Basic information

2000/2637(RSP) RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	Procedure completed
Resolution on the outcome of the European Council on 7-11 December 2000 in Nice **Subject** 8.10 Revision of the Treaties, intergovernmental conferences 8.20.06 Institutional reform and enlargement 8.40.14 European Council	

Key players

Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meetings	Date
	General Affairs	2327	2001-01-22

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
14/12/2000	Decision by Parliament	T5-0579/2000	Summary
14/12/2000	End of procedure in Parliament		
17/08/2001	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2000/2637(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Resolution on statement
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 136-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Motion for a resolution		B5-0938/2000	12/12/2000	
Motion for a resolution		B5-0939/2000	12/12/2000	
Motion for a resolution		B5-0942/2000	12/12/2000	
		T5-0579/2000		

Text adopted by Parliament, topical subjects		OJ C 232 17.08.2001, p. 0206-0342	14/12/2000	Summary

Resolution on the outcome of the European Council on 7-11 December 2000 in Nice

2000/2637(RSP) - 14/12/2000 - Text adopted by Parliament, topical subjects

Although the Parliament notes with satisfaction the agreement in the Presidency conclusions on the issues such as the social agenda, common security and defence policy, food safety, public services, the statute for the European companies and environmental questions, the draft Treaty of Nice falls far short of what Parliament considers to be necessary to strengthen the EU's capability for enlargement and its democratic legitimacy. The resolution, which was adopted by 308 votes to 95 with 85 abstentions, also regrets that most Heads of State and Governments gave priority to their short-term national interests rather than to EU interests. Nevertheless, it notes that progress has apparently been made concerning the nomination, composition and functioning of the Commission and particularly the increased powers of its President. It also welcomed the progress achieved relating to the warning system in the case of Member States contravene the EU's basic principles (Article 7) and the statute of political parties. There is criticism however of apparent shortcomings in Council decision-making procedures and the fact that there is no automatic link between QMV and legislative codecision. The House is also unhappy that in launching closer cooperation, the assent procedure of Parliament is only occasionally required. The Constitutional Affairs Committee is called upon to undertake a detailed evaluation of the draft Treaty and to assess whether an enlarged Union can function effectively on the basis of this Treaty. Lastly, the Parliament considers that traditional IGC method is unsuitable and calls for a Convention - similar to the one which produced the Charter of Fundamental Rights - to reorganise the treaties into a single simplified document or 'Constitution'.

Resolution on the outcome of the European Council on 7-11 December 2000 in Nice

2000/2637(RSP) - 22/01/2001

The Presidency, in liaison with the French delegation, announced that the new Treaty would be signed by Ministers in Nice on 26th February 2001. The Presidency informed the Council that technical work to finalise legally and linguistically definitive versions of the texts was progressing well and that the finished texts were expected to be ready in early February. With regard to the debate about future development of the European Union, the Presidency recalled the declaration agreed at the Nice IGC inviting the Swedish and Belgian Presidencies (in cooperation with the Commission and involving the European Parliament) to encourage wide-ranging discussions with all interested parties. In this respect, the Presidency indicated that it will report periodically in the run up to the European Council in Göteborg as to how it intends to carry forward work in launching this wide-ranging public debate on the future of Europe (involving Member States, national and EU institutions, as well as European citizens and civil society, in particular universities and young people).