

Council of the European Union

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DRAFT MINUTES

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (General Affairs) 18 June 2019

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1. Adoption of the agenda

The Council adopted the agenda set out in 10268/19.

2. <u>Approval of "A" items</u>

a) Non-legislative list

<u>The Council</u> adopted the "A" items listed in 10269/19 including COR and REV documents presented for adoption. Statements related to these items are set out in the Addendum.

10269/19

For the following items the documents should read as follows:

General Affairs

1.	IPCR Preparedness Policy <i>Approval</i> approved by Coreper, Part 2, on 12.06.2019	10031/19 <u>+ REV 1 (da)</u> IPCR
Fore	 b) <u>Legislative list</u> (Public deliberation in accordance with Article 16(8) of the Treaty on European Union) ign Affairs 	10270/19
	Council Directive establishing an EU Emergency TravelSCDocumentAdoptionapproved by Coreper, Part 2, on 12.06.2019	9841/2/19 REV 2 + ADD 1 8596/19 + COR 1 COCON

The Council adopted this Directive, as finalised by the legal/linguistic experts and set out in

8596/19 + COR 1. Statements to this item are set out in the Annex.

<u>Legislative deliberations</u> (Public deliberation in accordance with Article 16(8) of the Treaty on European Union)

3.	<u>Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027</u>	SC	10010/1/19 REV 1
	Policy debate		

The Council held a policy debate on the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027.

Non-legislative activities

4.	Enlargement and Stabilisation and Association Process <i>Exchange of views</i> Conclusions <i>Adoption</i>	10337/19
5.	Preparation of the European Council on 20-21 June 2019: Conclusions <i>Exchange of views</i>	8951/19
6.	European Council follow-up State of play	
7.	European Semester - Horizontal report on Country Specific Recommendations Endorsement Transmission to the European Council	9969/2/19 REV 2
8.	Any other business	
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	Special legislative procedure	

Statements to the legislative "A" item set out in 10270/19

<u>Ad "A" item</u>: Council Directive establishing an EU Emergency Travel Document *Adoption*

STATEMENT BY MALTA

"Malta regrets the fact that the text of the draft Council Directive establishing an EU Emergency Travel Document and repealing Decision 96/409/CFSP, as set out in Document 8596/19, does not specifically state that the field sex should be marked with an F, M or X as applicable.

Nevertheless, Malta notes that the draft Council Directive requires ICAO Standards (Document series 9303) to be applied and that those standards provide for the field sex to be marked accordingly with an F for female, M for male or X for unspecified.

Malta therefore notes that, in the implementation of this Directive, Member States should allow this field to be marked with F, M or X accordingly."

STATEMENT BY THE UNITED KINGDOM

"With regret, the UK is unable to vote positively for this directive and must abstain. The UK wishes to record its concerns about some of the requirements this directive would impose on Member States.

The UK is fully committed to its obligation to provide consular protection to unrepresented EU citizens in third countries on the same conditions as to its own nationals, and specifically to provide Emergency Travel Documents (ETD) on request. However, the UK believes this obligation is fulfilled more quickly and effectively through the continued issuing of national Emergency Travel Documents to unrepresented EU citizens. These meet all the necessary security requirements set out in this proposed Directive.

Furthermore, the UK believes a parallel system would offer a less favourable service to unrepresented EU citizens in third countries when compared with issuing them with its national ETD given the requirement to visit the Embassy in person more than once when applying for an EU ETD.

The UK also believes that the financial and operational implications of establishing a parallel system to service unrepresented EU citizens in third counties places a disproportionate burden on those Member States who already issue their own national ETDs and are able to issue these to other nationals. The UK, like some other EU Member States, has centralised visa and ETD production into a diminishing number of processing centres. Our consular staff also have no involvement in visa operations. Therefore, additional infrastructure and training would be required to implement the provisions of the proposed Directive. This would represent a disproportionate financial and operational burden given the Directive would only cover approximately 0.3% of the ETDs the UK issues each year.

Lastly, the UK understands this Directive as sitting within the context of Article 23 of TFEU which states that Member States are only obliged to provide consular protection to unrepresented EU citizens in third countries on the same conditions as they do to their own nationals. Therefore, the Directive may not oblige Member States to issue an EU ETD if it would not issue an ETD to its own nationals in the same circumstances."