

[Nagorno Karabakh: Statement by the High Representative/Vice-Pres](#)



On 27 September 2020, fighting erupted along the Line of Contact in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict zone, regrettably causing military and civilian casualties.

The European Union calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, de-escalation and for strict observance of the ceasefire.

The return to negotiations of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict settlement under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs, without preconditions, is needed urgently.

[Statement by President Donohoe on the candidates for the post of ECB executive board member](#)



The term of the European Central Bank's executive board member, Yves Mersch, will end on 14 December 2020. The European Council will appoint a new member on a recommendation from the Council and after having consulted the European Parliament and the ECB.

At the Eurogroup meeting of 11 September, I asked euro area members to put forward candidates for Mr Mersch's replacement. The call for candidates ended today and I received the following applications:

- the Netherlands proposed Frank Elderson, Executive Director of

Supervision of the Netherlands Bank.

- Slovenia proposed Boštjan Jazbec, Director of Resolution Planning and Decisions, at the Single Resolution Board

At its next meeting on 5 October, the Eurogroup will discuss these applications with a view to supporting one candidate.

The Council will then adopt a recommendation to the European Council, acting by reinforced qualified majority of euro-area members. Such majority requires the support of 72% of euro area member states (i.e. at least 14 out of the 19), representing at least 65% of the population of the euro area.

The European Council is expected to take a final decision by the end of the year.

Stage subventionné pour jeunes diplômés au sein de la Délégation

*Etes-vous un **jeune diplômé(e)** intéressé(e) par les relations internationales? Etes-vous curieux(se) d'en apprendre davantage sur le travail au sein d'une mission diplomatique et de savoir comment une Délégation représente les intérêts et les valeurs de l'Union européenne au Sénégal?*

Qu'offrons-nous?

*Un **stage de 6 mois** au sein de la section Politique, Presse et Information à la Délégation de l'UE au Sénégal commençant en Novembre 2020, **sous réserve du respect de la législation locale.***

Principales tâches:

- Suivi et analyse du positionnement/visibilité de l'UE dans les medias
- Appui à la rédaction de documents
- Appui à la gestion des réseaux sociaux
- Appui à l'organisation d'évènements
- Travaux de recherche et d'analyse sur des thématiques d'actualité

Qualifications ou prérequis spécifiques:)

- *En raison du contexte très évolutif de l'épidémie de COVID-19, seuls les candidats résidant actuellement au Sénégal seront considérés éligibles*

Comment postuler?

Veillez envoyer les documents suivants à l'adresse DELEGATION-SENEGAL-PAID-TRAINEESHIPS@eeas.europa.eu

- Un curriculum vitae ([CV](#)) Europass
- Une lettre de motivation expliquant pourquoi vous voulez participer à un stage dans une délégation de l'UE
- Et un [formulaire de candidature](#)

Veillez ajouter en sujet de votre courriel: Stage subventionné – Section Politique, Presse et Information

Informations importantes

Avant de postuler veuillez examiner le [site dédié](#) ainsi que [les critères généraux d'éligibilité](#) pour un stage subventionné(e) (Article 8 de la Décision ADMIN(2017)28 – Stage rémunéré)

Chaque stagiaire sélectionné(e) recevra une subvention mensuelle destinée à couvrir ses frais de subsistance. Tous les coûts liés au voyage à l'intérieur du pays de résidence, à l'obtention du visa, aux assurances et au logement seront à la charge du (de la) stagiaire.

Les demandes des candidat(e)s inéligibles ne seront pas considérées. Après l'évaluation de toutes les demandes, les candidat(e)s présélectionné(e)s seront contacté(e)s et invité(e)s à un entretien. Les candidat(e)s non sélectionnés seront informé(e)s par e-mail. Si le/la candidat(e) sélectionné(e) ne peut pas fournir les documents requis, sa candidature sera rejetée.

La délégation informe que, même le Siège confirme l'éligibilité de la candidature sélectionnée, les stages pourraient être reportés, suspendus ou même annulés compte tenu du contexte très évolutif de l'épidémie de COVID-19 dans le pays hôte ainsi que dans le pays d'origine.

[Forward look: 28 September – 11 October 2020](#)



Overview of the main topics and events at the Council of EU and European Council.

The indicated format of each meeting (physical or virtual) are subject to change.

Video conference of transport ministers, 28 September 2020

Transport ministers will discuss a pandemic contingency plan for the European

freight transport sector.

Competitiveness Council (Research and innovation), 29 September 2020

The Council will be invited to reach a general approach on both the Horizon Europe regulation, the framework programme for research and innovation for 2021-2027, and the specific programme implementing Horizon Europe.

Special European Council, 1-2 October 2020

EU leaders will meet in Brussels to discuss issues related to the single market, industrial policy and digital transformation, as well as external relations, in particular relations with Turkey.

Economic and Financial Affairs Council, 6 October

Ministers are expected to revise the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes and exchange views on the European Semester, the Digital Finance Package and the Capital Markets Union. They may also focus on the Recovery and Resilience Facility and adopt a recommendation on the appointment of a new member of the Executive Board of the European Central Bank.

Video conference of ministers of home affairs, 8 October 2020

Home affairs ministers will discuss the recent Commission proposals for a new pact on migration and asylum, the latest initiatives to engage with third countries on migration and the development of a strategic European Police Partnership.

Justice and Home Affairs Council (Justice), 9 October

Justice ministers are expected to approve conclusions on digitalisation in the field of access to justice and on the charter of fundamental rights in the context of artificial intelligence and digital change. They will also exchange views on antisemitism and hate speech and on the EU strategy to combat sexual abuse of children.

For video coverage of Council sessions and audiovisual material, please see the following Council websites:

A stronger and more autonomous European Union powering a fairer



I speak to you today on behalf of the European Union. A Union founded, like the United Nations, on peaceful cooperation, human rights and fundamental freedoms. We are therefore an unwavering supporter of the United Nations. And of the international organisations to which we join forces for human progress.

This is precisely how we are working with the WHO to defeat Covid-19. Like the whole world, Europe has been hard hit by the pandemic. In the European Union, more than 142,000 people have lost their lives. I salute their memory, and all the Covid-19 victims worldwide. I also pay tribute to all the healthcare professionals that have safeguarded the fabric of our societies.

The crisis caused by the pandemic is unprecedented. It has exacerbated the weaknesses of fragile countries, regions and populations. It has also revealed the fragility of countries that thought they were strong. It has thrown us all into the same sudden battle, against the same common enemy.

The European Union, for its part, has been at the forefront of international cooperation which has raised nearly 16 billion euros to finance the research and the deployment of vaccines, tests and treatments. And we are mobilized, alongside all the players involved, to ensure that these vaccines and treatments are universally accessible and affordable.

Each nation and each leader has the duty to reflect on the best way to contribute to our common objective. This is true in the fight against the current crisis, as in all global challenges. Kofi Annan said: "To become a good citizen, start in your own community!" It's in this vein that I want to explain why the European Union wants to become stronger and strategically autonomous, alongside an open market. Stronger not only for itself. But also to better contribute to a better world. The crisis has made this goal even more essential. It has awakened a new collective responsibility, to build back better and greener...

Before the crisis, Europe had already embarked on a path of fundamental transformation. For example, by deciding to become the first carbon-neutral continent by 2050. Or by adopting an ambitious digital agenda, in line with our fundamental values.

This pandemic has increased our determination to transform our economies and societies tenfold. 540 billion euros have been mobilized for urgent measures from the outset. Then, in July, the European Council decided to mobilise ambitious and unprecedented financial resources: more than 1.8 trillion euros for the coming years, including 750 billion euros raised via the issuance of European Union bonds, unprecedented in its nature and size. With this historic decision, we have come together, united and strong, to better assume

our responsibilities.

Responsibility begins by seeing things as they are, and not as we would like them to be. In today's world, the abuse of force, both military and economic, too often supplants argumentation and negotiation. Respect for treaties, a basic principle of international law, comes to be considered optional even by those who, until recently, were its historical guarantors. All this in the name of partisan interests.

More than ever, the European Union is defending the rules-based international order and cooperation based on universal values. The European Union wants to be stronger, more autonomous, and firmer, to defend a fairer world. And it is in this spirit that we lead the implementation of the Paris Agreements. And that we have already integrated the objectives of the 2030 Agenda into our system of economic governance.

We are now developing these values and this open model with greater awareness of our strength, with more realism, and perhaps less naivety. We have faith in the virtues of free and open economies, never in protectionism. But access to our large market – the second largest economic zone in the world, and the first in terms of international trade – will no longer be sold off. From now on, we will better enforce the level playing field, in a market open to those who respect its standards. Whether they leave our Union or want to move closer to it.

The European Union is also committed to advancing overall tax fairness, in particular in the digital sector. Large-scale activities carried out in this area can no longer escape fair taxation. The European Union is committed, alongside the OECD and the G20, to international cooperation to correct this injustice.

The European Union is an actor for peace and progress, which wants to mobilise its influence and strength to make others more robust as well.

We support the six partners of the Western Balkans in their transformation and integration. We have reaffirmed their European perspective. And we have just decided to open accession negotiations with two more countries among them: Albania and the Republic of North Macedonia.

Through the Eastern Partnership, we are developing our relations with six countries in our neighbourhood. Notably with a view to strengthening institutions and the rule of law. In Belarus, the last presidential election was falsified. We do not accept the results. And we condemn the violent repression of the opposition and of peaceful demonstrations. Repression and intimidation must stop, and all those responsible must be held accountable and sanctioned. We stand with the Belarusian people who must be free, without any external coercion, to choose their own future. Inclusive national dialogue, with OSCE facilitation, is the only realistic path forward.

Fighting impunity also means demanding an independent and credible investigation when the Russian opposition leader Navalny is the victim of an assassination attempt with chemical weapons.

The European Union is also on the side of the Venezuelan people. That is why we are working with the International Contact Group for a peaceful and negotiated solution that must include free, credible and fair elections.

The relationship between Europe and Africa will, I am sure, be the backbone of a fairer and stronger world. Together, we represent some 80 nations and 1.7 billion citizens in this Assembly, the vast majority of whom are among the youngest on the planet. Our two continents have never been so interdependent, for better or for worse. To acknowledge this is neither sterile Afro-pessimism nor naive Afro-optimism. It is to recognize that this interdependence is also a calling. It is to recognize that a strong Europe needs a strong Africa, and vice versa. The potential is huge. Investing, innovating, developing infrastructure, promoting education, supporting health systems: this is the key to forging a mutually beneficial partnership. Let us get inspired by the power of the African concept of Ubuntu: the way of thinking that my humanity is inextricably linked to yours, our destinies are linked, and our individual actions succeed only if they make sense for the common good. This principle of Ubuntu is also the reason for my renewed call to settle the question of debts of the poorest countries, in a spirit of solidarity, that also takes into account the effects of the pandemic.

The European Union is concerned about tensions in the Eastern Mediterranean. Unilateral actions and violations of international law must absolutely stop. Together with our Member States, we are undertaking intensive diplomatic efforts to defuse tensions and to promote dialogue. In this spirit, I have proposed the organization of a multilateral conference on the Eastern Mediterranean, in conjunction with the United Nations. Many actors have already responded positively and are ready to discuss the modalities, the agenda and the timetable. Maritime delimitations, security, energy issues, and migration are some of the topics that I believe should be addressed.

We also support the efforts of the United Nations, and where involved, regional organizations, like in Libya or Syria.

The Iran Nuclear Deal remains key for global non-proliferation and regional security. It is therefore essential to preserve the JCPOA and for all parties to fully implement it. The agreement endorsed by UN Security Council Resolution 2231 remains in place and for us there is no doubt that the sanctions lifting commitments under the agreement continue to apply. While we strongly support the preservation of the Iran deal, we continue to firmly address other concerns, such as the domestic and the regional situation.

We also welcome the start of intra-Afghan negotiations and will support a lasting peace.

In a tormented region, the issue of peace between Palestinians and Israelis remains more timely than ever. We must continue to support the legitimate aspirations of both parties. And we remain firmly committed to the two-state solution. We will spare no effort with our international partners, including the Quartet, to facilitate the return of Israelis and Palestinians to the negotiating table, to find a negotiated solution within internationally agreed parameters. For our commitment to international law and UN resolutions

is unwavering. At the same time, we welcome Israel's rapprochement with countries in the region as a positive development for peace and stability in the Middle East.

Since I became President of the European Council, I have often been asked a question that is both simple and brutal: "In the new rivalry between the United States and China, which side is the European Union on?" My answer is the following...

We are deeply connected with the United States. We share ideals, values and a mutual affection that have been strengthened through the trials of history. They remain embodied today in a vital transatlantic alliance. This does not prevent us from occasionally having divergent approaches or interests.

We do not share the values on which the political and economic system in China is based. And we will not stop promoting respect for universal human rights. Including those of minorities such as the Uighurs. Or in Hong Kong, where international commitments guaranteeing the rule of law and democracy are being questioned.

China is a crucial partner in addressing common challenges, such as global warming, Covid-19 or debt relief in Africa. And China is also an important trade partner. Yet we are determined to rebalance this relationship towards greater reciprocity and fairer competition. A spirit that we are also cultivating with ASEAN members, with which we will continue to deepen our relationship.

We stand on the side of the fundamental values of democracy, human rights, the rule of law and cooperation. It's our compass to pursue our interests. The European Union is an autonomous force, master of our choices, master of our destiny.

Finally, on behalf of the European Union, I want to reaffirm this essential conviction: there can be no progress without progress in women's empowerment. Discrimination against women remains one of the major obstacles to development. We must fight this relentlessly. Equality between men and women, as well as the protection of diversity, particularly sexual diversity, remains one of the major challenges of our time.

The European Union will continue to be a driving force for multilateralism and the rules-based international order. Our support for the UN remains as strong as ever, and we will continue to support the implementation of the Secretary General's reforms. Because we need a strengthened and effective multilateral system. This requires an even stronger UN to deliver results that advance world peace. Europe, stronger and more resolute, will be at your side to make the world a better and fairer place to live. Thank you.