





Outline of the 38th Bi-annual Report of COSAC

The Bi-annual Report will consist of three chapters aimed at updating the overview of parliamentary practices in EU affairs, facilitating discussion at the COSAC Plenary and providing a sound basis for the drafting of the LXVIII COSAC Contribution and Conclusions.

Chapter 1: Conference on the Future of Europe – parliamentary procedures and institutional affairs

The first chapter will consist of two parts. The first part will examine the **participation of Parliaments in the** works of the Conference on the Future of Europe and the Parliaments' internal procedures related to the Conference. It will update and supplement the <u>36th Bi-annual Report</u> and the <u>37th Bi-annual Report</u>. The questions will cover the delegations (their composition, their attendance at the Conference, the reporting to their respective Parliament/Chamber) and parliamentary discussions during the Conference (the delegation's mandate, adoption of resolutions) as well as after its conclusion (discussions and adoption of positions on the outcome of the Conference).

The second part of the chapter will **gather positions of Parliaments on proposals of the Conference on the**<u>Future of Europe</u> related to institutional affairs and democratic procedures, including citizens' participation, focusing on the most concretely and clearly formulated proposals/measures. In addition, this part of the chapter will also briefly inquire about changes planned or undertaken by Parliaments/Chambers regarding communication and citizens' involvement in EU affairs in the wake of the Conference.

Some ideas related to the role of national parliaments have been discussed in parallel by the Conference and by the COSAC Working Group on the Role of National Parliaments. In order to avoid overlap, ideas elaborated in more detail by the COSAC Working Group will be the subject of Chapter 2 of the Bi-annual report.

Chapter 2: Proposals of COSAC Working Groups

In parallel with the Conference on the Future of Europe, the parliamentary dimension of the French presidency in the Council conducted the COSAC Working Group on the Role of National Parliaments and the COSAC Working Group on the Place of Values at the Heart of the Sense of Belonging to the European Union. Both working groups







adopted their <u>Conclusions</u>, including a list of proposals. The Bi-annual report will survey the support for the proposals of the working groups and Parliaments' priorities among these proposals and their implementation.

Chapter 3: The European Union and Ukraine, Republic of Moldova and Georgia

At its meeting held on 23 June 2022, the European Council decided to grant the status of candidate country for EU membership to Ukraine and to the Republic of Moldova. The Council also declared its readiness to grant the status of candidate country to Georgia once the priorities specified in the Commission's opinion on Georgia's membership application have been addressed. This was based on the Opinions issued by the European Commission on 17 June 2022 regarding the application for EU membership submitted by the three countries.

Chapter 3 of the Bi-annual report will first survey whether Parliaments/Chambers have debated the Russian aggression and invasion against Ukraine and whether any resolutions have been adopted. Then it will focus on the involvement of Parliaments/Chambers in the accession process. The aim of this chapter is to identify the extent to which Parliaments/Chambers are actively exerting monitoring and scrutinising the accession process. Therefore, the questions will focus mainly on procedural issues — such as whether the Parliament/Chamber or its relevant Committee(s) could influence its Government's position at the European Council when it discussed the candidate status of Ukraine, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova, whether they are briefed or regularly informed by the Government about the negotiations and their conclusions, and whether the Parliament/Chamber or its Committees have passed any resolutions concerning the candidate status of Ukraine, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova.