



Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2006/2079(INI)	Procedure completed
Budget aid for developing countries		
Subject 6.30 Development cooperation 6.40.12 Relations with developing countries in general		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	DEVE Development		05/10/2005
		PPE-DE GAHLER Michael	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	BUDG Budgets (Associated committee)		27/09/2006
		PPE-DE GRÄSSLE Ingeborg	
	FEMM Women's Rights and Gender Equality	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Development	MICHEL Louis	

Key events			
06/04/2006	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
06/04/2006	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
18/12/2006	Vote in committee		
22/01/2007	Committee report tabled for plenary	A6-0005/2007	
14/02/2007	Debate in Parliament		
15/02/2007	Results of vote in Parliament		
15/02/2007	Decision by Parliament	T6-0043/2007	Summary
15/02/2007	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2006/2079(INI)

Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	DEVE/6/35355

Documentation gateway

Committee draft report		PE376.379	28/06/2006	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE378.564	07/09/2006	EP	
Committee opinion	BUDG	PE380.756	04/12/2006	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A6-0005/2007	22/01/2007	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T6-0043/2007	15/02/2007	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2007)1040	21/03/2007	EC	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2007)1730	30/04/2007	EC	

Budget aid for developing countries

The European Parliament adopted by a show of hands a resolution based on the own-initiative report drawn up by Michael Gahler (EPP-ED, DE) on budget aid for developing countries. It called on the Commission and the Member States to use budget support only if the net benefits of such a mechanism could be demonstrated in the light of clearly objectifiable criteria, and only after a full assessment of the risks involved. Budget support must focus, as far as possible, on poverty reduction development priorities. Those priorities must be given a central role in the donor-recipient policy dialogue and parliamentary scrutiny must be ensured in respect of both the donor and the recipient.

Parliament was concerned about the decision to use budget support in Malawi, where there were considerable known risks, and Kenya, in regard to which all Member States have suspended budget support, thus calling into question the Commission's ability to use this instrument effectively. It was also concerned by the findings of the Court of Auditors that, in some cases, the Commission's reasons for granting budget support to countries with poor public financial management systems were insufficient.

Parliament expressed alarm that the Court of Auditors had found inadequacies in the Commission's overall coherence of the budget support instrument and in the controls and monitoring and support for the recipient countries' own budgetary scrutiny mechanisms, namely the parliaments and supreme audit institutions of the countries concerned. Technical assistance was being underused. All of these elements were indispensable to the instrument.

Whilst recognising that there could only be one macro-economic reform programme in any given country, which is usually directed by the international financial institutions, Parliament felt nevertheless that the Commission and Member States should seek to play an active role in an effort to influence policy.

It reaffirmed that 20% of total annual commitments should be allocated to activities in the sectors of basic and secondary education and basic health (including sexual and reproductive health). The Commission was asked to do the following:

- apply the new international performance measurement framework in order to assess a country's public financial management, as established by PEFA;
- react coherently and even-handedly when countries cease to respect the principles of democracy and human rights;
- assess the prevalence and risks posed by corruption, in line with the Cotonou Partnership Agreement;
- maintain its strong focus on equity and poverty reduction, concentrating on the most marginalised and poor amongst society;
- support capacity development in statistics, data collection, quality assessment and analysis. Parliament was concerned about the difficulty inherent in assessing the achievement of performance indicators and especially poverty impact results;
- verify at regular intervals that the economic policies of the recipient countries were in accordance with the objectives and principles of the development assistance and that its conditions are being fulfilled;
- assess the effectiveness of budget aid in combating poverty from the point of view of cost-effectiveness, and show progress made by the third-country beneficiaries in independently administering the budget aid;
- state how budget aid could be limited in time. Parliament noted that the ultimate aim of budget support must be to build up the self-sufficiency of the beneficiary country, so the Commission should state over what (reasonable) timescale this can be achieved.

The Commission, Member States and the beneficiary countries were asked to provide regular information to the general public in this sector, in order to make the impact of budget aid visible to the European taxpayer. Such information should raise awareness of the need for development cooperation in general and the effects of budget support in particular, and counter general allegations of misuse of funds.

Lastly, Parliament insisted that, in order to support the beneficiary countries' own budgetary control mechanisms, the parliament of any given beneficiary country should participate in adopting the budget, and the budget law should be published; insists further that budget aid should be evaluated annually by the parliament in terms of the progress achieved.