


# Procedure file

Basic information		
COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	<a href="#">2000/2137(COS)</a>	Procedure completed
Democracy and human rights: EU election assistance and observation		
Subject 6.10.08 Fundamental freedoms, human rights, democracy in general		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur
	<b>AFET</b> Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security, Defense		Appointed 24/05/2000
			PSE <a href="#">FAVA Claudio</a>
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion
	<b>BUDG</b> Budgets		Appointed 06/06/2000
			PSE <a href="#">HAUG Jutta</a>
Council of the European Union	<b>DEVE</b> Development and Cooperation		20/06/2000
			PSE <a href="#">KINNOCK Glenys</a>
	Council configuration		Meeting
	Development	<a href="#">2352</a>	Date 31/05/2001

Key events			
11/04/2000	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2000)0191	Summary
13/06/2000	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
06/02/2001	Vote in committee		Summary
06/02/2001	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A5-0060/2001</a>	
14/03/2001	Debate in Parliament		
15/03/2001	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T5-0149/2001</a>	Summary
15/03/2001	End of procedure in Parliament		
31/05/2001	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		Summary
05/12/2001	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2000/2137(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142; Rules of Procedure EP 050
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AFET/5/12704

#### Documentation gateway

Non-legislative basic document		COM(2000)0191	11/04/2000	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A5-0060/2001</a>	06/02/2001	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T5-0149/2001</a> <a href="#">OJ C 343 05.12.2001, p. 0204-0270</a>	15/03/2001	EP	Summary

## Democracy and human rights: EU election assistance and observation

**PURPOSE** : to present a communication from the Commission on EU election assistance and observation. **CONTENT** : in recent years, European union electoral missions have grown in frequency whether under the auspices of the Common Foreign and Security Policy or within the Community context, and in particular its developemnt cooperation, but up to now the experiences gained have not been compiled systematically. An ad hoc approach no longer seems appropriate not the best use of resources. The aim of this Communication is to contribute to the definition of a coherent European policy line through a proper approach involving a strategy and methodology, taking into account lessons learned from previous experiences. It responds to a specific request by the European Parliament to the Commission to assess EU participation in election observation missions in recent years. Election assistance may be defined as the technical or material support given to the electoral process. It may imply professional help to establish a legal framework for the elections. Moreover, election observation is the political complement to election assistance. It is defined as the "purposeful gathering of information regarding an electoral process, and the making of informed judgements on the conduct of such a process on the basis of the information collected, by persons who are inherently authorised to intervene in the process". Although the EU has gained significant experience in election observation and assistance in the last decade, approaches ahve been diverse and the wheel has sometimes been reinvented. Some progress has been made on criteria to decide on a EU electoral observation mission and a code of conduct for observers and criteria for recruiting them. But there is still a need for a coherent strategy for handling election observation and assistance. With regard to the legal framework, future EU election assistance and observation to be undertaken exclusively under the first pillar, mainly under regulations governing relations with third countries but also using new human rights regulations. In relation to the institutions, the Commission will study the opportunity of establishing an Elections Desk with horizontal co-ordination and planning tasks, including ex-ante evaluation, to assist geographical desks and delegations and liaise with EU institutions and other bodies. In addition, appropriate arrangements on electoral observation missions should be agreed upon among by the Council, the Parliament and the Commission. In conclusion, building on previous experience and existing work, the EU should adopt a strategy which: - allows for case-by-case decisions to support and observe elections; - promotes national capacity and sustainability; - promotes pluralism and support local NGOs and local observers. The recommendations contained in this communication aim to improve the quality and effectiveness of the European Union's involvement in promoting free and fair elections and a transition to sustainable democracy bybuilding on the varied experience if EU involvement so far, and the expertise of others.?

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The committee adopted the report by Giovanni Claudio FAVA (PES, I) on the Commission communication. The report stressed the key role of the European Parliament in monitoring elections, saying that, in view of Parliament's democratic legitimacy, the presence of its representatives would raise the political profile of observation missions. The committee also called for decisions on the missions to be taken every six months within the framework of an institutional agreement. Election observation should cover not only the day of the election but also the preparations for the elections and post-electoral developments. Only the House could determine the size and composition of a Parliament observation mission and determine its duration. Parliament should establish an "Election Coordination Group" which would cover all aspects of election monitoring. The Commission was also urged to set up an election unit within its External Relations Directorate that would be the main contact point for Parliament and Council and ensure a systematic and coordinated EU strategy. The committee wanted to see clearer definitions of what constituted a truly democratic election. General transparent criteria for the whole electoral process on the basis of respect for human rights needed to be drawn up. The terms "free and fair" were deemed to be often inadequate and other criteria should be included before an election was declared as having been in accordance with democratic principles. There should also be sustainable long-term support for the democracy, whereby the EU would assist political and social forces in the country to set out priorities for the whole democratic process, including the organisation of elections.?

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The European Parliament endorsed the report by Mr Giovanni Claudio FAVA (PES, I) by 419 to 8 with 16 abstentions. (Please refer to the

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The Council recalled its objectives in the matter of election support and observations and outlined some general principles on election support. In particular, it underlined the importance of an early dialogue with the national authorities, and the fact that consistency must be measured between election support, the Country Strategy for each partner country, and the objectives of the CFSP. Election support may contribute to increasing the confidence of the electorate in the election process, reduce the possibility of fraud, and present the opportunity to make recommendations for improving election systems in a spirit of partnership. Support may also contribute to conflict prevention. Effective EU support requires a coherent approach through mutually reinforcing use of both EC and CFSP instruments. The effectiveness of electoral assistance programmes and observation missions will be considerably increased if they are backed up by clear messages expressed through the EU's political dialogue with the government. The Council finds it constructive to differentiate between electoral assistance and election observation. The need for co-ordination and time limits vary considerably. The EU needs to develop different but complementary approaches. Close coordination between the Commission, the Council, the European Parliament and Member States in the pre-election assessment and analysis of political context is important. The Council will seek to establish jointly with the Commission a list of elections in which EU intervention is considered a priority. The list will be discussed with the European Parliament. These priorities should be kept under regular review throughout the year to ensure that political developments are taken into account. On election assistance, specific actions should include institutional capacity-building with regard to organising future elections including assistance in support of regulatory framework agreements for political parties and election finance; training and education of local staff; awareness campaigns for the rights of individuals to vote; setting up of election sites; support to domestic civil society organisations active in the election field and support for the media. On election observation, the Council encourages the Commission to provide training for observers and follow-up on creating adequate instruments in order to allow a timely response to provide accelerated decision-making and recruitment in urgent situations. The practice of appointing an experienced member of the European Parliament as the Chief Observer of an EU election mission should be encouraged. On assessment by missions, an independent assessment should be delivered to Council, Commission and Parliament. Under no circumstances may preliminary results be delivered beforehand. The Commission should further develop policy in this area, and particularly, impact indicators. The Commission will undertake an overall evaluation of EU election support within three years.?