Studies on the foreign policy of the European Union tend to focus on the intergovernmental process and rarely take into account the role of the European Parliament. However, the increase in the European Parliament’s competence, granted to it by the Lisbon Treaty, is reflected in the increasing legislative, supervisory and budgetary activity of the Parliament in external relations and in the increased interest of researchers in this issue. The activity of the EP and the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) in the area of the EU’s foreign policy, including the Eastern policy, is characterized by a significant activism. There is a thesis that the autonomous identity of the EP in foreign policy, which is different from that of the Council, depends less on the interests of the Member States, and is more focused on the promotion of European values. The purpose of this article is to conduct a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the role of the European Parliament in the EU’s foreign policy in 2004-2014, based on the example of its Eastern policy, with particular emphasis on its activities towards Russia and Ukraine. The empirical analysis refers to the activity of MEPs depending on their party affiliation and nationality.

**Keywords:** European Parliament, European Union, Eastern policy, Eastern Partnership, Russia, Ukraine