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REPORT

on the proposal for a Joint Declaration by the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on the European Union Development Policy "The European Consensus"
(2004/2261(INI))

Committee on Development

Rapporteur: Anders Wijkman

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

on the proposal for a Joint Declaration by the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on the European Union Development Policy "The European Consensus"
(2004/2261(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions entitled "Proposal for a Joint Declaration by the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on the European Development Policy. The European Consensus" (COM(2005)0311),
- having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee,
- having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions,
- having regard to the Assessment of the EC Development Policy by European Centre for Development Policy Management, the Overseas Development Institute and the Instituto Complutense de Estudios Internacionales (February 2005),
- having regard to the OECD/DAC Development Co-operation Review of the European Community (2002),
- having regard to the Rome Declaration on Harmonization of 25 February 2003 and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2 March 2005,
- having regard to the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000, which sets out the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as criteria established jointly by the international community for the elimination of poverty,
- having regard to the successive Human Development Reports drawn up by the United Nations Development Programme,
- having regard to the report by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, Living Beyond our Means: Natural Assets and Human Well-Being (2005),
- having regard to the 2002 Report of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) - "Least Developed Countries: Escaping the Poverty Trap",
- having regard to the final declarations and conclusions of international conferences, in particular the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, 2002), the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002), the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995), the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Brussels, 2001), the Fourth World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference (Doha, 2001), the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), the International Conference on Population and Development

(ICPD) (Cairo, 1994), the UN General Assembly's 1999 special session to review progress towards meeting the ICPD goals ("Cairo + 5"), a world fit for children (New York, May 2002) and the World Education Forum (Dakar, 2000),

- having regard to the commitments made by the EU at the Barcelona Summit in March 2002 in advance of the Monterrey Conference,
- having regard to its resolution of 1 March 2001 on the Commission communication to the Council and the European Parliament on the European Community's Development Policy,¹
- having regard to the European Community's Development Policy Statement adopted by the Council and the Commission on 10 November 2000 (DPS) ,
- having regard to the Conclusions of the General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC) of 22-23 November 2004, and of 24 May 2005,
- having regard to its resolution of 12 April 2005 on the role of the European Union in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals ²,
- having regard to its resolution of 8 September 2005 on Major and Neglected Diseases in Developing Countries ³,
- having regard to the European Commission Report of 29 October 2004 on the Millennium Development Goals 2000-2004 (SEC(2004)1379),
- having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee of 12 April 2005: "Speeding up progress towards the Millennium Development Goals - The European Union's contribution"(COM(2005)0132),
- having regard to the report by the UN Millennium Project Task Force headed by Professor Jeffrey Sachs: "Investing in Development: a practical plan to achieve the Millennium Development Goals",
- having regard to the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) on Climate Change, Depletion of the Ozone Layer, Biological Diversity, Wetlands, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes and Persistent Organic Pollutants;
- having regard to Rule 45 of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Development (A6-0319/2005),

¹ OJ C 227, 1.10.2001, p. 130.

² P6_TA(2005)0115.

³ P6_TA(2005)0341.

The European Consensus

1. Welcomes the initiative for a tripartite statement on a common EU vision of development and stresses the need for Parliament to be fully involved on an equal footing with the other institutions by means of a process similar to the co-decision procedure in order to contribute significantly to the aims of improved coherence, coordination, complementarity, quality and effectiveness of development policy;
2. Welcomes the proposed Joint Declaration and proposes that its formal status be clarified as the binding development policy framework for action by the European Union and its Member States towards all developing countries as defined by OECD/DAC, moreover calls for clarification on how the Joint Declaration will relate to the financing instrument for development cooperation;
3. Regrets that the proposal does not contain any specific statements on the assessments of the effectiveness and lessons learnt of EU aid and the 2000 DPS and its impact on Community aid;
4. Welcomes the attempt in Part one of the above-mentioned Communication to agree on overarching objectives and principles for EU aid; calls, however, for greater clarity in particular with regard to priorities and how to improve coherence and coordination of EU development cooperation;
5. Welcomes the attempt in Part two of the above-mentioned Communication to provide guidelines for the implementation of development policy at EU level; calls, however, for a clear definition of the specific role of EU aid, based on an analysis of its comparative advantage,
6. Considers that the present organisation of EU aid at Brussels level, notably the separation between programming and implementation, is not optimal for an effective implementation of its development policy;
7. Takes note of the fact that globalisation so far has widened the gaps between the rich and poor and calls upon the development policy to have a more balanced development as one of its aims in the future;

Objectives and principles

8. Emphasises that the overall objective of EU development cooperation should be the reduction and ultimately the eradication of poverty within the framework of sustainable development" stresses that the concept of poverty is multidimensional - relating inter alia to human capabilities such as consumption and food security, health, education, rights, the ability to be heard, human security, social justice, dignity and decent work;
9. Agrees that poverty reduction - a first step being to achieve the MDGs -, promotion of democracy and good governance and respect for human rights are key development objectives; stresses, however, that combating poverty will only be successful if the environment and natural resources are managed sustainably, and if equal importance is given to investing in people, with special emphasis on young people and women, first and

foremost in health and education, and investing in wealth creation - with emphasis on issues such as entrepreneurship, science and technology, job creation, respect for workers' rights, access to credits, property rights and infrastructure; emphasises that the empowerment of women is the key to all development and that gender equality should be a core part of all policy strategies;

10. Supports the principles of genuine partnership, ownership and policy dialogue as well as a rights-based approach to development; underlines the importance of () support for partner countries efforts to improve their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)), with an active role for national parliaments and civil society organisations; suggests that the key principles of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement be extended to all partner countries;
11. Stresses the important role of civil society in developing countries, as a service provider as well as a promoter of democracy and human rights, and calls for enhanced support for capacity building for NGOs of partner countries; recognises as well the important role of European civil society and calls, in this context, for a simplification of the modalities for project support, including financing;
12. Stresses the need for the EU to work for a democratisation of international institutions to achieve a stronger representation of developing countries' interests and to improve democracy in everybody's interest;

Thematic Focus and Priorities

13. Welcomes efforts to achieve greater focus and concentration, while maintaining sufficient flexibility; regrets the absence of clear priorities among the action themes presented, notably at Community level, and calls for clarification of the selection of objectives, action themes and priorities;
14. Reiterates the importance to be given to human rights in developing, setting up and monitoring projects funded or co-funded by the EU in African countries;
15. Stresses that issues such as prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and the promotion of sexual and reproductive health, gender equality and women's rights, climate change mitigation, trade reform, conflict prevention democracy and good governance (with priority being given to anti-corruption) merit special attention, since if they are not effectively addressed other development efforts may be in vain;
16. Suggests that greater attention be given within the Joint Declaration to the following:
 - many low-income countries are lagging behind in their pursuit of the health-related MDGs; most need help in preparing for health emergencies such as a flu pandemic; there is insufficient attention given to diseases for which there is no access to drugs or little drug research; the desperate shortage of medical personnel, notably in sub-Saharan Africa - part of which is due to brain drain -, is a major problem which calls both for a systems-approach to health and development, whereby the strengthening of health-systems and health research would be given the highest priority, and for

increased support being provided to the health sector and the highest priority being given to health outcomes in the PRSPs;

- the role played by national parliaments is crucial, which is why specific support is needed to strengthen and improve the working conditions of democratically elected parliaments, with the European Parliament's full involvement;
- support from Community infrastructure aid must be better balanced with a lesser focus on the construction of roads and with priority being given to access to ICT, water, energy and rural development and social infrastructure such as education and health;
- the promotion of gender equality and women's rights is not only crucial in itself but is fundamental human right and a question of social justice, as well as being instrumental in achieving all the MDGs and in implementing the Beijing platform for Action, the Cairo Programme of Action and CEDAW; therefore a strong gender component is needed in all EU policies and practices in its relations with developing countries;
- given the central role of basic education and health Member States and Community Aid should give priority to the 20/20 principle of the Social Summit (Copenhagen);
- education is the key to development; one of the greatest obstacles to adequate access to full-time formal education is child labour; any strategy to promote education must include actions to combat all forms of child labour;
- since the majority of the rural poor depend on a traditional biomass-based economy, the rapid degradation of forests, soils and marine resources and growing water scarcity in many regions constitute a serious threat to the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people; this calls for massive programs of reforestation, soil conservation, marine protection and water management;
- present production and consumption systems have led to increasing pressure on the environment and constitute a long-term threat to the welfare of society; poor people are particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation;
- developing countries do not necessarily have to repeat the polluting mistakes of the industrialised countries, provided that greatly enhanced support is provided for investment in clean and efficient technology; stresses the importance of decreasing (delete) dependence on fossil fuels of developing countries not least in the view of the pressure on the balance of payments, and hence, the budgets of these countries;
- hundreds of millions of poor people are extremely vulnerable to hazards such as earthquakes, tropical storms, flooding, tsunamis or severe droughts, and major disasters put development at risk; stresses that the MDGs will be hard to attain in most low-income countries unless disaster risk reduction, including disaster social insurance schemes, are well integrated into development and poverty reduction strategies;
- recognising that poverty, underdevelopment and fragile states create fertile

conditions for conflict and the emergence of new security threats, including international crime and terrorism and, furthermore, acknowledge the need that in post-conflict settings, development has an important role to play beyond institution-building by rebuilding the social fabric of societies and supporting peace building and reconciliation processes;

- employment is an important tool and condition to combat poverty. Therefore access to decent work and respect for the fundamental ILO conventions should be a priority;

Aid Modalities, Financial Resources, Effectiveness and Coherence

17. Expresses appreciation over the commitment to increasing aid budgets within the EU with a view of reaching 0.7% of gross national income by 2015; however, stresses at the same time the need to greatly improve the quality of aid and that there is a strong need for improved measurements of results and impact with a clear reference to the MDG set of indicators;
18. Calls for an increase of the share of development funds allocated to low-income countries;
19. Considers that the debt initiative for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries leaves a lot to be desired; calls for debt relief to be reinforced in countries characterised by unsustainable debt where governments respect human rights and democracy and invest freed resources in a responsible way; further stresses that debt relief should not have harmful economic policy conditions attached and should be additional to Official Development Assistance;
20. Regards as essential more energetic efforts by the EU and the Member States to trace misappropriated or misused funds and repatriate them so that they can be used for their intended purpose;
21. Calls for a redesigned external lending mandate for the European Investment Bank (EIB), allowing the EIB to become a fully functioning development bank carrying out the EU's developing strategies, enabling it to finance public investment in services and facilities of general interest;
22. Deplores the lack of consistency in development policy within the EU, leading to high transaction costs, duplication of work and complications for partner countries; supports efforts to improve coordination, harmonisation and alignment of the ways in which donors plan and deliver aid as set out Paris Declaration and that such efforts should be applied to middle income countries as well; stresses, however, that the proposed Joint Declaration is far too vague as regards implementation;
23. Suggests that the EU - on the basis of partner-country ownership and development strategy - work towards close coordination between EU Member States' and the Commission's development assistance through joint country strategy papers and joint multi-annual programming - preferably involving other major bilateral and multilateral donors; calls for improved coordination and complementarity through operational alignment with partner countries' budget processes and Poverty Reductions Strategies; suggests, moreover, the adoption of the principle that - through consultations at country level - a maximum of 2-3 EU donors should be lead agencies in any given partner

- country and that on specific thematic issues a clear division of labour should be sought;
24. Stresses the need for the EU and its Member States to liaise closely with international organisations involved in development work such as the Funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations including the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in order to further enhance the coherence of EU development policy and prevent overlapping of work carried out with respect to internationally agreed targets;
 25. Stresses that the Commission should not be viewed as the 26th donor of the EU; instead, the added value of Community aid should be identified and agreed upon with particular attention being given to the potential for enhancing coordination, complementarity and coherence, the scale of Community aid, the Commission's image of neutrality, its work on governance, democracy and human rights, its role as a global player, its potential role as an intellectual focal point for European development policy etc;
 26. Agrees that specific conditions for aid imposed by donors reflecting the donors' historical economic interests seldom work; stresses, however, that general budget support as the preferred aid mechanism requires further scrutiny and should be considered only where the conditions are right and effective control systems, e.g. through independent commissions under the supervision of national parliaments, are in place. Wherever possible, the Commission and Member States should strive to move along the spectrum from project aid to sector-wide approaches, and from these to direct budget support;
 27. calls on the Commission to present to the European Parliament criteria by which to assess the need for support for developing countries and the effectiveness of the support being provided, statistics on the support already provided and a control system designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of support, with a view to improving them further;
 28. Points out the existence of serious shortcomings within the Commission with regard to mainstreaming issues such as the rights of the child, gender, disability, equality and women's rights and the environment ;welcomes efforts to strengthen mainstreaming at the policy, programming, implementation and evaluation stage and stresses that, in order to achieve improvements, the situation will require a major boost in the form of education and training of staff at both headquarters and country level;
 29. Supports efforts towards policy coherence which should be managed so that the objectives and outcomes of development policies, rather than being undermined, are supported by other policies, calls for urgent action on EU policies that are particularly negative, such as trade, CAP & fisheries agreements; stresses the importance of enabling developing countries to meet EU standards in food, product and substance safety so that these do not become barriers to access to EU markets; further calls for the phasing out within five years of all forms of export support, including hidden support through export credits, food aid, export trading enterprises etc;
 30. Emphasises that development policy is one of several tools for addressing the root causes of insecurity but that it should not be subordinated to security policy and that any action undertaken in the framework of development cooperation should comply with the DAC

definition of ODA;

31. Stresses that a fair international trade policy as well as enabling conditions for trade in developing countries are of immense importance for development; emphasises therefore the importance of strengthening the supply side, including capacity building of partner countries, so as to enable them to transform trade opportunities into development engines; in this respect, stresses the importance of areas such as agriculture and food security, and underlines the important role of small and medium sized enterprises.
32. Welcomes the emphasis on the proper sequencing of market opening in developing countries, but stresses that this entails the right of developing countries to design the pace and directions of trade liberalization on the basis of their development goals;

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

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Commission's initiative to review the 2000 Development Policy Statement (DPS) and to reframe its development cooperation policy is commendable. The world today is radically different from the times this first DPS was adopted; many changes have occurred with a profound impact on developing countries and development cooperation. Prominent examples are the adoption of the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs, 9/11 and subsequent security-related concerns, the WTO Doha Round, the Monterrey conference on financing for development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Rome and Paris conferences on harmonisation among donors, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the increasing evidence of adverse effects of climate change on many low-income countries, the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and its devastating effects.

The initiative is long overdue. While recent commitments by EU Member States to increase aid allocations represent a significant development, much remains to be done in the area of aid effectiveness. One serious problem is lack of policy coherence. Closer coordination between the various Commission directorates, notably trade, environment, fisheries, RELEX and development is an absolute necessity. There is also a serious lack of consistency between the aid policies of the different Member States - including Community aid. As stated in the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee, the lack of synergy and coordination leads to high transaction costs, wastage, duplication of work and serious complications for partner countries. The ongoing efforts for greater harmonisation in the way donors plan and deliver their aid, as expressed in the Paris Declaration of March 2005 and the Council conclusions of November 2004, are welcome. The EU ought to take a strong lead in this process, providing a positive example to the rest of the world. The proposed Joint Declaration offers a good opportunity to move the agenda forward, and to reach agreement on the division of labour in development cooperation within the EU and on a clearer definition of the specific role of the Community itself.

A policy in two parts

The Joint Declaration is divided into two parts. The first part aims at defining an indicative policy framework for development cooperation for the EU and its Member States. The second part is intended to provide the framework for the implementation of the EU strategy at Community level, clarifying the specific role of the Commission.

This two-pronged approach is totally justified. The EU clearly needs greater synergy and consistency in its development cooperation. Together with its Member States, the EU is the world's single largest donor. However, lack of coordination means that the Union seldom speaks with a common voice. A primary objective of the DPS should be the emergence of a "European Consensus" on development issues.

The proposal contains many positive elements. However, a major shortcoming is that its formal status, once adopted, remains unclear – notably how it will relate to the financing instrument for development cooperation currently under discussion. Nor does the paper attempt to draw any conclusions on the effectiveness of EU aid since its incipience, including the impact of the 2000 DPS on Community aid. This absence of analysis may be one of the

reasons why the document remains very unclear both on priorities selected for action - notably at Community level - and on the specific role of the Commission. Although it is relatively easy to define a number of areas where Community delivery of aid makes a difference, no real attempt is made to define the comparative advantage of Community aid.

While welcoming part 1 and the efforts to define a set of common objectives and principles for EU and Member States' aid, the proposal would benefit from greater clarity, both regarding the overall objectives of EU aid and priorities for action. Moreover, the proposals for strengthening aid effectiveness should be more descriptive, both with regard to the division of labour within the Union and the specific role of the Community.

The main objective: poverty reduction

The objective, as spelled out in the 2000 DPS, was much stronger in giving unequivocal support to poverty reduction. Development policy is not primarily about managing globalisation; it is about social justice, equity and poverty eradication. The Joint Declaration should make it unambiguously clear that the main objective of EU development cooperation is “the reduction and ultimately eradication of poverty”, as stated in the Treaty. One of the implications of this should be to increase the share of the development budget allocated to low-income countries.

The challenges for the future are huge. While over the last years some advances have been made in poverty reduction, overall progress in meeting the MDGs makes for depressing reading. Many countries are off track for most of the MDGs. The Human Development Report 2005 finds that an estimated 50 countries (most of them in sub-Saharan Africa), with a combined population of 900 million people, are moving backwards in one or more MDG areas. South Asia is another region causing concern. It has more malnourished people than sub-Saharan Africa, more people without access to improved sanitation and more people living in slums. If current trends continue world wide, there will be over 800 million people living in abject poverty by 2015, 380 million above the target set in MDG 1.

The MDGs are extremely useful for focussing attention on poverty-related targets. People must be at the centre of the development agenda, and investing in their education, health, nutrition and social security is paramount. However, there is a risk that by paying attention primarily to the MDGs, other important aspects of development are neglected. Investments in wealth generation are equally important, as are issues such as entrepreneurship, job creation, access to credits and technologies and property rights.

Ownership and partnership are crucial

The principles of ownership and partnership are fundamental and should guide all EU development cooperation policies. Commissioner Michel has rightly stated that “the EU should not impose, the EU should invite”. Simply put, the EU should be strongly committed to a policy supporting the development strategies of developing countries themselves. No policy can be successful without full participation of all the people concerned. To achieve this is not easy, notably in countries with limited experience of democratic dialogue. The role of civil society is crucial: it is important, not only as a service provider, but also for democracy and human rights.

A rights-based approach to development

While agreeing with the statement “that there cannot be sustainable development without peace and security”, the same can be said about democracy and respect for human rights. The section describing the links between poverty and security, migration, trade, etc. would benefit from adding democracy and human rights as indispensable elements. True to its own principles, the Union should emphasise a rights-based approach to development as the basic entry-point for its development policies. Gender equality and children's rights should be given special attention.

Policy coherence

The lack of policy coherence is a major shortcoming of development cooperation policies within the EU. The Joint Declaration *must* address EU policies that are seriously undermining development, such as trade, CAP and fisheries. As is stated explicitly in Article 178 of the Treaty, development cooperation should not be subordinated to other policy areas. On security, for instance, policies designed to fight terrorism and those fighting poverty should not be intermingled.

The statement needs to acknowledge that there is no automatic relationship between economic growth and market opening on the one hand, and poverty reduction on the other. Moreover, several studies convincingly show that the elimination of trade barriers for exports from the world's poorer nations would give far greater benefits than increased aid. Certainly, there are supply side problems in many developing countries. This problem, however, needs to be addressed through well-targeted aid programmes and should not be used as an excuse to maintain a policy of high tariffs and export subsidies.

Priorities and responsibilities

The paper is far too vague on thematic focus and priorities. In part 1, there is confusion between values, principles, objectives and action themes. Part 2 makes no real attempt to define the comparative advantage of aid managed by the Commission. The impression given is that the Commission wants for itself maximum flexibility on determining the areas in which it chooses to be involved. For the sake of greater coordination and complementarity – and hence effectiveness – within the Union, but also as a form of transparency and democratic accountability towards the European public, priorities should be set.

The Commission should not be viewed, nor should it view itself, as the 26th donor. Rather, the value-added of Community aid should be well defined, giving particular attention to its potential for enhancing coordination (keeping in mind the principle of partner country ownership), its size, its image of neutrality, its experience and expertise in regional cooperation, governance, democracy and human rights, its role as a global player, its potential role as a policy think tank, etc.

Successful development is organic and has to be systems-based. Here, the Commission could play an important role, not least in relation to the MDGs. While the UN system is organized along sector lines, the Commission has a potential – at least in theory – to pursue the poverty

reduction agenda in a more horizontal way.

It seems fitting that the Union as a whole should be engaged in all major areas of development. However, there are certain issues which merit special attention and which should be developed as priority areas – such as HIV prevention, climate change mitigation, trade reform, conflict prevention and good governance - for the good reason that if they are not effectively tackled, other development efforts may be in vain. The Joint Declaration should heed recognition to such issues and develop a proactive policy to address them. The proposal briefly discusses a number of the most important development issues at stake today. However, some important aspects of development and poverty eradication are either missing or dealt with in a summary fashion.

Many low-income countries are off track in pursuing the health related MDGs. A major issue is the desperate shortage of medical personnel, notably in sub-Saharan Africa. This problem calls for a more systems-based approach to health and development, giving highest priority to the strengthening of health systems.

The proposal contains several references to good governance. This is positive. However, more attention should be paid to the important role of national and regional parliaments. Parliaments are often marginalized and their role overlooked when strategies for development and poverty reduction are devised. Parliaments should be supported, in order to enable them to carry out their important oversight role.

The paper more or less ignores the devastating impact on the livelihoods of the rural poor of rapidly degrading forests, depletion of soils and marine resources, and fresh water scarcity. The rural poor are totally dependent on a traditional biomass-based economy, and a secure way to lift them out of poverty would be through massive programmes of reforestation, soil conservation, marine protection and water management. Such programmes ought to be a priority for the Union as a whole. Moreover, the Community and the Member States should promote the use of Country Environmental Profiles and Sustainability Impact Assessments in all their development activities.

Another important aspect – also related to the environment – is the fact that developing countries need not repeat the polluting mistakes of industrialised countries in modernising their economies. Investments in clean technology, notably in areas such as energy and transport, should be supported in order to help the development of more environment-friendly production and consumption systems. This would benefit the developing countries as well as the rest of the world.

Hundreds of millions of poor people live in high-risk areas for natural disasters. Global warming accelerates their frequency and aggravates their consequences; so, many countries find themselves in a vicious cycle of loss and recovery without the ability to move forward. The only solution to this problem is to manage disaster risks as an integral part of development planning, rather than merely a humanitarian issue. If the Union is serious about the MDGs, disaster prevention and preparedness should become a major priority.

PROCEDURE

Title	Proposal for a Joint Declaration by the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on the European Union Development Policy "The European Consensus"		
Procedure number	2004/2261(INI)		
Basis in Rules of Procedure	Rule 45		
Committee responsible Date authorisation announced in plenary	DEVE 13.1.2005		
Committee(s) asked for opinion(s) Date announced in plenary			
Not delivering opinion(s) Date of decision			
Enhanced cooperation Date announced in plenary			
Motion(s) for resolution(s) included in report			
Rapporteur(s) Date appointed	Anders Wijkman 2.12.2004		
Previous rapporteur(s)			
Discussed in committee	18.1.2005	29.8.2005	26.9.2005
Date adopted	24.10.2005		
Result of final vote	for: 29 against: 0 abstentions: 2		
Members present for the final vote	Margrete Auken, Margriet van den Berg, Danutė Budreikaitė, Marie-Arlette Carlotti, Thierry Cornillet, Nirj Deva, Koenraad Dillen, Fernando Fernández Martín, Michael Gahler, Hélène Goudin, Filip Andrzej Kaczmarek, Maria Martens, Miguel Angel Martínez Martínez, Gay Mitchell, Józef Pinior, Toomas Savi, Pierre Schapira, Jürgen Schröder, Feleknas Uca, Anna Záborská, Mauro Zani		
Substitutes present for the final vote	Marie-Hélène Aubert, Milan Gaľa, Alain Hutchinson, Linda McAvan, Manolis Mavrommatis, Karin Scheele, Anne Van Lancker, Anders Wijkman, Zbigniew Zaleski, Gabriele Zimmer.		
Substitutes under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote			
Date tabled – A6	27.10.2005	A6-0319/2005	