and Enforcement

Jan 2021: EU– Korea FTA panel of experts : domestic labor legislation in South Korea had failed to meet the State’s obligation to respect, promote and realize fundamental labor rights “in accordance with obligations deriving from membership of the International Labour Organization” as provided by the treaty.

But: an on-going obligation (...) affording leeway for the Parties to select specific ways to make continued and sustained efforts”

4. External dimension of the green and digital transitions: the EU as a global actor, perspectives and limits

Limitations

Dispute Settlement and Enforcement

2022, Communication by the Commission titled **‘The power of trade partnerships: together for green and just economic growth’**

In 2022, the Commission decided to **reinforce its enforcement apparatus**

Article 28(7), EU-Canada Strategic Partnership Agreement : “a particularly serious and substantial violation of human rights or non-proliferation, as defined in paragraph 3, could serve as grounds for the termination of the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) in accordance with Article 30.9 of that Agreement”

According to Article 60(1) VCLT, a party can invoke a material breach of a bilateral treaty “as a ground for terminating the treaty or suspending its operation in whole or in part”.

BUT

Art.60(4) VCLT “The foregoing paragraphs are without prejudice to any provision in the treaty applicable in the event of a breach”.

4. External dimension of the green and digital transitions: the EU as a global actor, perspectives and limits

Limitations

Dispute Settlement and Enforcement

Introduction of sanctions to foster compliance

EU-New Zealand FTA

EU-Australia FTA

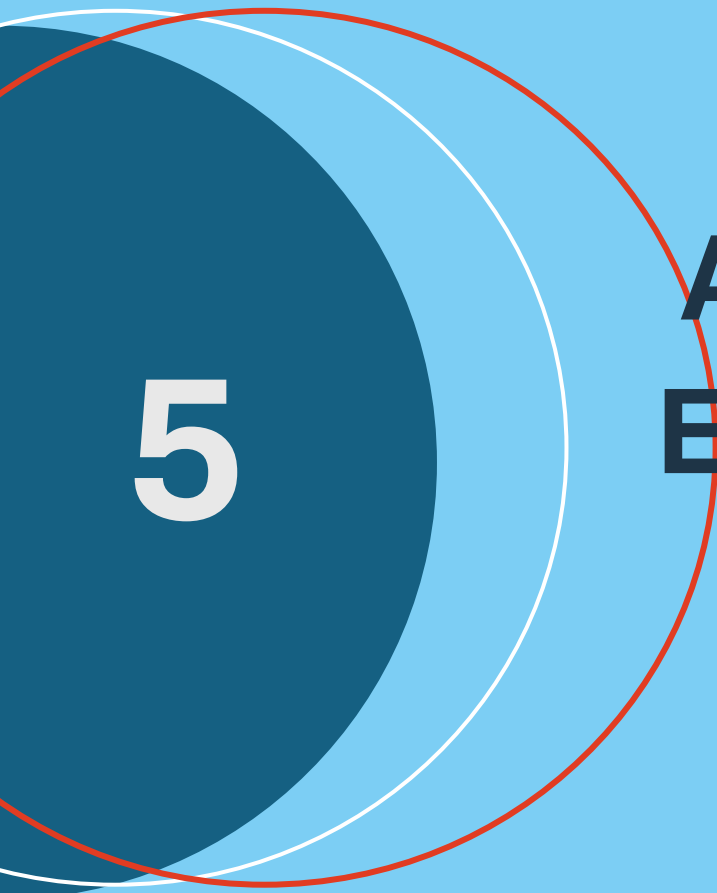
EU/United Kingdom Trade and Cooperation Agreement

In the event of a serious and substantial failure to fulfil any of the obligations that are defined as essential:

- Seek a “timely and mutually acceptable solution” within the Partnership Council. - In the absence of a mutually acceptable solution within 30 days, either party may terminate or suspend the operation of all or part of the Agreement or of any supplementing agreement. Priority given to measures that least disturb the functioning of the FTA and any supplementing agreement.

But: January 2026, **EU- India** negotiations for a new FTA ; The agreement dispute resolution procedure only features consultations

Lack of consistency/ result of individual negotiations



5

A case study: The EU in the Energy Charter Treaty

5. A case study: The EU in the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT)

The ECT and EU law

Conflict:

Intra- EU application or Art 26 ECT
EU environmental policy and investment protection

Modernisation of the ECT: Non-approval by the EU

Withdrawal of the EU and 11 Member States from the ECT

- Council decision 2024/1638 of 30 May 2024
 - Legal basis: Article 194, para 2, Article 207, para 4, TFEU, Article 218, para 6, second subparagraph, points a) v)

Absence of coordinated withdrawal desp

Some Member States remain contracting parties to the ECT

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2024/1644 of 30 May 2024 on the obligation of sincere cooperation (unity, Art 4(3) TEU)

5. A case study: The EU in the Energy Charter Treaty

The ECT and EU law

Withdrawal of the EU from the ECT

16 Member States remain contracting parties to the ECT

The Member States' obligations in the ECT: Modernisation of the ECT following the EU's withdrawal

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2024/1644 of 30 May 2024 on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Energy Charter Conference

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2024/3086 of 2 December 2024 on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Energy Charter Conference

On 3 December 2024: the Energy Charter Conference officially approves the “modernised” version of the ECT

[Infringement proceedings based on the principle of sincere cooperation \(Art 4\(3\) TEU\)](#)

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