

Procedure file

| Basic information | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| INI - Own-initiative procedure | 2017/2121(INI) | Procedure completed |
| Annual report on the implementation of the common foreign and security policy | | |
| Subject 6.10 Common foreign and security policy (CFSP) | | |

| Key players | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|------------|
| European Parliament | Committee responsible | Rapporteur | Appointed |
| |  Foreign Affairs |  MCALLISTER David | 30/05/2017 |
| | | Shadow rapporteur | |
| | |  FLECKENSTEIN Knut | |
| | |  TANNOCK Timothy Charles Ayrton | |
| | |  VAN BAALEN Johannes Cornelis | |
| | |  MESZERICs Tamás | |
| | |  CASTALDO Fabio Massimo | |
| | |  REBEGA Laurentiu | |
| | Committee for opinion | Rapporteur for opinion | Appointed |
| |  Budgets | | 29/06/2017 |
| | |  ARTHUIS Jean | |
| |  Constitutional Affairs | The committee decided not to give an opinion. | |
| European Commission | Commission DG Service for Foreign Policy Instruments | Commissioner MOGHERINI Federica | |

| Key events | | | |
|------------|--|---|---------|
| 06/07/2017 | Committee referral announced in Parliament | | |
| 06/11/2017 | Vote in committee | | |
| 13/11/2017 | Committee report tabled for plenary | A8-0350/2017 | Summary |
| 12/12/2017 | Debate in Parliament |  | |

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|------------|--------------------------------|---|---------|
| 13/12/2017 | Results of vote in Parliament |  | |
| 13/12/2017 | Decision by Parliament | T8-0493/2017 | Summary |
| 13/12/2017 | End of procedure in Parliament | | |

Technical information

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|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Procedure reference | 2017/2121(INI) |
| Procedure type | INI - Own-initiative procedure |
| Procedure subtype | Annual report |
| Legal basis | Rules of Procedure EP 54 |
| Other legal basis | Rules of Procedure EP 159 |
| Stage reached in procedure | Procedure completed |
| Committee dossier | AFET/8/10359 |

Documentation gateway

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------------------|------------|----|---------|
| Committee draft report | | PE607.921 | 14/07/2017 | EP | |
| Amendments tabled in committee | | PE610.602 | 14/09/2017 | EP | |
| Amendments tabled in committee | | PE610.678 | 14/09/2017 | EP | |
| Committee opinion | BUDG | PE609.504 | 10/10/2017 | EP | |
| Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading | | A8-0350/2017 | 13/11/2017 | EP | Summary |
| Text adopted by Parliament, single reading | | T8-0493/2017 | 13/12/2017 | EP | Summary |

Annual report on the implementation of the common foreign and security policy

The Committee on Foreign Affairs adopted an own-initiative report by David McALLISTER (EPP, DE) on the annual report on the implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

Convinced that no single Member State is capable of responding to current issues on its own, Members stressed that common EU action is the most effective way of safeguarding Europe's interests, defending its values, engage in a wider world as an influential global actor, as well as to protect its citizens and Member States from growing threats to their security, including in a global digital sphere.

Members recalled the EUs commitment to develop a Common Foreign and Security Policy guided by the values of democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and compliance with the UN Charter and international law. The EUs external policies should be consistent with each other and with other policies with an external dimension.

Members stated that the core milestones for the European Union to deliver on the expectations of its citizens are:

1) Coordination of an assessment of profound threats and challenges within the EU and a common approach in how to address them; taking into account in particular the prevention of radicalisation, which can lead to recruitment by terrorist groups.

In this perspective, Members highlighted the following points:

- guaranteeing the security of EU citizens and the integrity of the EUs territory, stabilising the neighbourhood, especially in the Western Balkans with a focus on more visibility of the EU in this region;
- combining effective multilateralism, joint soft power and credible hard power can be capable of confronting major security challenges, notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the violation of the security order in Europe, terrorism, conflicts in the Eastern and Southern neighbourhood, proxy wars, hybrid and information warfare, including digital aggression, and energy insecurity;
- identify common strategic priorities and visions by addressing the root causes of instability, which is spread mainly through failed or fragile states, as well as forced and irregular migration;
- counter autocratic and nepotistic trends, to intensify support for democratic forces and to fight against Islamist terrorism in the Southern neighbourhood and among the neighbours of our neighbours and partners, and to target those groups which seek to encourage EU citizens to fight for their extremist cause. Tackling violent extremism should go hand in hand with upholding universal human rights.

The report emphasised that a sustainable solution to the Syrian crisis can only be achieved under the existing UN-agreed framework and

needs to be based on an inclusive, Syrian-led political settlement involving all relevant stakeholders.

2) Consolidating and deepening the European project and the Union's external action by, inter alia, enhancing the EUs cooperation and capabilities in the field of its common foreign and security policy, including information warfare.

Stressing that the current decision-making process in CFSP, based on unanimity in the Council, was the main obstacle to effective and timely external EU action, Members suggested that qualified majority voting should also be applied for CFSP. EU institutions should improve their ability to anticipate conflicts and crises, including by means of an assessment of the short- and long-term impact of its policies.

Europe should:

- step up their efforts to increase the EUs ability to confront hybrid and cyber threats through the development of the industrial and technological resources needed for this purpose;
- strengthen cooperation on common defence, in order to defend its common values and principles and strategic autonomy;
- fully exploit the potential of the European Defence Agency (EDA), permanent structured cooperation (PESCO) and EU Battlegroups and have additional funding available for this purpose;
- develop effective foreign and security policy, and must work together with NATO and other international partners, the UN, NGOs, human rights defenders, and others on issues of shared concern and in order to promote peace, prosperity and stability around the world.

Member States should aim for the target of 2% of GDP on defence spending and allocate 20% of their defence budgets to equipment identified as necessary by the EDA.

3) Cooperation between Member States, partners, and international organisations and institutions protecting peace within clearly defined and carefully chosen conditions to strengthen the rules-based, global political and economic order, including the protection of human rights, and working together with partners to play a leading role in reconciliation, peace-making, peacekeeping and, where needed, peace enforcement.

Annual report on the implementation of the common foreign and security policy

The European Parliament adopted by 408 votes to 132 with 102 abstentions a resolution on the annual report on the implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

Convinced that no single Member State is capable of responding to current issues on its own, Members stressed that common EU action is the most effective way of safeguarding Europe's interests, defending its values, engage in a wider world as an influential global actor, as well as to protect its citizens and Member States from growing threats to their security, including in a global digital sphere.

Parliament recalled the EUs commitment to develop a Common Foreign and Security Policy guided by the values of democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and compliance with the UN Charter and international law. The EUs external policies should be consistent with each other and with other policies with an external dimension.

Members stated that the core milestones for the European Union to deliver on the expectations of its citizens are:

1) Coordination of an assessment of profound threats and challenges: facing the current political and security environment: in this area, Parliament stressed the following points:

- guaranteeing the security of EU citizens and the integrity of the EUs territory, stabilising the neighbourhood, especially in the Western Balkans with a focus on more visibility of the EU in this region;
- combining effective multilateralism, joint soft power and credible hard power can be capable of confronting major security challenges, notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the violation of the security order in Europe, terrorism, conflicts in the Eastern and Southern neighbourhood, proxy wars, hybrid and information warfare, including digital aggression, and energy insecurity;
- identify common strategic priorities and visions by addressing the root causes of instability, which is spread mainly through failed or fragile states, as well as forced and irregular migration;
- counter autocratic and nepotistic trends, to intensify support for democratic forces and to fight against Islamist terrorism in the Southern neighbourhood and among the neighbours of our neighbours and partners, and to target those groups which seek to encourage EU citizens to fight for their extremist cause. Tackling violent extremism should go hand in hand with upholding universal human rights.

The resolution emphasised that a sustainable solution to the Syrian crisis can only be achieved under the existing UN-agreed framework and needs to be based on an inclusive, Syrian-led political settlement involving all relevant stakeholders.

Furthermore, stressing that the possibility of strengthening relations of cooperation with Russia depended on Russia's respect for the European order in matters of security and international law, Members insisted that the Union should reserve the possibility of imposing additional progressive sanctions if Russia continues to violate international law.

Parliament called for the development of a coherent and sound strategy for the Sahel region as well as the update of the EU-Asia strategy.

2) Consolidation and deepening of the European project through enhanced EU capabilities: stressing that the current decision-making process in CFSP, based on unanimity in the Council, was the main obstacle to effective and timely external EU action, Parliament suggested that qualified majority voting should also be applied for CFSP. EU institutions should improve their ability to anticipate conflicts and crises, including by means of an assessment of the short- and long-term impact of its policies.

Europe should:

- adopt a comprehensive approach at Union level and a coordinated and structured approach in all its areas of competence that takes into account the UN Sustainable Development Goals and contributes to their achievement, including in the field of humanitarian aid, agriculture, development, trade, energy, climate;
- step up efforts to increase the EUs ability to confront hybrid and cyber threats through the development of the industrial and technological resources needed for this purpose;
- strengthen cooperation on common defence, in order to defend its common values and principles and strategic autonomy;

- fully exploit the potential of the European Defence Agency (EDA), permanent structured cooperation (PESCO) and EU Battlegroups and have additional funding available for this purpose;
- develop effective foreign and security policy, and must work together with NATO and other international partners, the UN, NGOs, human rights defenders, and others on issues of shared concern and in order to promote peace, prosperity and stability around the world.

Member States should aim for the target of 2% of GDP on defence spending and allocate 20% of their defence budgets to equipment identified as necessary by the EDA.

3) Cooperation within coalitions and with institutions delivering security: the objective should be to strengthen the rules-based, global political and economic order, including the protection of human rights, and working together with partners to play a leading role in reconciliation, peace-making, peacekeeping and, where needed, peace enforcement.

Parliament considered it desirable that the European Union and the United States should focus on adapting transatlantic structures to current issues, such as the defense of human rights, the fight against climate change, the fight against international terrorism and corruption, the prevention of radicalisation and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as action against attempts by third countries to destabilise the Union.

It stressed the importance of continuing and strengthening cooperation between the EU and the US bilaterally as well as within NATO on common issues.