

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Opinion

COM(2017)262 Final

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down the legal framework of the European Solidarity Corps and amending Regulations (EU) No 1288/2013, (EU) No 1293/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and Decision No 1313/2013/EU

PART I – INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Pursuant to Article 7 of Law No 43/2006 of 25 August 2006 on the monitoring, examination and issuing of opinions by the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic in the context of the process of EU integration, as amended by Law No 21/2012 of 17 May 2012, and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Scrutiny of EU Initiatives approved on 1 March 2016, the European Affairs Committee received a Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down the legal framework of the European Solidarity Corps and amending Regulations (EU) No 1288/2013, (EU) No 1293/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and Decision No 1313/2013/EU – COM(2017)262.

In view of its subject, the initiative was referred to the Committee on Culture, Communication, Youth and Sport, which analysed it and approved the Report annexed to this Opinion, of which it is an integral part.

PART II – BACKGROUND

The objective of the initiative under scrutiny is to follow up the Commission Communication ‘European Solidarity Corps (ESC)’ – COM(2016)942¹. That communication provides the legal framework for the ESC, which pursues the following objectives:

- enhancing the existing voluntary service scheme which is funded through the Erasmus+ Programme (voluntary service strand);
- offering young people job, traineeship or apprenticeship opportunities in numerous sectors involved in solidarity-related activities in their own countries or abroad (occupational strand);
- strengthening cohesion and solidarity in European society;
- making this Corps a benchmark for solidarity activities across the European Union.

In pursuit of these objectives and to secure the funding of this initiative, the Regulations contributing to the funding of the ESC are amended, and specifically the following:

- the Erasmus+ Programme (Regulation (EU) No 1288/2013)²
- the Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) (Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013)³;
- the European regional development fund, the European social fund, the Cohesion fund, the European agricultural fund for rural development, and the European maritime and fisheries fund (Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)⁴

¹ <http://www.ipex.eu/IPEXL-WEB/dossier/document/COM20160942.do?aDPLng=EN>

² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1288>

³ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/?qid=1498668192472&uri=CELEX:32013R1293;>

⁴ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1303&qid=1498668251787>

- the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) (Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013)⁵
- funding under the Common Agricultural Policy (Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013)⁶
- the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism (Decision No 1313/2013/EU)⁷.

Although the European Commission's youth policies are usually included with culture, education and sport policies, the need to create instruments to deal with the effects of the recent crisis on youth unemployment made the case for greater coordination with the Union's employment and social policies. It should be noted that this proposal is part of the European Commission's Work Programme for 2017 (ECWP 2017).

Its legal framework is provided by Articles 165 and 166 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which is the basis for EU action in the area of youth affairs. This specific Regulation has its legal base in Article 165(4) and Article 166(4) TFEU, pursuant to which the European Parliament and the Council have the power to legislate on this issue.

a) Principle of Subsidiarity

It would be difficult to achieve the aims which are intended here by means of legislative action at national level. Thus, in seeking to address a European dimension of solidarity, it is concluded that an incentive measure taken by the European Union respecting the principle of subsidiarity will be more effective.

Likewise, the proposal for a Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve the objectives pursued; nor does it replace national measures.

b) Content of the initiative

The description of the specific content of the initiative and the proposed regulation may be found in Part II of the Report from the Committee on Culture, Communication, Youth and Sport, which is an integral part of this opinion.

PART III – COMMENTS FROM THE RAPPORTEUR

The rapporteur has not expressed his opinion on this proposal, exercising her option to do so in accordance with Article 137(3) of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Republic.

⁵ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1305&aid=1498668316351>

⁶ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1306&aid=1498668350599>

⁷ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013D1313&aid=1498668405402>

PART IV — OPINION

In view of the above, the Committee on Culture, Communication, Youth and Sport concludes as follows:

1. The proposal does not breach the principles of subsidiarity or proportionality.
2. The scrutiny of this initiative is now concluded. The responsible committee should monitor its implementation.

Palácio de São Bento, 12 July 2017

The Rapporteur

(Isabel Pires)

The Chair of the Committee

(Regina Bastos)

PART IV – ANNEX

1. Report from the Committee on Culture, Communication, Youth and Sport
2. Technical Note for which the services of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic are responsible concerning the Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down the legal framework of the European Solidarity Corps and amending Regulations (EU) No 1288/2013, (EU) No 1293/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and Decision No 1313/2013/EU – COM(2017)262.

Assembly of the Republic
Committee on Culture, Communication, Youth and Sport

Report from the Committee on Culture,
Communication, Youth and Sport

Rapporteur: Ivan Gonçalves

COM(2017) 262 – Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the legal framework of the European Solidarity Corps and amending Regulations (EU) No 1288/2013, (EU) No 1293/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and Decision No 1313/2013/EU

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PART V – ANNEX

PART I – INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Pursuant to Article 7(1), (2) and (3) of Law No 43/2006 of 25 August 2006, as amended by Law No 21/2012 of 17 May 2012 on the monitoring, examination and issuing of opinions by the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic in the context of the process of EU integration, the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the legal framework of the European Solidarity Corps and amending

Regulations (EU) No 1288/2013, (EU) No 1293/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and Decision No 1313/2013/EU – COM(2017)262, was referred on 21 June 2017 to the Committee on Culture, Communication, Youth and Sport for analysis and drafting of this joint report.

At its meeting on 28 June 2017, the Committee on Culture, Communication, Youth and Sport appointed the signatory of this report as the Rapporteur.

PART II – BACKGROUND

1. General

- Purpose of the initiative

According to the Technical Note concerning this European initiative for which the administrative service of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic is responsible, the proposal for a Regulation ‘follows up the Communication from the Commission laying down the legal framework of the European Solidarity Corps (ESC) – COM(2016)942 – and provides the legal framework for the ESC’.

The European Solidarity Corps pursues the following objectives: strengthening the existing European Voluntary Service scheme of the Erasmus+ programme (voluntary strand); offering young people job, traineeship or apprenticeship opportunities in numerous sectors involved in solidarity-related activities in their own countries or abroad (occupational strand); strengthening cohesion and solidarity in European society; and making this Corps a benchmark for solidarity activities across the European Union.

To make it possible to fund the European Solidarity Corps, this proposal amends the Regulations governing the Programmes that will make financial contributions to the ESC, specifically:

- the Erasmus+ Programme (Regulation (EU) No 1288/2013);
- the Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) (Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013);
- the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013);
- the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) (Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013);
- funding under the Common Agricultural Policy (Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013);

– the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism (Decision No 1313/2013/EU).

- Main aspects

The European Solidarity Corps will be funded under the Erasmus+ Programme, taking over the budget provided for the European Voluntary Service. According to the explanatory Memorandum, ‘the implementation of the European Solidarity Corps will be entrusted to existing structures, the national agencies that implement the Erasmus+ Programme’.

The proposal refers to ‘the intention to strengthen the ESC by means of outreach and information activities towards young people and employers interested in supporting solidarity activities (with funding from the European Union Employment and Social Innovation Programme for organisations in the Member States that can be intermediaries for these measures, such as the public employment services, NGOs and vocational training institutes, and specifically the European Network of Public Employment Services (EURES) and the creation of incentives for the involvement of young people from the European Solidarity Corps in other projects funded by the Commission, such as LIFE (the Natura 2000 network), Europe for Citizens and projects funded by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the ‘Health’ Programme, so that the beneficiaries of operating grants from those funds and programmes ‘will be encouraged to use the European Solidarity Corps, including specific funding for applications and including in their objectives the involvement of young people from the ESC in the grant-funded activities’.

As regards the justification for this proposal, the explanatory memorandum includes a statement that, ‘Although the European Commission's youth policies are usually included with culture, education and sport policies (and particularly the initiatives funded by the Erasmus+ Programme to encourage mobility in education, training and access to employment), the need to create instruments to deal with the effects of the recent crisis on youth unemployment made the case for greater coordination with the Union's employment and social policies (and it should be noted in this respect that the ‘Youth Guarantee’ measures are mainly financed by the European Social Fund’).

This intention to create new instruments to support European youth was announced in President Juncker's State of the Union address in September 2016 and has been further strengthened in the first pillar of the Commission's Work Programme for 2017 (ECWP 2017), under the heading ‘a new boost for jobs, growth and investment’.

In this regard, the explanatory memorandum stresses that ‘the Youth Initiative is the first “New Initiative” listed in Annex 1 to the ECWP 2017, that ‘will include a proposal for the creation of a European Solidarity Corps and priority measures to implement the youth aspect of the New Skills Agenda, including a quality framework for apprenticeships and a proposal on increased mobility for trainees; modernising school and higher education, as well as a proposal for improved tracking of outcomes for graduates but also young people who have followed vocational education and training’.

2. Relevant issues

- Analysis of and opinion on substantive issues relating to the initiative:

This proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council consists of nine Chapters and 32 Articles in all.

The explanatory memorandum provides a detailed explanation of the provisions contained in the proposal:

‘Chapter I – General provisions of the proposed Regulation sets out its subject-matter, the definitions of certain recurring terms, the general and specific objectives of the European Solidarity Corps' activities as well as the coherence and complementarity of Union action. The European Solidarity Corps aims to enhance the engagement of young people and organisations in solidarity activities of high quality, accessible to all young people, as a means to contribute to strengthening cohesion and solidarity in Europe, supporting communities and responding to societal challenges.

Chapter II – Actions of the European Solidarity Corps provides a description of the activities envisaged for the achievement of the objectives of the proposed Regulation. The Union's support measures include solidarity placements, projects and networking activities on the one hand and quality and support measures on the other.

Chapter III – Financial provisions sets out the budgetary envelope of the European Solidarity Corps for the 2018-2020 period and the envisaged forms of Union funding. The prime reference amount includes redeployments from the Erasmus+ programme (EUR 197.7 million) and from the Employment and Social Innovation programme (EUR 10 million) as well as additional resources for the financial years 2018, 2019 and 2020. The financial envelope is complemented by contributions from different headings and several EU programmes.

Chapter IV – Participation in the European Solidarity Corps specifies criteria for the participating countries, individuals and organisations. The participating countries are the EU Member States and possibly other countries on the basis of bilateral agreements. Young people aged 17-30 can register in the European Solidarity Corps Portal whereas participation can only start when they reach the age of 18. A participating organisation that may make offers for solidarity placements or activities to registered individuals is any public or private entity, or an international organisation that carries out solidarity activities in the participating countries, provided that they have received a quality label certifying their adherence to the requirements of the European Solidarity Corps.

Chapter V – Performance, results and dissemination includes provisions for the Commission and the participating countries to ensure regular monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the performance of the European Solidarity Corps as well as to ensure the dissemination of information, publicity and follow-up with regard to all actions supported by the European Solidarity Corps.

Chapter VI – Management and audit system foresees the implementing bodies of the European Solidarity Corps. In management terms, the proposed implementation modality is a combination of indirect management (through national agencies at national level) and direct management (through the Commission at Union level, including the use of an executive agency on the basis of a cost-benefit analysis). The combination of management modes is based on the positive experience of the implementation of the Erasmus+ programme and builds on the existing structures of that programme. The proposal foresees that the national authorities and the national agencies designated for the management of the Youth actions

under Erasmus+ will also act as national authorities and national agencies under the European Solidarity Corps in the relevant participating countries. For countries where a national authority and a national agency are not designated, they will be established in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1288/2013. National agencies will be in charge of the main part of the funds and will operate on the basis of a delegation agreement. Furthermore, for some tasks related to the implementation of the European Solidarity Corps, the Commission will use the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency. In implementing this Regulation, the Commission will perform tasks implying policy choices, in particular setting objectives and priorities, adopting work programmes (including financing decisions), representing the Commission in the programme committee, etc. The executive agency will be responsible for implementing tasks, such as the launch and conclusion of grant and procurement procedures, project monitoring, financial control and accounting, the contribution to programme evaluation and various support tasks.

Chapter VII – Control system foresees the necessary supervisory system meant to ensure that the protection of the financial interests of the Union is duly taken into account when actions financed under the European Solidarity Corps Regulation are implemented.

Chapter VIII – Implementing provisions sets out the necessary provisions for the conferral of certain powers to the Commission to adopt work programmes by way of implementing acts. As regards the Committee required under Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 to assist the Commission in adopting implementing acts, the proposal nominates the Committee established by article 36 of Regulation (EU) No 1288/2013 establishing the Erasmus+ Programme. The Committee would work in different configurations (Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps) with the possibility for the Member States to nominate their delegates for the different configurations.

Chapter IX – Amending and final provisions provides the necessary amendments to the basic acts of those programmes which redirect funds from their respective 2014-2020 financial envelopes to the European Solidarity Corps actions. The final provisions set out the date of entry into force of the proposed Regulation which shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States from 1 January 2018”.

- Stakeholder consultations

In preparing this proposal and its accompanying ex-ante evaluation, consultation took place at different levels including a broad range of stakeholders as well as individual citizens, public administrations, and other EU institutions.

According to the explanatory memorandum, “an 8-week online public consultation was carried out, 660 replies and 82 position papers were received”. In addition, a large stakeholder forum with around 700 participants was held on 12 April 2017 and targeted consultations were organised with Member States and key stakeholders (including, voluntary organisations, solidarity organisations, youth representatives, Public Employment Services and EURES coordinators, Youth Guarantee coordinators, social partners, companies, programme beneficiaries and programme stakeholders, including national authorities and national agencies of the Erasmus+ Programme)”.

The explanatory memorandum states that the stakeholders “expressed an overall appreciation of the visibility and political recognition given to young people’s engagement for solidarity”. They “welcomed the new opportunities for young people to make a change thanks to the

European Solidarity Corps. They emphasised the potential of the European Solidarity Corps to foster integration, inter-European and inter-generational solidarity and to promote common values”.

Yet, they highlighted the need for additional funding to ensure an inclusive approach, allowing the participation of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and of small organisations as well as quality placements, while building upon already existing structures”, highlighting this as a key issue.

Stakeholders further emphasised that the European Solidarity Corps “should have an even stronger focus on solidarity than the existing programmes” with a “clear definition of solidarity activities”. Stakeholders recognised that these activities “can contribute to the development of skills and competences, thus supporting non-formal and informal learning as well as youth employability” and stressed a need to train volunteers and to issue a certificate for volunteers.

On funding, “possible overlaps with existing programmes and lack of funding” were among the main concerns expressed by stakeholders. Many requested a separate budget for the European Solidarity Corps.

The majority of stakeholders also requested “a clear distinction between volunteering and occupational activities in order to avoid cheap labour or unpaid work, such as by replacing trainees and employees with volunteers”.

Stakeholders underlined that the programme should be effective in order to “avoid unnecessary administrative burden for young people and organisations” and also stressed the “importance of ensuring high quality standards as well as building on synergies and experience from existing, well-functioning schemes, such as the European Voluntary Service”. In terms of the geographical scope, stakeholders supported “consistency with the conditions of existing programmes” and the proposed possibility “to foster solidarity activities at the local level in addition to cross-border opportunities and they acknowledged that these may make participation easier for disadvantaged young people”, while still stressing the “need for cooperation and coordination with national governments and local communities in order to ensure complementarity with existing programmes”.

Responding to the concerns expressed by stakeholders, the Commission states in the explanatory memorandum that “the proposal for the European Solidarity Corps largely reflects the views and recommendations collected during the consultations”.

- Budgetary implications

According to the explanatory memorandum, the Commission proposes to finance three-quarters of the European Solidarity Corps budget by redeployments from existing programmes, the remainder being covered by the mobilisation of the Global Margin for Commitments in 2018 and available unallocated margins in 2019 and 2020.

Likewise, “the prime reference amount under Heading 1a for the 2018-20 period is EUR 294.2 million, which includes redeployment under the same headings from the Erasmus+ programme (EUR 197.7 million) and the Employment and Social Innovation programme (EUR 10 million)”.

Lastly, “the allocation in Heading 1a will be complemented by contributions from programmes in other headings within their existing financial allocation, in line with the aim of mainstreaming solidarity activities in different EU programmes and funds of the EU budget. The total amount proposed for the contribution from other headings is EUR 47.3 million and relies on the following contributing programmes: the European Social Fund (EUR 35 million), the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (EUR 6 million), the LIFE programme (EUR 4.5 million) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EUR 1.8 million)”.

The detailed budgetary and financial impact of the proposal is indicated in the legislative financial statement accompanying the proposal.

3. Legal basis and the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality

The legal basis for the initiative is Article 165(4) and Article 166(4) TFEU⁸.

Article 165 TFEU reads as follows:

‘1. The Union shall contribute to the development of quality education by encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, by supporting and supplementing their action, while fully respecting the responsibility of the Member States for the content of teaching and the organisation of education systems and their cultural and linguistic diversity.

The Union shall contribute to the promotion of European sporting issues, while taking account of the specific nature of sport, its structures based on voluntary activity and its social and educational function.

2. Union action shall be aimed at:

- developing the European dimension in education, particularly through the teaching and dissemination of the languages of the Member States,
- encouraging mobility of students and teachers, by encouraging inter alia, the academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study,
- promoting cooperation between educational establishments,
- developing exchanges of information and experience on issues common to the education systems of the Member States.
- encouraging the development of youth exchanges and of exchanges of socio-educational instructors, and encouraging the participation of young people in democratic life in Europe,
- encouraging the development of distance education,
- developing the European dimension in sport, by promoting fairness and openness in sporting competitions and cooperation between bodies responsible for sports, and by protecting the physical and moral integrity of sportsmen and sportswomen, especially the youngest sportsmen and sportswomen.

⁸ This may be consulted at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:12012E/TXT&from=pt>.

3. The Union and the Member States shall foster cooperation with third countries and the competent international organisations in the field of education and sport, in particular the Council of Europe.

4. In order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives referred to in this Article:

- the European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, shall adopt incentive measures, excluding any harmonisation of the laws and regulations of the Member States,

- the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt recommendations.’

Article 166 TFEU provides as follows:

‘1. The Union shall implement a vocational training policy which shall support and supplement the action of the Member States, while fully respecting the responsibility of the Member States for the content and organisation of vocational training.

2. Union action shall be aimed at:

- facilitating adaptation to industrial changes, in particular through vocational training and retraining,

- improving initial and continuing vocational training in order to facilitate vocational integration and reintegration into the labour market,

- facilitating access to vocational training and encouraging the mobility of instructors and trainees and particularly young people,

- stimulating cooperation on training between educational or training establishments and firms,

– developing exchanges of information and experience on issues common to the training systems of the Member States⁹.

4. The European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, shall adopt measures to contribute to the achievement of the objectives referred to in this Article, excluding any harmonisation of the laws and regulations of the Member States, and the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt recommendations.’

According to the explanatory memorandum, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council is based on Articles 165(4) and 166(4) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Article 165(4) allows Union action aimed at "encouraging the development of youth exchanges (...) and encouraging participation of young people in democratic life of Europe". Union action based on Article 166(4) represents

⁹ The Union and the Member States shall foster cooperation with third countries and the competent international organisations in the sphere of vocational training.

an appropriate legal basis for an act such as this proposal that aims to "improve initial and continuing vocational training in order to facilitate vocational integration and reintegration into the labour market" and "facilitate access to vocational training and encourage mobility of instructors and trainees and particularly young people".

Pursuant to Articles 165(4) and 166(4) TFEU the European Parliament and the Council have the power to legislate on this issue.

Considering the objectives pursued, particularly concerning equal opportunities of access for all young Europeans, it would be difficult to achieve the intended aims by taking legislative action at national level.

In these circumstances, in order to respond to a European dimension of solidarity, to mobilise young Europeans to these causes, encouraging mobility, active engagement, non-formal education and vocational training and ensuring equal opportunities of access to the activities, it is concluded that legislative action by the European Union will be more effective, while upholding the principle of subsidiarity.

Likewise, the proposal for a Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the proposed objectives, does not replace national measures taken by the Member States, but addresses identified gaps in offering easily accessible opportunities for engagement in solidarity activities to young Europeans, thus upholding the principle of proportionality.

Indeed, due to the supranational level at which these measures are implemented, action by the Member States may be complemented and better achieved with intervention by the European Union.

Lastly, it should be stressed that Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union provides that the Union may not take action in areas that do not fall within its exclusive competence unless "the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, either at central level or at regional and local level, but can rather, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved at Union level".

PART III - OPINION OF THE RAPPORTEUR

The rapporteur has not expressed his opinion on this proposal, in accordance with his option to do so in accordance with Article 137(3) of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Republic.

PART IV – CONCLUSIONS

In view of the above, the Committee on Culture, Communication, Youth and Sport concludes as follows:

1. The European initiative concerned by this report upholds the principle of subsidiarity and the principle of proportionality, in that the objectives pursued will be achieved more effectively by Union action that does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve them;
2. Given the subject of this proposal, we would propose that it and future developments surrounding it be monitored closely.

3. The Committee on Culture, Communication, Youth and Sport hereby concludes its examination of the initiatives in question. Pursuant to Law No 43/2006 of 25 August 2006, as amended by Law No 21/2012 of 17 May 2012, this report must be forwarded to the European Affairs Committee for the appropriate purposes.

PART V – ANNEX

A) Technical Note for which the administrative service of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic is responsible concerning the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the legal framework of the European Solidarity Corps and amending Regulations (EU) No 1288/2013, (EU) No 1293/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and Decision No 1313/2013/EU – COM(2017) 262.

Palácio de São Bento, 11 July 2017

Rapporteur

(Ivan Gonçalves)

The Chair of the Committee

(Edite Estrela)