

*Final Compromise Amendments - AFCO INI - Institutional consequences of EU enlargement negotiations - 19.09.2025*

| Draft report   | Compromise Amendments   | Amendments covered  |
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| <i>Recitals</i>  |   |   |
| <b>CA 1</b>  |   | <b>AM 15 (Renew), AM 16 (EPP)</b>   |
| <p>C. whereas enlargement is a historic commitment and a strategic geopolitical priority, representing an investment in the future of the European continent;</p>  | <p>C. whereas enlargement is a historic commitment, <i>a key EU foreign policy tool</i>, a strategic geopolitical priority <i>and one of the EU's most successful policies</i>, representing an investment in the future of the European continent;</p>   | <p><b>AM 15 (Eubica Karvašová):</b></p> <p>C. whereas enlargement is a historic commitment, a strategic geopolitical priority <i>and one of the EU's most successful policies</i>, representing an investment in the future of the European continent;</p> <p><b>AM 16 (Sebastião Bugalho, Loránt Vincze):</b></p> <p>C. whereas enlargement is <i>a key EU foreign policy tool</i>, a historic commitment and a strategic geopolitical priority, representing an investment in the future of the European continent;</p> |
| <b>CA 2</b>  |   | <b>AM 20 (EPP) &amp; original text recital D</b>  |
| <p>D. whereas the EU's institutional framework, and in particular its decision-making process, is barely adequate for a Union of 27 Member States; whereas the prospect of future enlargements makes the reform of EU institutions, policies and decision-making procedures more indispensable and urgent than ever;</p> | <p>D. whereas the EU's institutional framework, and in particular its decision-making process, <i>needs to be strengthened and improved</i> for a Union of 27 Member States; <i>whereas preparing for enlargement requires internal reforms within the EU and</i> whereas the <i>enlargement process should be pursued in parallel with the institutional and decision-making reforms necessary to safeguard the Union's integration capacity</i>; whereas the prospect of future enlargements makes the reform of EU institutions, policies and decision-making procedures more <i>necessary</i> and urgent than ever;</p> | <p><b>AM 20 (Sebastião Bugalho, Loránt Vincze):</b></p> <p><i>D. whereas preparing for enlargement requires internal reforms within the EU and</i> whereas the <i>enlargement process should be pursued in parallel with the institutional and decision-making reforms necessary to safeguard the Union's integration capacity</i>; whereas the prospect of future enlargements makes the reform of EU institutions, policies and decision-making procedures more <i>necessary</i> and urgent than ever;</p>              |

|  | CA 3   | AM 51 (Renew), AM 52 (EPP), AM 56 (S&D), AM 197 (EPP)   |
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|  | <p><i>C a (new). whereas the EU accession is and must be a merit-based process and that each candidate country must be assessed strictly on its own merits and the demonstrable achievement of the Copenhagen criteria; urges accession countries to implement decisively the required reforms and to achieve concrete and irreversible progress in core elements of the enlargement process; stresses that the EU and the Member States should support with financial and technical assistance the candidate countries to achieve those criteria; highlights that there cannot be short-cuts on EU values and fundamental principles;</i></p> | <p><i>AM 51 (Lubica Karvašová):</i></p> <p><i>1 a. Recalls that EU accession is a merit-based process and that each candidate country must be assessed on its own merits; urges accession countries to implement decisively the required reforms and to achieve concrete and irreversible progress in core elements of the enlargement process;</i></p> <p><i>AM 52 (Tomislav Sokol):</i></p> <p><i>2. Recognises that an enlarged EU would gain higher economic power and leverage on the global stage, since a larger single market makes the EU an even more competitive economic player and an attractive trading partner; expresses concern that the failure to make progress in terms of EU enlargement could ultimately push non-EU countries on the European continent to align economically and politically with other blocs (e.g. Russia and China), potentially creating rival economic zones and reducing the EU’s global economic influence, while creating opportunities for destabilisation efforts to be conducted from the immediate EU neighbourhood; stresses, however, that enlargement must proceed strictly in accordance with the principle of own merits, whereby the accession of each candidate country is conditional upon its full alignment with the EU acquis, the fulfilment of all opening, interim and closing benchmarks in every negotiating chapter, and the demonstrable achievement of the Copenhagen criteria.</i></p> |

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|  |  | <p><b>AM 56 (Marc Angel, Krzysztof Śmiszek, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Thijs Reuten, Gabriele Bischoff, Brando Benifei):</b></p> <p>3. Stresses that Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and other geopolitical challenges accentuate the urgency of advancing the enlargement process; <b><i>maintains that accession to the EU must always be a merit-based procedure and that each applicant must be assessed on its own merit in terms of its meeting the Copenhagen criteria in their entirety; stresses that the EU and the Member States should support with financial and technical assistance the candidate countries to achieve those criteria; highlights that there cannot be short-cuts on EU values and fundamental principles;</i></b> maintains that a successful and sustainable enlargement requires long-term political vision and bold decisions, aiming at promoting an efficient, powerful and democratic Europe;</p> <p><b>AM 197 (François-Xavier Bellamy):</b></p> <p><b>26 a. Recalls that accession to the European Union requires full compliance with the principles of freedom, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law, as stipulated in Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union; underlines that candidate countries must also meet the Copenhagen criteria, including the existence of stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities; the existence of a functioning market economy; and the capacity to adopt and implement the <i>acquis communautaire</i>;</b></p> |
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|  | CA 4  | AM 53 (Renew), AM 54 (EPP)   |
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| <p>2. Recognises that an enlarged EU would gain higher economic power and leverage on the global stage, since a larger single market makes the EU an even more competitive economic player and an attractive trading partner; expresses concern that the failure to make progress in terms of EU enlargement could ultimately push non-EU countries on the European continent to align economically and politically with other blocs (e.g. Russia and China), potentially creating rival economic zones and reducing the EU's global economic influence, while creating opportunities for destabilisation efforts to be conducted from the immediate EU neighbourhood;</p> | <p><i>C b (new). whereas, an enlarged EU would gain higher <b>political, economic and military</b> power and leverage on the global stage <b>while empowering shared democratic values across the EU enlargement region; underlines the importance of an enlarged</b> single market to both the EU and accession countries while making it an even more competitive economic player and an attractive trading partner; expresses concern that the failure to make progress in terms of EU enlargement <b>would undermine the EU's economic and security interests and</b> could ultimately push non-EU countries on the European continent to align economically and politically with other blocs (e.g. Russia and China), potentially creating rival economic zones and reducing the EU's global economic influence, while creating opportunities for destabilisation efforts to be conducted from the immediate EU neighbourhood;</i></p> | <p><b>AM 53 (Eubica Karvašová):</b></p> <p>2. Recognises that an enlarged EU would gain higher economic power and leverage on the global stage <b>while empowering shared democratic values across the EU enlargement region; underlines the importance of an enlarged</b> single market to both the EU and accession countries while making it an even more competitive economic player and an attractive trading partner; expresses concern that the failure to make progress in terms of EU enlargement could <b>present opportunities for other, non-democratic regimes to exert economic and political power over EU accession countries while ultimately pushing them</b> to align economically and politically with other blocs (e.g. Russia and China), potentially creating rival economic zones and reducing the EU's global economic influence, while creating opportunities for destabilisation efforts to be conducted from the immediate EU neighbourhood;</p> <p><b>AM 54 (Liudas Mažylis):</b></p> <p>2. Recognises that an enlarged EU would gain higher <b>political, economic and military</b> power and leverage on the global stage, since a larger single market makes the EU <b>stronger provider of security</b> an even more competitive economic player and an attractive trading partner; expresses concern that the failure to make progress in terms of EU enlargement <b>would undermine the EU's economic and security interests and</b> could ultimately push non-EU countries on the European</p> |

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|   |   | continent to align economically and politically with other blocs (e.g. Russia and China), potentially creating rival economic zones and reducing the EU's global economic influence, while creating opportunities for destabilisation efforts to be conducted <i>even from those countries that have remained in candidate status for too long</i> ;   |
|   | CA 5  | AM 65 (Greens/EFA), AM 67 (EPP)  |
| 5. Underlines that the countries that joined the EU in 2004 have experienced substantial economic growth and higher standards in several areas; highlights that over the past 20 years, the EU's economy has grown by 27 %; underlines, furthermore, that the countries that were already part of the EU at the time of the 2004 enlargement have also experienced growth and prosperity; | <i>C c (new). whereas</i> that the countries that joined the EU in 2004 <i>and the EU as the whole</i> have experienced substantial economic growth and higher standards in several areas <i>including an increase of GDP per capita of 30% on average; notes that on average, all new Member States, visible within 5 years of accession, experienced an additional 12% of GDP growth compared to non-enlargement baseline scenarios</i> ; highlights that over the past 20 years, the EU's economy has grown by 27 %; underlines, furthermore, that the countries that were already part of the EU at the time of the 2004 enlargement have also experienced growth and prosperity, <i>with a clear causal relationship to the expanded markets, connectivity and investments as a result of enlargement; notes that every region experiences economic growth through enlargement, but that the poorest regions experience the highest relative economic growth</i> ; | <i>AM 65 (Reinier Van Lanschot):</i><br><br>5. Underlines that the countries that joined the EU in 2004 have experienced substantial economic growth and higher standards in several areas, <i>including an increase of GDP per capita of 30% on average; notes that on average, all new Member States, visible within 5 years of accession, experienced an additional 12% of GDP growth compared to non-enlargement baseline scenarios</i> ; highlights that over the past 20 years, the EU's economy has grown by 27 %; underlines, furthermore, that the countries that were already part of the EU at the time of the 2004 enlargement have also experienced growth and prosperity, <i>with a clear causal relationship to the expanded markets, connectivity and investments as a result of enlargement; notes that every region experiences economic growth through enlargement, but that the poorest regions experience the highest relative economic growth<sup>6b</sup></i> ;<br><br><sup>6b</sup> B. Grassi, "The EU miracle: When 75 million reached high income", CEPR, June 2024: <a href="https://cepr.org/voxeu/columns/eu-miracle-when-75-million-reached-high-income">https://cepr.org/voxeu/columns/eu-miracle-when-75-million-reached-high-income</a> ; S. Weber, "Regional |

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|   |   | <p><i>Economic Outlook Europe. Accelerating Europe's Income Convergence through Integration", IMF European Department, Dec. 2024:</i><br/> <a href="https://www.jvi.org/fileadmin/jvi_files/News/2024/24WR06_Dec3/24WR06_Presentation_1.pdf">https://www.jvi.org/fileadmin/jvi_files/News/2024/24WR06_Dec3/24WR06_Presentation_1.pdf</a></p> <p><b>AM 67 (Liudas Mažylis):</b></p> <p>5. Underlines that the countries that joined the EU in 2004 <b>and the EU as the whole</b> have experienced substantial economic growth and higher standards in several areas; highlights that over the past 20 years, the EU's economy has grown by 27 %; underlines, furthermore, that the countries that were already part of the EU at the time of the 2004 enlargement have also experienced growth and prosperity;</p> |
|   | <p><b>CA 6</b></p>  | <p><b>AM 69 (Greens/EFA), AM 70 (EPP), AM 72 (S&amp;D)</b></p>   |
| <p>6. Recalls that GDP per capita of the Western Balkans, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia remains around or below 50 % of that of the EU, and that the pace of achieving convergence is slow, but highlights that the experience of EU enlargement in 2004 demonstrates the positive impact that membership of the EU single market and access to structural funds have on economic convergence;</p> | <p><b><i>C d (new). whereas the</i></b> GDP per capita of the Western Balkans, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia remains around or below 50 % of that of the EU, <b><i>yet it must be noted that some candidate countries have demonstrated steady economic growth over recent years, which enables a merit-based and forward-looking approach;</i></b> highlights that the experience of <b><i>all EU enlargements</i></b> demonstrates the positive impact that <b><i>EU membership and</i></b> membership of the EU single market and access to structural funds have on economic <b><i>and social</i></b> convergence; <b><i>notes that studies show that the addition of 10 new Member States would narrow the GDP per capita gap between the EU and US by 10%; reiterates that the expanded access to i.a. labour markets, industrial capacity, digital technologies, in</i></b></p> | <p><b>AM 69 (Reinier Van Lanschot):</b></p> <p>6. Recalls that GDP per capita of the Western Balkans, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia remains around or below 50 % of that of the EU, and that the pace of achieving convergence is slow, but highlights that the experience of EU enlargement in 2004 demonstrates the positive impact that membership of the EU single market and access to structural funds have on economic convergence; <b><i>notes that studies<sup>6c</sup> show that the addition of 10 new Member States would narrow the GDP per capita gap between the EU and US by 10%; reiterates that the expanded access to i.a. labour markets, industrial capacity, digital technologies, in particular AI, and critical rare earth</i></b></p>  |

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|  | <p><i>particular AI, and critical rare earth minerals would enable the Union to accelerate the green, digital and just transition while decreasing its costs, at the same time becoming more strategically autonomous from Russia, China and other systemic competitors; stresses that scenarios combining substantial enlargement with strong convergence could add up to an estimated 10 trillion USD to the EU's GDP by 2035;</i></p> <p><i>C e (new). whereas the importance of pre-accession instruments such as PHARE, SAPAR and ISPA, which provided valuable experience for designing modernised support tools tailored to specific country needs;</i></p> | <p><i>minerals would enable the Union to accelerate the green, digital and just transition while decreasing its costs, at the same time becoming more strategically autonomous from Russia, China and other systemic competitors; stresses that scenarios combining substantial enlargement with strong convergence could add up to an estimated 10 trillion USD to the EU's GDP by 2035;</i></p> <p><i><sup>6c</sup> Campos, Nauro F. and Coricelli, Fabrizio and Moretti, Luigi, "Economic Growth and Political Integration: Estimating the Benefits from Membership in the European Union Using the Synthetic Counterfactuals Method", IZA Discussion Paper No. 8162, May 2014: <a href="https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2432446">https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2432446</a>; "Towards a renewed and beneficial EU enlargement", EPRS, June 2025: <a href="https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2025/765773/EPRS_BRI(2025)765773_EN.pdf">https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2025/765773/EPRS_BRI(2025)765773_EN.pdf</a></i></p> <p><i>AM 70 (Liudas Mažylis):</i></p> <p><i>6. Recalls that GDP per capita of the Western Balkans, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia remains around or below 50 % of that of the EU, yet it must be noted that some candidate countries have demonstrated steady economic growth over recent years, which enables a differentiated, merit-based and forward-looking approach; highlights that the experience of EU enlargement in 2004 demonstrates the positive impact that membership of the EU single market and access to structural funds have on economic convergence; recalls the importance of pre-</i></p> |
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|   |  | <p><i>accession instruments such as PHARE, SAPAR and ISPA, which provided valuable experience for designing modernised support tolls tailored to specific country needs;</i></p> <p><i>AM 72 (Marc Angel, Krzysztof Śmiszek, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Thijs Reuten, Gabriele Bischoff, Brando Benifei):</i></p> <p>6. Recalls that GDP per capita of the Western Balkans, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia remains around or below 50 % of that of the EU, and that the pace of achieving convergence is slow, but highlights that the experience of <b>all EU enlargements</b> demonstrates the positive impact that <b>EU membership and</b> membership of the EU single market and access to structural funds have on economic <b>and social</b> convergence;</p> |
|   | <p>CA 7</p>  | <p>AM 75 (EPP), AM 76 (Greens), AM 77 (S&amp;D), AM 79 (EPP)</p>   |
| <p>7. Recognises that some countries outside the European Union are dealing with varying levels of political instability and that bringing those countries into the EU will bring stability to the region and help protect the EU's external borders, in particular as regards organised and cross-border crime, drug trafficking, the prevention of irregular migration and the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings, cybercrime, interference in democratic and</p> | <p><i>Cf (new). whereas</i> some countries outside the European Union are dealing with varying levels of political instability and that <b><i>the implementation of the EU membership related reforms in these countries, as demonstrated in previous enlargements, should contribute to stability and the rule of law</i></b> to the region; stresses that the EU has at its disposal an extensive set of tools to enforce compliance with fundamental values in the Member States, safeguard the political stability of the European project as a whole; points out, however, that this set of tools must still be <b><i>reformed and strengthened, in particular through consistent implementation of the rule of law mechanism and effective protection of the Union's</i></b></p> | <p><i>AM 75 (Adrián Vázquez Lázara):</i></p> <p>7. Recognises that some countries outside the European Union are dealing with varying levels of political instability and that bringing those countries into the EU, <b><i>as previous enlargements have shown</i></b>, will bring stability to the region and help protect the EU's external borders, in particular as regards organised and cross-border crime, drug trafficking, the prevention of irregular migration and the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings, cybercrime, interference in democratic and electoral processes, money laundering <b><i>and the rule of law</i></b>; stresses that the EU has at its disposal an extensive</p>  |

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| <p>electoral processes, and money laundering; stresses that the EU has at its disposal an extensive set of tools to enforce compliance with fundamental values in the Member States and safeguard the political stability of the European project as a whole; points out, however, that this set of tools must still be strengthened;</p> | <p><i>fundamental values as enshrined in Article 2 TEU, including through enabling conditions in the current and next MFF;</i></p> | <p>set of tools to enforce compliance with fundamental values in the Member States, <b>but that those tools should lead to practical action by the Commission to</b> safeguard the political stability of the European project <b>and the values recognised in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union in both candidate countries and the Member States</b>; points out, <b>what is more</b>, that this set of tools must still be strengthened;</p> <p><b>AM 76 (Reinier van Lanschot):</b></p> <p>7. Recognises that some countries outside the European Union are dealing with varying levels of political instability and that bringing those countries into the EU will bring stability to the region; stresses that the EU has at its disposal an extensive set of tools to enforce compliance with fundamental values in the Member States and safeguard the political stability of the European project as a whole; points out, however, that this set of tools must still be strengthened;</p> <p><b>AM 77 (Marc Angel, Krzysztof Śmiszek, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Thijs Reuten, Gabriele Bischoff, Brando Benifei):</b></p> <p>7. Recognises that some countries outside the European Union are dealing with varying levels of political instability and that bringing those countries into the EU will bring stability to the region and help protect the EU's external borders, in particular as regards organised and cross-border crime, drug trafficking, the prevention of irregular migration and the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings, cybercrime, interference in</p> |
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|  |   | <p>democratic and electoral processes, and money laundering; stresses that the EU has at its disposal an extensive set of tools to enforce compliance with fundamental values in the Member States and safeguard the political stability of the European project as a whole; points out, however, that this set of tools must still be strengthened, <b><i>including the introduction of a broader rule of law mechanism covering all of the Union's fundamental values as defined in Article 2 TEU;</i></b></p> <p><b><i>AM 79 (Liudas Mažylis):</i></b></p> <p>7. Recognises that some countries outside the European Union are dealing with varying levels of political instability and that <b><i>the implementation of the EU membership related reforms in these</i></b> countries will bring stability to the region and help protect the EU's external borders, in particular as regards organised and cross-border crime, drug trafficking, the prevention of irregular migration and the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings, cybercrime, interference in democratic and electoral processes, and money laundering; stresses that the EU has at its disposal an extensive set of tools to enforce compliance with fundamental values in the Member States and safeguard the political stability of the European project as a whole; points out, however, that this set of tools must still be strengthened;</p> |
|  | <p>CA 8</p>   | <p>AM 81 (Greens), AM 155 (Greens)</p>   |
|  | <p><b><i>C g (new). whereas Commission and Parliament should develop awareness-raising campaigns in Member States and candidate countries in order for citizens to be properly informed about the opportunities enlargement</i></b></p> | <p><b><i>AM 81 (Reinier van Lanschot):</i></b></p> <p><b><i>7 a. Recognises that enlargement can only work if it comes with a clear understanding of the new</i></b></p>   |

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|  | <p><i>provides, while countering Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI) from Russia and other countries designed to undermine public support for enlargement;</i></p> | <p><i>responsibilities, benefits and challenges for both the EU and candidate countries; highlights that Commission and Parliament should develop large-scale awareness-raising campaigns with clear timelines in candidate countries, in order for citizens to be genuinely excited about the opportunities enlargement provides; stresses that foreign actors, mainly Russia, have demonstrated a willingness and the resources to attempt to derail the EU accession process of countries such as Moldova and decrease public support for enlargement in EU Member States; points out that the EU and its Member States must become more resilient against such Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI), especially in the context of eventual accession treaties which have to be ratified in 27 EU Member States, some through referenda or constitutional votes in national parliaments; emphasises that many of the best practices to counter such FIMI operations can be found in candidate countries, such as Moldova and Ukraine, the accession of which would thus strengthen the EU as a whole;</i></p> <p><i>AM 155 (Reinier van Lanschot):</i></p> <p><i>18 e. Calls upon the Commission to initiate a large-scale awareness-raising and citizen empowerment campaign, jointly between EU Member States and candidate countries, with the strong involvement of civil society, media, local and regional actors, trade unions, youth and different layers of government; stresses that such a campaign should focus on both the challenges and opportunities of enlargement, and that its conclusions should feed into the final accession treaties</i></p> |
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|   |   | <i>that will be signed; reiterates that Russia and other foreign actors will attempt to derail EU accession by influencing public opinion;</i>   |
| <i>Paragraphs</i>   |   |  |
|   | <b>CA 9</b>   | <b>AM 82 (EPP), AM 83 (EPP), AM 84 (EPP), AM 85 (Renew)</b>  |
| 8. Notes that experience shows that each new wave of enlargement brings new challenges of an institutional and political nature that have to be addressed before the candidate countries become Member States, or else the EU risks institutional gridlock and its functioning becoming unwieldy and ineffective; points out that every enlargement in the history of the European project was preceded or accompanied by the necessary internal institutional reforms; | 8. Notes that experience shows that each new wave of enlargement brings new challenges <i>and opportunities</i> of an institutional and political nature that <i>should</i> be addressed <i>in a timely manner, preferably</i> before the candidate countries become Member States, <i>in order to ensure the effective functioning of the Union and prevent</i> institutional gridlock; points out that every enlargement in the history of the European project was preceded or accompanied by the necessary internal institutional reforms | <p><i>AM 82 (Liudas Mažylis):</i></p> <p>8. Notes that experience shows that each new wave of enlargement brings new challenges <i>and opportunities</i> of an institutional and political nature that have to be addressed <i>when the scope and timeline of the enlargement is agreed upon and</i> before the candidate countries become Member States, <i>which are best addressed in a timely and pragmatic manner to ensure the smooth functioning of the Union</i>; points out that every enlargement in the history of the European project <i>has strengthened the European projects and</i> was preceded or accompanied by the necessary internal institutional reforms;</p> <p><i>AM 83 (Sebastião Bugalho, Loránt Vincze):</i></p> <p>8. Notes that experience shows that each new wave of enlargement brings new challenges of an institutional and political nature that <i>should</i> be addressed <i>in a timely manner, preferably</i> before candidate countries become Member States, <i>in order to ensure the effective functioning of the Union</i>;</p> <p><i>AM 84 (Adrián Vázquez Lázara):</i></p> |

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|   |   | <p>8. Notes that experience shows that each new wave of enlargement brings new challenges of an institutional and political nature that have to be addressed <b>through simultaneous reforms when</b> the candidate countries become Member States, or else the EU risks <b>rushing and</b> institutional gridlock and its functioning becoming unwieldy and ineffective; points out that every enlargement in the history of the European project was accompanied by the necessary internal institutional reforms;</p> <p><b>AM 85 (Lubica Karvašová):</b></p> <p>8. Notes that experience shows that each new wave of enlargement brings new challenges <b>that create</b> an institutional and political <b>opportunity</b> that have to be addressed before the candidate countries become Member States, or else the EU risks institutional gridlock and its functioning becoming unwieldy and ineffective; points out that every enlargement in the history of the European project was preceded or accompanied by the necessary internal institutional reforms;</p> |
|   | <p><b>CA 10</b></p>   | <p><b>AM 89 (EPP), AM 91 (Renew), AM 92 (EPP)</b></p>  |
| <p>9. Acknowledges that an enlarged EU will be more cumbersome to manage and more prone to paralysis with regard to the challenges faced in the current enlargement process: the use of unanimity in the Council for foreign affairs issues and for the enlargement policy, which could slow down accession of new members due to</p> | <p>9. Acknowledges that <b>unanimity aims to ensure that the legitimate concerns of all Member States are addressed; believes however, that</b> an enlarged EU will <b>require more sophisticated coordination in addressing</b> the challenges faced in the current enlargement process; <b>underlines the importance of addressing the difficulties caused by</b> unanimity in the Council, <b>including the use of unanimity for intermediate steps in</b> the enlargement <b>process</b>, which could slow down <b>the EU</b> accession of new members due to</p> | <p><b>AM 89 (Liudas Mažylis):</b></p> <p>9. Acknowledges that an enlarged EU will be more <b>complex</b> to manage and more prone to the challenges faced in the current enlargement process;</p> <p><b>AM 91 (Lubica Karvašová):</b></p> <p>9. <b>Underlines the importance of addressing the difficulties caused by</b> unanimity in the Council,</p>  |

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| <p>bilateral issues, the composition of the Commission and of Parliament, the cumbersome and outdated structure and governance of the EU budget, and the redistribution shocks in the allocation of agricultural and cohesion funds;</p>                        | <p>bilateral issues; <i>recalls that Article 49 TEU enables such a move to QMV without requiring Treaty changes; takes note of</i> the cumbersome and outdated structure and governance of the EU budget, and the <i>possible</i> redistribution in the allocation of agricultural and cohesion funds; <i>recalls that EU enlargement is an opportunity to recalibrate key EU policies in this respect; supports initiatives aimed at a more effective decision-making process, which is key to enhancing the EU's competitiveness;</i></p> | <p><i>including the use of unanimity</i> for the enlargement policy, which slow down <i>the EU</i> accession of new members due to bilateral issues; <i>takes note of</i> the cumbersome and outdated structure and governance of the EU budget, and the <i>possible</i> redistribution in the allocation of agricultural and cohesion funds; <i>recalls that EU enlargement is an opportunity to recalibrate key EU policies in this respect; supports all initiatives aimed at a more effective decision-making process, which is key to enhancing the EU's competitiveness;</i></p> <p><i>AM 92 (Tomislav Sokol):</i></p> <p>9. Acknowledges that an enlarged EU will <i>require more sophisticated coordination in addressing</i> the challenges faced in the current enlargement process: the use of unanimity in the Council for foreign affairs issues and for the enlargement policy, which <i>serves to ensure the legitimate concerns of all Member States are addressed</i>, the composition of the Commission and of Parliament, the <i>complex</i> structure and governance of the EU budget, and the redistribution shocks in the allocation of agricultural and cohesion funds;</p> |
|   | <p>CA 11</p>  | <p><i>AM 95 (EPP), AM 96 (Renew), AM 97 (EPP)</i></p>  |
| <p>10. Reiterates its position that the deepening of the Union and European unification should proceed hand in hand; stresses that EU institutional and financial reforms are needed to face those challenges and to ensure the EU's capacity to absorb new</p> | <p><i>10. Reiterates its position that the deepening of the Union, its enlargement processes and European unification should proceed hand in hand; stresses that EU institutional and financial reforms are needed to face those challenges and to ensure the EU's capacity to absorb new members and to promote their successful</i></p>   | <p><i>AM 95 (Adrián Vázquez Lázara):</i></p> <p>10. Reiterates its position that the deepening of the Union, <i>enlargement processes</i> and European <i>unification have to</i> proceed hand in hand; <i>reiterates that institutional reforms can only enter into force when new countries join and stresses the need to carry out those</i> institutional</p>  |

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| <p>members and to promote their successful integration without destabilising the other Member States' economies or exacerbating social tensions;</p> | <p><i>integration without destabilising the other Member States' economies or exacerbating social tensions;</i></p>  | <p>and financial reforms to face those challenges and to ensure the EU's capacity to absorb new members and to promote their successful integration without destabilising the other Member States' economies or exacerbating social tensions;</p> <p><b>AM 96 (Lubica Karvašová):</b></p> <p>10. Reiterates its position that the deepening of the Union, <b>EU accession process</b> and European <b>unification should</b> proceed hand in hand; stresses that EU institutional and financial reforms are needed to face those challenges and to ensure the EU's capacity to absorb new members and to promote their successful integration without destabilising the other Member States' economies or exacerbating social tensions;</p> <p><b>AM 97 (Sebastião Bugalho, Loránt Vincze):</b></p> <p>10. Reiterates its position that the deepening of the Union and <b>its enlargement should</b> proceed hand in hand; stresses that EU institutional and financial reforms are needed to face those challenges and to ensure the EU's capacity to absorb new members and to promote their successful integration without destabilising the other Member States' economies or exacerbating social tensions;</p> |
|  | <p><b>CA 12</b></p>  | <p><b>AM 109 (EPP), AM 111 (EPP), AM 112 (EPP)</b></p>  |
| <p>14. Underlines that, in order to improve the enlarged EU's efficiency, the composition of the EU institutions</p>                                 | <p>14. Underlines that, in order to improve the enlarged EU's efficiency, the composition of the EU institutions <b>should be adapted, made more efficient</b> and their functioning</p> | <p><b>AM 109 (Sebastião Bugalho, Loránt Vincze):</b></p>  |

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| <p>must be changed and their functioning enhanced; suggests that the enlargement process should be supported by the early and close involvement of candidate countries in the functioning of the EU institutions, e.g. through observer status;</p> | <p>enhanced; suggests that the enlargement process should be supported by the early and close involvement of candidate countries in the functioning of the EU institutions, <i>e.g. through observer status; in a similar manner as it was successfully applied at the time of the 2004 enlargement; notes positively, as a good example of such gradual integration, the European Commission's efforts to involve candidate countries in the areas of security and defence, notably through their reference in the White Paper on the future of EU defence and in the Internal Security Strategy;</i></p> | <p>14. Underlines that, in order to improve the enlarged EU's efficiency, the composition of the EU institutions <i>should be adapted, made more efficient</i> and their functioning enhanced; suggests that the enlargement process should be supported by the early and close involvement of candidate countries in the functioning of the EU institutions, e.g. through observer status; <i>notes positively, as a good example of such gradual integration, the European Commission's efforts to involve candidate countries in the areas of security and defence, notably through their reference in the White Paper on the future of EU defence and in the Internal Security Strategy;</i></p> <p><b>AM 111 (Liudas Mažylis):</b></p> <p>14. Underlines that, in order to improve the enlarged EU's efficiency, <i>only the most fundamental and inevitable institutional aspects</i> must be changed and their functioning enhanced; suggests that the enlargement process should be supported by the early and close involvement of candidate countries in the functioning of the EU institutions, <i>in the same manner as it was successfully applied at the time of the 2004 enlargement;</i></p> <p><b>AM 112 (Tomislav Sokol):</b></p> <p>14. Underlines that, in order to improve the enlarged EU's efficiency, functioning enhanced; suggests that the enlargement process should be supported by the early and close involvement of candidate countries in the functioning of the EU institutions, e.g. through observer status;</p> |
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|  | CA 13   | AM 119 (EPP), AM 121 (EPP)   |
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| <p>15. Notes that institutional pre-enlargement reforms must address the implications of enlargement for the composition of Parliament; underlines that, while ensuring appropriate democratic representativeness, Parliament should remain a workable size; highlights the need to prioritise internal and interinstitutional work on the identification of a permanent seat allocation mechanism, capable of ensuring fair, transparent and durable demographic and geographical representation; recalls its position that Parliament's composition should be the exclusive prerogative of Parliament and should be reconsidered together with the voting system in the Council;</p> | <p>15. Notes that institutional pre-enlargement reforms must address the implications of enlargement for the composition of Parliament; underlines that, while ensuring appropriate democratic representativeness, Parliament should remain a workable size; highlights the need to prioritise internal and interinstitutional work on the identification of a permanent seat allocation mechanism, capable of ensuring fair, transparent and durable demographic and geographical representation <b>respecting the principle of degressive proportionality</b>; recalls its position that Parliament's composition should be <b>considered</b> together with the voting system in the Council;</p> | <p><b>AM 119 (Liudas Mažylis):</b></p> <p>15. Notes that institutional pre-enlargement reforms must address the implications of enlargement for the composition of Parliament; underlines that, while ensuring appropriate democratic representativeness, Parliament should remain a workable size; highlights the need to prioritise internal and interinstitutional work on the identification of a permanent seat allocation mechanism, capable of ensuring fair, transparent and durable demographic and geographical representation <b>respecting the principle of degressive proportionality</b>; recalls its position that Parliament's composition should be the exclusive prerogative of Parliament and should be reconsidered together with the voting system in the Council;</p> <p><b>AM 121 (Sebastião Bugalho, Loránt Vincze):</b></p> <p><b>15.</b> Notes that institutional pre-enlargement reforms must address the implications of enlargement for the composition of Parliament; underlines that, while ensuring appropriate democratic representativeness, Parliament should remain a workable size; highlights the need to prioritise internal and interinstitutional work on the identification of a permanent seat allocation mechanism, capable of ensuring fair, transparent and durable demographic and geographical representation; recalls its position that <b>seat allocation in the European</b> Parliament should be <b>considered</b> together with the voting system in the Council;</p> |

|   | CA 14   | AM 125 (S&D), AM 128 (EPP), AM 129 (EPP), 130 (EPP)   |
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| <p>16. Notes that the composition of the Commission must take enlargement into account; recalls, in this regard, the flexibility provided for in the Treaty of Lisbon; highlights that the inevitable reduction in the size of the College of Commissioners must ensure a geographically and demographically balanced composition of the Commission as established by the Treaties;</p> | <p>16. Notes that the <b>current</b> composition of the Commission must take enlargement into account; recalls, in this regard, the flexibility provided for in the Treaty of Lisbon; highlights that the <b>any</b> reduction in the size of the College of Commissioners, <b>as prescribed in Article 17(5) TEU</b>, must <b>continue to</b> ensure a geographically, demographically and <b>gender</b> balanced composition of the Commission;</p> | <p><b>AM 125 (Marc Angel, Krzysztof Śmiszek, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Thijs Reuten, Gabriele Bischoff, Brando Benifei):</b></p> <p>16. Notes that the composition of the Commission must take enlargement into account; recalls, in this regard, the flexibility provided for in the Treaty of Lisbon; highlights that the inevitable reduction in the size of the College of Commissioners must ensure a geographically and demographically balanced composition of the Commission as established by the Treaties; <b>highlights in this context gender equality as a core EU value and the important responsibility to promote, encourage and ensure gender balance in the composition of the Commission;</b></p> <p><b>AM 128 (Adrián Vázquez Lázara):</b></p> <p>16. Notes that the <b>current</b> composition of the Commission <b>should be assessed, taking</b> enlargement into account, <b>once enlargement has taken place</b>; recalls, in this regard, the flexibility provided for in the Treaty of Lisbon; highlights that <b>any</b> reduction in the size of the College of Commissioners <b>coupled with the subsequent abolition of the ratio of one Commissioner per Member State should continue to</b> ensure a geographically and demographically balanced composition of the Commission as established by the Treaties;</p> <p><b>AM 129 (Sebastião Bugalho, Loránt Vincze):</b></p> |

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|   |  | <p>16. Notes that the composition of the Commission must take enlargement into account; recalls, in this regard, the flexibility provided for in the Treaty of Lisbon; highlights that <b>any reassessment</b> of the <b>practice of appointing one Commissioner per Member State</b> must ensure a geographically balanced composition of the Commission; <b>AM 130 (Liudas Mažylis):</b></p> <p>16. Notes that the composition of the Commission must take enlargement into account; recalls, in this regard, the flexibility provided for in the Treaty of Lisbon; highlights that the <b>possible</b> reduction in the size of the College of Commissioners must ensure a geographically and demographically balanced composition of the Commission as established by the Treaties;</p> |
|   | <p><b>CA 15</b></p>  | <p><b>AM 133 (Greens/EFA), AM 136 (EPP)</b></p>   |
| <p>17. Stresses the need for a swift revision of the Council’s functioning and decision-making process in view of enlargement; proposes a review of the system of rotating presidencies of the Council; notes that qualified majority must be redefined to improve the balance between larger and smaller states and to retain higher thresholds for the most important and politically delicate decisions; calls for the utmost transparency and integrity of the Council’s decision-making process in the context of enlargement;</p> | <p>17. <b>Recognises</b> the need for <b>reflection on the</b> revision of the Council’s functioning and decision-making process in view of enlargement; notes that qualified majority must be redefined to improve the balance between larger and smaller states and to retain higher thresholds for the most important and politically delicate decisions; <b>recalls in this regard its proposals of 22 November 2023 on proposals of the European Parliament for the amendment of the Treaties, notably on voting majorities in the Council;</b> calls for the utmost transparency and integrity of the Council’s decision-making process in the context of enlargement;</p> | <p><b>AM 133 (Reinier Van Lanschot):</b></p> <p>17. Stresses the need for a swift revision of the Council’s functioning and decision-making process in view of enlargement; proposes a review of the system of rotating presidencies of the Council; notes that qualified majority must be redefined to improve the balance between larger and smaller states and to retain higher thresholds for the most important and politically delicate decisions; <b>recalls in this regard its proposals of 22 November 2023 on proposals of the European Parliament for the amendment of the Treaties, notably on voting majorities in the Council;</b> calls for the utmost transparency and integrity of the Council’s decision-making process in the context of enlargement;</p>                |

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|  |   | <p><b>AM 136 (Sebastião Bugalho, Loránt Vincze):</b></p> <p>17. <b>Recognises</b> the need for <b>reflection on the</b> revision of the Council’s functioning and decision-making process in view of enlargement; notes that qualified majority must be redefined to improve the balance between larger and smaller states and to retain higher thresholds for the most important and politically delicate decisions; calls for the utmost transparency and integrity of the Council’s decision-making process in the context of enlargement;</p>  |
|  | <b>CA 16</b>  | <p><b>AM 159 (Rapporteur), AM 161 (S&amp;D), AM 162 (EPP)</b></p>  |
| <p>19. Proposes that the procedure in Article 7 TEU be reformed by ending unanimity in European Council decisions, by introducing a clear time frame and by making the Court of Justice of the European Union the arbiter of violations;</p> | <p>19. Proposes <b>to strengthen and reform</b> the procedure in Article 7 TEU by ending unanimity in European Council decisions, by introducing a clear time frame and by making the Court of Justice of the European Union the arbiter of violations;</p> | <p><b>AM 159 (Rapporteur):</b></p> <p>19. Proposes that the procedure in Article 7 TEU be reformed by ending unanimity <b>and by extending the qualified majority of 4/5 to decisions taken by the European Council pursuant to Art. 7.2 TEU to determine the existence of a serious and persistent breach by a Member State of the values referred to in Art. 2 TEU; Further proposes to introduce</b> a clear time frame and by making the Court of Justice of the European Union the arbiter of violations;</p> <p><b>AM 161 (Marc Angel, Krzysztof Śmiszek, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Thijs Reuten, Gabriele Bischoff, Brando Benifei):</b></p> <p>19. Proposes <b>to strengthen and reform</b> the procedure in Article 7 TEU by ending unanimity in European Council decisions, by introducing a clear time frame and by making the Court of Justice of the European Union the arbiter of violations;</p> |

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|  |  | <p><b>AM 162 (Liudas Mažylis):</b></p> <p>19. Proposes <i>consider reforming</i> the procedure in Article 7 TEU <i>by expanding QMV vote</i> in European Council decisions, by introducing a clear time frame and by making the Court of Justice of the European Union the arbiter of violations;</p>  |
|  | <b>CA 17</b>   | <b>AM 169 (Greens/EFA), AM 170 (S&amp;D)</b>   |
| <p>21. Urges the Commission and the Member States to abandon the self-imposed and outdated principle according to which the size of the EU's long-term budget must not exceed 1 % of aggregated gross national income in its 2028-2034 MFF proposal;</p> | <p>21. <b><i>Recalls the European Parliament position expressed in its resolution of 7 May 2025 on a revamped long-term budget for the Union in a changing world (2024/2051(INI)) that the EU's long-term budget must move away from the historically restrictive, self-imposed level of 1 % of aggregated gross national income; stresses that the Draghi and Letta reports have shown that significant additional own resources are required for the EU to become more competitive, complete the just and green transition and be in a position to defend itself autonomously from Russian aggression by 2030;</i></b></p> | <p><b>AM 169 (Reinier van Lanschot):</b></p> <p>21. Urges the Commission and the Member States to abandon the self-imposed and outdated principle according to which the size of the EU's long-term budget must not exceed 1 % of aggregated gross national income in its 2028-2034 MFF proposal; <b><i>stresses that the Draghi and Letta reports, and the vast majority of experts, have shown that significant additional fiscal resources are required for the EU to become more competitive, complete the just and green transition and be in a position to defend itself autonomously from Russian aggression by 2030;</i></b></p> <p><b>AM 170 (Marc Angel, Krzysztof Śmiszek, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Thijs Reuten, Gabriele Bischoff, Brando Benifei):</b></p> <p>21. Urges the Commission and the Member States to abandon the self-imposed and outdated principle according to which the size of the EU's long-term budget must not exceed 1 % of aggregated gross national income in its <i>post 2027</i> MFF proposal;</p> |

|   | CA 18  | AM 171 (Rapporteur), AM 172 (Renew), AM 174 (EPP), AM 177 (S&D)  |
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| <p>22. Stresses that the MFF should be adequately financed to deliver on the basic principles and strategic objectives that the EU is based on, including completing the upcoming rounds of enlargement and meeting the EU's competitiveness objectives; calls on the Commission to propose a roadmap for the introduction of new own resources in the context of the 2028-2034 MFF, while ensuring sound financial management;</p> | <p>22. Stresses that <i>the post 2027 MFF and a more effective budget, including the new own resources, should enable the EU to move decisively towards enlarging while safeguarding existing policies, programs and priorities;</i></p> | <p><b>AM 171 (Rapporteur):</b></p> <p>22. Stresses that the MFF should be adequately financed to deliver on the basic principles and strategic objectives that the EU is based on, including completing the upcoming rounds of enlargement and meeting the EU's competitiveness objectives; <b><i>insists that the introduction of new own resources constitutes an indispensable prerequisite for increasing the size and strengthening the potential and impact of the next MFF;</i></b> calls on the Commission to propose a roadmap for the introduction of new own resources in the context of the 2028-2034 MFF, while ensuring sound financial management, <b><i>and while avoiding increasing fiscal pressure on European citizens;</i></b></p> <p><b>AM 172 (Eubica Karvašová):</b></p> <p>22. Stresses that the MFF should be adequately financed to deliver on the basic principles and strategic objectives that the EU is based on, including completing the upcoming rounds of enlargement, <b><i>continuing reducing regional disparities</i></b> and meeting the EU's competitiveness objectives; calls on the Commission to propose a roadmap for the introduction of new own resources in the context of the 2028-2034 MFF, while ensuring sound financial management; <b><i>underlines that the next MFF and a more effective budget should enable the EU to move decisively towards enlarging while safeguarding existing policies, programs and priorities;</i></b></p> |

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|  |   | <p><b>AM 174 (Sebastião Bugalho, Loránt Vincze):</b></p> <p>22. Stresses that the MFF should be adequately financed to deliver on the basic principles and strategic objectives that the EU is based on, including completing the upcoming rounds of enlargement and meeting the EU's competitiveness objectives; <b>Stresses that</b> the introduction of new own resources <b>is essential not only to ensure the timely and sustainable repayment of the borrowing undertaken under the NextGenerationEU instrument, but also to provide adequate financial assistance to candidate countries in view of their progressive integration and future accession;</b></p> <p><b>AM 177 (Marc Angel, Krzysztof Śmiszek, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Thijs Reuten, Gabriele Bischoff, Brando Benifei):</b></p> <p>22. Stresses that the MFF should be adequately financed to deliver on the basic principles and strategic objectives that the EU is based on, including completing the upcoming rounds of enlargement and meeting the EU's competitiveness objectives; calls on the Commission to propose a roadmap for the introduction of new own resources in the context of the <b>post 2027</b> MFF, while ensuring sound financial management;</p> |
|  | <p><b>CA 19</b></p>   | <p><b>AM 189 (EPP), AM 190 (EPP)</b></p>   |
| <p>25. Considers it essential to improve the transparency and democratic accountability of Parliament, by strengthening the European dimension</p> | <p>25. Considers it essential to improve the transparency and democratic accountability of Parliament, by strengthening the European dimension of the elections and by laying down uniform electoral rules across the EU; <b>calls on the</b></p> | <p><b>AM 189 (Adrián Vázquez Lázara):</b></p> <p>25. Considers it essential to improve the transparency and democratic accountability of Parliament, by strengthening</p>  |

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| <p>of the elections and by laying down uniform electoral rules across the EU; calls on the Council to work on the suggestions put forward in Parliament's position of 3 May 2022<sup>1</sup>; reiterates its call for Parliament and the Council to make progress in discussions on the introduction of a permanent mechanism for the allocation of seats of the European Parliament;</p> | <p><b>remaining Member State to ratify the Council Decision 2018/994</b>; calls on the Council to work on the suggestions put forward in Parliament's position of 3 May 2022<sup>2</sup>; reiterates its call for Parliament and the Council to make progress in discussions on the introduction of a permanent mechanism for the allocation of seats of the European Parliament;</p> | <p>the European dimension of the elections, by laying down uniform electoral rules across the EU <b>and by pressing for ratification by all the Member States of the most recent European electoral reform of 2018</b>; calls on the Council to work on the suggestions put forward in Parliament's position of 3 May 2022<sup>7</sup>; reiterates its call for Parliament and the Council to make progress in discussions on the introduction of a permanent mechanism for the allocation of seats of the European Parliament;</p> <p><b>AM 190 (Sebastião Bugalho, Loránt Vincze):</b></p> <p>25. Considers it essential to improve the transparency and democratic accountability of Parliament, by strengthening the European dimension of the elections and by laying down uniform electoral rules across the EU; <b>calls on the remaining Member State to ratify the Council Decision 2018/994</b>; calls on the Council to work on the suggestions put forward in Parliament's position of 3 May 2022<sup>7</sup>; reiterates its call for Parliament and the Council to make progress in discussions on the introduction of a permanent mechanism for the allocation of seats of the European Parliament;</p> |
|   | <p><b>CA 20</b></p>   | <p><b>AM 194 (Greens/EFA), AM 195 (S&amp;D)</b></p>  |
| <p>26. Reiterates its call for the strengthening of the instruments for</p>   | <p>26. Reiterates its call for the strengthening of the instruments for citizens' participation in EU decision-</p>   | <p><b>AM 194 (Reinier Van Lanschot):</b></p>   |

<sup>1</sup> European Parliament legislative resolution of 3 May 2022 on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, repealing Council Decision (76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom) and the Act concerning the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage annexed to that Decision (OJ C 465, 6.12.2022, p. 171).

<sup>2</sup> European Parliament legislative resolution of 3 May 2022 on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, repealing Council Decision (76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom) and the Act concerning the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage annexed to that Decision (OJ C 465, 6.12.2022, p. 171).

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| <p>citizens' participation in EU decision-making processes;</p>  | <p>making processes, <b><i>which is key in building a more democratic, responsive and inclusive European Union; reiterates its proposal to establish a structured participation mechanism, in line with the EU acquis, called the European Agora working on a yearly basis which, on 9 May, presents its input to the consultation process on the Commission Annual Work Programme (CAWP) and will discuss throughout the year content related to the specific theme of the European Year;</i></b></p> | <p>26. Reiterates its call for the strengthening of the instruments for citizens' participation in EU decision-making processes; <b><i>underlines, in particular, the need to significantly improve the accessibility and impact of such tools; reiterates its proposal to establish a European Agora working on a yearly basis which, on 9 May, presents its input to the consultation process on the Commission Annual Work Programme (CAWP) and will discuss throughout the year content related to the specific theme of the European Year; proposes that in the context of future enlargement, such an Agora should include citizens from both EU Member States and candidate countries, thus contributing to awareness-raising, citizen empowerment and quality policymaking in the framework of countries acceding the Union;</i></b></p> <p><b><i>AM 195 (Marc Angel, Krzysztof Śmiszek, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Thijs Reuten, Gabriele Bischoff, Brando Benifei):</i></b></p> <p>26. Reiterates its call for the strengthening of the instruments for citizens' participation in EU decision-making processes, <b><i>which is key in building a more democratic, responsive and inclusive European Union;</i></b></p> |
|  | <p><b>CA 21</b></p>  | <p><b>AM 215 (Greens/EFA), AM 216 (S&amp;D)</b></p>   |
| <p>30. Highlights that flexibilities provided by the current Treaties are essential for the creation of a defence union;</p> | <p>30. Highlights that flexibilities provided by the current Treaties <b><i>allow for more to be done for advancing towards a European Defence Union, without requiring a comprehensive Treaty reform process; underlines that the establishment of a permanent European Defence Union</i></b></p>   | <p><b><i>AM 215 (Reinier Van Lanschot):</i></b></p> <p>30. Highlights that flexibilities provided by the current Treaties are essential for the creation of a defence union; <b><i>recalls that Article 24(1) TEU calls for "progressively framing a common defence policy that</i></b></p>   |

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|   | <p><i>will ultimately require a unanimous decision in line with Article 42(2) TEU;</i></p>   | <p><i>might lead to a common defence”, thus allowing for a broad use of existing Treaty provisions; underlines that the establishment of a permanent European Defence Union will ultimately require a unanimous decision in line with Article 42(2) TEU; stresses, however, that such a development must be embedded in a broader democratic and institutional reform of the Union, for which the use of Article 48 TEU would be necessary;</i></p> <p><i>AM 216 (Marc Angel, Krzysztof Śmiszek, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Thijs Reuten, Gabriele Bischoff, Brando Benifei):</i></p> <p>30. Highlights that flexibilities provided by the current Treaties <i>allow for more to be done for advancing towards a European Defence Union, without requiring a comprehensive Treaty reform process;</i></p> |
|   | <p><b>CA 22</b></p>  | <p><b>AM 229 (The Left), AM 230 (S&amp;D)</b></p>   |
| <p>33. Insists, that, in order to effectively reform the EU institutional framework in view of European unification, some targeted key Treaty changes are indispensable; recalls in this respect its suggestions from its resolution of 22 November 2023 on proposals of the European Parliament for the amendment of the Treaties, in particular with regard to the reform of decision-making in the EU, increasing the use of QMV and the ordinary legislative procedure, changes in the composition of the Commission, and</p> | <p>33. Insists, that, in order to effectively reform the EU institutional framework in view of European unification, some targeted key Treaty changes are indispensable; recalls in this respect its suggestions from its resolution of 22 November 2023 on proposals of the European Parliament for the amendment of the Treaties, in particular with regard to the reform of decision-making in the EU, increasing the use of QMV and the ordinary legislative procedure, the composition of the Commission, and further empowering the European Parliament; <i>reminds the European Council of its Treaty obligation to follow-up on Parliament’s activation of the ordinary Treaty reform procedure of Article 48 TEU;</i></p> | <p><i>AM 229 (Nikolas Farantouris):</i></p> <p>33. Insists, that, in order to effectively reform the EU institutional framework in view of European unification, some targeted key Treaty changes are indispensable; recalls in this respect its suggestions from its resolution of 22 November 2023 on proposals of the European Parliament for the amendment of the Treaties, in particular with regard to the reform of decision-making in the EU, increasing the use of QMV and the ordinary legislative procedure, changes in the composition of the Commission, and further empowering the European Parliament; <i>reminds the European Council of its Treaty obligation to follow-up on Parliament’s activation of the</i></p>   |

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| <p>further empowering the European Parliament;</p> |  | <p><i>ordinary Treaty reform procedure of Article 48 TEU; warns that Parliament is ready to activate all available political and legal means in order to ensure European Council's compliance with its Treaty obligation;</i></p> <p><i>AM 230 (Marc Angel, Krzysztof Śmiszek, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Thijs Reuten, Gabriele Bischoff, Brando Benifei):</i></p> <p>33. Insists, that, in order to effectively reform the EU institutional framework in view of European unification, some targeted key Treaty changes are indispensable; recalls in this respect its suggestions from its resolution of 22 November 2023 on proposals of the European Parliament for the amendment of the Treaties, in particular with regard to the reform of decision-making in the EU, increasing the use of QMV and the ordinary legislative procedure, changes in the composition of the Commission, and further empowering the European Parliament; <i>reminds the European Council of its Treaty obligation to follow-up on Parliament's activation of the ordinary Treaty reform procedure of Article 48 TEU; underlines that the European Parliament is ready to activate all available political and legal means in order to ensure the compliance of the European Council with its Treaty obligation;</i></p> |
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