











Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2018/2097(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 Charles	
		 VAN BAALEN Johannes Cornelis	
		 LÖSING Sabine	
		 MESZERICs Tamás	
		 CASTALDO Fabio Massimo	

Key events			
14/06/2018	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		
21/11/2018	Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading		
26/11/2018	Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	A8-0392/2018	Summary
11/12/2018	Debate in Parliament		
12/12/2018	Results of vote in Parliament		
12/12/2018	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading	T8-0513/2018	Summary
12/12/2018	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2018/2097(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/8/13356

Documentation gateway

Committee draft report	PE626.935	13/09/2018	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee	PE629.514	19/10/2018	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	A8-0392/2018	26/11/2018	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T8-0513/2018	12/12/2018	EP	Summary

2018/2097(INI) - 26/11/2018 Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

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

In a context where the EU's security environment is now more volatile, unpredictable, complex, Members stressed that the time has come for the European Union to take its destiny into its own hands and embrace its role as a fully-fledged, sovereign political and economic power in international relations.

Convinced that no single EU Member State can respond effectively to today's global challenges on its own, they called for a genuine common European foreign and security policy, based on strategic autonomy and its integration, including in terms of capabilities, in the areas of industry and operations.

Members regretted that Member States all too often prioritise their national interests, regardless of the possible consequences at a European level, thereby undermining the EU's unity, consistency and effectiveness. They called for greater solidarity and enhanced coordination between the EU and the Member States in order to safeguard our democracy, common values, freedom, and the Union's social and environmental standards.

The report called on the EU to stay true to its principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law and encouraged consideration of the policy of less for less for those countries which go into reverse in terms of governance, democracy and human rights.

It called on the institutions and the Member States to act strategically by following an integrated approach and by using all the means at their disposal to strengthen the EU's geopolitical influence and overall image in the world and to protect its interests.

Members called for adequate financial resources to be made available for the EU's external action under the next multiannual financial framework (MFF) (2021-2027) and for the EU to focus its resources on strategic priorities, while stressing the need to involve Parliament in the scrutiny and strategic steering of external financing instruments.

The report called on the EEAS to develop issue-based coalitions with like-minded countries and engage with emerging powers in the provision of global public goods such as peace and security. They also called on all Member States to respect the principle of solidarity enshrined in the Treaties (Article 80 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) and to take the necessary measures to deal with the migration crisis.

Members recommended, inter alia:

- to strengthen the EU's internal resilience to external interference and to establish a common strategy with international partners, both when it comes to protecting critical infrastructure as well as the basic institutions and hallmarks of our democracies;
- to invest in the stability and prosperity of the Western Balkans, reaffirming that the European perspective for the countries of the Western Balkans must lead to their full membership, provided that they meet all the criteria;
- to encourage closer relations within the framework of the Eastern Partnership by strengthening economic ties through trade and association agreements, access to the single market and closer people-to-people contacts, including visa facilitation and liberalisation, when all requirements are met;
- to promote economic and social development on the southern Mediterranean basin and in sub-Saharan Africa to help countries address the root causes of instability.

Deeming the transatlantic partnership essential for security and prosperity on both sides of the Atlantic, Members regretted the progressive retreat of the US from the multilateral, rules-based world order, namely its withdrawal from the Paris Agreement. They called on the EU to show unity, firmness and proportionality in its responses to such decisions in order to reaffirm its full support for the joint comprehensive action plan with Iran. They also reaffirmed their determination to support the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Union's partners, condemning Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and its military intervention in eastern Ukraine.

Stressing that the EU must play a leading role in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, Members regretted the US government's decision to

move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and urged the EU to take a leading role in relaunching real peace in the Middle East peace process aimed at establishing a two-state solution. They called on the Union to do its utmost to put an end to crimes and the use of chemical weapons against the Syrian people. They also condemned Russia's repeated use of its right of veto in the UN Security Council as undermining international efforts for peace and conflict resolution.

Members considered that the establishment of Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) on defence projects and the Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD) will help the Member States deepen their defence cooperation and spend their defence budgets more effectively. They are in favour of a strong defence industry, including the promotion of a single market for cybersecurity products.

Lastly, the report pointed out that the establishment of new formats, such as an EU Security Council, as advocated by Chancellor Merkel and President Macron, and new and more advanced methods of coordination within the EU and with international bodies could make decision-making in the context of foreign and security policy (CFSP) more effective.

2018/2097(INI) - 12/12/2018 Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 401 votes to 173, a resolution following the Council's annual report on the implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

Ambitious, credible and effective common foreign policy

In a context where the EU's security environment is now more volatile, unpredictable, complex, Parliament stressed that the time has come for the European Union to take its destiny into its own hands and embrace its role as a fully-fledged, sovereign political and economic power in international relations.

Convinced that no single EU Member State can respond effectively to today's global challenges on its own, Members called for a genuine common European foreign and security policy, based on strategic autonomy and its integration, including in terms of capabilities, in the areas of industry and operations.

Protect common values

Parliament called for greater solidarity and enhanced coordination between the EU and the Member States in order to safeguard our democracy, common values, freedom, and the Union's social and environmental standards. It called on the EU to stay true to its principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law and encouraged consideration of the policy of less for less for those countries which go into reverse in terms of governance, democracy and human rights.

The EU should make the ratification of bilateral agreements with third countries conditional on compliance with human rights criteria.

Act according to strategic priorities

Parliament called on the institutions and the Member States to act strategically by following an integrated approach and by using all the means at their disposal to strengthen the EU's geopolitical influence and overall image in the world and to protect its interests.

Members called for adequate financial resources to be made available for the EU's external action under the next multiannual financial framework (MFF) (2021-2027) and for the EU to focus its resources on strategic priorities, while stressing the need to involve Parliament in the scrutiny and strategic steering of external financing instruments.

The resolution called on the EEAS to develop issue-based coalitions with like-minded countries and engage with emerging powers in the provision of global public goods such as peace and security. It also called on all Member States to respect the principle of solidarity enshrined in the Treaties (Article 80 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) and to take the necessary measures to deal with the migration crisis.

Members recommended, inter alia:

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Stressing that the EU must play a leading role in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, Members regretted the US government's decision to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and urged the EU to take a leading role in relaunching real peace in the Middle East peace process aimed at establishing a two-state solution. They called on the Union to do its utmost to put an end to crimes and the use of chemical weapons against the Syrian people. They also condemned Russia's repeated use of its right of veto in the UN Security Council as undermining international efforts for peace and conflict resolution.

Strengthening defence cooperation

Members considered that the establishment of Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) on defence projects and the Coordinated Annual

Review on Defence (CARD) will help the Member States deepen their defence cooperation and spend their defence budgets more effectively. They favour a strong defence industry, including the promotion of a single market for cybersecurity products.

Lastly, the resolution pointed out that the establishment of new formats, such as an EU Security Council, as advocated by Chancellor Merkel and President Macron, and new and more advanced methods of coordination within the EU and with international bodies could make decision-making in the context of foreign and security policy (CFSP) more effective.