



Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2013/2081(INI)	Procedure completed
Common foreign and security policy in 2012. Annual report from the Council to the European Parliament		
Subject 6.10 Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	AFET Foreign Affairs		19/02/2013
		PPE BROK Elmar	
		Shadow rapporteur	
		S&D PAȘCU Ioan Mircea	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	BUDG Budgets		24/04/2013
		PPE NEYNSKY Nadezhda	
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Economic and Financial Affairs ECOFIN	3264	15/10/2013

Key events			
10/06/2013	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
10/10/2013	Vote in committee		
15/10/2013	Debate in Council	3264	
15/10/2013	Committee report tabled for plenary	A7-0330/2013	Summary
23/10/2013	Debate in Parliament		
24/10/2013	Results of vote in Parliament		
24/10/2013	Decision by Parliament	T7-0453/2013	Summary
24/10/2013	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2013/2081(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Annual report
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142-p1; Treaty on European Union TEU 36
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

Committee opinion	BUDG	PE510.794	27/06/2013	EP	
Committee draft report		PE510.554	10/09/2013	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE516.926	26/09/2013	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A7-0330/2013	15/10/2013	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T7-0453/2013	24/10/2013	EP	Summary

Common foreign and security policy in 2012. Annual report from the Council to the European Parliament

The Committee on Foreign Affairs adopted the own-initiative report by Elmar BROK (EPP, DE) on the Annual Report from the Council to the European Parliament on the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).

Members highlighted that the first quarter of the twenty-first century is characterised by a period of prolonged structural change that is transforming the global order which demands a fresh approach to shaping a new multi-polar world order that is inclusive and underpinned by the rule of law and a pluralist democratic model as well as universal values, including human rights. They noted that many obstacles lie ahead, not least in engaging with emerging powers in reforming the multilateral system. The world financial crisis and the growing assertiveness of new emerging economies pose major political, economic, social, cultural and environmental challenges, including internal problems, for all parties. Members stressed that addressing such challenges requires collective and united EU action.

Defend the interests of the EU: Members considered that the EU must defend its citizens' interests in the world in a determined, unified manner, while always basing its policies on the promotion of the fundamental values on which the Union is founded. In this respect, Members underlined the need for EU foreign policy to be flexible in responding to emerging threats and challenges in many areas. The EU needs not only to be coherent and consistent in its external action, but, also develop a common vision. It is for this reason that Members demanded that the instrument of enhanced cooperation be used to secure greater capacity to act, and to overcome the inappropriate use of the veto within the Council. A joint or unified approach should give the EU the strength to pursue its interests and defend its values in this world.

Members stressed that the effectiveness of the EU's external action also depends on the full support of its citizens and on the legitimacy it acquires by being anchored in the EU's fundamental values of democracy. They called for Parliament to be regularly informed of foreign policy priorities of the Union.

Building a new, comprehensive approach to the EU's foreign policy: Members urged the Member States to play a constructive role in the Union's foreign and security policy and to improve the Union's effectiveness as a cohesive global actor. The need to develop closer cooperation in order to guarantee military security is stressed.

Overall, Members regretted the fact that the EU has not yet developed a clear strategy for its relations with the rest of the world and that its activities are defined more by reaction than by action. They demanded, therefore, a fundamental strategic debate, which should include the Council, the Commission and Parliament and welcomed the European Global Strategy initiative pursued by the foreign ministers of Sweden, Spain, Poland and Italy.

Members stated that there should be closer coordination of EU internal policies and Member States' policy choices in key areas such as connectivity, trade, transport, energy, the environment and communication. They called on the Council and the VP/HR to respond to Parliament's recommendation on the 2013 review of the organisation and the functioning of the EEAS in order to ensure the further development of an appropriate structure within the EEAS in which geographic and thematic expertise are integrated and drive a comprehensive approach to policy planning, formulation and implementation.

Providing leadership and coherence in EU foreign policy: stressing the political leadership role that the VP/HR is expected to play in ensuring the unity, consistency and effectiveness of Union action, Members congratulated Mrs Ashton on her success in bringing the parties together in the EU-facilitated dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia. They considered that these examples of leadership should be applied to Central Asia to the Middle East and from the Horn of Africa across the Sahel. Members called for a review of the infrastructure distribution and staffing of EU delegations in order to ensure that the Union's efficiency, visibility and representation in third countries reflects the EU's political ambitions and expected priorities. They regretted the Council's rationale for cutting the multiannual financial framework, which will reduce the Union's capacity to promote peace, security and sustainable economic development and its credibility in respect of such efforts. They stressed the importance of ensuring that the new external relations financial instruments under consideration by Parliament and the Council are fully funded, tailored to furthering the Union's strategic interests.

Assessing the achievements of the VP/HR and of the Council in 2011: Members welcomed the steps taken by the Council, with the VP/HR's support, in the 2011 Annual Report towards mapping out the Union's foreign policy in a forward-looking and strategic policy document. They considered, however, that the Council's Annual Report still falls short of the ambitions of the Lisbon Treaty in important ways, and therefore called for the following in future:

- establish clear priorities and strategic guidelines for the CFSP;
- set out a framework for assessing existing strategic partners and developing new partnerships, including with international and regional organisations;
- set out a roadmap for making progress on important innovations of the Lisbon Treaty, in particular (1) by making operational the

assignment of special tasks and missions to a core group of Member States, (2) through the establishment by capable and willing Member States of permanent structured cooperation in defence, and (3) by enhancing the role of, and providing more resources for, the European Defence Agency;

- address acute problems in CSDP decision-making, inter alia in relation to funding procedures and the financing of operations, that result in incomprehensible delays between the taking of political decisions to launch a mission and the actual deployment of that mission on the ground (Libya and Mali being the most recent in a long line of examples).

In this respect, Members called on the Council to request that the VP/HR set out in the next Annual Report her foreign policy objectives for the years 2014 and 2015, along with the timeframe and necessary resources for their implementation. These priorities should focus on the EU's strategic aims, starting with the transatlantic partnership, the economic and political development of its Eastern and Southern Neighbourhoods, and the Middle East Peace Process.

They called on the Council and the VP/HR, when drawing up future Annual Reports on the CFSP, to engage with the Committee on Foreign Affairs at an early stage in order to discuss foreign policy objectives for the coming years. Members also welcomed the initiative of holding a European Council Summit in December 2013.

Strategic priorities: Members welcomed the development of strategic partnerships as a format for the EU's engagement with both established and emerging powers. These partnerships should focus on:

- USA in order to cooperate closely with regard to the peaceful resolution of the conflicts and crises arising as a result of Iran's nuclear programme and the transition process in the Arab Spring countries and the Middle East;
- Russia in order to strengthen the dialogue with this country with regard to Syria, discrimination of LGBT communities, as well as restricting the freedom of expression;
- China to further develop its comprehensive, strategic partnership with this country, promoting both parties' global interests, joint projects based on geostrategic standards, and mutual respect;
- Turkey given its status as a candidate country and its growing international standing as regards providing vital humanitarian assistance to Syrians fleeing violence across the borders.

Members considered that enlargement remains an important tool of EU foreign policy and is in the EU's long-term strategic interest. However, they stressed, that the enlargement policy needs to take into account the EU's own integration capacity and the genuine commitment of the Western Balkan countries and of Turkey to take up their responsibilities and address outstanding concerns.

The report stressed that the EU needs to put further effort into, place a higher priority on, and show greater commitment to, the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) at a time when this policy is in difficulty. It called for the principles underlying the new ENP approach, as set out by the VP/HR and the Commission in the relevant joint communications, in particular the 'more-for-more', differentiation and mutual accountability principles and the 'partnership with society', to be fully operational and for Union assistance to be fully aligned to this new approach.

As regards the Southern Neighbourhood, Members called for further actions with the Arab Spring countries.

Members regretted the fact that the EU gave up its common policy of an arms embargo on Syria, thereby undermining a common approach on the matter. They invited the Member States to show solidarity and to provide help to refugees from Syria and displaced persons within Syria.

Members also made a number of recommendations with a view to strengthening the EU's position in South Africa, Latin America, Asia and Afghanistan.

They called on the EU and the Member States to reconfirm the EU's commitment to advancing effective multilateralism, with the UN system at its core and called on the VP/HR to take stock of the effectiveness of the EU's Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and its policies for tackling conventional weapons, including arms exports.

It should be noted that this report is subject to a minority opinion which rejects the approach which is based on promoting the militarisation as the core element in CFSP. It preferred a CFSP based on peaceful principles.

Common foreign and security policy in 2012. Annual report from the Council to the European Parliament

The European Parliament adopted by 389 votes to 114 with 58 abstentions, a resolution on the Annual Report from the Council to the European Parliament on the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).

Parliament highlighted the fact that the first quarter of the twenty-first century was characterised by a period of prolonged structural change that was transforming the global order which demanded a fresh approach to shaping a new multi-polar world order that was inclusive and underpinned by the rule of law and a pluralist democratic model as well as universal values, including human rights. It noted that many obstacles lie ahead, not least in engaging with emerging powers in reforming the multilateral system. The world financial crisis and the growing assertiveness of new emerging economies posed major political, economic, social, cultural and environmental challenges, which required collective and united EU action.

Defend the interests of the EU: Parliament considered that the EU must defend its citizens' interests in the world in a determined, unified manner, while always basing its policies on the promotion of the fundamental values on which the Union is founded. In this respect, EU foreign policy must be flexible in responding to emerging threats and challenges in many areas. The EU needed not only to be coherent and consistent in its external action, but, also develop a common vision. For this reason, Parliament demanded that the instrument of enhanced cooperation be used to secure greater capacity to act, and to overcome the inappropriate use of the veto within the Council. A joint or unified approach should give the EU the strength to pursue its interests and defend its values in the world.

Parliament stressed that the effectiveness of the EU's external action also depends on the full support of its citizens and on the legitimacy it acquires by being anchored in the EU's fundamental values of democracy. It called for Parliament to be regularly informed of foreign policy priorities of the Union.

Building a new, comprehensive approach to the EU's foreign policy: Parliament urged Member States to play a constructive role in the Union's foreign and security policy and to improve the Union's effectiveness as a cohesive global actor. The need to develop closer cooperation in order to guarantee military security is stressed.

Overall, Members regretted the fact that the EU had not yet developed a clear strategy for its relations with the rest of the world and that its activities were defined more by reaction than by action. It demanded, therefore, a fundamental strategic debate, which should include the Council, the Commission and Parliament and called, as a contribution to this debate, for the European Council in December to further elaborate on the European Global Strategy initiative.

Parliament also stressed that a comprehensive understanding of the CFSP covered all areas of foreign policy, including the progressive framing of the CSDP, which could lead to a common defence.

It called on the Council and the VP/HR to respond to Parliament's recommendation on the 2013 review of the organisation and the functioning of the EEAS in order to ensure the further development of an appropriate and gender-balanced structure within the EEAS (with the participation of the relevant Commission services), in which geographic and thematic expertise are integrated and drive a comprehensive approach to policy planning, formulation and implementation.

Providing leadership and coherence in EU foreign policy: stressing the political leadership role that the VP/HR is expected to play in ensuring the unity, consistency and effectiveness of Union action, Parliament congratulated Lady Ashton on her success in bringing the parties together in the EU-facilitated dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia. It considered that these examples of leadership should be applied to Central Asia to the Middle East and from the Horn of Africa across the Sahel. It called for a review of the infrastructure distribution and staffing of EU delegations in order to ensure that the Union's efficiency, visibility and representation in third countries reflected the EU's political ambitions and expected priorities. Parliament regretted the Council's rationale for cutting the multiannual financial framework, which would reduce the Union's capacity to promote peace, security and sustainable economic development and its credibility in respect of such efforts. It stressed the importance of ensuring that the new external relations financial instruments under consideration by Parliament and the Council were fully funded, tailored to furthering the Union's strategic interests.

Assessing the achievements of the VP/HR and of the Council in 2011: Parliament welcomed the steps taken by the Council, with the VP/HR's support, in the 2011 Annual Report towards mapping out the Union's foreign policy in a forward-looking and strategic policy document. It considered, however, that the Council's Annual Report still falls short of the ambitions of the Lisbon Treaty in important ways, and therefore called for the following in future:

- establish clear priorities and strategic guidelines for the CFSP;
- setting out a framework for assessing existing strategic partners and developing new partnerships, including with international and regional organisations;
- setting out a roadmap for making progress on important innovations of the Lisbon Treaty, in particular (1) by making operational the assignment of special tasks and missions to a core group of Member States, (2) through the establishment by capable and willing Member States of permanent structured cooperation in defence, and (3) by enhancing the role of, and providing more resources for, the European Defence Agency;
- addressing acute problems in CSDP decision-making, inter alia in relation to funding procedures and the financing of operations, that result in incomprehensible delays between the taking of political decisions to launch a mission and the actual deployment of that mission on the ground (Libya and Mali being the most recent in a long line of examples).

In this respect, Parliament called on the Council to request that the VP/HR set out in the next Annual Report her foreign policy objectives for the years 2014 and 2015, along with the timeframe and necessary resources for their implementation. These priorities should focus on the EU's strategic aims, starting with the transatlantic partnership, the economic and political development of its Eastern and Southern Neighbourhoods, and the Middle East Peace Process.

It called on the Council and the VP/HR, when drawing up future Annual Reports on the CFSP, to engage with the Committee on Foreign Affairs at an early stage in order to discuss foreign policy objectives for the coming years. Members also welcomed the initiative of holding a European Council Summit in December 2013. Parliament called for this meeting to deliver a clear roadmap with timelines for achieving key objectives, including, in the first instance, the timely review of the European Security Strategy and the use of a White Book serving as a common template for concurrent national security and defence reviews. It stressed the need to develop closer cooperation in order to guarantee military security and achieve savings.

Strategic priorities: Parliament welcomed the development of strategic partnerships as a format for the EU's engagement with both established and emerging powers. These partnerships should focus on the USA, Russia, China and Turkey (given the latter's status as a candidate country and its growing international standing as regards providing vital humanitarian assistance to Syrians fleeing violence although the most important reforms have yet to be carried out in Turkey.)

Parliament considered that enlargement remains an important tool of EU foreign policy and was in the EU's long-term strategic interest. However, it stressed that enlargement policy needs to take into account the EU's own integration capacity and the genuine commitment of the Western Balkan countries and of Turkey to take up their responsibilities and address outstanding concerns.

Parliament stressed that the EU needed to put further effort into, place a higher priority on, and show greater commitment to, the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) at a time when this policy was in difficulty. It called for the principles underlying the new ENP approach, as set out by the VP/HR and the Commission in the relevant joint communications, in particular the 'more-for-more', differentiation and mutual accountability principles and the 'partnership with society', to be fully operational and for Union assistance to be fully aligned to this new approach. As regards the Southern Neighbourhood, Members called for further actions with the Arab Spring countries.

Parliament regretted the fact that the EU gave up its common policy of an arms embargo on Syria, thereby undermining a common approach on the matter. It invited the Member States to show solidarity and to provide help to refugees from Syria and displaced persons within Syria.

Parliament also made a number of recommendations with a view to strengthening the EU's position in South Africa, Latin America, Asia and Afghanistan. It called for the EU to have a greater presence in the Asia-Pacific region, with a focus beyond China, India and Japan, and extending particularly to Indonesia and the Philippines.

It called on the EU and the Member States to reconfirm the EU's commitment to advancing effective multilateralism, with the UN system at its core and called on the VP/HR to take stock of the effectiveness of the EU's Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and its policies for tackling conventional weapons, including arms exports. Lastly, Parliament reiterated its call for the EU to play a more active

role in the resolution of the Western Sahara conflict, which currently represented an insurmountable obstacle to the full development of good-neighbourly relations in the Maghreb.