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REPORT

on the institutional aspects of setting up the European External Action Service
(2009/2133(INI))

Committee on Constitutional Affairs

Rapporteur: Elmar Brok

Rapporteur for the opinion (*) :
Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck, Committee on Foreign Affairs

(*) Associated committee – Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure

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(*) Associated committee - Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure

MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

on the institutional aspects of setting up the European External Action Service (2009/2133(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Article 3(5) and Articles 18, 21, 24, 26, 27 and 47 of the Treaty on European Union in the version thereof resulting from the Treaty of Lisbon,
 - having regard to Declaration No 15 on Article 27 of the Treaty on European Union, annexed to the Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference which adopted the Treaty of Lisbon,
 - having regard to its resolution of 20 February 2008 on the Treaty of Lisbon, in particular paragraph 5, point (e) thereof¹,
 - having regard to its resolution of 5 September 2000 on a common Community diplomacy²,
 - having regard to its resolution of 14 June 2001 on the Commission communication on the development of the external service³,
 - having regard to its resolution of 26 May 2005 on the institutional aspects of the European External Action Service⁴,
 - having regard to the workshop held by its Committee on Constitutional Affairs on 10 September 2008,
 - having regard to Rule 48 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and of the Committee on Development (A7-0041/2009),
- A. whereas the form of the future European External Action Service (EEAS) is extremely important if the Union's external relations are to be rendered more coherent and efficient and if their profile is to be raised,
- B. whereas the EEAS is the consequence of three innovations introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon: the election of a non-rotating President of the European Council who is responsible for external representation of the Union at head of state or government level; the appointment by the European Council, with the agreement of the Commission President, of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security

¹ OJ C 184 E, 6.8.2009, p. 25.

² OJ C 135, 7.5.2001, p. 69.

³ OJ C 53 E, 28.2.2002, p. 390.

⁴ OJ C 117 E, 18.5.2006, p. 232.

Policy, who will be Vice-President of the Commission responsible for external relations ("the VP/HR"); and the explicit conferral of legal personality on the Union, designed to provide it with complete freedom of action at international level,

- C. whereas the EEAS is a logical extension of the *acquis communautaire* in the sphere of the Union's external relations, since it will result in closer coordination between the administrative units concerned as regards a common approach to the common foreign and security policy (CFSP), and of the Community's external relations conducted in accordance with the Community model; whereas the EEAS complements the Member States' diplomatic representations without calling them into question,
- D. Recalls that the role of the European Union as a global player has increased over the last decades and that a new approach is needed if the EU is to act collectively and meet global challenges in a coherent, consistent and efficient manner;
- E. Underlines the fact that the European Parliament has consistently called for the creation of a common European diplomatic service, which would be commensurate with the Union's international role, and which will raise the visibility of the Union and enhance its capacity to act effectively in the international arena; calls on the Council, the Commission and Member States to seize the opportunity offered by the setting-up of the EEAS to create a more coherent, consistent and effective foreign policy;
- F. whereas the establishment of the EEAS must contribute to the avoidance of duplication, inefficiency, and wasteful use of resources as regards the Union's external action,
- G. whereas the EEAS should serve to make the EU more visible as the leading partner of developing nations, and should build on the EU's strong relations with developing countries;
- H. whereas the Lisbon Treaty singles out development cooperation as an autonomous policy area with specific objectives and on an equal footing with other external policies,
- I. whereas in Declaration No 15 on Article 27 of the Treaty on European Union, the governments of the Member States stipulated that the VP/HR, the Commission and the Member States should begin preparatory work on the EEAS as soon as the Treaty of Lisbon had been signed,
- J. whereas after the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon the VP/HR will be responsible for the coherence of the Union's external action; whereas, in keeping with that task, the VP/HR will, in his or her capacity as the Commission's Vice-President, exercise the Commission's external relations responsibilities and, at the same time, implement the CFSP as instructed by the Council ('double hatting'); whereas the VP/HR will make use of the EEAS; whereas the EEAS will be staffed by officials of the Council secretariat and of the Commission and personnel seconded from national diplomatic services,
- K. whereas, empowered by the Treaties and the right of the Community institutions to

organise their own affairs, as recognised in the case-law of the Court of Justice, the Commission has, as the external action of the Communities has expanded, set up numerous delegations to third countries and to international organisations; whereas the Council has liaison offices in New York and Geneva to handle relations with the United Nations; whereas the combined input of those Commission delegations and Council liaison offices or their conversion into joint representations of the Council and the Commission will create a network with approximately 5 000 staff, as one of the foundations for the creation of the EEAS,

- L. whereas the organisation and operation of the EEAS will be established by a decision of the Council, acting on a proposal from the VP/HR after consulting Parliament and after obtaining the consent of the Commission, once the Treaty of Lisbon has entered into force,
- M. whereas a number of issues of principle with regard to the form of the EEAS should be resolved in sufficiently good time to enable it to begin its work as soon as possible after the appointment of the VP/HR,
- N. whereas, taking into account the fact that Parliament will be consulted on the setting-up of the EEAS, and given the budgetary consequences, an early and substantive dialogue with Parliament is essential for the effective start-up of the EEAS and to ensure that it receives the necessary financial resources,
 - 1. Notes that, after intensive discussions on the make-up of the EEAS, the Convention proposed a model that confers important roles on Parliament and on the Commission; points out that the special procedure which the Intergovernmental Conference eventually agreed to adopt in the Treaty of Lisbon – whereby the Council acts unanimously on a proposal from the VP/HR, after consulting the European Parliament and after obtaining the consent of the Commission – maintains the Union's interinstitutional balance and requires a solution based on consensus;
 - 2. Reminds the Commission once again that the decision to set up the EEAS cannot be taken without the agreement of the Commission; calls on the Commission, in its preparatory work on the EEAS, to put its full weight as an institution behind the objective of preserving and further developing the Community model in the Union's external relations; recalls, moreover, that the establishment of the EEAS must include agreement on the budgetary aspects;
 - 3. Calls on the Commission, the Council, the Member States and the next HR/VP to clearly commit themselves to reach, with the involvement of the Parliament, a comprehensive, ambitious and consensual plan for the setting up of the EEAS.
 - 4. Recommends that the approach with regard to the EEAS, which will be established in accordance with Articles 18, 27 and 40 of the Treaty on European Union in the version thereof resulting from the Treaty of Lisbon, should evolve in the light of experience; considers that a body such as the EEAS cannot be completely circumscribed or predetermined in advance, but must be put in place by a gradual process based on mutual trust and a growing fund of expertise and shared experience;

5. Recalls that the EEAS must guarantee full application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in all aspects of the Union's external action in accordance with the spirit and purpose of the Lisbon Treaty; underlines the responsibility of the EEAS to guarantee the consistency between its external action and its other policies in accordance with Article 21(3) of the Treaty on European Union in the version thereof resulting from the Lisbon Treaty;
6. Affirms the following principles and urges the Commission, when making future proposals, to insist on compliance with those principles, in accordance with the spirit and purpose of the provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon and the spirit of the deliberations of the Convention:
 - (a) appointments to the EEAS should be made on the basis of merit, expertise and excellence in appropriate and balanced proportions from the Commission, the Council and national diplomatic services via an open and transparent process, ensuring that the VP/HR can draw on the knowledge and experience of all three in the same way; furthermore, the institutional set-up of the EEAS must include a gender architecture that duly reflects the commitments made by the Union with regard to gender mainstreaming;
 - (b) the EEAS should take a form which improves the consistency of the external action of the Union and its representation in foreign relations, for which purpose in particular the units dealing with external relations in the stricter sense and senior positions in the delegations in third countries should be brought under the umbrella of the EEAS; in the course of further development, consideration can then be given to what other functions should also be assigned to the EEAS;
 - (c) it is not, however, necessary to strip the Commission Directorates-General of all their external relations responsibilities; particularly in fields where the Commission has executive powers, the integrity of current Community policies with an external dimension should be preserved; the Commission, striving to avoid duplication, should provide a specific model for the departments concerned, such as the Directorates-General for trade, enlargement and development and relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific States, EuropeAid, the European Community Humanitarian Office, the department for Human Rights and Democracy, the department for Election Assistance, and the externally oriented units of the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs;
 - (d) the military and civilian crisis management units must be placed under the High Representative's authority, while the command and organisational structure may have to differ from that for civilian personnel; the sharing of the intelligence analysis of players within the EEAS is of vital importance in order to assist the High Representative in fulfilling his/her mandate of conducting a coherent, consistent and efficient external Union policy;
 - (e) Commission delegations in third countries and the Council liaison offices, as well as offices of the EU Special Representatives where possible, should be merged to form 'Union embassies', headed by EEAS staff, who would be answerable to the VP/HR;

specialist advisers from Commission Directorates-General should not be prevented from being seconded to work in that framework;

- (f) the EEAS must ensure that the European Parliament has contact persons in the EU delegations that guarantee cooperation with the European Parliament (for example in order to foster parliamentary contacts in third countries);
7. Believes that, as a service that is *sui generis* from an organisational and budgetary point of view, the EEAS must be incorporated into the Commission's administrative structure, as this would ensure full transparency; considers that the decision relating to the establishment of the EEAS should ensure in a legally binding manner, by means of the directorial powers of the VP/HR, that the Service – as laid down in the Treaty of Lisbon – is subject to the decisions of the Council in the traditional fields of external policy (CFSP and CSDP) and subject to the decisions of the College of Commissioners in the field of common external relations; believes that the EEAS should be constituted as follows:
- (a) all staff of the EEAS should have the same permanent or temporary status and the same rights and obligations irrespective of their origin, for example, there should be no difference between temporary and permanent officials as regards their duties or their position in the organisation chart; by virtue of their different origins, the status of temporary staff should be subject to the Staff Regulations of Officials of the EU, with the proviso that the authorities of origin second them to work at the EEAS in the interests of the service;
 - (b) the powers of the appointing authority for the EEAS should be assigned to the VP/HR, ensuring that service instructions are issued in accordance with the responsibilities arising from the Treaty and that the VP/HR decides on staff appointments, promotions and terminations of service;
 - (c) in the context of the instructions which follow from the responsibilities defined in the Treaties, EEAS staff should possess a certain objective independence, so that the service can perform its duties optimally; such independence could be ensured by appointments for a fixed period, such as five years, with the possibility of an extension, which could be reduced only if the member of staff concerned violates official obligations;
 - (d) by analogy with precedents¹, responsibility for carrying out the duties of the appointing authority with regard to administering the employment of EEAS staff and implementing the decisions of the VP/HR concerning appointments, promotions and extension or termination of service should be assigned to the appropriate Commission Directorate-General;
 - (e) secondment to the EEAS by national diplomatic services should be treated as an integral part of the career path within those services;
 - (f) the decision on the setting-up of the EEAS should establish the organisational structure of the service, with the provision that the establishment plan should be

¹ E.g. Article 6 of the Decision establishing OLAF (OJ L 136, 31.5.1999, p. 20).

adopted as a part of the budget of the Commission (administrative expenditure) in the course of the annual budget procedure, making it possible to build the service in a structured manner, keeping pace with ascertained needs;

- (g) the creation of the EEAS requires an adjustment of the Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and sound financial management¹, as provided for in point 4 and part G thereof; the principle of the apportionment of operational and administrative expenditure (Article 40(2) of the Financial Regulation²) should be strictly respected ; recalls the need to find an agreement with the Parliament on the future Commission proposals amending the financial regulation and the staff regulation;
 - (h) Reiterates its determination to exercise its budgetary powers to the full in connection with these institutional innovations; emphasises that all aspects of the funding arrangements for the EEAS must remain under the supervision of the budgetary authority in accordance with the Treaties;
 - (i) in his or her absence, the VP/HR should decide on a substitute on a case-by-case basis and in the light of the duties to be performed on each occasion;
8. Considers that the EEAS should:
- (a) be headed by a Director-General answerable to the VP/HR, that Director-General being able to represent the VP/HR in certain cases;
 - (b) be divided into a number of directorates, each of which would be responsible for a geostrategically important field of the Union's external relations, and further directorates for security and defence policy issues, civilian crisis management, multilateral and horizontal affairs including human rights and administrative matters;
 - (c) structure the cooperation of country units in Brussels with the delegations (embassies) of the Union in third countries in the context of each directorate;
 - (d) Notes that, while the EU delegations in third countries will complement existing diplomatic representations of the Member States, there will be possibilities for long-term gains in efficiency, as the future EU delegation could in many cases take over consular services and deal with Schengen visa issues;
9. Believes that the decision establishing the organisation and operation of the EEAS should also stipulate that Union embassies in third countries must whenever necessary, according to the resources at their disposal, provide logistical and administrative support to the members of all Union institutions; while the European Union delegations will be an integral part of the EEAS, and while they should take their instructions from and be

¹ OJ C 139, 14.6.2006, p. 1.

² Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities (OJ L 248., 16.9.2002., p. 1.).

subject to the supervision of the VP/HR and should administratively belong to the Commission, requests the next VP/HR to commit him/herself to informing Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs about his/her appointments to senior posts in the EEAS and to agreeing to the committee conducting hearings with the nominees, if the committee so decides; also requests that the next VP/HR commit him/herself to renegotiating the current interinstitutional agreement with the European Parliament, in particular on access to sensitive information and other issues relevant for smooth interinstitutional cooperation;

10. While the European Union delegations will be an integral part of the EEAS, and while they should take their instructions from and be subject to the supervision of the VP/HR and should administratively belong to the Commission, requests the next VP/HR to commit him/herself to informing Parliament's Committees on Foreign Affairs and Development about his/her appointments to senior posts in the EEAS and to agreeing to the committee conducting hearings with the nominees, if the committee so decides; also requests that the next VP/HR commit him/herself to renegotiating the current interinstitutional agreement with the European Parliament, in particular on access to sensitive information and other issues relevant for smooth interinstitutional cooperation;
11. Proposes that enquiries be made to determine the extent to which Union embassy staff on secondment from national consular services, beyond performing their political and economic tasks, could gradually assume responsibility, where necessary, for consular tasks in relation to nationals of non-member countries and for tasks related to diplomatic and consular protection of Union citizens in third countries, as already provided for by Article 20 of the EC Treaty; proposes, furthermore, that consideration be given to possibilities for cooperation between Parliament officials and the EEAS;
12. Considers that it is necessary to take further steps as regards providing Union officials with external relations training; suggests setting up a European diplomatic college which, in close cooperation with appropriate bodies in the Member States, would provide Union officials and officials of the Member States who are to work in external relations functions with training based on uniformly harmonised curricula including appropriate training in consular and legation procedures, diplomacy and international relations, together with knowledge of the history and workings of the European Union;
13. Calls on the VP/HR to draft a proposal for a decision on the organisation and modus operandi of the EEAS, taking into account the guidelines set out in this resolution; reserves the right to adopt a detailed position on that proposal pursuant to Article 27(3) of the Treaty on European Union in the version thereof resulting from the Treaty of Lisbon, and to examine the financial aspects in the course of the budget procedure; recommends, however, that political agreement be reached with Parliament on all issues at an early stage in order to avoid valuable time being wasted on political controversies about the form to be taken by the EEAS after the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon;
14. Calls on the Commission to consent to the VP/HR's proposal only once it largely complies with the guidelines set out in this resolution or once a differing compromise solution has been arrived at by consensus through interinstitutional contacts involving Parliament;
15. Is determined to request the Vice-President-designate of the next Commission to take a

position on the issues raised in this resolution when meeting the competent committee for the hearing in the course of the procedure for the appointment of the next Commission;

16. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

19.10.2009

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (*)

for the Committee on Constitutional Affairs

on the institutional aspects of setting up the European External Action Service
(2009/2133(INI))

Rapporteur (*): Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck

(*) Procedure with associated committees – Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Foreign Affairs calls on the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

1. Recalls that the role of the European Union as a global player has increased over the last decades and that a new approach is needed if the EU is to act collectively and meet global challenges in a coherent, consistent and efficient manner;
2. Welcomes the outcome of the Irish referendum, which paves the way for completion of the procedure for ratification of the Treaty of Lisbon and the setting-up of a new institutional structure, including a permanent President of the European Council, who will ensure external representation of the EU on issues concerning its common foreign and security policy (CFSP), and the new post of High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, who will also act as a Vice-President of the European Commission; notes that the High Representative will be mandated by the Council to conduct the Union's CFSP and to make proposals for the development of that policy and that the unity, consistency and effectiveness of the external action of the Union will be ensured by the Council and the High Representative; recalls that, in fulfilling his mandate, the High Representative will be assisted by the European External Action Service (EEAS);
3. Underlines the fact that the European Parliament has consistently called for the creation of a common European diplomatic service, which would be commensurate with the Union's international role, and which will raise the visibility and enhance the capacity of the Union to act effectively in the international arena; calls on the Council, the Commission and Member States to seize the opportunity offered by the setting-up of the EEAS to create a more coherent, consistent and effective foreign policy;

4. The institutional set-up of the EEAS must include a gender architecture that duly reflects the Union's commitments with regard to gender mainstreaming; 5. Taking into account the fact that the European Parliament will be consulted on the setting-up of the EEAS, and given the budgetary consequences, believes that an early and substantive dialogue with Parliament is essential for the effective start-up of the EEAS and to ensure that it receives the necessary financial resources;
6. Calls on the High Representative to come forward with his/her proposals as soon as possible; insists on compliance with the following principles:
 - (a) the EEAS should not be an autonomous service but should be established and set up within the administrative and budgetary remit of the Commission while faithfully carrying out its Treaty mandate to assist the Vice-President/High Representative in conducting the Union's common foreign and security policy on behalf of the Council and pursuing the Commission's external action;
 - (b) the EEAS must deal with the CFSP and the common security and defence policy (CSDP) and with the tasks and policies currently dealt with by the Directorate-General for External Relations (DG Relex) in the Commission; in addition, the High Representative should present a comprehensive proposal on how other major external action-related policies will be organised in the new institutional set-up; enlargement, trade, development and humanitarian aid together constitute a substantial part of the EU's overall external policies; there are compelling reasons to include development policy in the new service;
 - (c) the EEAS must include the military and civilian crisis management units within the Council secretariat, even if for military personnel the command and organisational structure may have to differ from that for civilian personnel; the sharing of the intelligence analysis of players within the EEAS is of vital importance in order to assist the High Representative in fulfilling his/her mandate of conducting a coherent, consistent and efficient external Union policy;
 - (d) the High Representative should pay particular attention to recruitment and staff issues, as the EEAS will encompass staff from the Commission, from the Council and from the Member States; for the EEAS to become a professional diplomatic service it will need to be adequately resourced and staffed on the basis of merit and with respect for the appropriate selection procedures and an adequate geographical balance;
 - (e) Member States' diplomats and staff coming from the Commission and the Council should have equivalent status and roles, and should be subject to the same conditions of employment, whether they are seconded, temporary agents or EU officials;
 - (f) the building of an "esprit de corps" through joint training and professional development is essential for the EEAS's ultimate objective of creating a framework of integrated diplomacy that brings together national and European levels of diplomacy; in order to develop a common European diplomatic culture in the EU's international relations, joint training programmes and a common diplomatic syllabus

will be required; the existing training measures and networks of diplomatic training centres could usefully be enhanced. They could also possibly be brought together in a European Diplomatic Academy based, inter alia, on appropriate establishments of the Member States;

- (g) the EEAS must ensure that the European Parliament has contact persons in the EU delegations that guarantee cooperation with the European Parliament (for example in order to look after parliamentary contacts in third countries);
7. While the European Union delegations will be an integral part of the EEAS, and while they should take their instructions from and be subject to the supervision of the High Representative and should administratively belong to the Commission, requests the next High Representative to commit him/herself to informing Parliament's relevant parliamentary committees about his/her appointments to senior posts in the EEAS and to agreeing to the committee conducting hearings with the nominees, if the committee so decides; also requests that the next High Representative commit him/herself to renegotiating the current interinstitutional agreement with the European Parliament, in particular on access to sensitive information and other issues relevant for smooth interinstitutional cooperation;
 8. Notes that, while the EU delegations in third countries will complement existing diplomatic representations of the Member States, there will be possibilities for long-term gains in efficiency, as the future EU delegation could gradually, where necessary, take over consular services;
 9. Calls on the Commission, the Council, the Member States and the next High Representative to clearly commit themselves to reach, with the involvement of the European Parliament, a comprehensive, ambitious and consensual plan for the setting-up of the EEAS, as a gradual and step-by-step approach could lead to inconsistencies and waste of resources; in view of the complexity of the issues involved, and in order to ensure fair representation of all Member States in the EEAS, a gradual approach should be implemented. A "review clause" should be envisaged within a reasonable time-frame;
 10. Recommends the launch of a process of streamlining existing EU representations at multilateral fora such as the Council and Commission offices at the United Nations; suggests that the possibility be examined of setting up EU delegations at multilateral fora where no such delegation currently exists and where there is a practical need for an EU presence, such as at NATO and the OSCE;
 11. Reiterates its determination to exercise its budgetary powers to the full in connection with these institutional innovations and calls for financial revision before the new budgetary term; emphasises that all aspects of the funding arrangements for the EEAS must remain under the supervision of the budgetary authority in accordance with the Treaties.

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	19.10.2009
Result of final vote	+: 42 -: 9 0: 6
Members present for the final vote	Gabriele Albertini, Dominique Baudis, Bastiaan Belder, Franziska Katharina Brantner, Elmar Brok, Arnaud Danjean, Mário David, Michael Gahler, Ana Gomes, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jelko Kacin, Ioannis Kasoulides, Nicole Kiil-Nielsen, Andrey Kovatchev, Wolfgang Kreissl-Dörfler, Eduard Kukan, Vytautas Landsbergis, Krzysztof Lisek, Barry Madlener, Mario Mauro, Jean-Luc Mélenchon, Willy Meyer, Alexander Mirsky, María Paloma Muñoz De Urquiza, Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck, Norica Nicolai, Raimon Obiols, Kristiina Ojuland, Ria Oomen-Ruijten, Pier Antonio Panzeri, Ioan Mircea Pașcu, Alojz Peterle, Bernd Posselt, Hans-Gert Pöttering, Cristian Dan Preda, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Werner Schulz, Ernst Strasser, Charles Tannock, Zoran Thaler, Johannes Cornelis van Baalen, Geoffrey Van Orden, Kristian Vigenin, Graham Watson, Boris Zala
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Marije Cornelissen, Marielle De Sarnez, Andrew Duff, Diogo Feio, Lorenzo Fontana, Roberto Gualtieri, Liisa Jaakonsaari, Barbara Lochbihler, Vittorio Prodi, György Schöpflin, Traian Ungureanu
Substitute(s) under Rule 187(2) present for the final vote	Franz Obermayr

19.10.2009

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

for the Committee on Constitutional Affairs

on the institutional aspects of setting up the European External Action Service
(2009/2133(INI))

Rapporteur: Eva Joly

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The EU's development policy clearly benefits the Union as it contributes to global geopolitical stability, eases migratory pressures and opens up new trading markets. Having said that, it is also primarily intended to reduce poverty and to promote the sustainable social and economic development of the developing countries and their citizens.

Therefore, while it goes without saying that the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the External Action Service will work to support the Union's policies in areas such as foreign affairs, trade and security, we cannot take it for granted that the new service will attach equal importance to attaining the EU's development policy objectives and the Millennium Development Goals.

Consequently, we consider it vital to refer explicitly to development in Parliament's opinion, more specifically to the EU's treaty obligations under Lisbon to work towards poverty eradication and to ensure policy coherence in the interest of developing countries, as well as the importance of upholding development cooperation as an autonomous policy area, on an equal footing with other policies in the field of international relations, and with the political and administrative architecture to match.

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Development calls on the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

Recital D a (new)

Da. whereas, under the Lisbon Treaty, EU and Member State development cooperation

policies must “complement and reinforce each other”; whereas this should lead to greater clarity between the roles of the Commission and the Member States, less overlap, enhanced donor coordination and a better division of labour, in the interests of greater aid effectiveness and value for money,

Recital D b (new)

Db. whereas the European External Action Service (EEAS) should serve to make the EU more visible as developing nations' leading partner and should build on the EU's strong relations with developing countries, founded on its status as the largest donor of Official Development Assistance and humanitarian aid and as the main trading partner of developing countries,

Recital D ba (new)

Db.a. whereas the EEAS should have a strong development dimension; and whereas the principles of development policy, which are centred around long-term objectives, multilateralism, solidarity, dialogue and reconciliation of interests, would be desirable corner-stones of a future EU foreign policy,

Recital D c (new)

Dc. whereas the Lisbon Treaty singles out development cooperation as an autonomous policy area with specific objectives and on an equal footing with other external policies, in no way subordinated to foreign, security or defence policies, acknowledging the importance both of policy coherence for development and of consistency between different EU external actions, which also requires the revival of a proper Council of development and cooperation ministers,

Recital D d (new)

Dd. whereas poverty eradication is one of the overall objectives of the Treaty on European Union in the version thereof resulting from the Treaty of Lisbon in the field of international relations (Article 21(2)(d)) and the primary objective of Union development policy, as set out in Article 208 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union; whereas Article 208 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union further requires the EU to “take account of the objectives of development cooperation in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries”; whereas therefore all activities of the EEAS affecting developing countries must support poverty eradication,

Paragraph 4 - point b

(b) the EEAS should take a form which improves the consistency of the external action of the Union and its representation in foreign relations, for which purpose in particular the units dealing with external relations in the stricter sense and senior positions in the delegations in third countries should be brought under the umbrella of the EEAS; in the

course of further development, consideration can then be given to what other functions should also be assigned to the EEAS;

Paragraph 4 - point c

- (c) it is not, however, necessary to strip the Commission Directorates-General of all their external relations responsibilities; particularly in fields where the Commission has executive powers, the integrity of current Community policies with an external dimension should be preserved; the Commission should provide a specific model for the departments concerned, such as the Directorates-General for trade, enlargement and development and relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific States, EuropeAid, the European Community Humanitarian Office, the department for Human Rights and Democracy, the department for Election Assistance, and the externally oriented units of the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs;

Paragraph 4 - point d a (new)

- (da) an independent Commissioner for development and humanitarian aid needs to be a member of the College of Commissioners, on an equal footing with the other Commissioners in charge of other policies in the field of international relations; this Commissioner must have responsibility both for formulating and implementing development cooperation policy, working closely together with the High Representative, both in ACP states and other developing countries;

Paragraph 4 - point d b (new)

- (db) by extension, there must be a single, specific Directorate-General for development at the Commission, with responsibility for policy setting, policy advice and implementation of the Union's development cooperation policy; that Directorate-General, as well as all staff who implement the Union's development policy, both in Brussels and in overseas delegations, must report to the Development Commissioner;

Paragraph 5 - point c a (new)

- (ca) the EEAS must include a sufficient number of development professionals from national ministries and the Commission Directorate-General for Development; the officials of that Directorate-General should receive their instructions from the Commissioner for Development;

Paragraph 6 - point b

- (b) be divided into a number of directorates, each of which would be responsible for a geostrategically important field of the Union's external relations, and further directorates for development, security and defence policy issues, civilian crisis management, multilateral and horizontal affairs including human rights and administrative matters;

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	19.10.2009
Result of final vote	+: 26 -: 1 0: 0
Members present for the final vote	Thijs Berman, Michael Cashman, Corina Crețu, Véronique De Keyser, Nirj Deva, Catherine Greze, Enrique Guerrero Salom, András Gyürk, Eva Joly, Filip Kaczmarek, Franziska Keller, Norbert Neuser, Maurice Ponga, Birgit Schnieber-Jastram, Eleni Theocharous, Patrice Tirolien, Ivo Vajgl, Iva Zanicchi, Gabriele Zimmer
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Proinsias De Rossa, Harlem Désir, Santiago Fisas Ayxela, Fiona Hall, Isabella Lövin, Louis Michel, Bart Staes, Patrizia Toia

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	19.10.2009
Result of final vote	+: 18 -: 2 0: 2
Members present for the final vote	Michel Barnier, Carlo Casini, Andrew Duff, Ashley Fox, Roberto Gualtieri, Zita Gurmai, Stanimir Ilchev, Morten Messerschmidt, Paulo Rangel, Potito Salatto, Algirdas Saudargas, György Schöpflin, Indrek Tarand, Rafał Kazimierz Trzaskowski, Luis Yáñez-Barnuevo García
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Elmar Brok, Jean-Luc Dehaene, Enrique Guerrero Salom, Sylvie Guillaume, Íñigo Méndez de Vigo, Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck, Helmut Scholz, Alexandra Thein
Substitute(s) under Rule 187(2) present for the final vote	Franziska Katharina Brantner, Daniel Hannan, Alain Lamassoure