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JUEVES 15 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2011  
ČTVRTEK 15. ZÁŘÍ 2011  
TORSDAG DEN 15. SEPTEMBER 2011  
DONNERSTAG, 15. SEPTEMBER 2011  
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TORSTAI 15. SYYSKUUTA 2011  
TORSDAGEN DEN 15 SEPTEMBER 2011

4-002-000

IN THE CHAIR: GILES CHICHESTER

*Vice-President*

**1. Opening of the sitting**

4-004-000

*(The sitting opened at 09.00)*

**2. Famine in East Africa (debate)**

4-006-000

**President.** – The next item is the Commission statement on famine in East Africa.

4-007-000

**Cecilia Malmström**, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, the European Commission is of course deeply concerned about the food crisis in the Horn of Africa. The impact of the region's worst drought in 60 years is being felt most severely in southern Somalia, north and eastern Kenya, and in the south-eastern pasturelands of Ethiopia. The drought has led to livestock losses and crop failures, which have affected the livelihoods of millions of people. The situation is made worse by insecurity, conflict in Somalia and high food prices. Altogether, we are looking at the most severe humanitarian emergency in the world today.

More than 12 million people in the Horn of Africa have already been affected and this number continues to grow as the crisis deepens. With below normal rains forecast for the coming months, food insecurity is likely to persist into the next year. Last week, famine conditions spread to a sixth region in Somalia. Child malnutrition is at alarming levels, both in southern Somalia and among refugees arriving in Kenya and Ethiopia. A human tragedy is unfolding. We must act to stop it now.

The EU has responded robustly to the crisis. So far this year it has provided more than EUR 700 million in humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa, with EUR 160 million of that sum coming from the Commission's DG ECHO. Commissioners Piebalgs and Georgieva have visited the regions and engaged in dialogue with the national authorities. The immediate priorities are food assistance, nutrition, water, sanitation and health. If the crisis persists, additional humanitarian assistance will have to be mobilised. However, insecurity and restricted access mean that not all relief is getting through to the neediest southern-central regions of Somalia and working to improve access conditions should be a priority.

Droughts are recurring phenomena, intensified by climate change. An immediate response needs to be coupled with long-term measures to prevent this type of crisis repeating itself. This is a conclusion shared by the governments of the region and the international community and it was reiterated at the African Union Conference on 25 August.

The EU is also working more structurally in the region to improve food security and to invest in disaster risk reduction measures. Plans are under way to provide recovery assistance in order to link relief to long-term development. In all countries in the region food security is a focal factor for development cooperation for the EU, the aim being to build sustainable and resilient livelihoods among farming and pastoralist communities.

4-008-000

**Michèle Striffler**, *au nom du groupe PPE*. – Monsieur le Président, Madame le Commissaire, chers collègues, la situation humanitaire sans précédent que connaît la Corne de l'Afrique continue à se détériorer et ne devrait pas s'améliorer avant au moins l'année prochaine. Il est donc vital que la communauté internationale redouble d'efforts pour faire face à cette situation d'urgence, afin de répondre aux besoins humanitaires grandissants et d'empêcher ainsi une nouvelle détérioration de la situation.

À ce jour, un milliard de dollars sont encore nécessaires pour fournir une aide vitale à cette région. Nous devons porter notre regard au-delà de l'aide d'urgence et investir à long terme dans l'agriculture, qui est la source principale d'alimentation et de revenu dans la région, ainsi que dans la construction d'infrastructures durables.

L'Union européenne doit aider les pays africains à prendre des mesures à long terme pour veiller à ce que la sécheresse ne soit plus synonyme de famine et pour lutter contre les causes de l'insécurité alimentaire. Je pense aux prix élevés des denrées alimentaires, aux ressources de plus en plus limitées par exemple, ou à l'acquisition accrue de terres par des investisseurs étrangers ainsi qu'à la spéculation bien trop abusive.

L'Union européenne doit jouer un rôle de chef de file afin d'aider les pays pauvres à lutter contre l'insécurité alimentaire. Les mesures nécessaires doivent être prises dans les délais les plus brefs pour contrer les excès de la spéculation sur les marchés des matières premières afin de stopper l'envolée des prix des denrées alimentaires.

Enfin, il est temps que la Commission européenne fasse des propositions pour la création d'une taxe sur les transactions financières au niveau de l'Union européenne, mais surtout qu'elle plaide en faveur de l'application d'une telle taxe au niveau mondial.

4-009-000

**Thijs Berman**, *on behalf of the S&D Group*. – Mr President, the European Union has done far more than its fair share of relief efforts, and I commend the Commission for the commitment that the EU has shown to bringing food, water, medical care and shelter to the thousands of people suffering. There are three points I would like to highlight here.

First, there is a direct link between catastrophes and failed states. It is the total lack of a structure and a well-functioning state in Somalia that prevents the population from having access to basic services. It is appalling that the European Union still has no coherent vision of how to deal with fragile and failed states although these states should be a priority in our external action and development policy.

Second, we need to strengthen the link between humanitarian aid and development policies, as the Commissioner rightly said. In northern Kenya, shortly before the summer, I saw families digging for water with their hands in dry river beds – water for these pastoralists and for their herds of goats. It is one thing to bring relief to these thousands of people in need but what these populations need even more is the follow-up with the necessary infrastructure: water pumps, schools, solar panels, health clinics, roads and the like. The EU could do much better securing the link between emergency action and long-term development efforts.

That brings me to the third point. These long-term efforts also need to come from national authorities in the Horn of Africa. For instance, the government of Ethiopia is reluctant to help the pastoralists who lead their nomadic life with their herds. Pastoralists are seen as old-fashioned and should, in the official view, move to cities or sedentarise, but sedentarisation is no option in arid and semi-arid areas. These people, these pastoralists, bring an essential part of food, protein, to the population and secure an important part of economic life. They are the only people who can make a living in these arid areas too poor in vegetation to allow herds to stay in one spot.

The EU should, in its dialogue with governments, stress the need to recognise the legitimate demands of these courageous populations, and the EU should fight food speculation and land-grabbing.

4-010-000

**Charles Goerens**, *au nom du groupe ALDE*. – Monsieur le Président, ce n'est pas avec la seule compassion que nous viendrons à bout du fléau qui frappe la Corne de l'Afrique.

Bientôt, les images d'enfants qui n'ont plus que la peau sur les os vont cesser de nous émouvoir, soit parce que nous finirons par nous y habituer, soit parce qu'elles n'auront plus accès au journal de 20 heures. Pourtant, la vigilance est de mise si nous ne voulons pas nous rendre coupables de la plus grande non-assistance à populations en danger.

C'est avec le cœur et la raison qu'il va falloir relever le défi actuel de la Corne de l'Afrique, qui fait face à une série de défaillances et d'échecs: évolution du climat, développement de la production agricole au cours des dernières décennies, sécurité dans la région, gouvernance dans une région contrôlée par des militants, voire des réseaux terroristes, tentative des acteurs humanitaires d'avoir accès aux provinces les plus touchées par la famine, respect de l'impartialité des acteurs humanitaires, mort de dizaines de milliers de gens privés de l'essentiel. Autant d'échecs.

L'énumération est loin d'être exhaustive. Si l'on n'y prend garde, cette liste déjà trop longue risque encore de s'allonger.

Mais tout n'est pas négatif: il y a quelques lueurs d'espoir. D'où viendra la réponse? Des Africains, d'abord. C'est la première fois qu'un sommet africain a été organisé à cet effet. Il faut le saluer. Il y a lieu de saluer sa tenue sous l'égide de l'Union africaine, tout comme il est réconfortant de voir les États africains mobiliser leurs propres moyens pour répondre aux attentes des victimes de la famine.

L'ampleur de la catastrophe dépasse cependant leurs moyens, de toute manière insuffisants, et l'Union européenne, en tant que premier bailleur de fonds, ainsi que les États membres ont réagi pour contribuer à atténuer les souffrances dans l'immédiat. C'est très bien! Les limites sont connues, mais je crois que tout a été fait en vue de soulager quelque peu la souffrance des populations.

Cependant, l'Union européenne est plus qu'un acteur humanitaire, ce que Mme la Commissaire vient de rappeler. Elle entend contribuer au développement proprement dit à long terme, au développement durable, dont les Africains vont devoir assurer la maîtrise. L'Union africaine, qui s'approprie progressivement le développement de la sécurité, indique ainsi la voie à suivre dans la Corne de l'Afrique. Cela ne sera pas une mince affaire, mais il faut en passer par là.

Je voudrais, pour terminer, rendre hommage à tous les acteurs humanitaires, les organisations non gouvernementales, l'Union européenne, les États membres ainsi que le système des Nations unies, pour l'aide qui a d'ores et déjà été mobilisée dans l'espoir, bien entendu, de mettre un terme à ces souffrances.

4-011-000

**Eva Joly**, *au nom du groupe Verts/ALE*. – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, ces derniers mois, plusieurs dizaines de milliers d'êtres humains sont morts de faim. Aujourd'hui, plus de 13 millions de personnes manquent de nourriture. Les plus chanceux survivent dans des camps de réfugiés surpeuplés et terriblement sous-équipés.

Cette famine qui frappe la Corne de l'Afrique est la pire que le monde ait connue en soixante ans. Nous devons saluer l'action rapide de l'Union européenne et de la Commission pour tenter de répondre à ces situations insoutenables. Mais il nous faut faire bien plus!

À court terme, d'abord. Il manque encore un milliard de dollars pour sortir véritablement de cette crise humanitaire dont le pire est, hélas, encore à venir. À plus long terme, ensuite, nous devons impérativement nous interroger sur ses causes pour mieux les appréhender et les prévenir.

Les facteurs de cette crise sont multiples. Aux conflits meurtriers, à la raréfaction et à la hausse des prix des ressources naturelles sont venus s'ajouter le changement climatique, l'accaparement des terres et la spéculation sur les matières premières.

Autant de phénomènes dont nous connaissons les effets terribles sur les écosystèmes, les sociétés et les habitants. Autant de phénomènes que nous aurions dû anticiper. Pourtant, l'Union européenne et les États membres continuent de les ignorer ou d'y répondre trop faiblement. Cela doit changer rapidement!

L'Union européenne doit soutenir les acteurs locaux désireux de sortir la région de sa spirale guerrière. Elle doit intégrer, dans ses politiques de développement, la lutte contre l'accaparement des terres. Elle doit, lors de la prochaine réforme de sa politique agricole commune, redonner à l'agriculture son rôle premier, celui de nourrir les hommes et non la spéculation. Elle doit, pour ce faire, imposer une régulation stricte des prix des matières premières agricoles. Elle doit proposer et soutenir la création rapide, au sein de l'ONU, d'une agence mondiale de régulation des marchés et la constitution de stocks physiques de céréales telle que votée par ce Parlement.

Enfin, l'Union européenne doit être plus ambitieuse dans la lutte contre les changements climatiques, plus généreuse aussi dans l'aide à l'adaptation allouée aux pays en développement. Ni la lutte contre la faim, ni la lutte pour le développement, ni la lutte contre le changement climatique ne peuvent être considérées comme des variables d'ajustement. Il y va de notre avenir commun et de celui de la planète.

4-012-000

**Nirj Deva**, *on behalf of the ECR Group*. – Mr President, by the time this debate has finished, about 420 people will have died of starvation, with their stomachs blowing up while we have been talking here. Four hundred people is about two jet aircraft crashing while our debate is going on. If two jet aircraft crashed while our debate was going on, it would be world headline news on CNN. Four hundred people dying of malnutrition and starving and dying while we are talking is no news at all.

But, time and time again, the European Union has come to the rescue of many millions of people in similar circumstances. Every ten years or so, we have a massive famine in the Horn of Africa. In countries around Africa we have, at the moment, about 15 million people dying of famine; we have 30% of the children dying of famine. The World Food Programme is dropping biscuits laced with vitamins to prevent people from dying.

We know. This is not a surprise. This keeps happening. You will remember Sir Bob Geldof and what he did some time ago. But what is it that we are not doing? Where do I hear the words 'irrigation projects'? Where do I hear the words 'desertification and re-irrigation'? There are people in desert climates, in Israel for example, turning a barren desert into green fields. We have the ability to re-irrigate Africa. We need irrigation projects, sustainable

agricultural development and a long-term plan. This short-termism – bringing out a fire hose and putting out this fire, then waiting another few years and putting out that fire – is not enough.

4-013-000

**Elie Hoarau**, *au nom du groupe GUE/NGL*. – Monsieur le Président, en Afrique de l'Est, des millions d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants souffrent et meurent de la faim dans l'indifférence presque générale, comme l'a tristement montré la récente conférence de Rome.

Pourtant, nos États se sont engagés à éradiquer la faim dans le monde d'ici 2015 en signant, sans doute par bonne conscience, les objectifs du millénaire pour le développement.

Malheureusement, pour la Commission européenne, la négociation d'accords de partenariat économique avec les pays africains, l'ouverture de leur marché et leur intégration économique et monétaire selon les règles de l'OMC passent avant la question de la sécurité alimentaire.

Or, le temps n'est-il pas venu d'encourager et d'aider les organisations régionales africaines qui le souhaitent à mettre en œuvre des politiques agricoles communes et des plans de développement durable?

Cette question mérite réflexion, tout comme mérite réflexion, au vu de cette crise, les conséquences des phénomènes extrêmes dus au réchauffement climatique, la question de la situation politique dans les pays en retard de développement, le rôle des politiques des pays développés à leur égard, tout comme d'ailleurs l'efficacité de l'organisation de l'aide alimentaire.

Sur ces questions, le renforcement du partenariat de l'Union européenne avec, notamment, la FAO devient, de mon point de vue, essentiel.

Enfin, nous devons aussi nous interroger sur l'attitude des médias, qui privilégient les faits divers à sensation et à scandale, plutôt que de mobiliser l'opinion et la conscience mondiales sur les problèmes de fond tels que celui-là.

4-014-000

**Fiorello Provera**, *a nome del gruppo EFD*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la situazione umanitaria nel Corno d'Africa non migliorerà nei prossimi 4-6 mesi, la situazione è particolarmente grave in Somalia, dove la tragedia della carestia è aggravata dall'assenza di uno Stato, dal conflitto fra tribù diverse e dalla presenza di gruppi terroristici come *Al-Shabaab* che impediscono l'accesso agli aiuti da parte della popolazione che ha bisogno. Solo in Somaliland la situazione è molto migliore, per la presenza di un governo eletto, di un livello di governance buono per gli standard della regione e per l'assenza di conflitti armati fra i clan.

L'Unione europea ha stanziato 160 milioni di euro per l'insieme dei paesi colpiti, a cui vanno aggiunti gli aiuti bilaterali degli Stati membri per un totale di 700 milioni di euro. I soldi ci sono per l'emergenza, ma è difficile utilizzarli per aiutare le popolazioni colpite.

Per la Somalia, in particolare, si ripropone il problema di sempre, ossia l'impossibilità di distribuire gli aiuti a chi ne ha bisogno perché spesso vengono sottratti da trafficanti e bande criminali direttamente nei porti di arrivo e venduti al mercato parallelo. È quasi

impossibile affrontare l'emergenza senza garantire la sicurezza del territorio, rafforzando la missione militare dell'Unione africana e adeguando le sue capacità tecniche alla situazione che ha di fronte.

Un aiuto diventa efficace soltanto se raggiunge le popolazioni colpite, e questo si ottiene costruendo un sistema di governance difficile da realizzare dopo vent'anni di guerra e di anarchia in Somalia. Per prevenire il ripetersi di questo tipo di catastrofe umanitaria è necessario attuare una seria politica di cooperazione allo sviluppo, chiara nei suoi programmi ed efficace, valorizzando le realtà locali che funzionano, come nel caso del Somaliland.

Concludo dicendo che è necessario anche rafforzare una grande struttura di protezione civile, coordinata a livello europeo e dotata di tutti i mezzi necessari per intervenire in tempi brevi.

*(L'oratore accetta di rispondere ad una domanda "cartellino blu" ai sensi dell'articolo 149, paragrafo 8 del regolamento)*

4-015-000

**Nirj Deva (ECR).** - Mr President, may I ask Mr Provera whether he would not consider it absolutely ridiculous that Somaliland, which he just mentioned, is a better governed state but is not recognised by us in the European Union, whereas Somalia is? How is it possible that a democratically-elected country is not recognised and we ignore it, and yet we do other things with other people who do not seem to have recognised democracy at all?

4-016-000

**Fiorello Provera (EFD).** - Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, condivido totalmente l'osservazione del collega Deva.

Il Somaliland è una realtà che possiamo considerare paradossale in Africa, perché ha avuto elezioni regolari nel corso degli anni, non ci sono conflitti armati ormai da lungo tempo, i clan e le tribù convivono in pace, c'è una società civile che funziona, un iniziale sviluppo economico, però è totalmente ignorato dalla comunità internazionale e soprattutto dall'Europa.

Questo è francamente paradossale, perché poi ci occupiamo di paesi canaglia, li assistiamo, diamo loro aiuti, sapendo bene che questi aiuti non arriveranno mai alle popolazioni colpite.

4-017-000

**Filip Kaczmarek (PPE).** - Panie Przewodniczący! Chciałbym podziękować Pani Komisarz za dzisiejszą informację, ale też za szybką reakcję Komisji Europejskiej, za to, że komisarze Georgieva i Piebalgs byli jeszcze w sierpniu w regionie. Był tam też przedstawiciel polskiej prezydencji – minister Stanowski. Wydaje się, że reakcja instytucji europejskich była tutaj prawidłowa i wystarczająco szybka.

Można niestety powiedzieć, że jest to jeden z najbardziej dramatycznych kryzysów humanitarnych, jaki dotknął naszą planetę w ostatnich latach. Klęska głodu rozprzestrzenia się na nowe obszary, więc wszystko wskazuje na to, że jesteśmy dopiero w początkowej fazie kryzysu humanitarnego. Nie możemy też zapominać, że nie zdarza się to po raz

pierwszy w tym regionie. W ostatnim ćwierćwieczu klęska żywnościowa dwukrotnie nawiedziła Róg Afryki. W połowie lat 80 w Etiopii i w Sudanie z głodu zmarło ponad milion osób, a na początku lat 90 w Somalii głód wywołany suszą i wojną domową spowodował śmierć co najmniej 200 tysięcy osób. W tym regionie niestety stale brakuje dwóch podstawowych dla przeżycia dóbr: żywności i wody. Mieszkańcy Afryki Wschodniej potrzebują także nasion i narzędzi rolniczych oraz lepszych warunków hodowli zwierząt. Mówił o tym poseł Berman.

Rozwój rolnictwa pozwoli na uniezależnienie od pomocy humanitarnej. Aby sprostać temu wyzwaniu, nasze działania muszą być bardziej efektywne i długofalowe. Powinny one doprowadzić do stworzenia warunków do samodzielnej produkcji żywności. Musimy wypracować lepszą koordynację między pomocą humanitarną a długofalowymi projektami rozwojowymi. Wymaga to z naszej strony zarówno czasu, jak i długoterminowego zaangażowania i Unii Europejskiej, i innych organizacji międzynarodowych. Tylko w ten sposób będziemy w stanie trwale pomóc temu regionowi.

4-018-000

**Corina Crețu (S&D).** - În primul rând, vreau să salut decizia de luni privind suplimentarea de către Uniunea Europeană cu 100 de milioane EUR a ajutorului destinat regiunilor amenințate de foamete din Cornul Africii și celor două state sudaneze. Este o mobilizare necesară, dar nu suficientă, în condițiile în care peste 13 milioane de persoane suferă în urma secetei și a foametei în Cornul Africii. De aceea, cred că trebuie să întărim apelul la o implicare sporită a întregii comunități internaționale. Mă gândesc, spre exemplu, la statele emergente, care ar trebui chemate mai insistent să își asume responsabilități sporite în plan internațional.

ONU a anunțat că trei sferturi de milion de persoane sunt pe cale să moară de foame în Somalia. Lucrătorii umanitari se confruntă însă cu câteva probleme specifice, care trebuie tratate cu maximă atenție: lipsa apei, accesul dificil la cei în nevoie, din cauza conflictelor, recrutarea forțată a bărbaților de către milițiile locale și violurile tot mai numeroase împotriva femeilor din taberele de refugiați. Insecuritatea în creștere din aceste tabere suprapopulate riscă să amplifice o criză umanitară deja foarte gravă.

Nu în ultimul rând, se impune o majorare a procentului din ajutorul oficial pentru dezvoltare al Uniunii Europene alocat sprijinirii producției agricole în aceste țări, în care criza alimentară este influențată nu doar de compromiterea recoltelor de către secetă și război, ci și de fluctuațiile prețurilor pe piața mondială.

4-019-000

**Franziska Keller (Verts/ALE).** - Mr President, I would like to thank the Commission for its quick reaction, which I hope will be echoed in all the Member States. This catastrophe, however, has been on the cards for a very long time; it is not the result of a single unexpected drought. We have waited too long. We could have done many things more quickly. Now there is not only a humanitarian disaster to be solved, but we also have to make sure that it does not happen again in a decade or so. Linking humanitarian relief and long-term development is crucial for that aim.

This crisis will probably continue for a long time and the refugee camps will be around for many years. It will be crucial that all of our commitments – the political commitment as well as the financial commitment – stay around for a long while as well.



4-020-000

**Valdemar Tomaševski (ECR).** - Panie Przewodniczący! Szanowni Państwo! Cieszę się z faktu wsparcia przez Komisję głodujących w Afryce, inaczej nie można było postąpić. Przecież nasza Europa ma korzenie chrześcijańskie i takie wartości jak miłosierdzie, pomoc słabszym i bliźnim są jednymi z podstawowych wartości. Myślę, że musimy wspierać samodzielną produkcję żywności w Afryce, była tutaj o tym mowa, ale też myśleć o rozwoju rolnictwa w samej Europie, bo niestety system dopłat bezpośrednich jest ułożony nie najlepiej i różnica między poszczególnymi krajami bywa nawet sześciokrotna i dużo ziem nawet u nas w Europie ugoruje, szczególnie w krajach Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej. Są to miliony hektarów i może się okazać, że nawet mając dobre chęci – a wierzę, że zawsze je będziemy mieli – w trakcie jakiejś większej klęski żywiołowej może nie będziemy w stanie pomóc głodującym. Musimy więc myśleć o magazynowaniu żywności, musimy też monitorować określone klęski głodowe w krajach sąsiednich, żeby móc operatywnie pomóc.

4-021-000

**João Ferreira (GUE/NGL).** - Senhor Presidente, Senhora Comissária, a fome e o desespero que grassam na região do Corno de África têm causas próximas sempre referidas: a grave seca e os conflitos internos. Mas têm também, além destas, causas profundas, quase sempre ocultadas.

Tomemos o exemplo da Somália. O colapso das infra-estruturas agrícolas e pastoris nos anos 80 é indissociável das intervenções do FMI e do Banco Mundial. A população urbana viu reduzir-se drasticamente o seu poder de compra, os programas sociais foram gravemente afectados. A dívida e o serviço da dívida, esse permanente garrote, rapidamente atingiram níveis incomportáveis, e o empréstimo do FMI foi cancelado devido ao atraso nos pagamentos. As reservas estatais de cereais e os mecanismos de fixação dos preços nos produtos agrícolas nos mercados locais foram substituídos por um mercado mundial dominado pelas multinacionais do agronegócio e pelos especuladores. Os preços passaram agora a ser fixados na bolsa de Chicago. A desgraça económica e social abriu caminho à guerra civil, ao chamado Estado falhado, à intervenção militar externa. Foi o apoio dos Estados Unidos à invasão pela Etiópia, o apoio da Arábia Saudita ao Grupo Islamita, os ataques aéreos recorrentes. É que a Somália também tem petróleo!

A ajuda humanitária à região impõe-se como uma necessidade urgente. Não o intervencionismo externo interesseiro. Mas o discurso da comiseração e da compaixão não pode ocultar a compreensão destas causas e a justa atribuição das responsabilidades – um passo fundamental para a resolução duradoura do drama humanitário que ali se vive.

4-022-000

**Birgit Schnieber-Jastram (PPE).** - Herr Präsident, verehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Die Zahlen sind in der Tat unvorstellbar: Zehntausende Menschen sind bereits gestorben! In den kommenden Monaten könnten es 750 000 weitere sein, vor allen Dingen Kinder. Es handelt sich laut UN um die größte humanitäre Krise der Welt. Diesen Satz kann man nicht oft genug wiederholen.

Diese Krise ist aber keine einfache Hungerkatastrophe, sie ist menschengemacht. In erster Linie ist die lokale Politik verantwortlich. Was ist zu tun? Es bedarf einer verbesserten Sicherheit, um die Hilfsgüter zu den betroffenen Menschen zu bringen. Eine längerfristige Lösung gibt es nur dann, wenn es gelingt, den Bürgerkrieg zu beenden. Eine Erhöhung der

Hilfsgelder ist zwar wichtig, aber sie reicht nicht aus, es bedarf auch einer politischen Lösung. Diese Chance scheint jetzt zu bestehen. Die sich bessernde Sicherheitslage in Mogadischu und die momentane Schwächung der Milizen bietet die Gelegenheit für die Schaffung von humanitären Korridoren. Sie sind technisch möglich und politisch notwendig.

Es ist ermutigend, dass die Afrikanische Union verstärkt Flagge zeigt und eine Aufstockung der AMISOM-Streitkräfte von 9 500 auf 12 000 angekündigt hat. Eine weitere Aufstockung wird nur durch mangelhafte Ausrüstung und Logistik beschränkt. Auch hier könnte die EU helfen. Ich hoffe, dass der für den 23. September geplante UN-Gipfel in dieser Frage konkrete Fortschritte bringt.

Ich möchte noch auf zwei Dinge hinweisen: Die Frage der Migration wird auch durch die Europäische Union unzureichend behandelt. An vielen Stellen geben wir ein eher peinliches Bild ab. Und zweitens halte ich die Rolle der Frauen in Somalia für völlig unterbewertet; sie müssen eine viel stärkere Unterstützung erfahren.

4-023-000

**Ricardo Cortés Lastra (S&D).** - Señor Presidente, señora Comisaria, debemos reconocer que este debate llega tarde. Trece millones de personas sufren ahora las peores consecuencias de una hambruna cuyos signos comenzaron a percibirse a finales del 2010 y de nada han servido sucesivas alertas y llamamientos, entre otros, del propio Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas.

Quiero reconocer y agradecer el papel fundamental que están jugando en esta crisis las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, en especial muchas ONG europeas que tienen ya una larga presencia en las zonas afectadas por la sequía, que nos previnieron de la emergencia y son las que, con escasos recursos, atienden a las víctimas de esta catástrofe.

Tal y como señalaba estos días el Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos, esta hambruna que sufre el Cuerno de África es una violación de los derechos humanos.

El objetivo de todos debe pasar por asegurar ese derecho básico al agua y a la alimentación. Esta emergencia nos recuerda también que hoy es más importante que nunca dar respuesta a la crisis alimentaria global, provocada en gran medida por el aumento del precio de los alimentos debido a la especulación en los mercados de derivados.

Debemos apostar por una regulación fuerte que impida que los que menos tienen sean víctimas de quienes especulan con lo que más falta hace, los alimentos básicos.

Nosotros los europeos tenemos una obligación moral, señora Comisaria; debemos comprometernos políticamente –en mayor grado, si cabe– a atacar conjuntamente con los actores implicados las verdaderas causas políticas, sociales y medioambientales de la pobreza en la región, y en el siglo XXI una catástrofe humanitaria como la actual no puede o no debería volver a repetirse nunca.

4-024-000

**Judith Sargentini (Verts/ALE).** - Voorzitter, ik heb mijn hoofd gepijnigd over wat ik in één minuut kan zeggen over zo'n hongersnood. Ik geneer me er eigenlijk een beetje over. Wat ik dus in die ene minuut wil zeggen, is het volgende. Er was eigenlijk al geen sprake

meer van een evenwicht, zelfs niet van een wankel evenwicht in de Hoorn van Afrika. Oorlog en klimaatverandering leiden tot dit soort hongersnood.

Wat mij dan raakt, is dat als wij in dit Parlement moeten stemmen over een verscherping van onze normen over de CO<sub>2</sub>-uitstoot, dus voor het terugdringen van de opwarming van de aarde, dat onze portemonnee dichterbij is dan de monden van de burgers in de Hoorn van Afrika. Dat wij uiteindelijk stemmen voor economisch gewin op de korte termijn in Europa en vergeten dat mensen in droge gebieden het alleen maar zwaarder krijgen. Dat wou ik zeggen in mijn één minuut over deze honger, en daarbij doe ik iedereen enorm tekort.

4-025-000

**Charles Tannock (ECR).** - Mr President, famine is a terrible human tragedy. Not only does the individual die slowly by wasting and hunger, but often has to watch their own loved ones, including mothers their infants, suffer and die with them, with a feeling of total helplessness that nothing can be done to stop it. So my Group, the ECR, extends condolences to those suffering in the East of Africa, and especially the families of the tens of thousands that are thought to have died already. We must ensure that the way for humanitarian aid stands open so that which is sent reaches those that need it. We condemn the repulsive acts of Al-Shabaab, the Islamist terrorist organisation in Somalia, in its determination to obstruct aid from the World Food Programme and other organisations.

I was in Somaliland two weeks ago and witnessed first-hand what can potentially be achieved in the Horn of Africa. Somaliland has managed, as a territory – or a country – to forestall the effects of the famine, and must also be praised for its role in opposing insurgencies such as Al-Shabaab and fighting piracy. The EU must respond to the humanitarian crisis, but it is also absolutely vital that we do all that we can to ensure that countries such as Somalia and Ethiopia – which is otherwise a good news story in terms of economics – have the necessary resources and ensure that the necessary future measures – such as irrigation projects – are in place to make them more resilient in future, particularly as regards the threats of climate change and drought. For this reason I believe that the EU...

*(The President cut off the speaker)*

*(The speaker agreed to take a blue-card question under Rule 149(8))*

4-026-000

**Nirj Deva (ECR).** - Mr President, having been to Somaliland, and having recognised that we do not recognise Somaliland, which is a perfectly functioning state, I wonder what my honourable friend would like to say about what we can do to make other countries in that region more like Somaliland and how we can help Somaliland to actually be a beacon for that region?

4-027-000

**Charles Tannock (ECR).** - Mr President, I would like to thank Mr Deva for what he said. In fact I could speak for half an hour on Somaliland as I am leading the campaign for re-recognition of the former British protectorate of Somaliland. French Somalia became Djibouti without any problem. Somaliland unfortunately joined the south, having been recognised as an independent state for one week in 1960 in a very unhappy marriage with

the Italian Somalia, and it resulted in a civil war in 1991 when Siad Barre's government fell.

There is a campaign led by people in the House of Commons in the United Kingdom, which of course as the former colonial power has a prime responsibility, for re-recognition of Somaliland as an independent state. I hope that this can come to fruition one day.

4-028-000

**Andreas Mölzer (NI).** - Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin! Die große Armut und der andauernde Hunger in Ostafrika und speziell in Somalia sind sicher auch politisch bedingt, das wissen wir. Zu den Ernteausfällen kommt eine katastrophale Mischung aus Spekulationen und wachsendem Bedarf an Treibstoff – und natürlich auch das Unvermögen, Nahrung aus Regionen mit guten Ernten im eigenen Land zu verteilen. Zweifellos – das müssen wir leider auch zur Kenntnis nehmen – wird sich die Hungersnot am Horn von Afrika noch weiter zuspitzen.

Bedenklich ist auch, dass einerseits die Entwicklungshilfe allzu oft von den afrikanischen Eliten verprasst wird und andererseits beispielsweise somalische Hilfslieferungen von den Milizen zur Kriegsfinanzierung genutzt werden. Es ist auch ein großer Fehler, dass die Entwicklungshilfe nicht mehr so intensiv am Eindämmen der Geburtenexplosion arbeitet. Spenden und Nothilfen können jedenfalls nur kurzfristig helfen, die Probleme aber nicht wirklich lösen.

Einer der Ursachen, den Nahrungsmittelspekulationen nämlich, wird die EU hoffentlich nunmehr Einhalt gebieten. In diesem Zusammenhang wird die Europäische Union ihre Biospritvorgaben vielleicht noch einmal überdenken müssen. Schließlich könnte die Maismenge, die für 100 Liter Biosprit gebraucht wird, einen Menschen ein Jahr lang ernähren.

Insgesamt muss gesagt werden, mit punktueller Hilfe, die nur das Überleben bis zur nächsten Katastrophe fördert, nimmt man den Afrikanern nicht nur ihre Würde, sondern auch – und das ist vielleicht noch schlimmer – den Antrieb, die Probleme selbst zu lösen. Hier muss es ein generelles Umdenken in der Entwicklungspolitik geben.

4-029-000

**Alf Svensson (PPE).** - Herr talman! Jag tror att det är så att ingen av oss i denna kammare kan fatta eller greppa denna fasansfulla svältkatastrof som vi talar om. Vi vet dessutom att det är barn och kvinnor som drabbas hårdast.

Det finns de, om jag förstår saken rätt, som är alltför benägna att skylla svältkatastrofen på den globala marknaden, där handel och spekulation med livsmedel onekligen förekommer. Marknadens oförutsägbarhet och de stigande matpriserna menar man skulle vara orsaken till svältkatastrofen. De som argumenterar så är, enligt mitt sätt att se, fel ute.

Den ihärdigt och obarmhärtigt lysande solen och det uteblivna regnet som lett till den värsta torkan under 60 år är nog ett större problem för många av de fattigaste, som ju dessutom i stor utsträckning lever i självhushåll och odlar sin egen mat. Men den enskilt största anledningen till svältkatastrofen och framför allt till dess omfattning vågar jag påstå är ytterligare en annan, vilket även det har nämnts här. Det hårdast drabbade landet är som bekant Somalia. Där har den islamistiska organisationen al-Shabab satt sina klor i landet och har på de mest vedervärdiga sätt genom terror och våld hindrat Somalia från att

utvecklas till ett fungerande land. Al-Shabab och vanvården av staten Somalia är den enskilt största anledningen till den massvält som nu råder. Självklart är det helt rätt att EU nu på bred front stöttar med katastrofhjälp och mat till dem som behöver, men att stoppa al-Shababs fasansfulla framfart vore det i särklass mest effektiva sättet för EU och väst.

4-030-000

**Norbert Neuser (S&D).** - Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Ich möchte mich zunächst ebenfalls für die schnelle Reaktion bedanken, zu der die Kommission fähig war. Europa ist bei der Krisenbewältigung und bei den Reaktionsmechanismen insgesamt gut aufgestellt. Die Krise in und um Somalia wird eindimensional als Hungersnot am Horn von Afrika oder als schlimmste Dürre seit 60 Jahren beschrieben. Wer nur natürliche Ursachen für diese Krise verantwortlich macht, ignoriert die komplexen geopolitischen Hintergründe, die die Lage so katastrophal machen. Das Verdrängen der von Menschenhand geschaffenen Ursachen für Hunger und Verhungern ist bei der Krisenbewältigung nicht hilfreich.

Unterernährung ist in vielen Regionen des Horns von Afrika chronisch. Die jüngsten Ernteausfälle haben die Katastrophe nur verschärft. Die Hungersnot am Horn von Afrika hat ihren Höhepunkt noch längst nicht erreicht und könnte nach Einschätzung von Experten noch viele Monate andauern. Die Lage wird sich weiter zuspitzen. Deshalb ist es wichtig, dass die internationale Gebergemeinschaft die Gelder zusammenbekommt. Bisher sind nur etwa 60 % der zugesagten Gelder angekommen.

Wir müssen die Bekämpfung des Hungers stärker in den Fokus stellen. Beim Weltklimagipfel in Kopenhagen waren alle Regierungschefs vertreten, beim Welthungergipfel in Rom leider nur zwei!

4-031-000

**Reinhard Bütikofer (Verts/ALE).** - Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin! Bei dieser humanitären Tragödie möchte ich meine Aufmerksamkeit auf Somalia konzentrieren. Ich stimme all jenen zu, die gesagt haben, wir müssen den Blick über die Nothilfe hinaus auf strukturelle Entwicklungen richten.

Es ist offensichtlich, dass Herr Berman recht hat. Wir haben in der Europäischen Union keine kohärente Vision, wie wir mit funktionsunfähigen Staaten umgehen, wie wir ihnen wirklich helfen. Dabei ist es offensichtlich, dass die Widerstandsfähigkeit dieser Gesellschaften gerade durch diese Regierungsschwäche, durch die Unfähigkeit, diese Probleme zu managen, massiv geschwächt wird. Der Mangel an Frieden, der Mangel an Sicherheit in Ostafrika ist eine zentrale Ursache dafür, dass diese Hungersnot so dramatische Ausmaße annimmt.

Ich glaube, das ist ein Fehler im bisherigen Ansatz, dass viel zu sehr auf den Zentralismus einer Übergangsregierung, die gar nichts regiert, gesetzt wird. Deswegen sollten wir mit dezentralen Akteuren zusammenarbeiten und im Rahmen des UNO-Prozesses, der jetzt für das nächste Jahr eingeleitet worden ist, alles tun, um diesen zu einem Erfolg zu bringen.

4-032-000

**Michael Gahler (PPE).** - Herr Präsident! So beeindruckend die Zahlen sind, was unsere humanitäre Hilfe betrifft, so bedrückend sind die Bilder, die uns aus der Region des Horns von Afrika erreichen. Die Hungerkatastrophe war schon länger absehbar. Experten vor

Ort haben sich darüber beklagt, dass ihre frühzeitigen Warnungen nicht rechtzeitig die gebührende Beachtung gefunden haben. Frau Kommissarin, da stellt sich die Frage, wie man es erreichen kann, dass solche Nachrichten nicht auf dem bürokratischen Dienstweg hängenbleiben oder irgendwo unbeachtet abgeheftet werden, sondern diejenigen erreichen, die beurteilen können, was getan werden muss.

Ein weiteres Problem scheint mir zu sein, dass es durchaus gutes, aber brachliegendes Land in der Region gibt, das von Regierungen an internationale Konsortien verpachtet wird, die die Ernten dann exportieren. Da frage ich mich, ob es nicht sinnvoller wäre, wenn wir es im Rahmen unserer Entwicklungszusammenarbeit örtlichen Partnern ermöglichen, dieses Land zu pachten, damit die dort erzeugten Lebensmittel am Horn von Afrika selbst verbraucht werden.

Mit unserer Mission „Atalanta“ schützen wir die Schiffe des Welternährungsprogramms auf ihrem Weg nach Mogadischu. Wenn ich mir anschau, wie viele Menschen wegen Hungers und der Al-Shabab-Milizen aus Somalia nach Süden flüchten, frage ich mich, ob das nicht ein Indiz dafür ist, dass die Weiterleitung über Mogadischu hinaus nicht in vollem Umfang funktioniert. Stärken wir daher zum einen die Afrikanische Union bei ihren Bemühungen, Al-Shabab endgültig zu vertreiben! Daneben erscheint es mir in der Tat sinnvoll, zu prüfen, ob man nicht tatsächlich Teile der Hilfe z. B. über Somaliland leitet, weil dort kein Chaos herrscht und eine ordentliche Verteilung der Hilfe möglich erscheint.

*(Der Redner ist damit einverstanden, eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ zu beantworten (Artikel 149 Absatz 8 GO).)*

4-033-000

**Fiorello Provera (EFD).** - Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, volevo chiedere al collega Gahler se nella sua esperienza di Africa non abbia raggiunto la convinzione che per poter attuare una politica di aiuto efficace, soprattutto nelle emergenze, è indispensabile organizzare un sistema di sicurezza che permetta a ONG e cooperanti di stare sul terreno, perché altrimenti si rischia, come è successo, di dirigere le operazioni di aiuto da Nairobi, in Kenya, anziché essere presenti sul luogo.

4-034-000

**Michael Gahler (PPE).** - Ja, ich glaube schon, dass wir im Rahmen unserer Zusammenarbeit mit der Afrikanischen Union und mit den Truppen, die dort zur Verfügung gestellt werden, durch eine gute Koordination der Aktivitäten und z. B. auch im Schutze von AMISON mit unseren Hilfskräften die Menschen besser erreichen können. Aber dafür müssen wir auch unsere Partner der Afrikanischen Union entsprechend ausstatten. Das ist wirklich das Problem.

Wir haben bei unserem Besuch kürzlich bei der Afrikanischen Union gehört, dass es z. B. an Helikoptern mangelt, mit denen man den Al-Shabab-Milizen tatsächlich den Garaus machen könnte. Es ist durchaus auch unsere Aufgabe, dafür zu sorgen, dass in diesem Rahmen das zur Verfügung gestellt wird, was unbedingt nötig ist.

4-035-000

**Eduard Kukan (PPE).** - Mr President, recent UN estimates show that there are 12 million people across the Horn of Africa who are still at risk of starvation. Over 30 000 old people and children may have already died. The Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya hosts 400 000

Somalis and could receive another 100 000 by the end of the year. The response to this situation is critical and much needed. It is also difficult. While trends of displacement and migration were already prevalent in Somalia, the impact of conflict combined with drought has pushed this to even higher levels. It is also clear that the overall international donor response to this crisis has been slow and inadequate. According to the United Nations, USD 1 billion is required to meet immediate needs.

The EU should urgently respond to this situation, not only with humanitarian aid, but also through development and diplomatic means. It will be important to transfer humanitarian aid to development policies, particularly concerning agriculture. The EU should also press the African Union, some of whose members showed only little interest in tackling the phenomenon, to take the crisis in the Horn of Africa much more seriously.

4-036-000

**Cristian Dan Preda (PPE).** - În ultimele săptămâni, în ultimele luni, se vorbește foarte mult despre Africa. Și liderii politici, și presa internațională ne spun câte ceva aproape în fiecare zi despre Africa.

Avem însă o distincție foarte importantă, pentru că se vorbește despre nordul Africii, pe de o parte, se vorbește despre estul Africii, pe de cealaltă parte. Când e vorba de nord, sunt rostite cuvinte care păreau să nu fie vreodată rostite în legătură cu această regiune: democratizare pe baza unei contestări foarte puternice, revoluție, mobilizare și așa mai departe. În timp ce, referitor la est, se spun cuvinte pe care le știm de multă vreme: foamete, grijă, nevoie și așa mai departe. Avem imagini foarte puternice ale celor două situații: în nord, rebelii înarmați, NATO, intervenția liderilor europeni și așa mai departe. Pentru estul Africii avem, de asemenea, imagini foarte puternice, dar foarte cunoscute: mame care își protejează copiii aproape morți de foame, organizații care cer intervenția rapidă - imagini pe care le știm de mulți ani.

Aș vrea, de altfel, în acest context, să salut ajutorul umanitar de urgență și munca admirabilă depusă de DG ECHO pentru a veni în ajutorul victimelor secetei. Problema care leagă cele două regiuni este, cred, legătura între dezvoltare și democratizare.

4-037-000

**Seán Kelly (PPE).** - A Uachtaráin, is tubaisteach an méid daoine atá ag fáil bháis san Afraic. Mar a dúradh, tá 12 milliún duine i mbéal an bháis. Ag an am gcéanna is dócha gur féidir linn a bheith bródúil as an méid cabhrach atáimid ag tabhairt dóibh; EUR 700 milliún, mar a dúirt an Coimisinéir Malmström. Bíodh sin mar atá, tá cúpla pointe ba mhaith liom a rá:

Speakers have outlined many different points, all very valid. One of the points made was that everybody wants to help, and this has led to a growth of NGOs involved in doing good charitable work. I am just wondering, and I would ask the Commissioner this: have we a proliferation of NGOs? Would it be better if we had fewer NGOs and maybe some of the charitable trusts and NGOs amalgamated and were more effective and more coordinated? Would she consider this? I would welcome her response.

4-039-000

**Karin Kadenbach (S&D).** - Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Im Augenblick ist es das Dringendste, den Menschen vor Ort zu helfen. Aber

das ist wie bei einer Krankheit: Es reicht nicht, nur die Symptome zu behandeln, sondern wir brauchen langfristige Hilfen, wir müssen die Ursachen bekämpfen.

Es handelt sich nicht nur um ein Problem, das durch Dürre und lokale Konflikte verursacht wurde, sondern auch wir als Europäerinnen und Europäer und vor allem als Europäische Union haben hier Verantwortung zu tragen. Wir stehen jetzt vor einer Entscheidung über die zukünftige Agrarpolitik der Europäischen Union, und auch in diesem Zusammenhang dürfen wir gerade diese Hungerskatastrophe nicht aus den Augen verlieren. Denn wenn wir unsere Agrarpolitik nicht grundlegend ändern, wenn wir unsere Ernährungspolitik, unsere Energiepolitik nicht grundlegend ändern, dann wird es auch in Zukunft zu solchen Katastrophen kommen, wie wir sie jetzt in Afrika erleben. Das heißt, Ernährungssouveränität, aber auch Rücksicht auf den Rest der Welt sind ganz wesentlich. Es dürfen auch bei der Agrarpolitik nicht nur die Interessen der Konzerne und die Interessen der Investoren im Mittelpunkt stehen, weder in Europa noch in Afrika!

4-040-000

**Roberta Angelilli (PPE).** - Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, l'emergenza del Corno d'Africa è stata definita dall'UNICEF la carestia dei bambini, perché negli Stati colpiti dalla siccità i bambini malnutriti sono più di 4 milioni. È quindi chiaro che gli appelli lanciati negli ultimi anni, anche dalle organizzazioni umanitarie come UNICEF e Croce rossa, sono spesso rimasti inascoltati. Ringrazio la Commissione per gli aiuti importanti destinati a questo dramma, ma è necessario rafforzare gli interventi, sia per le necessità immediate, sia per promuovere programmi di sviluppo a lungo termine.

Sono d'accordo con i colleghi che hanno detto che bisogna impegnare anche gli Stati del Corno d'Africa in progetti di cooperazione davvero strategici che vadano oltre l'emergenza, anche se in questo momento è soprattutto necessario favorire l'apertura di corridoi umanitari per consentire l'arrivo degli aiuti alle popolazioni in sofferenza estrema, anche perché in alcune zone non arriva neanche la Croce rossa.

4-041-000

**Diane Dodds (NI).** - Mr President, we have all been deeply distressed by the harrowing images and suffering as a result of the famine in East Africa. While it is right that we bring aid to countries in crisis – and I commend those charities and aid agencies that coordinate this life-saving work – I think this House should remember that the problems we see in Africa will not be solved in the medium to long term solely through short-term measures.

We all want to change lives and we all want to create stable communities in East Africa. To do this, in conjunction with providing relief now, we have to look at how we implement long-term measures in terms of quality education, water and health promotion projects, in order to make life better.

One Northern Ireland-based organisation called Fields of Life is currently engaged in these fundamental building blocks in several African countries. I feel that we should be supporting this work, allowing this delivery to expand, and putting in the vital infrastructure that Africa needs.

4-042-000

**Mario Mauro (PPE).** - Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ho una domanda per il Commissario alla luce dell'esito del dibattito: dando per scontato l'impegno della



Commissione per cercare di far fronte a questo problema epocale, può spiegarci quali sono le condizioni, le necessità che lei ritiene opportuno vedere soddisfatte perché la Commissione possa espletare il suo ruolo?

Mi spiego meglio, Lei ritiene che la comunità internazionale debba dispiegare nell'area forze militari per consentire l'aiuto umanitario? Ritiene che la comunità internazionale debba modificare il proprio atteggiamento nei confronti del Somaliland per consentire la piena realizzazione dell'aiuto umanitario? Da ultimo, ritiene che il Consiglio europeo debba prendere iniziativa nei confronti dei paesi dell'Unione africana per supportare operativamente sul posto l'aiuto che la Commissione europea può dare?

4-043-000

**Mairead McGuinness (PPE).** - Mr President, it seems ironic that today, 15 September, has been designated Food Safety Day by the Commission and we are focusing on the minimisation of food waste in the European Union. We waste upwards of 90 million tonnes of food a year, about 180 kg per person, and yet so many parts of the world have total food insecurity, as we are debating this morning. While there is perhaps no connection, I think there is a connection in the long term because those who are hungry and see where there is plenty will, I believe, at some stage come to resent that and they will, as mothers do, want to feed their children and use whatever means or energies they have to get access to food.

So, yes, we need the short-term aid to go in, be it money or food. We need to make sure it gets to those who need it, and I believe that many of the NGOs are working well on the ground. Above all, we need an agricultural policy in Africa to deal with the development of agriculture and food production on that continent.

4-044-000

**Elena Băsescu (PPE).** - Sunt binecunoscute imaginile cutremurătoare ale copiilor afectați de malnutriție din estul Africii. Există povești tulburătoare despre mame care și-au purtat copiii zeci de kilometri pentru a realiza la destinație că aceștia nu au supraviețuit. Numărul persoanelor afectate reflectă dimensiunile catastrofei, iar tragedia începe cu fiecare dintre ele. Comunitatea internațională are datoria de a face tot posibilul pentru a oferi asistența necesară celor aflați în pericol iminent.

Nu trebuie pierdut din vedere nici obiectivul pe termen lung, și anume ameliorarea situației în mod sustenabil. Estul Africii a cunoscut deja crize similare. Este timpul suprimării acestui lanț vicios în care, pe fondul unor state fragile, seceta duce la foamete și provoacă o catastrofă umanitară. În acest context, salut decizia Comisiei de a aloca fonduri pentru sprijinirea agriculturii, dezvoltării rurale și securității alimentare din Africa de Est.

4-045-000

**Cecilia Malmström,** *Member of the Commission* . – Mr President, what we are witnessing in the Horn of Africa is a huge tragedy. Millions of people are affected and every day, every hour, as has been said, children and women are dying. It is likely to get worse.

You are absolutely right to underline the need to combine immediate action with long-term action, and this is what we are trying to do. I referred in my initial speech to what we are doing immediately to alleviate the situation on the ground and in the refugee camps, but

we are also preparing economically in the next budget – and also with those countries involved – more long-term issues.

We are engaging in development programmes for agricultural capacity building, production capacity, nutrition, sharing of best practices and better preparedness for the future. This is very important. As you all have underlined as well, the security situation is very bad. We have Al-Shabaab in Somalia and we have a very problematic situation in Eritrea limiting access for the NGOs to the affected regions.

Conflicts, failed states, lack of democracy are, of course, key issues here as well, and we must work together in the international community with the NGOs, with the African Union to see how in the future we can better coordinate our action and how we can ensure that the access is really there.

The Commission has acted quickly and we stand ready to do more. The challenge is huge. We need to work together – the European Parliament, the Commission and the Member States – as the conflict will still remain, the famine will still be there when the pictures of starving children are not on the TV anymore, and these people will still be in desperate need of help, so we must make sure that the world does not forget and that we are still fulfilling our moral obligations to assist these people.

4-046-000

### **PRESIDE: MIGUEL ANGEL MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ**

*Vicepresidente*

4-046-500

**El Presidente.** – Para cerrar el debate se han presentado seis propuestas de resolución <sup>(1)</sup> de conformidad con el apartado 2 del artículo 110 del Reglamento.

Se cierra el debate.

La votación tendrá lugar hoy a las 12.00 horas.

#### ***Declaraciones por escrito (artículo 149 del Reglamento)***

4-047-000

**Elena Oana Antonescu (PPE),** *în scris.* – Seceta, recoltele distruse și conflictele permanente au făcut ca extrem de mulți localnici din estul Africii să aibă nevoie urgentă de ajutor alimentar, aceasta fiind foametea cea mai gravă din ultimii 60 de ani. În unele locuri, ratele de subnutriție au depășit de trei ori pragul de urgență și, din păcate, nu se prevede nicio îmbunătățire a situației critice din această regiune. Foametea de aici este agravată de factori precum penuria de resurse, creșterea rapidă a populației, lipsa infrastructurii, practicile comerciale denaturate și prețurile ridicate la produsele de bază.

Prin urmare, consider că intensificarea rapidă a reacției de urgență este esențială pentru a răspunde nevoilor umanitare existente și a preveni deteriorarea în continuare a situației. Îmi exprim regretul profund pentru pierderile de vieți omenești și pentru suferința oamenilor din această regiune. Încurajez o mai mare mobilizare a ajutorului UE în zonele unde foametea este acută pentru a oferi refugiaților hrană, îngrijiri medicale, apă potabilă și

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(1) Véase el Acta.

materiale sanitare. Îndemn la încetarea imediată, de către toate părțile implicate, a abuzurilor împotriva civililor, în special a femeilor și copiilor, precum și garantarea accesului la ajutor și a liberei circulații a tuturor persoanelor care se refugiază din cauza conflictelor și a secetei.

4-048-000

**Cristian Silviu Bușoi (ALDE)**, *în scris*. – Criza din Cornul Africii a ajuns într-un stadiu în care lipsa unei reacții coerente va duce bilanțul persoanelor decedate de la ordinul zecilor de mii, la ordinul milioaneilor. Mai mult decât oricând, este nevoie de facilitarea accesului organizațiilor de ajutor umanitar în zonă.

Felicit astfel reacția imediată a Comisiei Europene și decizia de a suplimenta ajutorul acordat regiunilor amenințate de foamete. Însă, ajutorul financiar nu este suficient, trebuie pusă în discuție o strategie pe termen lung care să ducă la o dezvoltare durabilă în regiune, cu implicarea întregii comunități internaționale.

Această criză nu este creată doar de foamete, ci și de politicienii locali și fără oprirea războiului civil din zonă, crearea coridoarelor alimentare este îngreunată. Implicarea Uniunii Africane este foarte importantă, însă nu suficientă deoarece nu deține resursele necesare pentru a face față acestei crize, astfel că este necesară implicarea UE. De asemenea, se cere o atenție la nivel internațional la pericolul apariției speculațiilor abuzive pe piețele produselor agricole ce vor duce la creșterea prețurilor produselor alimentare.

4-049-000

**Joanna Senyszyn (S&D)**, *na piśmie*. – Afryka potrzebuje zwiększonej unijnej pomocy. Ogromna susza dotknęła prawie 11 mln osób w Kenii, Etiopii, Somalii i Dżibuti. W krajach tych ponad trzy czwarte mieszkańców jest zatrudnionych w sektorze rolnictwa, który wytwarza zaledwie jedną trzecią PKB Afryki Subsaharyjskiej. Dlatego każdy kryzys na taką skalę pociąga za sobą tragedię milionów ludzi.

Ostatnie dwa lata były najsuchsze od 1950 roku. Ceny żywności, zwłaszcza zboża, wzrosły o ponad 240%. Wzrost ten trwający od czerwca 2010 roku zepchnął już 44 miliony ludzi poniżej granicy ubóstwa. Podstawowe potrzeby milionów ludzi tego regionu nie mogą zostać zaspokojone. Brak dostępu do czystej wody, pożywnego jedzenia, opieki zdrowotnej stanowi codzienność dla ponad połowy mieszkańców Afryki Subsaharyjskiej. Spodziewane jest dalsze pogorszenie sytuacji w najbliższych trzech-czterech miesiącach. Ze względu na bardzo słabe i opóźnione zbiory ewentualnej poprawy możemy spodziewać się najwcześniej w przyszłym roku. Dlatego pilne jest zwiększenie zarówno doraźnej pomocy humanitarnej dla regionów zagrożonych, jak i długoterminowych inwestycji na rzecz przeciwdziałania skutkom suszy. Istotne jest lepsze wykorzystanie zasobów oraz inwestowanie w infrastrukturę oraz lokalną koordynację, a także planowanie awaryjne, w tym zwiększenie zasobów zboża i ziarna oraz naprawa zbiorników wodnych.

### **3. Posición y compromiso de la UE en vísperas de la Reunión de Alto Nivel de las Naciones Unidas sobre la prevención y el control de las enfermedades no transmisibles (debate)**

4-051-000

**El Presidente.** – El siguiente punto es la Declaración de la Comisión sobre la posición y compromiso de la UE en vísperas de la Reunión de Alto Nivel de las Naciones Unidas sobre la prevención y el control de las enfermedades no transmisibles.

4-052-000

**Cecilia Malmström**, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, it feels a bit strange to move from the famine in Africa to talking about obesity in the western world, but I am going to do so anyway.

Non-communicable diseases are the main cause of death and poor quality of life in the European Union and in many other countries. These diseases have grown into a global challenge: this needs a global response and we need to act now because the burden of non-communicable diseases on society will grow bigger as the population grows older.

The Commission is confident that the meeting on non-communicable diseases which will take place in New York next week, and where Commissioner Dalli will be present, will send a clear signal of the willingness of governments around the world to step up action to address these diseases. There is full agreement for a United Nations declaration that emphasises prevention as the cornerstone of the global response to non-communicable diseases.

This fully reflects and supports the strong focus on prevention of our action here in Europe. For one-and-a-half years now, the Commission has been pushing for more determination and commitment to addressing the root causes of these diseases – in particular smoking, obesity, alcohol abuse, as well as socio-economic factors.

On tobacco, for instance, the European Union is a signatory to the International Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. The EU has one of the toughest legislations in the world on tobacco products and marketing, and some good national examples of smoke-free legislation.

On nutrition and physical activity, the Commission is taking forward work to improve our diets in partnership with Member States and civil society. The United Nations meeting is an important opportunity for the EU to contribute with its experience, to learn and to refresh its commitment together with international partners.

We are now working closely with Member States to ensure a coordinated input into the preparations for the meeting and the political declaration which is expected to be agreed upon. This declaration will provide a step in the right direction towards strengthening worldwide action to prevent and control non-communicable diseases. The outcome of the meeting will also feed into our own reflection process on chronic diseases here in Europe, and the Commission will be fostering this between now and the end of 2012. The Commission acknowledges and welcomes the longstanding contribution of Parliament on non-communicable diseases and we look forward to strengthening this cooperation.

4-053-000

**Simon Busuttil**, *on behalf of the PPE Group*. – Mr President, for those who are not quite sure what the issue of NCDs – non communicable diseases – means, the answer is simple: it is about diabetes, it is about cancer, it is about cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. It is about diseases that are responsible for 86% of deaths in Europe and 63% globally. I suppose we all now get the picture. These numbers are shocking, and they should make us stop to think and then act, more so because the majority of chronic NCDs can be prevented, as the Commissioner has already pointed out. That means that if we put our heads together, many lives can be saved. Unlike Europe's financial crisis, this subject may not be in the news, but it certainly affects citizens in their daily lives.

Next week's United Nations Summit on NCDs is a great opportunity for the global community to come up with possible solutions for fighting NCDs. If we push hard enough we can push this issue up the global political agenda. Today, this Parliament will vote on a motion for a resolution that will show our strong commitment to this cause. I would like to thank colleagues from across the political spectrum for coming together on this issue. The resolution will send a strong message to the global community, but it will also send a strong message to the Commission itself that we are fully supporting it in its participation in the UN Summit next week with an ambitious and coordinated EU position. I am delighted that, as Commissioner Malmström said, Commissioner Dalli will be present. I hope that President Barroso will also attend the summit.

If next week we commit the world's governments to ambitious targets on fighting NCDs, we will have taken a great step forward in reversing the trend on NCD-related deaths, and we will have rendered a great service to our citizens.

4-054-000

**Glenis Willmott**, *on behalf of the S&D Group* . – Mr President, next week, when the UN meets in New York, it is really important that we send a clear message on tackling non-communicable diseases. I think that all of us in this House can agree that the ever-increasing rise in cancer, heart disease, diabetes and stroke, amongst many other diseases, is devastating lives and families across Europe. It needs to be addressed urgently.

We should not just focus on rhetoric. We should focus on the action that we can take here in the European Parliament. Over the next year, our main weapon against non-communicable diseases will be an effective revision of the Tobacco Products Directive. Tobacco use is the biggest cause of preventable deaths. It kills one in ten people worldwide. Half of all regular smokers will be killed by the product that they are using. This is an issue of epidemic proportions and needs to be treated as such.

If we implement the aims of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and use measures that have been proven by other countries to be extremely effective, such as standardising packaging and restricting the use of additives and flavourings, we could see a decline in tobacco use across Europe, especially among young people, saving thousands of lives.

In these difficult times of austerity, does it not make sense to tackle a problem which is costing European governments up to EUR 100 billion each and every year? The cost of treating the huge host of preventable diseases caused by tobacco is astronomical. It just does not make sense.

That is why it is so disappointing to hear that there is a delay in the Commission bringing this proposal forward. We need this proposal at the beginning of 2012, as promised. It really does question our commitment when we hesitate to take action on one of the biggest causes of death and disease amongst our citizens.

4-055-000

**Antonya Parvanova**, *on behalf of the ALDE Group* . – Mr President, the ALDE Group has been calling for this plenary debate on the growing concerns surrounding the outcome of next week's United Nations summit on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. We certainly cannot afford a mild and watered-down UN declaration on such a

crucial public health issue, which accounts for 86% of deaths in Europe and represents a significant economic burden.

We are glad to hear that Commissioner Dalli will be in New York. We now hope that the EU position during the summit will lead to increased efforts to prevent and control NCDs at global and EU level. Let me just remind you of a very simple fact: most NCDs are preventable. Therefore our primary objective should be the prevention and reduction of risk factors, mainly tobacco, poor diet, alcohol, the lack of physical activity and environmental pollution. We know that such a strategy could save lives and could also save money, which would also be most beneficial to the sustainability of our national systems that are currently under pressure.

If we really want to be successful in reducing the burden of NCDs in Europe, we need to rethink our public health model and focus not only on managing these diseases once people are diagnosed, but also on preventing them. It is therefore essential that we provide people with a healthy environment and opportunities, that we inform them about healthy habits and that we enable them to take healthy choices.

Preventing and controlling NCDs needs political commitment and that is what we are asking of the Council and the Commission in advance of the UN summit. The burden of NCDs and the scale of the issue in every Member State call for the establishment of an EU strategy on chronic and non-communicable diseases, which will have to be followed by national plans implementing the strategy.

Today we are about to vote on a very ambitious joint motion for a resolution which has been tabled with the support of all main political groups.

Let me conclude with another very simple fact that is reflected in Parliament's text: food, tobacco, alcohol, lifestyle and the environment matter to our health. To combat NCDs effectively, we need Parliament and all the institutions to agree on this simple fact, not only today but also when we debate and vote on our future food, environment and consumer policies.

4-056-000

**Marisa Matias**, *em nome do Grupo GUE/NGL*. – Senhor Presidente, Senhora Comissária, caros Colegas, nós sabemos – mas nem toda a gente sabe – que as doenças não transmissíveis, como o cancro, as doenças cardiovasculares e respiratórias e a diabetes, matam 3 em cada 5 pessoas no mundo, todos os anos. Sabemos também que estas doenças são responsáveis por 86 % das mortes em toda a Europa. O que nós sabemos também, além disto, é que as pessoas mais afectadas por estas doenças e que mais delas sofrem são as que têm rendimentos médios ou baixos. E é por isso que é uma evidência para todos nós que estas doenças não afectam apenas a qualidade de vida dos cidadãos afectados, causando também enormes danos socioeconómicos.

Estamos a falar, afinal de contas, de uma epidemia. Na Europa, as doenças cardiovasculares e o cancro são, respectivamente, a primeira e a segunda causas de morte. A cada ano que passa, mais de 3 milhões de casos de novos cancros são diagnosticados, e estimamos que, em 2025, 29 milhões de pessoas sejam afectadas pela diabetes.

É neste cenário que é tão importante que esta cimeira das Nações Unidas se realize, que é tão importante que saiam medidas concretas e que nos deixemos de declarações e passemos

a acções concretas, que a Comissão Europeia e os Estados-Membros se empenhem verdadeiramente em medidas que permitam prevenir e combater estas doenças.

Fico muito contente pelo facto de a estratégia apresentada pela Sra. Comissária assentar na prevenção, como pedra basilar da participação das Nações Unidas. Fico contente com a representação de alto nível que iremos ter, com a presença do Sr. Comissário. Mas peço-lhe também que tomem em linha de conta que esta estratégia de combate tem de ser uma estratégia justa e adequada àquilo que são a realidade e as necessidades da população. E peço-lhe, Sra. Comissária, que depois nos viesse comunicar que medidas é que a União Europeia vai implementar para pôr em prática as decisões que sairão da cimeira das Nações Unidas.

4-057-000

**Peter Liese (PPE).** - Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Im Interesse der Patienten ist es wichtig, dass dieser Gipfel konkrete Ergebnisse bringt und dass wir dafür auch Kommissar Dalli den Rücken stärken. Wir müssen Alkoholmissbrauch, Bewegungsmangel, unausgewogene Ernährung und Umwelteinflüsse, die zu diesen Krankheiten führen, zurückdrängen – und insbesondere das Rauchen! Deshalb schließe ich mich den Kollegen an, die sagen, dass wir auch in Europa in diesem Bereich weitermachen müssen. Wir brauchen eine schnelle Vorlage des Vorschlags zur Tabakprodukterichtlinie; sie sollte nicht weiter verzögert werden.

Es gab einige Diskussionen im Vorfeld dieser EntschlieÙung. Als EVP haben wir vor allen Dingen Wert darauf gelegt, dass wir nicht nur die vier wichtigsten nicht übertragbaren Krankheiten in den Blick nehmen. Dieses Parlament hat sich immer für Patienten mit seltenen Erkrankungen stark gemacht, und da ist Kooperation über Ländergrenzen hinweg besonders notwendig. Deswegen haben wir auch eine entsprechende Formulierung aufgenommen.

Wir möchten, dass die Risikofaktoren gezielt angegangen werden. Im EntschlieÙungsantrag stand ursprünglich, dass der durchschnittliche Alkoholkonsum über die gesamte Bevölkerung verteilt reduziert werden soll. Das könnte man so interpretieren, dass derjenige, der sich abends ab und zu ein Glas Wein gönnt, darauf verzichten soll, dann wäre der Durchschnitt gesenkt. Aber wenn wir nicht gezielt den Missbrauch angehen, haben wir nichts gewonnen. Deswegen finde ich die Gemeinsame EntschlieÙung an dieser Stelle sehr viel besser. Es geht um die Bekämpfung des Missbrauchs. Ich bedanke mich bei den Kollegen, dass wir da einen Schritt vorangekommen sind.

Eine Bitte haben wir noch, nämlich dass wir uns bei Ziffer 3 nicht mit dem Thema Salz beschäftigen. Das hat uns schon sehr viel Ärger eingebracht; wir sollten uns jetzt nicht auf UN-Ebene neuen Ärger einhandeln. Das Subsidiaritätsprinzip sollte auch hier gelten. Dort, wo wir grenzüberschreitende Zusammenarbeit brauchen, wie bei der Umwelt, müssen wir stärker tätig werden. Aber manche Dinge kann man auch in den Mitgliedstaaten gezielt angehen, da braucht man keine total einheitliche Strategie.

4-058-000

**Christel Schaldemose (S&D).** - Hr. formand! Jeg har allerede stemt på forhånd til det danske valg, så derfor kan jeg tillade mig at være til stede her i dag. Jeg er også spændt på resultatet. Men først og fremmest tusind tak for et meget, meget fint og nødvendigt beslutningsoplæg om NCD'erne, de ikke-smitsomme sygdomme. Vi har et stort behov for både globalt og i EU at sætte mere fokus på disse sygdomme, fordi vi faktisk kan forebygge

dem. Millioner af borgere har dårlig livskvalitet, når de har fået sygdommene, og millioner af borgere har et kortere liv på grund af dem. Så jeg støtter beslutningen fuldt ud.

Men jeg synes også, det er vigtigt at sige, at vi har brug for, at vi handler konkret nu. Vi må heller ikke glemme fortsat at have et specifikt fokus på nogle af sygdommene. Det betyder, at vi også skal fastlægge specifikke strategier, f.eks. for diabetes, f.eks. for cancer osv. I EU har 32 millioner borgere diabetes, og 32 millioner har forstadier til diabetes. Der er rigtig, rigtig meget at gøre, også på de specifikke områder. Det må vi ikke glemme.

Derfor er jeg glad for at fortælle, at det danske formandskab for EU, som kommer ind første halvår af 2012, lige præcis har fokus på NCD, med særlig specifik fokus også på diabetes. Jeg tror, det er sådan det skal gøres, så vi for alvor kan få omsat ord til handling her i EU.

4-059-000

**Sarah Ludford (ALDE).** - Mr President, I too am very pleased that we are having this debate and that the Commission will be represented at the UN summit. I would like to pay tribute to the NCD alliance of NGOs, which has contributed so much to achieving this result. Like others, including the Commissioner, I stress how much we need to make prevention the cornerstone of our approach, together with research on prevention, treatment and also a possible cure.

Like Mrs Schaldemose, I am particular focused on diabetes, as I have a family member with Type 1 diabetes. It is of course very important across the whole range of NCDs to talk about contributory factors such as smoking, diet, obesity, lifestyle and so on, but can I just put in a plea to remember that tiny babies can have Type 1 diabetes, and they have not had a chance to smoke and become obese and so on.

We are talking not only about premature deaths, but also about the cost of living with diabetes and other NCDs, not only to individuals but to our healthcare systems. So this relates to the fiscal crisis. If we do not do something about the epidemic of NCDs, it is going to be extremely burdensome. We must move beyond platitudes to specific actions with timetables and targets. We must not use the 'common umbrella', as Mrs Schaldemose has said, as an excuse for inaction on particular diseases. So I also welcome the pledge of the Danish Presidency – whichever party is in charge – to focus in particular on diabetes.

4-060-000

**Anne Delvaux (PPE).** - Monsieur le Président, des millions de décès pourront être évités si les États membres s'attaquent de manière plus ferme aux facteurs de risque des maladies non transmissibles. Madame la Commissaire, c'est la responsabilité que nous devons tous assumer, en particulier les participants à la réunion de haut niveau des Nations unies. Sur les moyens d'y parvenir, je ferai trois remarques précises.

Premièrement, la lutte contre la suralimentation et l'alimentation déséquilibrée doit être une priorité. Nos habitudes alimentaires, consistant en davantage de denrées raffinées, d'aliments d'origine animale et de graisses, jouent un rôle majeur dans l'épidémie actuelle d'affections non transmissibles. Une étude a d'ailleurs montré que la viande, les produits laitiers, les œufs et les graisses animales représentaient en moyenne 77 % des apports en acides gras saturés et 100 % des apports en cholestérol dans les pays développés. Il est donc capital non pas d'exhorter à supprimer au maximum les acides gras, le sucre, le sel, par exemple, mais d'en préconiser la modération ainsi que la consommation responsable et équilibrée car seule la consommation excessive s'avère nocive pour la santé.



Deuxièmement, aux côtés des politiques de santé préventive et comportementale, je tiens particulièrement à rappeler l'importance de l'apport scientifique de la recherche, que nous devons soutenir au maximum, entre autres en lui consacrant les moyens financiers adéquats. Bon nombre de traitements doivent en effet encore être trouvés, que ce soit par exemple en matière de lutte contre le cancer ou la maladie d'Alzheimer, par rapport à laquelle la recherche sur les cellules-souches adultes, par exemple, semble prometteuse mais malheureusement sous perfusion financière.

Enfin, si l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies offre à la communauté internationale une occasion unique de prendre des mesures contre les maladies non transmissibles, il est indispensable que les efforts de prévention trouvent également écho au sein des familles, de l'école, des lieux de travail et des entreprises. Un mode de vie plus sain doit être promu partout et par tous les acteurs.

4-061-000

**Antigoni Papadopoulou (S&D).** - Mr President, I strongly support the resolution on NCDs and call on the Commission to raise, in New York, the issue of cardiovascular disease and stroke, the major cause of preventable and premature deaths in Europe.

For stroke survivors, the consequences can be devastating, giving rise to severe mental or physical disabilities, and for the EU health care system the burden is significant. Yet risk factors are easily identifiable. In a resolution on action to tackle cardiovascular disease adopted in July 2007, the European Parliament called on the Commission to propose a recommendation on cardiovascular disease and on early identification of high-risk individuals and prevention strategies in Europe. However, at this stage, the Commission is still not planning a specific EU strategy on cardiovascular diseases.

I therefore call on the Commission first to develop a future EU strategy to tackle CVD and then to support the development of EU guidelines on tackling stroke risk factors, such as atrial fibrillation, and on screening and diagnosis, taking into account the success of the recent EU Alzheimer's strategy and EU cancer strategy.

4-062-000

**Françoise Grossetête (PPE).** - Monsieur le Président, Madame le Commissaire, nous venons de le voir – et cela a été dit lors de nombreuses interventions précédentes –: aucun pays n'est à l'abri de ces maladies non transmissibles pourtant souvent évitables. Il faut en effet véritablement se pencher sur l'élimination des facteurs de risque de ces maladies que sont le tabagisme, la mauvaise alimentation, la sédentarité et l'usage nocif de l'alcool.

L'Union européenne, Madame le Commissaire, doit être en première ligne de ce combat dans les instances internationales car il existe, aujourd'hui, une mine de connaissances sur les moyens de prévention de ces maladies. Nous connaissons le lien étroit – cela a déjà été dit –, par exemple, entre l'obésité et les maladies cardio vasculaires, et de récentes études ont démontré qu'une alimentation saine diminuerait le risque de développer la maladie d'Alzheimer.

Face à ces dérives, nous savons que, sous la pression de l'Union européenne d'ailleurs, l'industrie agroalimentaire fait des efforts. Elle a rôle important à jouer, non seulement en agissant sur le territoire européen, mais aussi en exportant des produits toujours plus sains sur les continents où les populations – chinoise ou indienne par exemple – commencent à souffrir de ces maladies non transmissibles.

Il y a cependant un manque cruel d'indicateurs permettant de surveiller l'ampleur, les tendances et l'incidence socio-économique de ces maladies. Je vous invite à étudier de près notre résolution, dans laquelle nous demandons justement à ce que le Centre européen de prévention et de contrôle des maladies puisse vraiment travailler sur les données statistiques relatives aux maladies non transmissibles. Ce travail pourrait constituer une base intéressante pour améliorer nos politiques de prévention dans ce domaine, et pas seulement au niveau européen.

4-063-000

**Christa Klaß (PPE).** - Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Es ist heute Gott sei Dank selbstverständlich, dass wir uns in gemeinsamer Verantwortung um ansteckende Krankheiten und Epidemien kümmern. Ich begrüße es, dass nun die Vorsorge und Kontrolle von nicht übertragbaren Krankheiten im Mittelpunkt des UN-Treffens stehen. Auch hier haben wir eine gemeinsame Verantwortung.

Die Lebensbedingungen der Menschen haben hier ebenfalls einen entscheidenden Einfluss. Wir wissen, dass im Besonderen eine gesunde und ausgewogene Ernährung zum Erhalt der Gesundheit beiträgt. Wir wissen aber auch, welchen großen Einfluss die sozioökonomischen Faktoren haben. Die Lebensumstände der Menschen müssen allgemein verbessert werden. Wir müssen Strukturen schaffen, in denen Menschen informiert und gebildet in Eigenverantwortung ihr Leben frei und selbstbestimmend gestalten können. Verbote und Bevormundungen führen nicht zum Ziel.

Unsere EntschlieÙung muss auch die veränderten gesellschaftlichen Bedingungen im Blick haben. Für uns in Europa ist dies im Besonderen der demografische Wandel, der mit viel Altersarmut, gerade auch der Frauen, einhergeht. Es sind aber auch die stärkeren Belastungen, die besonders auch die Frauen betreffen und zu Herzkrankheiten und Schlaganfällen führen. Bis zu 80 % dieser Schlaganfälle könnten durch regelmäßige Untersuchungen und präventive Therapien auf einfache Art und Weise verhindert werden.

Ich frage die Kommission: Wie können wir einheitliche Behandlungen in Europa sichern, und wie kann der Erfahrungs- und Wissensaustausch gefördert werden? Wir brauchen auch innerhalb Europas wirkungsvolle Strategien im Bereich der Gesundheitsvorsorge.

4-064-000

**Seán Kelly (PPE).** - Mr President, the statistics in relation to non-communicable diseases are pretty shocking. As Mr Busuttill said, 86% of all deaths in the European Union are caused by these diseases; it is equally shocking that 97% of the money is spent on trying to cure these diseases and only 3% is spent on trying to prevent them.

It is an old adage that 'prevention is better than cure'. Obviously, we need to do far more in the field of prevention. We need lifestyles to change, admittedly, but we need to do an awful lot in relation to research, because these diseases are on the rise. Respiratory diseases, such as asthma and non-communicable pulmonary diseases, are all on the rise and need to be included in research programmes. This is necessary with a view to improving people's health across the European Union, but also because the World Economic Forum has identified non-communicable diseases as one of the great threats to economic development.

4-065-000

**Karin Kadenbach (S&D).** - Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Ich kann nur eines unterstreichen, was heute immer wieder gesagt wurde: Wir brauchen mehr Bewusstsein und vor allem auch mehr finanzielle Mittel für die Prävention. Gerade in Zeiten, in denen unsere Regierungen damit konfrontiert sind, ihre Budgets zu konsolidieren, besteht die ganz große Gefahr, dass im Gesundheitssektor und vor allem im Präventionssektor gespart wird.

Wenn ich die Zahlen, die heute genannt wurden, sehe – 97 % gehen im europäischen, aber auch im westlichen Weltdurchschnitt in die Behandlung, in die Medikation, und nur 3 % in die Prävention –, dann sind das Zahlen, die zu denken geben: Erstens, weil wir durch rechtzeitige Prävention, durch Verhinderung und Vermeidung von Krankheiten dazu beitragen könnten, dass Menschen länger in Gesundheit leben und nicht nur länger leben. Zweitens, weil wir aber auch dazu beitragen können, unsere Gesundheitssysteme langfristig zu konsolidieren und zu verbessern, denn alles, was ich heute vermeide, verursacht mir später keine Kosten mehr. Das heißt, auch unter diesem Blickwinkel müssen wir das sehen.

Für ganz wesentlich halte ich unseren Ansatz *Health in All Policies*. Wir werden das nicht nur im Gesundheitssektor schaffen können, sondern wir werden das in allen Lebensbereichen, auch in der Arbeitswelt, brauchen.

4-066-000

**Mairead McGuinness (PPE).** - Mr President, I would like to thank the Commissioner and those who drafted this resolution. I think there is agreement that we need, both for financial reasons and for the welfare of our citizens, to do more about these diseases.

I was glad that Mrs Klaß mentioned the words 'personal responsibility'. No matter how many fine words or how much legislation or whatever, if we do not actually encourage people to take responsibility for their own health, I am afraid that much of what we are writing and talking about will fail.

I think that we need to look at medical schools and the medical profession, as well as the pharmaceutical profession, because there is money in treating the sick. People go to their doctors when they are ill, not when they are well, and maybe that is where the problem is. If we went to a doctor in order to stay well and get advice on how to do that, we would have better outcomes. If we also got consistent advice on lifestyle choices, that would be excellent.

Lastly, could we better implement the smoking ban in this House and show some leadership?

(Applause)

4-067-000

**Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu (S&D).** - Întrucât vorbim astăzi de o criză a bolilor netransmisibile, ce amenință atingerea obiectivelor de dezvoltare ale mileniului, consider că este momentul să investim bani și timp în rezolvarea acestei probleme.

Deja avem pe hârtie soluția pentru a salva milioane de oameni de la moarte prematură sau de la corvoada de a trăi cu diferite dizabilități cauzate de BNT-uri. Avem nevoie de o privire de ansamblu pentru măsurarea cât mai exactă a amploarii acestei probleme și a costurilor asociate ei. Guvernele ar trebui să investească mai mult în cercetare, și nu doar la nivel

național, dar și extern, în statele cu venituri mici și medii, pentru a facilita un control mai puternic al evoluției bolilor netransmisibile și a factorilor lor de risc la nivel global.

M-am bucurat la aflarea poziției Comisiei în această problemă și, de asemenea, mă bucură prezența domnului comisar Dalli la reuniunea ONU cu privire la prevenirea și controlul BNT-urilor, deoarece avem nevoie de o poziție fermă și clară a reprezentantului nostru la această reuniune, lucru care va face ca Uniunea Europeană să fie privită ca un partener de dialog, a cărui voce să conteze la nivel mondial.

4-068-000

**Rareș-Lucian Niculescu (PPE).** - Doresc să fac referire la amendamentul 1 la propunerea comună de rezoluție prin care se solicită introducerea ambalajelor standardizate în cadrul pachetelor de țigări. Nu mă erijez în apărător al fumătorilor, nici al producătorilor. Sunt ferm în a susține acțiunile pentru combaterea fumatului, dar aș vrea să ofer câteva argumente împotriva acestui amendament.

În primul rând, îmi exprim îndoiala cu privire la eficiența unei astfel de măsuri și sunt de părere că toți consumatorii, fie ei chiar și fumători, au dreptul să aleagă produsul pe care îl cumpără, dacă doresc să îl cumpere. Pachetul oferă informații importante despre calitate și despre origine.

În al doilea rând, măsura va deschide calea comerțului ilegal, inclusiv cu produse contrafăcute. În 2009, produsele din tutun au ocupat primul loc în topul contrafăcărilor la nivelul Uniunii Europene. Produsele contrafăcute reprezintă riscuri suplimentare pentru sănătate.

Nu în ultimul rând, măsura ar constitui o încălcare a dreptului de proprietate intelectuală și un precedent periculos.

4-069-000

**Cecilia Malmström,** *Member of the Commission* . – Mr President, behind the label of non-communicable diseases there is, as has been pointed out, a huge list of diseases that are influencing our health and our well-being and the costs to our societies, so there is a very important reason to act and to take preventive action.

I would like to thank you for all your views; you can be sure that they will be communicated to Commissioner Dalli. I will try to answer a few of your questions.

Ms Willmott asked about the Tobacco Directive. It is a complicated issue. We are working very thoroughly on that. We are making sure that there is the highest quality in the impact assessment and that we can provide a convincing evidence base; it will come before the summer.

Mr Liese emphasised the issue of salt. As you know, Member States have agreed to decrease the amount of salt in food by 16% in the coming four years. That is an excellent example of how Member States can act without directives coming from the Commission.

Mrs Schaldemose, we are looking forward to working with the Danish Presidency, whatever form it takes, on the struggle against diabetes. It is a very important issue, as you so rightly underlined.

Madame Grossetête, concernant le mandat de l'Agence à Stockholm, nous sommes en train de l'évaluer. L'année prochaine, toutes ces considérations seront bien évidemment

prises en considération en fonction de nos ressources. Il faudra revenir sur ce point plus tard.

As you know, the Council has asked the Commission and Member States to engage in a reflection process on how we can best respond to chronic and non-communicable diseases. We are working with Member States, with stakeholders and with the European Parliament in this reflection process and from that we shall see what further action we can take together.

The United Nations meeting is, of course, a very important opportunity for stepping up our efforts. We will pursue the challenge with determination and energy, and we will continue to be a strong ally and committed international partner in preventing and combating non-communicable diseases worldwide.

I thank you very much for a very fruitful debate.

4-072-000

**El Presidente.** – Efectivamente, ha sido un debate bien interesante. Tanto desde el punto de vista estadístico como sociológico, es notable que de 18 intervenciones haya habido 13 de señoras diputadas, que, efectivamente, cuando tocamos temas de esta naturaleza y de esta importancia, parecen estar más comprometidas que los colegas hombres en la materia, y por lo tanto quiero felicitarlas.

Para cerrar el debate se han presentado dos propuestas de resolución <sup>(2)</sup> de conformidad con el apartado 2 del artículo 110 del Reglamento.

Se cierra el debate.

La votación tendrá lugar hoy a las 12.00 horas.

### ***Declaraciones por escrito (artículo 149 del Reglamento)***

4-073-000

**Liam Aylward (ALDE),** *i scríbhinn.* – Tá méadú ag teacht ar ghalair ainsealacha cosúil le galair chardashoithíochacha agus, le daonra na hEorpa ag dul in aois, is cosúil gur in olcas a rachaidh an scéal. Fós níl straitéis chomónta Eorpach ann chuige seo.

I measc na ngalar cardashoithíoch, is iad na strócanna is marfaí. Bíonn an scéal go hollc dóibh siúd a thagann as beo freisin: bíonn míchumas ar dhá thrian díobh. Faigheann 4.3 milliún duine bás ó strócanna san Eoraip gach bliain. Maraíonn strócanna níos mó daoine ná mar a dhéanann ailse. Ní mór go spreagfadh an Rún seo an AE agus na Ballstáit chun bearta láidre a ghlacadh a rachaidh chun leasa na n-othar agus na gcúramóirí. Ní mór do straitéis an AE díriú ar bhearta coisctheacha. Faoi láthair, is ar chóir leighis a chaitear 97% de bhuiséad an leighis, agus ní infheistítear ach 3% i mbearta coisctheacha.

Ag Cruinniú Ardleibhéil na NA maidir le Galair Neamhtheagmhálacha an tseachtain seo chugainn, ní foláir don Choimisiún Eorpach a chur in iúl go láidir nár chóir neamhaird a dhéanamh den scéal a thuilleadh. D'fhéadfadh bearta coisctheacha, fáthmheas luath, agus bainistíocht éifeachtach na milliúin duine a shábháil ón mbás gach bliain san Eoraip agus sa domhan mór.

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(2) Véase el Acta.

#### 4. Planteamiento político de la UE con respecto a la Conferencia Mundial de Radiocomunicaciones 2012 de la UIT (debate)

4-075-000

**El Presidente.** – El siguiente punto es el debate sobre la pregunta oral a la Comisión sobre el planteamiento político de la UE con respecto a la Conferencia Mundial de Radiocomunicaciones 2012 de la UIT, de Herbert Reul, en nombre de la Comisión de Industria, Investigación y Energía (O-000180/2011 – B7-0429/2011).

4-076-000

**Herbert Reul,** *Verfasser* . – Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, liebe Kolleginnen, liebe Kollegen! Die Kommission hat ein Konzept für die Europäische Union für die anstehende ITU-Weltfunkkonferenz 2012 vorgelegt und dabei einen Punkt ganz besonders in den Mittelpunkt gestellt, nämlich dass akzeptiert und zur Kenntnis genommen wird, dass die Mitgliedstaaten unabhängige Mitglieder der ITU sind, dass aber viele Themen große Bedeutung für die gemeinsame europäische Politik haben.

Ich will auf ein paar Beispiele hinweisen, die auch in der Tagesordnung dieser Konferenz erkennbar sind. Da gibt es den Punkt „Grenzüberschreitende Koordinierung der Frequenznutzung im oberen Bereich der digitalen Dividende“ oder die Frage der „Harmonisierung des Flickenteppichs an Frequenzzuweisungen für Satellitennavigation“ – für unser Galileo-Projekt von allergrößter Bedeutung – oder den Punkt „Einführung moderner Notrufsysteme für den Luftverkehr“, der unmittelbar SESAR – das Forschungsprojekt für das Luftverkehrsmanagement im einheitlichen europäischen Luftraum – betrifft, oder den Tagesordnungspunkt zu „Emissionen von Geräten mit geringer Reichweite“, also z. B. Fernsteuerungen für Autos, für medizinische Geräte, die aber nur ein geringes grenzüberschreitendes Störungspotenzial haben und auf europäischer Ebene bereits reguliert sind.

Kurz: Die Funkfrequenzen, über deren Zuweisung auf der Konferenz verhandelt wird, haben ganz direkte Auswirkungen auf viele europäische Politikbereiche. Sie betreffen den Binnenmarkt, aber auch die Forschungs-, die Verkehrs- und die Weltraumpolitik. Das alles findet vor dem Hintergrund der Bestimmungen über den Regelungsrahmen für die elektronischen Kommunikationsdienste statt, und die Verhandlungen auf der Weltfunkkonferenz bekommen so eine europäische Dimension, die es bei früheren Konferenzen dieser Art so nicht gegeben hat.

Deshalb drängt sich für uns im Ausschuss die Frage auf: Wie wird die Kommission bzw. die europäische Politik bei den bevorstehenden Verhandlungen den gestärkten Unionsaspekt in den Vordergrund rücken? Und wie wird sichergestellt, dass die Union in den Bereichen, für die sie ausschließlich zuständig ist, auch mit einer Stimme spricht?

Unser Ausschuss ist der Meinung, dass die Europäische Union bei multilateralen Verhandlungen einheitliche Standpunkte vertreten muss, um die Durchsetzung ihrer Interessen zu fördern, und die wachsende Rolle der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Frequenznutzung macht außerdem eine stärkere formale Rolle der Europäischen Union in der ITU erforderlich. Das ist unter den Mitgliedstaaten strittig, und deshalb beziehen wir hier auch Position, aber es ist wichtig, weil auf dieser Weltfunkkonferenz auch schon Themen für die nächste Konferenz festgelegt werden, wo es um eine erneute Überprüfung des Status der EU geht.

Ich will einen zweiten Aspekt benennen, der uns wichtig ist und der das vielleicht noch deutlicher macht. Im Zusammenhang mit den Verhandlungen zum ersten europäischen Funkfrequenzprogramm hat es Themenbereiche gegeben, die hier auf dieser Konferenz auch eine Rolle spielen. Eines der wichtigsten EU-relevanten Themen auf der Tagesordnung hat Auswirkungen auf die digitale Agenda im 800-MHz-Band. In diesem Kontext ist es uns als Ausschuss wichtig, die Position des Europäischen Parlaments, die wir in der Abstimmung vom 11. März über den Bericht Hökmark dargestellt haben, in Erinnerung zu rufen und um Berücksichtigung zu bitten.

Es kann nicht sein, dass eine Konferenz stattfindet und dieser Standpunkt überhaupt keine Berücksichtigung findet. Wir haben das mit großer Mehrheit beschlossen. Es ging darum, eine Frage anzugehen, die für die europäische Wirtschaft von großer Bedeutung ist, nämlich wie wir für den mobilen Datenverkehr hinreichende geeignete Funkfrequenzen in einer Gesamtbreite von mindestens 1200 MHz bereitstellen, um die Verwirklichung der politischen Ziele der Union voranzubringen und die wachsende Nachfrage nach mobilem Datenverkehr abzudecken.

Wir wollen transparente Maßnahmen, wir wollen keine Wettbewerbsverzerrungen, wir wollen auch keine Benachteiligung insbesondere neuer Akteure in diesem Bereich, wir wollen sicherstellen, dass diejenigen, die die Frequenzen heute im Fernseh- und Rundfunkbereich nutzen, ihre Rolle weiterhin wahrnehmen können. Aber ich glaube, es ist wichtig, dass wir in Zeiten der europäischen Krisen, in denen wir immer über das reden, was nicht geht und wo es Probleme gibt, auch die Chancen erkennen, die für die europäische Wirtschaft entstehen können, wenn wir die Bedingungen so gestalten, dass sie produktiv sind und neue Potenziale erschließen.

Diese Konferenz bietet eine Chance. Wir bitten darum – und das ist der Grund dieser Anfrage –, dass die europäische Position in dieser Runde stärker berücksichtigt wird, sowohl formal als auch inhaltlich, wie der Kollege Hökmark sicherlich gleich noch etwas detaillierter darstellen wird. Das Potenzial der Innovationsmöglichkeiten im Bereich der Frequenzen ist ein Potenzial für wirtschaftliches Wachstum in Europa. Und es macht keinen Sinn, über Wachstum nur zu reden, und dann, wenn es konkrete Chancen gibt, die Wachstumsperspektiven zu verbessern, sie nicht zu nutzen. Das ist unser Anliegen, deswegen wollen wir das heute hier vortragen!

4-077-000

**Cecilia Malmström**, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, I would like to thank the ITRE Committee for bringing this to the agenda and raising the questions.

With regard to the first question, the two most relevant items where a common EU voice is critical are coordination of the digital dividend in the 800 megahertz band and the spectrum regulation regarding short-range devices, which risks affecting the circulation of radio frequency identification tags in the internal market. Both are areas where there is already legislation in place at EU level.

Taking note of the developing consensus in the EU on the substance and given that the preparatory process for the WRC-12 is all but concluded, the Commission would not consider it necessary at this stage to go beyond a practical arrangement for ad-hoc coordination, as is proposed in the communication. In this context, the Commission recalls that Member States have a duty to fully cooperate to achieve EU goals and to avoid any result that could affect the EU's internal rules or alter their scope. The Commission will

carefully monitor the process and will not hesitate to take all appropriate steps if Member States do not comply with their duties under the Treaty.

The Commission is considering moving beyond the aforementioned ad-hoc approach to coordination, including if necessary a proposal for a Council decision in the lead-up to the next conference. This may also include a re-examination of the status and the role of the European Union in the ITU.

With regard to the agenda for the next conference in 2015, we have outlined our strategy in the communication on the WRC-12. In a nutshell, concerning the future spectrum for wireless and broadband, the Commission considers that it is not appropriate to specify already precise frequency bands and favours a holistic approach to identify issues and opportunities.

We propose to undertake a common EU reflection in the context of the spectrum inventory, which is an efficiency review that is an essential part of the proposed radio spectrum policy programme and supported in Parliament's first reading report. We believe that there is sufficient convergence between the views of Member States and that it is not necessary to formalise the EU position for this particular point.

4-078-000

**Gunnar Hökmark**, *on behalf of the PPE Group*. – Mr President, I thank the Commissioner for her response to the oral question. I would like to highlight two things that I think are important when we discuss this area.

When we talk about spectrum, telecommunications, mobile wireless, devices of different kinds and also technologies, we are talking about one of the fastest-moving areas in the global community today. I say 'global community' because it is not only about the economy; it is also about politics and about information, science and all other sectors in society. It is fair to say that this is one of the fastest-moving areas and we need to be flexible, and this means also that the approach must be ambitious.

Having listened to the Commissioner, I must say that I think the Commission should try to apply an even more ambitious approach regarding the upcoming Telecom conferences. When the technology is moving as fast as it is, the fact that this International Telecommunications Union is having meetings every fourth year, I think it is – which is a heritage from the 1920s and 1930s, in a totally different world – means that it is important to secure the flexibility we need and also to mention the important frequencies we need to open up. Politicians always say phrases like 'tomorrow starts today', but in this area this is very true, because the Telecom Conference 2015 is being prepared now, and we need to have an ambitious approach in place in order to get as much as possible out of this conference. Our aim must be to enable Europe to be in the lead in global development in mobile wireless and telecoms, because that is essential for our future growth. When we discuss the debt crisis, this is a challenge for us to deal with those issues and an even more ambitious approach to flexibility, but also to aim for European leadership in the global community. That should be the Commission's approach.

4-079-000

**Catherine Trautmann**, *au nom du groupe S&D*. – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, chers collègues, la question de la Conférence mondiale des radiocommunications peut sembler trop technique, voire aride, et pourtant, l'utilisation



massive de *smartphones* et le besoin croissant de fréquences, notamment pour les communications mobiles, demandent des arbitrages toujours plus délicats.

Ces choix ne sauraient être dévolus aux seuls techniciens. C'est à nous, législateurs, de créer les conditions du développement de ces nouvelles technologies tout en préservant les utilisations déjà existantes du spectre, par exemple celle des radiodiffuseurs.

Puisqu'il s'agit d'une ressource finie, la manière dont sont appréhendées les questions relatives à la politique du spectre radioélectrique sera donc déterminante pour le développement d'applications futures. Cette Conférence mondiale des radiocommunications, l'année prochaine, qui déterminera les priorités pour 2015, devra absolument faire émerger une position européenne unanime sur la scène internationale.

J'insiste, Madame la Commissaire, sur la nécessité de coordonner les prises de position des États membres. Cette coordination est essentielle pour faire de l'Europe un acteur incontournable du monde des télécommunications. Cela n'est pas qu'une affaire de compétitivité: il s'agit surtout d'un secteur présentant un potentiel de croissance et de création d'emplois.

Ce message, nous, socialistes et sociaux-démocrates européens, le réasséons depuis des mois et, malgré cela, le potentiel de ce secteur pour la relance européenne est ignoré. Pourtant, de nombreuses synergies pourraient être développées avec d'autres domaines: les transports, la politique spatiale ou la recherche.

Cette conférence s'inscrit ainsi dans la droite ligne de toutes nos discussions sur le programme politique pour le spectre radioélectrique, sur la nécessité de réaliser un inventaire de toutes les utilisations du spectre pour connaître précisément les bandes de fréquences où peuvent se développer les nouveaux services. Il faut aussi trancher la question épineuse des interférences qui, pour les pays disposant d'une frontière externe à l'Union européenne, représente une difficulté supplémentaire à surmonter.

Cette situation renforce le besoin d'une harmonisation et d'une réponse coordonnée à l'échelle de l'Union. Il semble en effet que nous assistions à une évolution des positions des États membres pour lesquels, au début de nos discussions, la seule évocation du terme "harmonisation" était rédhibitoire. Vous savez, Madame la Commissaire, que le Parlement européen est aux côtés de la Commission pour qu'elle atteigne ces objectifs largement discutés entre nous.

4-080-000

**Lena Ek**, *on behalf of the ALDE Group*. – Mr President, in these times of crisis we need to use all the tools we have to support growth and make Europe competitive. In this context, ICT and the spectrum issue are extremely important. Take the Digital Agenda, for example. We need to build a digital internal market and we need to develop the kind of ICT solutions that would underpin the Europe that should emerge from this crisis. I am thinking of e-health, e-democracy, smart and efficient transport, smart metering for energy and smart grids. Much of this will be difficult, some of it impossible, to achieve if we do not secure the regulatory framework and international agreements necessary, like the ITU's radio regulations.

Secondly, the Commission has a job to do here to ensure that a European approach is well represented at the ITU Conference. For the first time, the Commission now has a chance to speak for the Union interest in these international negotiations. We do need the

Commission to represent our EU framework. Take the radio spectrum policy that we voted on in this Parliament in May as an example. That is part of the foundation for the Digital Agenda and for Europe 2020 – the competitive Europe with the new jobs that we so badly need – and we will continue to establish EU rules in this area in the years to come.

We absolutely have to find a way forward for consistency between our EU legislation and the international regulatory framework. I urge the Commission to establish and pursue a clear, consistent strategy, and to make sure that there is a strong EU dimension in the upcoming negotiations. I also expect the Commission to strongly defend the principles of transparency and personal integrity, as laid out in the telecoms package.

4-081-000

### ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΑ: ΡΟΔΗ ΚΡΑΤΣΑ-ΤΣΑΓΚΑΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ

Αντιπρόεδρος

4-082-000

**Philippe Lamberts**, *au nom du groupe Verts/ALE*. – Madame la Présidente, je vais continuer à partir du point où Catherine Trautmann a laissé le débat.

Premièrement, le spectre est – comme l'a dit Mme Trautmann – un bien rare, et surtout un bien commun, comme tant d'autres choses: l'air, le climat, l'eau, etc. Il doit donc être géré de manière collective et sous la direction des pouvoirs publics. Autrement dit, personne ne peut être propriétaire de tout ou partie du spectre radioélectrique ou se considérer comme tel.

Deuxièmement, si l'on admet que le spectre est un bien commun et un bien rare, il convient que nous l'exploitions de la manière la plus efficace et la plus flexible possible. Pour nous, le point de départ est d'abord de comprendre quel est l'usage actuel du spectre. D'où notre demande insistante de réaliser un inventaire de l'allocation du spectre, parce que l'attribution de fréquences est une chose et l'usage que nous en faisons en est une autre. Si nous allouons des bandes entières du spectre pour qu'elles soient utilisées à 2 % de leur capacité, je ne considère pas cela comme un usage très efficace. Or, si ce bien est rare, il convient que nous l'utilisions de manière efficace et, bien sûr, sous le couvert d'une décision des pouvoirs publics.

Enfin, le spectre radioélectrique est un bien public qui ne connaît pas de frontières. Je voudrais faire ici – comme M. Hökmark l'a fait – le lien avec tout le débat sur l'avenir de la construction européenne. Nous sommes confrontés, nous, citoyens européens, dans chacun de nos pays, à l'égoïsme ou à la lutte de prérogatives des États membres, qui disent: "Touche pas, l'Europe n'a rien à voir là-dedans!". Non, le spectre est un bien sans frontières. Pour nous, Européens, il est évident que le niveau approprié pour traiter le problème – même dans une approche de subsidiarité – est bien entendu le niveau européen. Je crois que nous allons tous, dans nos pays respectifs, devoir tenter de surmonter les égoïsmes nationaux.

Voilà les trois points que je voulais partager avec vous dans le cadre de ce débat.

4-083-000

**Oldřich Vlasák**, *za skupinu ECR*. – Paní předsedající, nejprve bych chtěl zdůraznit, že považuji za vysoce důležité udržet koordinovaný a jednotný postup jak evropských institucí,

tak jednotlivých členských států při projednávání jednotlivých bodů, které jsou na programu Světové radiokomunikační konference v příštím roce.

Jedná se zejména o společný přístup při podpoře zavádění a ochraně mobilních technologií a služeb v rámci využití digitální dividendy v pásmu kolem 800 MHz, umožnění realizace projektu SESAR pro jednotné řízení letového provozu a vytváření podmínek pro rychlejší zavádění mobilních technologií pro sítě označované jako 4G. To umožní potřebné zvýšení rychlosti v přístupu k internetovým službám. Další potřebou je vytvoření podmínek pro zavádění technologií pro ochranu evropského družicového navigačního systému Galileo a dalších radionavigačních služeb v leteckém provozu, pro rozvoj a zavádění inteligentních dopravních systémů, vědeckého výzkumu a služeb monitorování klimatu a pozorování Země. Z tohoto pohledu je také potřebné potlačit snahy na zvýšení počtu globálních regulačních opatření.

Dámy a pánové, využívání rádiového spektra má z hlediska všestranného rozvoje společnosti stále více globální a strategický charakter. Výsledky této konference proto nepochybně zásadním způsobem ovlivní zejména další rozvoj vysokorychlostních bezdrátových technologií a služeb a budou mít praktický dopad na kvalitu a podmínky života v našich obcích i městech.

4-084-000

**Jaroslav Paška**, za skupinu EFD – Svetová rádiokomunikačná konferencia Medzinárodnej telekomunikačnej únie vo februári budúceho roka prerokuje a prijme viaceré úpravy rádiokomunikačného poriadku, ktoré ovplyvnia možnosti plnenia cieľov programu digitálnej agendy pre Európu.

Legitímnymi účastníkmi konferencie sú členské štáty Únie, ktoré prirodzene prichádzajú na rokovanie konferencie s vlastnými prioritami a záujmami. Preto sa Komisia, ktorá nemá možnosť priamej účasti na rokovaní a rozhodovaní konferencie, usiluje nájsť cestu na presadenie cieľov Únie prostredníctvom účastníkov zo svojich členských štátov. Záujmy Únie sa koncentrujú najmä na bod 1.17 programu, ktorý sa týka využitia frekvenčného spektra od 790 do 862 MHz a je vhodné na prenos širokopásmového bezdrôtového spojenia. Ďalej na body 1.4 a 1.18, ktoré sa týkajú využitia navigačného systému Galileo a jeho efektívneho využitia, a bod 1.20, ktorý sa týka meteorologických balónov vypúšťaných do veľkých výšok. Celkove sa záujmy Únie týkajú 25 bodov programu konferencie.

Preto je veľmi dôležité, aby Komisia našla efektívny spôsob komunikácie a koordinácie záujmov s oprávnenými zástupcami členských štátov, ktorí budú na uvedených témach na konferencii rokovať a aj rozhodovať.

4-085-000

**Silvia-Adriana Țicău (S&D)**. - În cadrul Conferinței mondiale pentru radiocomunicații a UIT se vor adopta modificări la reglementările din domeniul radiocomunicațiilor, obligatorii pentru membrii UIT, inclusiv pentru toate statele membre ale Uniunii Europene. În cadrul negocierilor ce vor avea loc la Conferința mondială pentru radiocomunicații a UIT din 2012, pozițiile tehnice ale partenerilor de negocieri pot să reflecte obiective de politică, interese legate de politica industrială, de politica spațială și alte interese. Statele membre trebuie să elaboreze acțiuni comune și să coopereze pe toată durata negocierilor, pentru a garanta adoptarea de decizii care să sprijine politicile și inițiativele Uniunii.

Pe ordinea de zi se află 25 de puncte, care acoperă cooperarea transfrontalieră cu privire la dividendul digital, interferențele transfrontaliere, spectrul de frecvențe radio pentru dezvoltarea programului Galileo, asigurarea spectrului necesar pentru traficul de date mobile, introducerea unor sisteme de comunicare moderne pentru siguranța aeriană, sateliții de comunicare, emisii ale dispozitivelor cu rază mică de acțiune, serviciul maritim mobil și nave și porturi echipate cu sisteme de siguranță, radare în banda 1 5,4 - 1 5,7 GHz.

Uniunea trebuie să protejeze frecvențele necesare funcționării sistemului Galileo împotriva interferențelor cauzate de alte servicii radio și să sprijine banda suplimentară de 2 483,5 - 2 500 MHz, în vederea îmbunătățirii serviciilor în viitor.

Dispozițiile de reglementare necesare utilizării benzii de 960 - 1 164 MHz în sectorul aviației sunt destinate să sprijine introducerea de aplicații în domeniul managementului traficului aerian. Limitele reglementate impuse utilizării în sectorul aviației ar trebui să asigure și protecția receptoarelor de navigare prin satelit, care funcționează în banda 1 164 - 1 215 MHz, destinate aplicațiilor privind siguranța vieții de către GPS și sistemul Galileo.

Uniunea trebuie să apere o poziție care să asigure serviciilor mobile prin satelit disponibilitatea frecvențelor necesare pentru furnizarea de servicii de management al traficului aerian în Europa.

4-086-000

**Juozas Imbrasas (EFD).** - Pritariu prieš tai kalbėjusiems ir esu įsitikinęs tuo, kad Europa turi pirmauti ir sudaryti kuo geresnių galimybių konkurencingai Europos žinių ekonomikai, kuriai būtų būdingas gyvybingumas, pokyčiai ir inovacijos. Norint, kad Europa pirmautų pasaulinėje ekonomikoje, labai svarbu, kad ji turėtų bendrą vidaus rinką, kurioje daugiausia dėmesio skiriama paslaugų sektoriui ir žinių ekonomikai. Dėl to, manau, kad Europos Sąjunga turi laikytis vieningos pozicijos klausimais, susijusiais su Sąjungos kompetencija. Kaip žinia, ateinančioje konferencijoje šia tema bus priimtos radijo ryšio reglamentų pataisos ir 2015 m. vykiančios konferencijos darbotvarkė. Komisija turi užtikrinti, kad ši darbotvarkė atitiktų Europos Parlamento poziciją dėl radijo spektro politikos programos proceso ir kad ji būtų naudinga tarptautiniams Europos Sąjungos interesams. Reikia Europos lygmens koordinuoto požiūrio, kad turėtų pakankamai radijo spektro strateginiams Europos Sąjungos tikslams pasiekti. Šalia to, pabrėžiu ir subsidiarumo principą, kaip vieną pagrindinių Europos Sąjungos principų siekiant sujungti valstybių narių galias ir Europos Sąjungos kompetenciją.

4-087-000

**Martin Kastler (PPE).** - Frau Präsidentin! Ich möchte in diesem Zusammenhang die Kommission und uns alle in Europa daran erinnern, wie wichtig es für uns ist, im Bereich der Kommunikationstechnologie wieder an die Spitze zu gelangen und uns in Konkurrenz zu den großen Mächten der Welt zu sehen, damit wir stolz mit unserem Know-how Dinge wie Galileo voranbringen können. Wir haben an den vielen Orten, an denen an Galileo gearbeitet wird – auch in meiner Heimat in Nürnberg –, große Potenziale in der Wissenschaft, große Potenziale an Know-how, und wir brauchen die Unterstützung, vor allem die finanzielle Unterstützung, damit diese Forschung weitergeht und unsere Stellung in der Welt durch diese Projekte in der Zukunft ausgebaut und entsprechend gewürdigt wird.

Daher meine Bitte: Lassen Sie uns gemeinsam daran arbeiten, dass diese großen Überlegungen, dass wir als Europäer mit Galileo unser eigenes System und damit auch

unsere Unabhängigkeit in der Welt haben, vorangehen und dass das bei der Weltkommunikationskonferenz im nächsten Jahr gebührend von uns allen mitgetragen wird! Dazu möchte ich Sie auffordern.

4-088-000

**Cecilia Malmström**, *Member of the Commission* . – Madam President, this is indeed a fast-changing area with a huge potential and it is very exciting.

As you know, there will be an agenda point regarding the spectrum for broadband, judging by the position emerging throughout the world. We are actively looking at spectrum for mobile broadband and will, by the end of the year, already have harmonised over 1 000 megahertz, which is world-leading.

As you know, the Commission cannot speak at the conference in 2012, but we are seeking discussions and the role of the Union is under consideration for future conferences. This will not, of course, hinder us from seeking maximum coordination for the voice of Europe in this context.

The inventory is a very important issue and it is a core proposal of the radio spectrum policy programme. We take the views of Parliament very seriously in this debate and in developing spectrum policy. The radio spectrum policy programme will guide the strategic dimension of spectrum policy. The regulatory framework for electronic communication services and network assigns a new and very important role for Parliament.

The communication from the Commission to the Parliament and the Council, which you are debating here and will debate, and your response to this will be very important for us in policy formulation, so we look forward to continuing the discussions on this with you. I would like to thank you for this debate.

4-089-000

**Πρόεδρος**. - Έχω λάβει μία πρόταση ψηφίσματος <sup>(3)</sup> που έχει κατατεθεί σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 115 παράγραφος 5 του Κανονισμού.

Η συζήτηση περατώνεται.

Η ψηφοφορία θα διεξαχθεί την Πέμπτη 15 Σεπτεμβρίου 2011 στις 12 το μεσημέρι.

### **Γραπτές δηλώσεις (άρθρο 149)**

4-090-000

**Robert Dušek (S&D)**, *písemně*. – Využití a řízení rádiového spektra je strategickou politikou a omezeným zdrojem. Politika rádiového spektra je součástí tzv. digitální agendy Komise pro Evropu a je nezbytná pro plnění cílů strategie EU 2020 pro inteligentní a udržitelný růst podporující začlenění. Cílem politiky rádiového spektra je vytvoření konkurenceschopného a udržitelného průmyslu poskytujícího bezdrátové širokopásmové služby. Problematické bývá adekvátní přidělování spektra, které by mělo sledovat výhradně zájmy většiny občanů. Jeho zneužití ze strany různých ekonomických subjektů je nasnadě, a proto je v této souvislosti nezbytná kontrola jeho přidělování a využívání. Vítám dlouhodobý program této politiky a také její strategický závazek, který zajistí odpovídající

(3) βλ. Συνοπτικά Πρακτικά.

právní jistotu při vysokých počátečních nákladech na rozvinutí. Podporuji vytvoření harmonizovaných kmitočtových pásem, uvolnění spektra v rozmezí 790MHz až 862MHz pro mobilní širokopásmové připojení do roku 2013 a zlepšení podmínek pro frekvence s větší kapacitou. Evropa nesmí ve sledu rychlého rozvoje klasických mobilních komunikací zapomenout na další rozvoj rádiové spektra. Pro Evropskou unii je nezbytné nezaostat za zbytkem světa a být nadále i v této oblasti plně konkurenceschopnou.

4-091-000

## IN THE CHAIR: DIANA WALLIS

*Vice-President*

### 5. Epilepsy (written declaration): see Minutes

4-093-000

**Angelika Werthmann (NI).** - Madam President, on behalf of the European Advocates for Epilepsy Working Group, and on behalf of my colleagues Mr Mitchell, Mr Deva, Ms Harkin and Mr Skinner, I want to thank those who signed our Written Declaration No 22 on Epilepsy for their support. We have received 440 signatures. I expect the Commission to take this initiative and help more than 6 million people in Europe. Special thanks also go to Ms Fisker and Mr Nucci from Parliament's Secretariat for their support.

4-094-000

**Konrad Szymański (ECR).** - Panie i Panowie! Dzisiaj na galerii tego Parlamentu mamy bardzo specjalnego gościa. Wojciech Jakowiec przybył do nas z Fatimy i Santiago de Compostela na nogach, jako pielgrzym, który udaje się do Asyżu na spotkanie z Benedyktem XVI dnia 27 października i niesie wszystkim przesłanie pokoju, przypomnienie o wartości cywilizacji życia, które powinno być – jak sądzę – pamiętane również przez wspólnotę polityczną. Wojtku! Witamy w Parlamencie Europejskim!

### 6. Voting time

#### 6.1. Negotiations on the EU-Moldova Association Agreement (A7-0289/2011 - Graham Watson) (vote)

#### 6.2. Situation in Libya (B7-0513/2011) (vote)

#### 6.3. Situation in Syria (B7-0482/2011) (vote)

#### 6.4. Closing the gap between anti-corruption law and reality (B7-0481/2011) (vote)

4-100-000

**Martin Schulz (S&D).** - Frau Präsidentin! Ich muss Sie nochmals darauf aufmerksam machen: Ich hatte mich gerade von meinem Platz entfernt, und als ich zurückkam, leuchtete bei mir die grüne Lampe auf, obwohl ich überhaupt nicht hier war und die Taste nicht gedrückt habe. Ich habe gestern schon vermutet, dass das der Kollege Hökmark ist, der hier ständig für mich abstimmt, aber vielleicht kann doch mal ein Techniker kommen und sich das ansehen. Denn der kleine Mann hier unter dem Tisch stimmt immer falsch ab.

4-101-000

**Franz Obermayr (NI).** - Frau Präsidentin! Es ist wirklich notwendig, festzuhalten, bei wem die Abstimmungsanlage nicht funktioniert. Ich gebe dem Kollegen Schulz ungerne Recht, aber es ist tatsächlich sehr schwierig, wenn man zu seinem Platz kommt, abstimmen will – und es ist bereits abgestimmt worden. Das verfälscht selbstverständlich die ganze Abstimmungssituation. Ich bitte, dringend zu klären und festzuhalten, bei wem die Abstimmungsanlage nicht funktioniert.

4-102-000

**Chris Davies (ALDE).** - Madam President, I know we have spent a lot of money on these new machines but my voting machine voted before I had a chance to touch it; very sophisticated, but perhaps not appropriate.

4-103-000

**Norbert Glante (S&D).** - Frau Präsidentin! Ich glaube, es ist seit 17 Jahren das erste Mal, dass ich mich melde und mein Gerät nicht geht. Es geht wirklich nicht. Irgendwie scheint da wirklich der Wurm drin zu sein. Ich bitte, mein Gerät auch zu überprüfen.

4-104-000

**Jean-Paul Gauzès (PPE).** - Madame la Présidente, je crois que je peux vous apporter la réponse. C'est que les nouvelles dispositions font que, si on touche le bouton avant que le vote soit ouvert, la machine mémorise l'élément, et quand le vote est ouvert, le bouton que vous avez touché allume automatiquement la lumière.

*(Vifs applaudissements)*

## **6.5. Famine in East Africa (B7-0490/2011) (vote)**

4-106-000

**Peter Liese (PPE).** - Frau Präsidentin! Vielen Dank an alle, die an dieser Entschließung zu den nicht übertragbaren Erkrankungen mitgearbeitet haben! Aber aufgrund der Schnelle der Erarbeitung hat es nach meiner Information einige Verwirrung gegeben – nicht bei der EVP, unsere Abstimmungsliste ist korrekt, aber ich bin darauf hingewiesen worden, dass bei einigen Kollegen Verwirrung bezüglich Ziffer 3 besteht.

Es gibt eine getrennte Abstimmung. Wir haben diese beantragt. Im zweiten Teil wird ein Eingreifen der UNO zur Reduktion von Salz, Zucker und anderen Nahrungsbestandteilen gefordert. Die EVP ist der Meinung, dass die UNO uns nicht vorschreiben sollte, wie viel Salz im Brot ist und ähnliches. Deswegen stimmen wir gegen den zweiten Teil. Bei anderen Fraktionen ist das teilweise in der Abstimmungsliste nicht klar. Wer also gegen eine Regulierung durch die UNO ist, muss beim zweiten Teil mit Nein stimmen.

## **6.6. EU position and commitment in advance of the UN high-level meeting on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (B7-0488/2011) (vote)**

## 6.7. EU policy approach to the ITU World Radiocommunication Conference 2012 (B7-0480/2011) (vote)

4-109-000

*(That concludes the vote)*

## 7. Explanations of vote

4-111-000

*Oral explanations of vote*

4-111-500

### Joint motion for a resolution: RC B7-0513/2011

4-112-000

**Tunne Kelam (PPE).** - Madam President, I supported the resolution on Libya, but I think it is important to stress two points. First, our message to their National Transitional Council that Libya will be a moderate Muslim country with a constitution which is going to protect minorities, including Christian minorities. Secondly, that the National Transitional Council should launch a reconciliation process without delay, and that our High Representative and the European Commission should be ready to provide aid with experts and trainers on mediation and dialogue.

4-113-000

**Anna Záborská (PPE)** - Dianie v Líbyi a v ďalších arabských štátoch v Stredozemí zdôraznilo, že Európa potrebuje definovať svoju zahraničnú politiku. Aby sa nám už nestalo, že jeden deň sa naši lídri fotografujú s diktátorom a na druhý deň proti jeho režimu pošlú stíhačky. História nás však mohla naučiť, že zvrhnutie diktátora ešte nie je demokracia a demokratické voľby ešte nezaručujú slobodu. Poučme sa z toho, čo sa deje v Iraku a Egypte. Ponúknime Líbyi našu pomoc a spoluprácu, presvedčajme ich o dôležitosti slobody, vyčleňme prostriedky, ktoré by sme mohli poskytnúť na budovanie demokratických inštitúcií, pošleme do Líbye našich expertov, no zároveň pozorujme vývoj v krajine, monitorujme stav náboženskej slobody kresťanov a iných menšín, lebo tam, kde je ohrozená sloboda viery, tam nie je rešpektovaná ani dôstojnosť človeka a jeho práva.

4-114-000

**Hannu Takkula (ALDE).** - Arvoisa puhemies, minusta on erittäin tärkeää, että kun me olemme nyt äänestäneet Libyaan koskevan päätöslauselman puolesta, me muistamme, mikä meidän vastuamme eurooppalaisina on. Euroopan unioni on ennen muuta demokratian, ihmisoikeuksien, mielipiteenvapauden sekä oikeusvaltioperiaatteen voimakas maailmalle viejä.

Meidän pitää huolehtia siitä, että nyt kun tämä Gaddafin hallinto on kaatumassa, uusi hallinto, joka Libyassa ottaa johdon, voisi omaksua näitä arvoja, jotka nousevat eurooppalaisista arvoperinteistä eli ennen muuta demokratian. Meidän pitää huolehtia siitä, ettei valta vaihdu vain uuteen diktatuuriin.

Jos me voimme viedä eurooppalaisina demokratian arvoja eteenpäin, silloin myös tulee huolehditaksi siitä, että erilaiset vähemmistöt siellä saavat oikeutensa, niin kristityt



vähemmistöt kuin muutkin vähemmistöt. On erittäin tärkeää, että me eurooppalaisina huolehdimme siitä, että me viemme sinne omaa arvoperintöämme ja että demokratia ja rauha voisivat alkaa toteutua Lähi-idässä.

4-115-000

**Mitro Repo (S&D).** - Arvoisa puhemies, kannatin päätöslauselmaa, mutta haluan todeta, että Euroopan unioni on todella onnistuneesti osoittanut solidaarisuuttaan ja antanut tukensa Libyan kansalle heidän taistellessaan vapaasta Libyasta. Helmikuussa alkanut ja kuusi pitkää kuukautta kestänyt taistelu on pian päätöksessään. Libyan kansalla on nyt käsissään avaimet valtionsa tulevaisuuteen, ja koko Libyan kansa tulee osallistua uuden Libyan rakentamiseen, vaaleihin ja demokraattisiin instituutioihin.

Euroopan unionille on ensiarvoisen tärkeää olla tukemassa eteläistä naapurivaltiotamme kohti demokratiaa. Euroopan ulkosuhdehallinnon tulee pitää huolta siitä, että Kansainvälisen rikostuomioistuimen ja Interpolin antamat pidätysmääräykset johtavat rikoksista epäiltyjen henkilöiden pidättämiseen. Kansallisen sovinnon ja jälleenrakentamisen edesauttamiseksi on tärkeää saada Gaddafi elävänä tuomioistuimen eteen vastaamaan sanoistaan ja teoistaan.

4-116-000

**Salvatore Iacolino (PPE).** - Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, non v'è dubbio che questa risoluzione sulla Libia rappresenti un passo avanti verso un'esigenza di pacificazione che va guidata e sostenuta dall'Europa, da tutta l'Europa, non soltanto dai tre leader che oggi si sono recati in Libia per assistere, così come è giusto che sia, il processo di transizione, ma, come abbiamo detto in questa proposta oggi votata, non ammettiamo fughe in avanti, la politica estera dell'Unione europea deve essere garantita con modalità unitarie e per questo credibili.

Una *chance* di riscatto per i giovani che passa soprattutto attraverso iniziative finalizzate, fondi europei congrui che sostengano realmente un processo economico che deve essere veramente in crescita e sostenibile per un paese islamico che sia realmente moderato.

4-117-000

**Peter Jahr (PPE).** - Frau Präsidentin! Diktaturen haben nicht das ewige Leben, und man muss nicht auf den Tod eines Diktators warten. Jeder Diktator muss sich vor seinem Souverän – nämlich dem Volk – fürchten. Ich möchte dem libyschen Volk meinen großen Respekt aussprechen für den Mut zu dieser Revolution.

Worum geht es jetzt? Es geht erstens darum, demokratische Strukturen aufzubauen. Zweitens geht es darum, den wirtschaftlichen Aufbau zu realisieren. Drittens geht es vor allem darum, dass wir dort ein politisches Klima der gegenseitigen Achtung und der Toleranz etablieren, damit nicht eine Diktatur durch ein neues System der Unfreiheit und der Intoleranz ersetzt wird. Dabei geht es für mich vorwiegend um die Freiheit in religiösen Fragen. Darauf sollten auch die Europäische Union und die Kommission achten.

4-118-000

**Daniel Hannan (ECR).** - Madam President, when we were preparing for the military action in Libya I made a speech from this place cautioning against intervention. I was one of the very small number of British Conservatives who were sceptical about military action, but the last thing I want to do is to be in the invidious position of so many anti-war

commentators who have talked themselves into half hoping for the worst, so as to be able to say 'I told you so'. We saw the same thing during the Iraq war; it is an extremely unattractive phenomenon. As Polonius says, 'Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.' So I am delighted now that we have got rid of a baleful regime which had committed repeated acts of war against our country – the Lockerbie atrocity, the murder of Yvonne Fletcher, the funding of the IRA. I hope for a peaceful, pluralist and democratic outcome in Libya.

One point: if and when Colonel Gaddafi is caught, he should be tried in Libya and not in the International Court, which I will not dignify with the name of kangaroo court since it lacks the two very real economies of that kind of tribunal, namely speed and cheapness. Libya will not demonstrate its fitness by handing him over to an international bureaucracy. It will demonstrate its fitness by trying him and giving him justice in its own sovereign territory.

4-119-000

**Syed Kamall (ECR).** - Madam President, I think many of us were sceptical about the aims of the action to try and remove the Gaddafi regime. Even those who were sceptical have now had to admit that the action undertaken by NATO, on the initiative of the UK Prime Minister David Cameron, so far appears to be achieving what he set out to achieve – namely, trying to remove the Gaddafi regime. We hope that we will see the end of the Socialist Gaddafi regime and his henchmen, but as we try to help rebuild Libya let us make sure that we give the right level of support.

There is always lots of advice available at the beginning of a rebuilding exercise, but let us not forget the principles on which the most successful and prosperous countries are built. Let us help with projects on liberty, on democracy, on freedom, on human rights, on free trade, on property rights, on open markets so that the people of Libya can benefit from this change of regime, create prosperity locally and finally forget all the ill deeds that were done by the last regime.

4-120-000

**Rui Tavares (Verts/ALE).** - Senhora Presidente, eu votei nesta câmara a favor de uma *no-fly zone* sobre a Líbia que fosse mandatada pelo direito internacional, pela Organização das Nações Unidas. Portanto, entre a revolução nos países árabes e as ditaduras nos países árabes, entre uma revolução que estava a nascer e o massacre que ia acontecer em Bengazi, eu sei perfeitamente onde me situo. E não teria problema nenhum em votar a favor desta resolução, que tem alguns elementos importantes, exortando, por exemplo, as forças da CNT a refrearem qualquer tipo de retaliações, por exemplo contra africanos negros, que têm sofrido retaliações do CNT ou, por exemplo, exortando a União Europeia a terminar a co-decisão do *resettlement* e a trazer os refugiados que estão hoje em dia na Tunísia.

Mas há duas coisas nesta resolução que me impedem de a votar, duas coisas que caíram. Uma que exortava o CNT a ter mais transparência nos seus negócios com a Europa. E outra, acima de tudo, um parágrafo que estava nesta resolução que falava de todas as cumplicidades que países como a Bélgica, Portugal, Bulgária, França, Alemanha ou Itália tinham tido com o regime de Kadhafi, vendendo armas ao regime de Kadhafi.

A Europa não pode pensar que esta é a ocasião para passar uma esponja sobre o seu passado de cumplicidade com Kadhafi, porque o passado da Líbia não se apaga e, apagando o

passado da Líbia, nós não podemos ajudar a construir um futuro democrático naquele país.

4-120-500

### **Joint motion for a resolution: RC B7-0482/2011**

4-121-000

**Tunne Kelam (PPE).** - Madam President, having voted for this resolution, I think the EU's approach should be geared to take account of the complicated and really sensitive demographic situation in Syria, as well as its historic and cultural traditions.

Damascus is considered to be one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, and is a cradle of Christianity. We have to deal with one million Assyrian Christians, two million Kurds, one and a half million Iraqi refugees, Turkmen, Druze, Armenians and others, so it is a very complicated situation which we need to approach in a well-planned manner.

My other point is that, while it is good news that the EU has stopped Syrian exports of oil, we should also stop our trade and investment in Syria. I think this would really change the situation.

4-122-000

**Mitro Repo (S&D).** - Arvoisa puhemies, kannatin päätöslauselmaa. Syyrian presidentti Bashar al-Assad on jo menettänyt legitimitteettinsä. Hän on valtion päämies, joka on toistuvasti kohdistanut harkittua väkivaltaa rauhanomaisten mielenosoitusten tukahduttamiseksi ja pettänyt omat julkiset lupauksensa demokratisoida maataan. Kertomukset veden, sähkön sekä ruoka- ja lääkejakelele katkaisemisesta kansalaisten hiljentämiseksi ovat vain pahentaneet hänen asemaansa.

Väitteet Syyrian turvallisuusjoukkojen tekemistä rikoksista ihmisyyttä vastaan, kuten murhat, kidutukset, pidätykset sekä laittomat vangitsemiset ja katoamiset, tulee tutkia riippumattomassa ja avoimessa oikeusprosessissa.

Valitettavasti tavallisen ihmisen kärsimyksellä näyttää olevan vain vähän merkitystä kansainvälisen politiikan pelikentällä. Raaka totuus on se, että Syyriassa on kuollut jo yli 2600 siviiliä, ja sen kansa tarvitsee apuamme ja tukeamme. EU:n pakotteiden laajentaminen ja kohdistaminen on tervetullut keino puuttua Syyrian tilanteeseen.

4-123-000

**Paul Murphy (GUE/NGL).** - Madam President, I support the revolutionary movement against the Assad dictatorship. The brutal character of that regime has been very clearly demonstrated by the regime's own actions. It has massacred thousands of people, disappeared thousands, tortured thousands. Many horrific stories have circulated, including the fact that they have used snipers against government soldiers in order to in turn force the government soldiers to fire on protestors. However, the crocodile tears of US President Obama and other imperialist leaders should be rejected for the self-interested posturing which they are. The opposition movement has correctly rejected any call for imperialist intervention, because any intervention – like that in Libya – would simply be for their own interests.

Only a mass movement of the Syrian people cutting across ethnic and religious lines can develop the movement forward and can ensure a clean break with the regime and no strengthening of imperialism. A democratic government representing the mass of the Syrian people is needed – a workers' and poor peasants' government. Such a government, on the basis of democratic control and ownership of the key sectors of the economy, could use the country's massive resources to raise the living standards of all.

4-124-000

**Adam Bielan (ECR).** - Pani Przewodnicząca! Trwające od kilku miesięcy zamieszki na tle politycznym w Syrii determinują działania społeczności międzynarodowej. Nie możemy bowiem pozostawać obojętni wobec ponad 2 tysięcy śmiertelnych ofiar pacyfikacji społeczeństwa przez siły reżimu prezydenta Baszara al-Assada. Bestialski atak na wspierającego demonstrantów, znanego na świecie artysty, Ali Farzata również nie może przejść bez echa.

Z raportu ekspertów ONZ wynika, że reżim mógł dopuścić się zbrodni przeciwko ludzkości. Dlatego z zadowoleniem przyjmuję wprowadzenie przez kraje Unii sankcji wobec Syrii, w tym embarga na eksport ropy. Potępienie syryjskiego reżimu przez Turcję oraz jej zaangażowanie w pomoc uchodźcom oceniam również bardzo pozytywnie. Należy zintensyfikować działania wobec reżimu celem natychmiastowego zaprzestania użycia siły wobec pokojowych demonstrantów. Głosując za rezolucją, wzywam władze Syrii do realizacji publicznego zobowiązania do wdrożenia demokratycznych reform, a wywiązanie się z tego zobowiązania pozostaje nadrzędną kwestią w stosunkach z tym krajem.

4-124-500

### **Motion for a resolution: RC B7-0481/2011**

4-125-000

**Anna Záborská (PPE)** - Jedným z desiatich prikázaní je nepokradneš. Aj korupcia je vlastne krádež, obohatenie sa bez oprávneného nároku. Spochybňovanie židovsko-kresťanskej tradície a morálky robí boj proti korupcii ťažším, pretože prichádzame o imperatív svedomia. Zostávajú len zákony a nariadenia, kde už nie je rozdiel medzi dobrým a zlým. Namiesto absolútneho je už len relatívne. Pýtam sa, ako vysvetlíme deťom, ktoré sú vychovávané striktnie v duchu relativistickej morálky, že krádež je zlá? Ako im to budú vysvetľovať vychovávatelia v predškolských zariadeniach, kam by sme podľa známych Barcelonských kritérií najradšej poslali všetky deti v Únii? Keď tieto deti dospejú určite aspoň raz budú riešiť dilemu, či konať v mene vlastného prospechu aj vtedy, keď by pritom utrpela škodu akási abstraktná spoločnosť. Nebudú sa rozhodovať medzi dobrom a zlom, budú riešiť iba otázku aké je veľké riziko trestu. A to je živná pôda pre korupciu.

4-126-000

**Peter Jahr (PPE).** - Frau Präsidentin! Ich bin den Verfassern des Entschließungsantrags sehr dankbar, dass wir diesen gestern behandeln und über ihn abstimmen durften, denn Korruption hat viele Gesichter. Letztendlich geht es darum, dass sich jemand Geld aneignet, das ihm nicht gehört. Dabei ist es egal, ob man das Geld von der Bank stiehlt, ob jemandem das Geld zugesteckt wird oder ob sich jemand dieses Geld über erhöhte Preise für Bauleistungen aneignet. Alles ist kriminell und muss natürlich verfolgt werden.

Es geht letztendlich auch um die Glaubwürdigkeit der Europäischen Union, denn irgendjemand bezahlt ja dieses Geld, das für Förderprogramme oder andere Dinge ausgegeben wird. Deshalb halte ich es für außerordentlich wichtig, dass wir in diesem Entschließungsantrag darauf hinweisen, dass Korruption nicht an der Grenze haltmacht, und dass wir auch die Korruptionsbekämpfung in der Europäischen Union vereinheitlichen und überall konsequent verfolgen müssen.

4-127-000

**Daniel Hannan (ECR).** - Madam President, the title of this report is a satirist's dream: 'closing the gap between anti-corruption law and reality'. I could fill my 60 seconds talking about the 18 years' worth of unaudited accounts or the bazillions that are squandered on agriculture and foreign aid, boondoggles, or the Tillack case where, instead of any of the alleged fraudsters being arrested, it was the journalist trying to find out about them who found himself banged up by the police.

I could talk about the GBP 6.6 million spent last year by European Commissioners simply on entertainment and luxury gifts and hotels. I could talk about the wonderful spectacle of President van Rompuy and Commissioner Ashton flying to the same meeting in Russia in separate private jets leaving Brussels within four hours of each other.

Instead I shall confine myself to saying this. These things happen not because the EU attracts particularly bad people. Of course it attracts some bad people – Man is fallen – and like all institutions it contains those who give in to temptation. It happens rather because there is no link between taxation, representation and expenditure at Brussels level. It was Milton Friedman who said there are two kinds of money in the world: there is your money and there is my money. The trouble in the EU is it is all your money, hence negligence, corruption, fraud and what we see before us today.

4-128-000

**Miroslav Mikolášik (PPE)** - Korupcia narušuje demokratický a právny štát, vedie k zneužívaniu verejných finančných prostriedkov poskytovaných daňovými poplatníkmi, naštrbuje dôveru demokratickej inštitúcie a destabilizuje správne fungovanie trhu. Korupcia jednoznačne patrí medzi zvlášť závažnú trestnú činnosť, ktorá v EÚ ľahko nadobúda aj cezhraničný rozmer. V oblasti protikorupčnej politiky má preto Európska únia nielen všeobecné právo konať v súlade so zmluvami Európskej únie, ale aj povinnosť zohľadniť mienku takmer 90 % občanov Európskej únie, ktorí požadujú, aby EÚ riešila korupciu intenzívnejšie. Treba posilniť policajnú a súdnu spoluprácu v prípadoch korupcie cezhraničného rozmeru, kedy konanie verejných orgánov je stále príliš ťažkopádne a zdĺhavé. Spoločné akcie členských štátov a prehĺbenie spolupráce aj s agentúrami Europol, Eurojust a OLAF pri vyšetrowaní a stíhaní trestných činov v súvislosti s korupciou povedú k účinnejšiemu presadzovaniu existujúcej protikorupčnej legislatívy.

4-129-000

**Syed Kamall (ECR).** - Madam President, when you look at the title of this report, 'Closing the gap between anti-corruption law and reality', it clearly expresses that there is a problem with perception. I think one of the things that the EU must bear in mind is this perception of corruption within its own ranks. When you look at the fact that the accounts have continuously not been signed off by the Court of Auditors or given a clean bill of health for many years; when you look at the fact that countries that appear to have voted the

wrong way in referenda are then asked to vote again until they get the right result; and when you see budget negotiations which are out of touch with the reality in Member States – Member States are looking to cut spending and tighten their belts, but we see budget negotiations at the EU level actually asking for an increase in spending – there is clearly a gap between the perception and the reality of the economic situation. There are demands for greater transparency when it comes to our documents. As a previous speaker said, if we do not tackle this problem the EU's legitimacy and reputation is at stake.

4-129-500

### **Joint motion for a resolution: RC B7-0490/2011**

4-130-000

**Anna Záborská (PPE)** - Hladomor v regióne Afrického rohu sa opakuje každých 10 rokov. Systém včasného varovania nás upozornil už pred rokom na blížiacu sa hrozbu. Ale už v roku 2009 musel svetový potravinový program uskutočniť svoju misiu v Somálsku kvôli islamistickej milícii al-Šabáb a ešte aj dnes majú humanitárne organizácie sťažený prístup do oblasti najviac ohrozených hladomorom. Hlavnou príčinou permanentnej krízy v tomto regióne nie je klimatická zmena, ani obchodovanie na burze. Je ním nedostatok demokracie, legitímneho a zodpovedného vládnutia a rešpektovanie dôstojnosti človeka. Keď ľudia zomierajú od hladu, nemáme na výber: musíme pomôcť ako vieme. Ale ak sa hladomor nemá zopakovať, musí OSN aj Európska únia urobiť viac, než vyzývať donorov, aby zaplatili viac. A ja som osobne sklamaná, že v rezolúcii o tom nie je ani slovo.

4-131-000

**Mitro Repo (S&D)**. - Arvoisa puhemies, kannatin päätöslauselmaa. On ollut surullista seurata, kuinka nälänhätä on levinnyt ja pahentunut vain entisestään Itä-Afrikassa. Kysymyksessä on pahin elintarviketurvakriisi 20 vuoteen Afrikassa.

Akuutista avuntarpeesta viestittäminen kansalaisten keskuudessa ja avustusvaroilla hankitun tuen perille vieminen kestää usein toivottoman kauan, mutta niin on myös kansainvälinen yhteisö ollut aivan liian verkkainen avustustyöhön ryhtymisessä, sillä jo joulukuussa 2010 kuulumme ensimmäiset varoitukset tulevasta kriisistä.

Globaali eriarvoisuus lisääntyy, mikäli Euroopan unionin jäsenvaltiot piiloutuvat vain oman talouskriisinsä taakse eivätkä täytä velvollisuuksiaan kehitysavun ja humanitaarisen hätäavun rahoituksessa. Euroopan unionilla tulee olla välineet tarjota apua välittömän humanitaarisen kriisin lieventämiseksi sekä myös pitkäaikaista kehitysapua nälänhädästä kärsineiden maiden auttamiseksi jaloilleen.

4-132-000

**Seán Kelly (PPE)**. - A Uachtaráin, bhí sé feiliúnach gur phléamar an t-ábhar tábhachtach seo ar maidin agus gur ghlacamar beagnach d'aon ghuth leis na moltaí a bhí romhainn ó chianaibh.

Madam President, there is a well-known proverb which says 'give me a fish and you will feed me for a day, teach me to fish and you will feed me for life'. In the spirit of that proverb, I think one area where we can make a huge difference is in the area of irrigation. I did some voluntary work in Africa, and I saw how even the most rudimentary irrigation systems could turn barren and infertile land into rich productive soil, whereas adjacent lands that

did not have any irrigation remained barren. I think that, in the spirit of that, we should home in on the opportunities that irrigation provides for alleviating famine into the future.

4-133-500

### **Joint motion for a resolution: RC B7-0488/2011**

4-134-000

**Anna Záborská (PPE)** - Väčšina neprenosných chorôb súvisí s tým, ako žijeme. Ak chceme znížiť výskyt týchto chorôb potrebujeme predovšetkým informácie. Koordinovaný postup medzinárodného spoločenstva a výmena informácií o príčinách chorôb a účinnej prevencii je preto na mieste. Úlohou štátu však nie je diktovať občanom, ako majú žiť. Je vecou zdravotných poisťovní, aby hľadali spôsob, ako znížiť zdravotné riziko, či už v prípade fajčenia, alkoholu, nezdravého jedla alebo nedostatku pohybu. Kombinácia zvýšeného poistného na základe nezdravého spôsobu života a jeho zníženie v prípade, že poistenec žije zdravo, je najúčinnejšou motiváciou. Naopak, propagačné aktivity za milióny eur z verejných zdrojov a zákazy nielenže nevedú k zlepšeniu, ale zbavujú ľudí slobody a zodpovednosti. Ľudia sa vedia postarať o seba sami, nepodceňujme ich.

4-135-000

**Seán Kelly (PPE)**. - Madam President, these diseases are unbelievably detrimental to modern life and particularly when we consider that 50% of those who die are dying in their productive years. COPD alone is costing the world economy EUR 280 billion a year. It is quite obvious that we have to do a lot of work in this regard, particularly to prevent these diseases – research, etc. – but I think we need to go further. We need firstly to have targets for Member States to reduce the preponderance of these diseases in their countries, and we also need to coordinate an approach by which best practice can be utilised in all Member States. We do not have time to wait. The sooner we act, the better it will be for the economy, for people's health and indeed for people's social lives.

4-135-500

### **Motion for a resolution: RC B7-0480/2011**

4-136-000

**Adam Bielan (ECR)**. - Odbywająca się cyklicznie światowa konferencja radio-komunikacyjna to ważne międzynarodowe forum regulacji częstotliwości radiowych i satelitarnych. Głównym tematem przyszłorocznej konferencji będzie dostępność widma radiowego, a zwłaszcza dywidenda cyfrowa o paśmie 800 MHz. Przyspieszenie prac nad harmonizacją, a tym samym wcześniejszym udostępnieniem operatorom komórkowym tej chronionej częstotliwości, oraz regulacja roamingowa jest jednym z priorytetów polskiego Ministerstwa Infrastruktury w okresie obecnej prezydencji.

Unia Europejska musi zająć spójne stanowisko w negocjacjach wielostronnych, szczególnie wobec swoich wschodnich sąsiadów, w tym Rosji, celem uzyskania wolnego dostępu do pasma 800 MHz na całym swoim obszarze. Dlatego tak ważne jest poparcie i zaangażowanie wszystkich państw członkowskich. Również pozostałe kwestie, jak na przykład projekt Galileo, wymagają szerokiego wsparcia dla starań Komisji. Licząc na skuteczne działania krajów i instytucji Unii Europejskiej, popieram rezolucję.

4-137-000

*Written explanations of vote*

4-138-000

**Report: Graham Watson (A7-0289/2011)**

4-138-500

**Luís Paulo Alves (S&D)**, *por escrito*. – Aprovo o documento, visto que proporciona à República da Moldávia uma oportunidade de se tornar a história de sucesso da política da UE para os seus vizinhos e porque alavanca a execução das reformas necessárias no país.

4-139-000

**Pino Arlacchi (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I voted for this report because it is important to sustain the positive evolution of political and economic relations between the EU and the Republic of Moldova. The future association agreement will deepen the political relationship and economic integration of the Republic of Moldova and the EU. Its principal objective is to draw Moldova closer to the EU, enhancing political cooperation and reinforcing joint measures in migration, asylum, border management, drugs and crime. In deepening its relations with the Republic of Moldova, the EU should also promote stability and confidence-building, including by contributing proactively to finding a viable solution to the Transnistrian conflict, which is a source of regional instability.

In order to achieve the conclusion of the agreement, the EU institutions should maintain strong pressure on the Moldovan authorities to consolidate reforms and achieve tangible progress in the fight against corruption and the reform of the judiciary. The European Union has made human rights and democracy a central aspect of its European Neighbourhood Policy. For this reason, the Council, the Commission and the EEAS should encourage the Moldovan authorities to adopt a comprehensive and effective anti-discrimination legislation and to strengthen media freedom and human rights.

4-140-000

**Elena Băsescu (PPE)**, *în scris*. – Am votat în favoarea raportului Watson deoarece consider că Acordul de asociere este o modalitate concretă de a exploata dinamica pozitivă a relațiilor dintre UE și Republica Moldova. Este foarte important ca Europa să încurajeze și să susțină integrarea progresivă a Republicii Moldova în structurile economice și sociale europene. Este necesară sprijinirea procesului de consolidare a democrației în acest stat.

Totodată, atenționez că existența unui conflict nerezolvat în regiunea transnistreană constituie o amenințare la adresa securității și stabilității în Europa. Țin să menționez că negocierile oficiale în problema transnistreană în formatul „5+2” au fost întrerupte de mai bine de cinci ani. Este necesar ca UE să aibă o implicare mai fermă pentru reluarea acestor negocieri. În același timp, și Federația Rusă ar trebui să adopte o poziție mai constructivă la consultările informale care vor avea loc la Moscova pe data de 22 septembrie.

4-141-000

**Vilija Blinkevičiūtė (S&D)**, *raštu*. – Balsavau dėl šio pranešimo, kadangi norint pagerinti partnerystę su Rytų šalimis yra svarbu atsižvelgti į žmonių santykius tarpusavyje, jų teises, demokratiją, laikytis bendrų principų, skatinti pasitikėjimą bei stabilumą. Abipusis bendradarbiavimas ir ES finansinė ir techninė parama turi užtikrinti ekonomikos pakilimą,



saugą, laisvų darbo vietų užpildymą ir sumažinti skurdą Moldovos Respublikoje. Stabilūs ekonominiai santykiai ir ES parama turėtų didelę teigiamą reikšmę ilgalaikiai Moldovos Respublikos plėtrai: Moldovos ir ES vizų režimo liberalizavimo procesui ateityje, bendros oro erdvės susitarimui, bei kitoms reikalingoms reformoms. Derybos dėl įvairių bendradarbiavimo aspektų jau buvo sėkmingai baigtos, tačiau buvo nutarta kad iki 2011 m. pabaigos derybos turėtų prasidėti ir dėl glaudesnio bendradarbiavimo plataus masto laisvosios prekybos srityje, tuo pat metu įvertinant tokių susitarimų poveikį ekonomikos plėtrai bei aplinkai.

Taip pat užtikrinti, jog būtų skirta pakankamai lėšų derybose tarp Padniestrės, Moldavijos, Ukrainos, Rusijos, ESBO, bei Amerikos ir Europos Sąjungos, kaip išorės stebėtojų, dar kitaip vadinamose „5+2 derybose“. Šis susitarimas taptų visapusiškos pagalbos pagrindu Moldovos Respublikai, skatinant jos ekonomikos augimą bei įgalinant ją įvykdyti savo įsipareigojimus Europos Sąjungai.

4-142-000

**Sebastian Valentin Bodu (PPE)**, *în scris*. – Republica Moldova are un partener în Uniunea Europeană, iar recomandările transmise de Parlament celorlalte instituții comunitare vin ca o confirmare a acestui parteneriat. Legislativul european este conștient că UE, ca promotor al stabilității, trebuie să devină proactivă în vederea găsirii unei soluții oportune și viabile la conflictul din Transnistria, o sursă permanentă de instabilitate regională. Liberalizarea regimului de vize impus cetățenilor moldoveni este una dintre principalele preocupări ale Guvernului de la Chișinău, ca și încheierea unui acord de asociere a Republicii Moldova la UE. Ambele părți sunt conștiente însă, în acest punct, că până acolo mai este nevoie de ceva muncă.

Și România a trecut prin aceste etape care, chiar dacă sunt lungi, și-au arătat în cele din urmă beneficiile la nivelul economiei, performanței și democrației. De fapt, asocierea la UE și ulterior dobândirea statutului de membru sunt dovezi că respectivul stat are o democrație sănătoasă, principii corecte și atașament față de ele. Republica Moldova a făcut progrese semnificative în ultimii ani. Dar chiar și oficialii de la Chișinău recunosc că mai sunt probleme structurale de rezolvat în statul de la est de Prut.

4-142-500

**Cristian Silviu Bușoi (ALDE)**, *în scris*. – Raportul care expune planul Parlamentului European de a intensifica negocierile dintre Uniunea Europeană și Republica Moldova și-a meritat votul favorabil deoarece expune toate problemele care trebuie soluționate înainte de a putea purcede la discuțiile cu privire la aderare. Minuțiozitatea cu care sunt dezbătute problemele întâmpinate de către Republica Moldova atât pe plan intern, cât și extern, precum și remediile propuse în acest raport au adevărate șanse de reușită dacă Uniunea Europeană continuă să fie devotată procesului lung dar promițător de aderare.

Un important pas care trebuie făcut de către Republica Moldova este reformarea sistemului judiciar și adoptarea unor măsuri viabile împotriva corupției, pentru a putea dezvolta mediul de afaceri și de a atrage investitori străini și, de asemenea, pentru a îmbunătăți comerțul cu Uniunea Europeană.

Accentul pus pe nevoia de a stopa disputa teritorială din Transnistria este de apreciat, cu toate că nu se va putea ajunge la un monitor comun dacă Republica Moldova și, respectiv, Rusia, nu sunt dispuse să negocieze.

În ansamblu, acest document este unul care prezintă problemele Republicii Moldova într-un mod realist și accentuează necesitatea unei mai bune colaborări dintre Republica Moldova și UE.

4-142-750

**George Sabin Cutaș (S&D),** *în scris* . – Am votat în favoarea Raportului privind negocierile UE-Republica Moldova în vederea încheierii unui Acord de asociere deoarece consider că demersul european al Republicii Moldova trebuie încurajat și susținut. Salut cooperarea autorităților moldovene în domeniile politicii externe, politicii energetice, comerțului și drepturilor omului, cooperare care a dus la încheierea a numeroase capitole din cadrul negocierilor. Cred că progresele realizate de această țară ne îndreptățesc să cerem includerea unei Zone de liber schimb aprofundate și cuprinzătoare, ca parte integrantă a Acordului de asociere, și demararea negocierilor privind această zonă înainte de sfârșitul anului.

4-143-000

**Robert Dušek (S&D),** *písemně* . – Zpráva o doporučení Evropského parlamentu Radě, Komisi a Evropské službě pro vnější činnost pro jednání mezi Evropskou unií a Moldavskou republikou o Dohodě o přidružení usiluje o stanovení priorit pro eventuální budoucí přidružení Moldávie a nastartování hlubší spolupráce s EU. V oblastech zahraniční a bezpečnostní politiky i spolupráce v oblasti energetiky a obchodu již vedla k úspěšnému uzavření většiny kapitol jednání. Dalšímu zlepšení však nadále brání rozdílné normy Moldávie oproti EU. Je žádáno vytvoření programu vyjednávání o DCFTA, který by se měl zaměřit na odstranění překážek bránících dvoustrannému obchodu a investicím a rozdílu mezi technickými, hygienickými a rostlinolékařskými normami. V této souvislosti vítám nadnárodní iniciativy v rámci Východního partnerství, zejména ve věci celní spolupráce. Spory o podnikatelskou oblast a stálé vnitřní problémy Moldavska však brání v současné době rozvoji ještě hlubší spolupráce. Zprávu jako celek vítám, neboť autor usiluje o zhodnocení spolupráce mezi Evropskou unií a Moldávií a ukazuje také řadu potíží bránících jejímu dalšímu rozvoji. Z těchto důvodů budu hlasovat pro přijetí tohoto doporučení.

4-143-500

**Diogo Feio (PPE),** *por escrito* . – Tal como já referi anteriormente, face ao impacto que a presente crise económica e financeira tem tido na Moldávia e o caminho de convergência com a União que este país vem procurando trilhar, creio ser acertada a opção europeia de lhe conceder apoio. A solidariedade com aqueles que se encontram no âmbito da Política Europeia de Vizinhança não deve ser de molde a alijar a necessidade de a União Europeia controlar devidamente o uso que é dado ao auxílio prestado, razão mais do que suficiente para que o Parlamento apresente as suas recomendações ao Conselho, Comissão e Serviço Europeu de Acção Externa acerca das negociações sobre o Acordo de Associação UE e a Moldávia. Não escamoteando as dificuldades que se apresentam, é justo destacar o modo como a Moldávia vem convergindo com a União nas mais diversas matérias e como, em obediência ao princípio *mais por mais*, poderá beneficiar mais amplamente da Política Europeia de Vizinhança que outros países vizinhos. Desejo que a Moldávia persista no rumo já traçado, que o Acordo de Associação venha a celebrar-se e que os efeitos da sua vigência sirvam de estímulo aos demais Estados da região.

4-143-750

**José Manuel Fernandes (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – O presente relatório, elaborado por Graham Watson, consubstancia as recomendações do Parlamento Europeu ao Conselho, à Comissão e ao Serviço Europeu para a Acção Externa, relativamente às negociações entre a União Europeia e a República da Moldávia sobre o Acordo de Associação que se pretende global e voltado para o aprofundamento das relações ao longo dos próximos anos. A UE tem reforçado as suas relações políticas e económicas com a Moldávia, nomeadamente através do Acordo de Parceria e Cooperação sobre a participação da Moldávia nos programas e agências comunitários. No âmbito da Política Europeia de Vizinhança, mais concretamente no Plano de Acção conjunto UE-Moldávia, este país tem realizado reformas de cariz político, económico e institucional, tendo em vista a sua aproximação à UE e futura integração. Assim, voto favoravelmente as presentes recomendações, que vão no sentido de apoiar as reformas em curso neste país, ao mesmo tempo que se exige respeito pelos direitos humanos, a adopção de legislação contra as discriminações, a reforma do sistema judicial e a defesa do ambiente – através da sua participação na Estratégia para a Região do Danúbio – e espero que, num futuro não muito longínquo, a República da Moldávia faça parte da UE.

4-144-000

**Monika Flašíková-Beňová (S&D)**, *písomne* – Nová koncepcia európskej susedskej politiky, ktorej cieľom je uprednostňovať tie krajiny, ktoré sú v rámci plnenia daných požiadaviek najefektívnejšie, vytvára pre Moldavskú republiku veľkú príležitosť, aby sa stala úspechom politiky EÚ vo vzťahu k jej susedom. Východné partnerstvo vytvára v rámci európskej susedskej politiky zmysluplný rámec pre prehĺbovanie vzťahov, urýchľovanie politického združovania a podporovanie hospodárskej integrácie medzi EÚ a Moldavskou republikou, ktoré presadzovaním politických a sociálno-hospodárskych reforiem a uľahčovaním približovania smerom k EÚ, spájajú silné geografické, historické a kultúrne väzby. Aktívna angažovanosť Moldavskej republiky a záväzok dodržiavať spoločné hodnoty a zásady vrátane demokracie, právneho štátu, dobrej správy vecí verejných a rešpektovania ľudských práv vrátane práv menších majú zásadný význam pre dosiahnutie pokroku v procese a úspešné dokončenie rokovaní a následné vykonávanie dohody o pridružení, ktorá musí byť šitá na mieru potrebám a schopnostiam krajiny a bude mať trvalý vplyv na jej rozvoj. Je potrebné zabezpečiť, aby táto dohoda bola komplexným a výhľadovým rámcom pre budúci rozvoj vzťahov s Moldavskou republikou v nadchádzajúcich rokoch. Vyjadrujem presvedčenie, že je namieste prijať jasné kritériá na vykonávanie dohody o pridružení a zabezpečiť monitorovacie mechanizmy vrátane poskytovania pravidelných správ Európskemu parlamentu.

4-144-500

**Juozas Imbrasas (EFD)**, *raštu*. – Pritariau dokumentui, nes atsižvelgiant į vykstančias derybas dėl asociacijos susitarimo, teikiama eilė rekomendacijų Tarybai, Komisijai ir Europos išorės veiksmy tarybai. Yra siekiama asociacijos susitarimo ir ypač glaudaus bendradarbiavimo plataus masto laisvosios prekybos susitarimo. Atkreipiamas dėmesys į teigiamą 2008 m. Moldovos Respublikai suteiktų autonominių prekybos lengvatų poveikį šalies eksportui, apgailestaujant, kad pasinaudoti lengvatomis trukdo abiejų šalių standartų skirtumai, kuriuos neabejotinai reikia šalinti. Moldovos Respublikai ir toliau reikia skatinti spartesnę šalies ekonomikos plėtrą.

4-145-000

**Cătălin Sorin Ivan (S&D)**, *în scris*. – Parteneriatul estic a creat un cadru politic semnificativ pentru intensificarea relațiilor dintre Uniunea Europeană și Republica Moldova. În ultimii ani, Moldova, prin adeziunea sa la valorile și principiile comune, își manifestă dorința de a urma un drum european. Trebuie să recunoaștem importanța crescândă a Moldovei în cadrul Parteneriatului estic. De aceea, Uniunea Europeană trebuie să vorbească clar despre viitorul european al Moldovei. Nu trebuie privită din perspectiva unei țări care vrea să se apropie de Uniunea Europeană, ci a unei țări care dorește să devină membru.

Având în vedere progresele făcute de Republica Moldova, consider firește recomandările Parlamentului European adresate Consiliului și Comisiei în această rezoluție și le susțin.

4-145-500

**Giovanni La Via (PPE)**, *per iscritto*. – Egregio Presidente, cari colleghi, ritengo che il lavoro svolto sino ad oggi in relazione ai negoziati sull'accordo di associazione tra l'UE e la Repubblica moldova possa definirsi soddisfacente. La politica di vicinato è sicuramente una delle politiche strategiche dell'Unione europea e, come tale, richiede impegno e dedizione. Il voto odierno sottolinea l'importanza dei rapporti e degli accordi bilaterali volti a promuovere una maggiore integrazione economica con la Moldova, accomunata all'UE da forti legami di carattere geografico e storico-culturale. Ma, chiaramente, tali accordi non si fermano a valutazioni di carattere finanziario. L'intera politica di avvicinamento all'Unione europea ha visto la Moldova compiere molti passi in avanti in relazione ad alcuni valori e principi condivisi quali la democrazia, lo Stato di diritto, il buon governo e il rispetto dei diritti umani, inclusi quelli delle minoranze. Credo che questi processi di riforma, sebbene non ancora del tutto terminati, debbano essere considerati degli ottimi risultati.

4-146-000

**Petru Constantin Luhan (PPE)**, *în scris*. – Republica Moldova este un partener de nădejde al Uniunii Europene în cadrul Parteneriatului estic și acest stat merită pe deplin să fie susținut atât financiar, cât și strategic. S-au creat premisele pentru intensificarea relațiilor bilaterale și accelerarea integrării pe plan economic între Republica Moldova și UE.

În perspectiva integrării europene, consider că această țară trebuie să depună eforturi semnificative pentru punerea în aplicare a reformelor structurale și pentru accelerarea reformelor interne. Pe lângă aspectele economice și sociale, consider că Uniunea Europeană trebuie să acorde mai multă atenție conflictului din Transnistria. Este nevoie de o soluționare politică a acestui conflict în conformitate cu principiul integrității teritoriale a Republicii Moldova. Prin găsirea unei soluții viabile vor fi rezolvate problema instabilității regionale și a lipsei de încredere.

4-147-000

**Monica Luisa Macovei (PPE)**, *în scris*. – Am votat în favoarea raportului Watson pentru a sprijini pașii concreți ai Republicii Moldova pentru asocierea la Uniunea Europeană. În cadrul Comisiei pentru afaceri externe, am propus și au fost aprobate amendamente la acest raport cu referințe explicite la perspectiva de aderare a Republicii Moldova la UE și la un parteneriat specific cu Uniunea. Am solicitat, de asemenea, instituțiilor europene să înceapă negocieri cu Republica Moldova pentru Acordul de liber schimb până la sfârșitul

lui 2011 și să depună eforturi sporite pentru soluționarea conflictului din regiunea Transnistreană, cu respectarea integrității teritoriale a Republicii Moldova.

4-148-000

**Vladimír Maňka (S&D)**, *písomne* – Angažovanie EÚ a prebiehajúce rokovania s Moldavskou republikou treba založiť na jasnej perspektíve členstva v EÚ. To by malo ísť ruka v ruku s vykonávaním štrukturálnych reforiem.

Politická stabilita krajiny je pre pokračovanie reformného procesu nevyhnutná. Preto treba viesť dialóg so všetkými politickými stranami v Moldavskej republike.

Treba povzbudzovať a podporovať moldavské orgány v uspokojovaní potrieb 34,5 % obyvateľstva, ktoré žije v absolútnej alebo extrémnej chudobe; pomoc EÚ pre Moldavskú republiku mala lepšie odrážať túto skutočnosť a jej programy by mali byť zodpovedajúcim spôsobom preorientované.

Očakávam od poradnej skupiny EÚ na vysokej úrovni pre Moldavskú republiku, že bude pravidelne informovať Európsky parlament o svojej činnosti.

4-149-000

**David Martin (S&D)**, *in writing* . – I welcome the adoption of the EU action plan for implementing key recommendations on trade. I urge the Commission to launch negotiations with Moldova without further delay on including the deep and comprehensive free trade area as an integral part of the Association Agreement in order to promote full political and economic integration of Moldova with the EU and to enable Moldova to attract foreign investment and become more productive in order to end its dependence on remittances and make the transition to an export-competitive market economy. I recognise, nevertheless, that Moldova should first demonstrate that it has enough capacity to adapt its legal and economic structures to the demands of trade integration with the EU.

4-150-000

**Mario Mauro (PPE)**, *per iscritto* . – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la relazione recante le raccomandazioni del Parlamento europeo al Consiglio, alla Commissione e al SEAE sui negoziati tra l'UE e la Repubblica moldova sull'accordo di associazione, presentata dal collega Watson è un importante strumento per il futuro dei rapporti con la Repubblica di Moldova, nel contesto della politica di vicinato dell'UE. Il mio voto è favorevole soprattutto perché la relazione sollecita in maniera puntuale le riforme verso una maggiore libertà dei cittadini, per il rispetto dei diritti umani e per una crescente apertura dei mercati.

4-151-000

**Jean-Luc Mélenchon (GUE/NGL)**, *par écrit* . – Ce rapport recommande que l'Union européenne se comporte en donneur de leçons avec la Moldavie, au prétexte qu'elle souhaite établir une zone de libre-échange complète et approfondie avec celle-ci. Il propose d'achever au plus vite la mise au pas de l'économie de ce pays pour négocier, dès 2012, la mise en place de cette zone de libre-échange. C'est la faillite assurée. Je vote contre.

4-151-500

**Nuno Melo (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – A nova filosofia da Política Europeia de Vizinhança (PEV) que, de acordo com o princípio *mais para os mais*, visa conferir prioridade aos países que

se revelem mais eficazes na satisfação das suas exigências, proporciona à República da Moldávia uma oportunidade para se tornar a história de sucesso da política da UE para os seus vizinhos. A União Europeia fez dos direitos humanos e da democracia um aspecto central da sua Política Europeia de Vizinhança. Assim, no âmbito da PEV, a Parceria Oriental criou um significativo quadro político para o aprofundamento das relações, para a aceleração do processo de associação política e para o reforço da integração económica entre a UE e a República da Moldávia, ligadas por fortes elos geográficos, históricos e culturais, apoiando, para o efeito, as reformas políticas e socioeconómicas. Acolho favoravelmente a progressiva cooperação da República da Moldávia nas negociações em curso sobre o Acordo de Associação e referentes aos diversos elementos da cooperação, incluindo a política externa e de segurança, a cooperação em matéria energética, os direitos humanos e o comércio, o que permitiu concluir com êxito, e nos prazos previstos, a maior parte dos capítulos da negociação.

4-152-000

**Alajos Mészáros (PPE),** *írásban* . – Moldova a társulási megállapodásra és az együttműködés különböző elemeire vonatkozóan folyó tárgyalások során stabil és progresszív együttműködést tanúsított. Személyesen egyetértek a tárgyalások felgyorsításával, a Moldovával kötendő, mélyreható és átfogó szabadkereskedelmi megállapodásnak a társulási megállapodásba való beépítése céljából. Moldova politikai és gazdasági integrációjának előmozdítása, a termelékenység fokozása fontos a külföldi befektetők szempontjából, aminek végső célja a versenyképes piacgazdaság megvalósítása. Mindezek mellett Moldovának bizonyítania kell, hogy megfelelő képességekkel rendelkezik ahhoz, hogy jogi és gazdasági szerkezeteit az Unió kereskedelmébe való integráció követelményeihez igazítsa. A jövőben a befektetéseket gátló tényezők kiküszöbölésére kell összpontosítani, például a műszaki és egészségügyi szabványok terén tapasztalható jogi és szabályozási különbségekre, a pénzügyi rendszerrel és versenyjoggal kapcsolatos fennmaradó feladatokra. Előrelépés történt azonban a társasági jog, a fogyasztóvédelem, a vámok, a gazdasági párbeszéd, a pénzügyi szolgáltatások, az államháztartás irányítása és az energiaügyi együttműködés terén. Folytatni kell a vízumokkal kapcsolatos párbeszédet is, hogy mielőbb kialakuljon egy olyan vízummentes rendszer, amely további előrelépést jelentene a moldovaiak európai uniós integrációja felé.

4-152-500

**Alexander Mirsky (S&D),** *in writing* . – The EU reaffirmed its objective to negotiate and establish a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), when the relevant conditions are met, and underlined the importance for the Republic of Moldova to carry out the necessary reforms. The Association Agreement will create a new contractual framework for EU-Moldova relations, replacing the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, which entered into force in 1998. The future agreement will deepen the political association and economic integration of the Republic of Moldova and the EU. Its principal objective will be to draw Moldova closer to the EU through commitments across a range of areas. These areas will include enhancing political cooperation, reinforcing joint measures in migration, asylum, border management, drugs and crime, expanding economic relations, and increasing cooperation in critical sectors such as energy, environment, transport and public health, with a direct impact on citizens' daily lives and on the business environment. I voted in favour.

4-153-000

**Radvilė Morkūnaitė-Mikulėnienė (PPE), raštu .** – Sveikinu Europos Parlamento iniciatyvą teikiant rekomendacijas deryboms dėl ES ir Moldovos Respublikos Asociacijos susitarimo. Nuosekli Moldovos eurointegracinė politika bei pažanga vidaus reformose turi sulaukti įvertinimo ir paramos vadovaujantis principu „daugiau už daugiau“. Asociacijos susitarimas, kuris pakels ES ir Moldovos santykius į naują lygį, yra reikalingas ne tik Moldovai, bet ir ES, kuri konkrečiomis priemonėmis prisideda prie stabilumo, bendrų vertybių ir pažangos erdvės kūrimo kaimynystėje. Šiame kontekste norėtusi pažymėti keletą dalykų: 2011 m. rugsėjo 9 d. ESBO pirmininkės Lietuvos ir Vokietijos pastangomis pasiektas susitarimas tarp Moldovos Ministro pirmininko ir separatistinės Padnestrės faktinio vadovo yra ilgai lauktas ir svarbus žingsnis atnaujinant nuo 2006 m. nevykstančias derybas. ES turėtų išnaudoti šį pozityvų momentą ir visokeriopaipai paremti derybinio proceso atgaivinimą. Vizų dialogas yra puikus bendradarbiavimo instrumentas, skatinantis Moldovos reformas ir jų įgyvendinimą, padedantis valdyti migracijos srautus. Vis tik galutinis tikslas yra vizų režimo panaikinimas. Progresas šio tikslo link turi būtų spartus ir vertinamas bendrame vykstančių vizų dialogų su kitomis regiono valstybėmis kontekste, ir ypač atsižvelgiant į vizų režimo panaikinimo perspektyvą tarp ES ir Rusijos. Mano įsitikinimu, daugiau dėmesio reikia skirti ES paramos matomumui ir viešinimui Moldovoje. Tai prisidėtų prie visuomenės paramos europinėms reformoms didinimo.

4-153-500

**Siiri Oviir (ALDE), kirjalikult .** – Antud raport kirjeldab hästi Moldova Vabariigi praegust olukorda, andes ülevaate edusammudest ning sellest, millele tuleb enam rõhku panna, nagu ettevõtlikeskonnana parandamine, korruptsioonivastane võitlus, kodanikuühiskonna arendamine jne. Oluline on, et assotsieerimislepingu ning eriti põhjaliku ja tervikliku vabakaubanduspiirkonna ulatus ja mõjud hõlmaksid Transnistria piirkonda, mis on Moldova Vabariigi lahutamatu osa. Pean kahetsusväärseks, et endistel KGB-lastel, kes tegutsesid 1990. aastate alguses – õnneks ebaõnnestunult – ka Eesti Vabariigis ja kelle eesmärk oli lõhkuda riigi terviklikkus, õnnestus kahjuks sama plaan Moldovas. Vene Föderatsioon peaks antud küsimuses näitama üles rohkem konstruktiivsust, mitte kaituma kui Nõukogude Liidu tõeline järglane, kus au sees on KGB-lastel meetodid ja arusaamad. Assotsieerimisleping ning viisavabadus Euroopa Liiduga tähendaks Moldova jaoks sisulist integratsiooni Euroopasse, mis tuleks kindlasti suureks kasuks riigi arengule ja stabiilsusele antud regioonis.

4-154-000

**Justas Vincas Paleckis (S&D), raštu .** – Moldova yra neatskiriama Europos dalis geografinė, politinė, ekonomine, vertybine prasmėmis. Moldova – puikus pavyzdys, kaip ES magnetizmas keičia valstybes teigiama linkme. Šalies administracija pastaraisiais metais pasiekė kai kurių rezultatų reformuodama šalies ekonomiką, politinę sistemą, įtvirtindama ES vertybes. Skatiname ją toliau tęsti pradėtus darbus. Balsavau už šį pranešimą, nes jame nurodytos gairės, kurių laikymasis užtikrintų tolimesnę Moldovos ir ES suartėjimą. Sklandesnė teisinė sistemos, policijos, muitinės pertvarka, korupcijos pažabojimas ir verslo sąlygų gerinimas padėtų šaliai pasiekti didesnio stabilumo, atvertų naujus ES ir Moldovos ekonominio bendradarbiavimo kelius, paskatintų dvišales derybas dėl laisvosios prekybos sutarties. Pranešime siunčiame aiškią žinią, kad pažanga Padnestrės konflikto sprendime sulauks teigiamo ES atsako – didesnės finansinės ES pagalbos.

4-154-500

**Maria do Céu Patrão Neves (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – O envolvimento activo da República da Moldávia e o seu compromisso relativamente a valores e princípios comuns, incluindo a democracia, o primado do direito, a boa governação e o respeito dos direitos humanos, incluindo os das minorias, têm sido considerados essenciais para fazer avançar o processo e para assegurar o êxito das negociações e da posterior execução do Acordo de Associação, que deve ser concebido de acordo com as necessidades e capacidades do país e terá um impacto sustentável no seu desenvolvimento. Concordo com a celebração deste acordo enquanto ele representar uma evolução querida pelo povo da República da Moldávia no sentido de um progresso que lhes traga maior bem-estar e qualidade de vida. Acredito que o papel de monitorização do Parlamento Europeu é positivo e, por isso, concordo que se incentive a equipa de negociação da UE a prosseguir a sua boa cooperação com o Parlamento, prestando sistematicamente informações sobre os progressos alcançados, em conformidade com o TFUE, que prevê que o Parlamento deve ser imediata e plenamente informado em todas as fases do processo.

4-155-000

**Raül Romeva i Rueda (Verts/ALE)**, *in writing*. – I voted in favour. This resolution addresses, in the context of the ongoing negotiations on the Association Agreement, the following recommendations to the Council, the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS): (a) to base the EU engagement and ongoing negotiations with the Republic of Moldova on the assertion that the EU perspective, including Article 49 of the Treaty on the European Union, which should go hand in hand with the implementation of structural reforms, is both a valuable lever in the implementation of reforms and necessary catalyst for public support for these reforms; (b) to apply in relations with the Republic of Moldova the principles of ‘more for more’ and differentiation based on the individual merits and accomplishments of the Republic of Moldova over the last two years; (c) to welcome the stable and progressive cooperation on the part of the Republic of Moldova in the ongoing negotiations on the Association Agreement and on the various elements of cooperation, including foreign and security policy, energy cooperation, human rights and trade, which has led to the successful and timely closure of most chapters of the negotiations.

4-156-000

**Licia Ronzulli (PPE)**, *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ho votato a favore di questo testo perché ritengo possa contribuire a rendere i negoziati in corso con la Repubblica di Moldova sempre più efficaci e vicini alla prospettiva europea di associazione. L’obiettivo principale rimane quello di incentivare l’attuazione delle riforme strutturali e incoraggiare il dialogo tra i partiti nella Repubblica di Moldova, dal momento che la stabilità politica all’interno dello Stato è fondamentale per dare seguito a qualsiasi processo di riforma.

4-156-500

**Rafał Trzaskowski (PPE)**, *in writing*. – More concrete actions from the side of EU with the Republic of Moldova, based on the recognition of the efforts undertaken by the latter throughout the recent past, are of crucial importance. The signal sent by us today proves that we are open to dialogue and cooperation with a country that shows a clear will to continue as our trustworthy partner.



4-157-000

**Traian Ungureanu (PPE)**, *in writing*. – I voted in favour of the report and I salute its adoption as a milestone in relations between the EU and its Eastern Partners. The Republic of Moldova proved to be an honest and active partner in absorbing European standards and practices. Moldova has now set a positive precedent for all our Eastern Partners. The report and its approval with a large majority in Parliament are direct recognition of the successful efforts initiated by the pro-European governing coalition in Kishinev. The ongoing fruitful EU-Moldova cooperation will be a reassurance for the Moldovan people who will benefit greatly in terms of freedom of movement and economic exchanges. These vital elements in the life of any society will surely be strengthened by further liberalisation of the visa regime and by the DCFTA negotiations, as specifically mentioned in the report. Today's vote in Parliament can be rightly considered a breakthrough in the political and institutional development of a strong, viable Eastern European Dimension. From my position as shadow rapporteur, I express my gratitude to all the Political Groups for their constructive cooperation and contribution to the substance of the report.

4-158-000

**Angelika Werthmann (NI)**, *schriftlich*. – Die EU will im Rahmen der Europäischen Nachbarschaftspolitik jenen Ländern, hier im speziellen der Republik Moldau, die Möglichkeit bieten, durch Verhandlungen über eine umfassende Freihandelszone eine positive Volkswirtschaft durch ein harmonisiertes Geschäfts- und Investitionsklima zu schaffen. Der Partner Moldau muss sich dafür zur Umsetzung von Menschenrechten, zu Anstrengungen hinsichtlich des Kampfes gegen Korruption, zur Reform des Justizwesens, der Strafverfolgung und der Polizeidienste verpflichten, zudem müssen die freien Medien gestärkt werden.

4-159-000

**Iva Zanicchi (PPE)**, *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, l'Unione Europea si sta impegnando per supportare le riforme necessarie per avviare i negoziati per una futura possibile adesione della Moldavia: in primo luogo, affinché ciò possa avvenire, occorre che la Moldavia si sforzi per rendere più concrete la lotta alla corruzione, le riforme del sistema giudiziario, e una maggiore attenzione verso la tutela dei diritti umani. Considerando quanto sia importante, dal punto di vista strategico ed economico, incrementare e migliorare i rapporti con i paesi di quella particolare area geografica, ho espresso il mio voto favorevole alla relazione del collega Watson.

4-160-000

### **Joint motion for a resolution: RC B7-0513/2011**

4-160-250

**Luís Paulo Alves (S&D)**, *por escrito*. – Aprovo o documento porque saúda o termo do conflito de seis meses na Líbia e a queda do regime autocrático de 42 anos de Muammar Kaddafi, que foi responsável por um longo e terrível sofrimento do povo líbio. Por outro lado, porque felicita o povo líbio pela sua coragem e determinação e salienta que as aspirações livres e soberanas do povo líbio devem ser a força motriz do processo de transição, visto que apenas uma forte apropriação local garantirá o seu êxito.

4-160-500

**Laima Liucija Andrikienė (PPE)**, *in writing*. – I voted in favour of this important resolution on the situation in Libya. The priority of the Transitional National Council (TNC) and the international community should be the return to normality in Libya. The water and electricity supply, as well as the extraction of natural resources, should be restored to full capacity as fast as possible. An issue that cannot be overstated and that is common to all three countries that have seen recent changes in power is the threat of Islamic extremism. There have been reports that former members of extremist organisations have been successful in integrating into the TNC and becoming part of the mainstream opposition to the old regime of Colonel Gaddafi. Through our channels of influence, we should support moderate political forces and make efforts to prevent the TNC from turning into an Islamic movement. Last but not least, we must express very clearly to Libya's neighbours that the international community will not tolerate the sheltering of Colonel Gaddafi and his family members who are under prosecution by the International Criminal Court and that steps will be made to prevent the illegal channelling of assets belonging to the Libyan state to the neighbouring countries.

4-161-000

**Mara Bizzotto (EFD)**, *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ho scelto di astenermi dal voto su questa proposta di risoluzione riguardante la situazione in Libia. Certamente, il documento è condivisibile nella misura in cui auspica il consolidamento della democrazia e dei suoi principi nella nuova Libia. Altrettanto condivisibili sono le considerazioni sull'importanza di un esito positivo e pacifico del conflitto in Libia per la sicurezza dell'UE e per la stabilità dell'intera regione del Nord Africa e Medio Oriente. Condivisibile è anche la preoccupazione espressa nel documento per la vastissima quantità di armi che tuttora continua a rimanere a disposizione della popolazione. Tuttavia, il documento non fa menzione del fatto che una cellula di al-Qaeda sta attualmente cercando di mettere sotto il proprio controllo la Libia stessa, e che secondo fonti attendibili questa stessa cellula possiede risorse sufficienti per potersi opporre al Consiglio di transizione. Il documento sembra quindi esprimere un ingiustificato ottimismo nei confronti delle capacità del Consiglio di controllare il paese e non può essere per questo approvato. Inoltre, il documento accoglie con favore l'inclusione dei principi dell'Islam nella nuova costituzione della Libia, mentre la nostra ideologia politica ha da sempre sottolineato che la democrazia e la religione islamica non sono conciliabili. Pertanto, ho preferito astenermi dal voto.

4-162-000

**Sebastian Valentin Bodu (PPE)**, *în scris*. – După șase luni de lupte, care au avut ca rezultat mii de victime, precum și suferințe și necesități umanitare alarmante, regimul Gaddafi a luat sfârșit și un guvern interimar condus de Consiliul Național de Tranziție își va începe în curând activitatea de edificare a unei noi Libii.

Poporul libian a dat dovadă de curaj și hotărâre în lupta împotriva unui regim opresiv și dictatorial. Nu poate exista imunitate pentru crimele împotriva umanității. Muammar Gaddafi și membrii regimului său trebuie să fie trași la răspundere și judecați pentru crimele comise, în conformitate cu principiile statului de drept. De aceea, toate țările, în special vecinii Libiei, trebuie să coopereze cu noile autorități libiene și cu autoritățile internaționale de justiție, și anume cu CPI, pentru a asigura aducerea lui Gaddafi și a celor mai apropiați aliați ai săi în fața instanțelor de judecată.

Ο *Africa de Nord democratică, stabilă, prosperă și pașnică* prezintă un interes esențial pentru UE; de aceea, recomand trimiterea fără întârziere a unei delegații a Parlamentului European în Libia în scopul evaluării situației, transmiterii unui mesaj de sprijin și solidaritate și inițierii unui dialog cu CNT, societatea civilă și alți actori importanți pe plan local.

4-163-000

**Νικόλαος Χουντής (GUE/NGL)**, *γραπτώς*. – Το Ψήφισμα για τη Λιβύη τάσσεται υπέρ της συνέχισης των βομβαρδισμών και της αεροπορικής επιχείρησης του NATO "όσο είναι αναγκαία για την προστασία του άμαχου πληθυσμού της Λιβύης". Για άλλη μια φορά η στρατιωτική επέμβαση για τη μοιρασιά και την εκμετάλλευση των πλουτοπαραγωγικών πηγών μιας χώρας γίνεται με την πρόφαση του σεβασμού των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων. Γίνεται όμως από αυτούς που συνεργάζονταν επί χρόνια με το καθεστώς Καντάφι αδιαφορώντας στην ουσία για τις ελευθερίες, τα δικαιώματα και τα συμφέροντα του λιβυκού λαού. Πρόκειται για ένα υποκριτικό ψήφισμα που δεν καταδικάζει και ούτε καν αναγνωρίζει τις ευθύνες των ηγετών των Κρατών Μελών της ΕΕ, ούτε για τη συνεργασία, τις συναλλαγές και την ουσιαστική στήριξη που παρείχαν στο καθεστώς Καντάφι μέχρι πρόσφατα, ούτε για αυτό που πραγματικά κάνουν τώρα με τις καταστροφές και τις στρατιωτικές επεμβάσεις, ούτε για τους πραγματικούς τους στόχους που δεν είναι άλλοι από τη λεηλασία, τον σφετερισμό του πλούτου του λιβυκού λαού προς όφελος δικό τους και των πολυεθνικών του πετρελαίου. Για τους λόγους αυτούς ψήφισα κατά.

4-163-062

**Corina Crețu (S&D)**, *în scris*. – Procesul de reconstrucție și tranziție spre democrație a Libiei depinde, în acest moment, de câteva elemente esențiale: îndepărtarea completă a influenței lui Gaddafi, a structurii tribale și a lipsei oricărei experiențe democratice; planurile de instaurare a unui stat islamic, riscul subminării credibilității europene din cauza competiției pentru petrolul libian și riscul instabilității, amplificat de proliferarea masivă a armelor și de lipsa autorității.

Crimele comise în numele vânării loialștilor lui Gaddafi pot antrena o spirală a violenței care să împingă Libia într-un haos incontrolabil. În acest sens, salut poziția comisarului Kristalina Georgieva, care a declarat joia trecută că UE nu va acorda o încredere fără rezerve noii puteri de la Tripoli, din cauza execuțiilor fără judecată și a îngrijorărilor de natură umanitară. Având în vedere aceste elemente, cred că eforturile UE trebuie să se concentreze în primul rând asupra supravegherii stricte a respectării drepturilor omului și stopării execuțiilor sumare, pentru asigurarea unei tranziții pașnice spre un regim democratic, a cărui suveranitate asupra resurselor libiene să nu fie știrbită de interesele străine. Altfel, există riscul prăbușirii în haos și, pe termen mediu, chiar al unei contra-insurgențe.

4-163-125

**George Sabin Cutaș (S&D)**, *în scris*. – Am votat în favoarea rezoluției referitoare la situația din Libia, considerând că dorința de libertate a poporului libian și căderea regimului lui Muammar Gaddafi trebuie salutate. Consiliul Național de Tranziție are acum responsabilitatea de a garanta respectul principiilor democratice și al drepturilor omului și de a începe edificarea unor instituții democratice cu implicarea întregii societăți libiene.

Pentru a susține eforturile poporului libian, Uniunea Europeană trebuie să fie unită și să elaboreze o strategie comună pentru Libia.

4-163-250

**Proinsias De Rossa (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I supported this resolution which calls on the new Libyan authorities to build a unified, democratic and pluralist state in which human rights, fundamental freedoms and justice will be guaranteed. The resolution urges the National Transitional Council to launch a national reconciliation process without delay and to include women and young people in all decision-making bodies. It also underlines the importance of investigating all human rights violations – on both sides of the conflict. It also calls on the NTC to respect international humanitarian laws on prisoners of war and to protect the rights of minority and vulnerable groups. I welcome the fact that the EU has quickly established an office in Tripoli and I call on the High Representative for External Policies and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to be ready to respond to Libyan requests for assistance in the transition towards democracy, ensuring the necessary coordination among Member States, so that national agendas do not overshadow a coherent EU political strategy, so that there are no doubts about the European respect for the sovereignty of the Libyan people and to enable the UN's role of coordinating international assistance to help Libya rebuild its economy and institutions.

4-163-500

**Marielle De Sarnez (ALDE)**, *par écrit*. – Je me réjouis de la reddition de Mouammar Kadhafi, laquelle annonce la fin proche des combats et ouvre une ère nouvelle pour le peuple libyen. Dans l'immédiat, la priorité de l'Europe doit être de venir en aide aux populations civiles et aux réfugiés durement éprouvés par l'oppression du régime de Kadhafi et par la pénurie de biens de première nécessité. Le dégel d'une partie des avoirs du régime libyen doit donc s'accompagner d'une aide humanitaire d'urgence dans les zones les plus sinistrées. Le Conseil National de Transition a annoncé la tenue de l'élection d'une assemblée constituante d'ici 8 mois, et l'organisation d'élections présidentielles et législatives dans 20 mois. Ce processus doit permettre d'assurer l'unité du pays en instaurant des institutions démocratiques et pluralistes. Dans le respect de la voie qui sera choisie par le peuple libyen, l'Union européenne devra se tenir prête à apporter son expertise. Enfin, les atrocités commises contre sa population par le régime de Kadhafi ne sauraient rester impunies. Tous les pays, et en particulier les voisins de la Libye, doivent donc coopérer avec les nouvelles autorités libyennes et avec les instances judiciaires internationales, en l'occurrence la CPI, pour que Kadhafi et son entourage proche soient traduits en justice.

4-164-000

**Edite Estrela (S&D)**, *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente a resolução relativa à situação na Líbia, porque considero que a União Europeia deve apoiar a construção de um Estado democrático e pluralista, no qual os direitos humanos, em particular os direitos das mulheres, sejam garantidos.

4-164-500

**Diogo Feio (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – As convulsões nos países muçulmanos têm lugar num quadro de crescente multipolaridade em que avultam novos actores globais munidos de poder económico e de atractividade política. Não existe total clareza acerca do que resultará das presentes revoluções no Médio Oriente, nomeadamente se será a democracia ou o fundamentalismo islâmicos a prevalecer. À medida que o regime de Khadafi se vem esboroando e ficando remetido a pequenos enclaves de resistência, torna-se cada vez mais patente a importância do Conselho Nacional de Transição na formatação daquilo que será

a nova Líbia. A União Europeia é um observador interessado da evolução líbia e não pode excluir-se do esforço internacional de ajudar a reconstruir o país bem como a reintegrá-lo na comunidade internacional.

4-164-750

**José Manuel Fernandes (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – A presente proposta de resolução comum do Parlamento Europeu incide na situação política na Líbia, onde os opositores ao regime do ditador Kadafi conseguiram libertar o país de uma ditadura de quase cinquenta anos. A União Europeia esteve sempre, ao longo de todo este processo, ao lado do povo líbio, prestando assistência a quem mais precisava – nomeadamente aos fluxos de refugiados em direcção ao Egipto e à Tunísia -, adoptando medidas restritivas no sentido de levar Kadafi à rendição, tendo a Vice-Presidente da Comissão/Alta Representante da União para os Negócios Estrangeiros e a Política de Segurança participado em várias reuniões de contacto. Nas últimas semanas, a situação alterou-se significativamente e, agora, é fundamental restabelecer os serviços públicos e iniciar o processo de transição democrático. Congratulo-me com a aprovação, por esmagadora maioria – 584 votos a favor, 18 contra e 18 abstenções - desta proposta de resolução, tanto mais que se realizou na véspera da Cimeira Extraordinária dos 27, tendo em vista o reconhecimento do Conselho Nacional de Transição e a criação de uma zona aérea de exclusão, a fim de se pôr cobro ao massacre do povo líbio por parte das tropas ainda fiéis ao coronel Kadafi.

4-165-000

**João Ferreira (GUE/NGL)**, *por escrito*. – A maioria do Parlamento celebra com esta resolução um acto de agressão contra um país independente e soberano, violando o Direito Internacional, a Carta das Nações Unidas e a própria Resolução 1973 do Conselho de Segurança da ONU, que a seu tempo e de forma hipócrita apoiou com o pretexto da imposição de uma *zona de exclusão aérea*. E celebra a sua hipocrisia habitual na defesa dos *direitos humanos* com um silêncio absoluto em relação aos massacres perpetrados pela NATO e pelos seus aliados na região contra o povo líbio, causando milhares de vítimas mortais e a destruição de importantes infra-estruturas, serviços básicos de saúde, saneamento básico e outros.

Se dúvidas existissem sobre os propósitos desta agressão, aí estão as declarações dos principais responsáveis das potências da UE e da NATO, revelando que esta guerra tinha como único propósito a satisfação dos seus interesses estratégicos quanto ao controle de importantes riquezas naturais, o saque dos fundos soberanos líbios e a imposição do seu domínio na região. Kadafi deixou de servir, os chamados *rebeldes* foram entronizados em Trípoli pela NATO. No atoleiro da crise do capitalismo, as guerras e as agressões continuam a ser uma arma do sistema. A luta e a resistência são as armas dos trabalhadores e dos povos.

4-166-000

**Ilda Figueiredo (GUE/NGL)**, *por escrito*. – A maioria do PE celebra com esta resolução um acto de agressão contra um país independente e soberano, violando o Direito Internacional, a Carta das Nações Unidas e a própria Resolução 1973 do Conselho de Segurança da ONU, que a seu tempo e de forma hipócrita apoiou, com o pretexto da imposição de uma *zona de exclusão aérea*.

É a hipocrisia habitual na defesa dos *direitos humanos*, com um silêncio absoluto em relação aos massacres perpetrados pela NATO e pelos seus aliados na região contra o povo líbio, causando milhares de mortos e a destruição de importantes infra-estruturas e serviços básicos de boa qualidade.

E para que não restem dúvidas sobre os propósitos desta agressão, aí estão as declarações dos principais responsáveis das potências da UE e da NATO a reconhecer que esta guerra de invasão e ocupação da Líbia tinha como propósito a satisfação dos seus interesses estratégicos: controle de importantes riquezas naturais, saque dos fundos soberanos líbios e imposição do seu domínio na região.

No atoleiro da crise do capitalismo, as guerras e as agressões continuam a ser uma arma do sistema. A luta e a resistência são as armas dos trabalhadores e dos povos.

4-167-000

**Monika Flašíková Beňová (S&D)**, *písomne* – EÚ 1. septembra 2011 odvolala zmrazenie aktív 28 líbyjských subjektov vrátane ropných spoločností s cieľom poskytnúť prostriedky dočasnej vláde a líbyjskému ľudu a napomôcť opätovné fungovanie hospodárstva. Poskytla viac ako 152 miliónov EUR humanitárnej pomoci s cieľom podporiť potreby líbyjského obyvateľstva vrátane prístupu k čistej vode, liekom a zdravotníckym potrebám. Situácia v krajine je pre obyvateľstvo viac než kritická a i preto vládne všeobecné očakávanie, že budú Kaddáfí, jeho príbuzní alebo stúpenci postavení pred súd v Líbyi za všetky zločiny, ktoré spáchali počas diktatúry. Je nevyhnutné, aby všetky krajiny, predovšetkým susedské štáty Líbye, spolupracovali s novými líbyjskými orgánmi a medzinárodnou spravodlivosťou. Je nevyhnutné, aby sa bezodkladne začal proces spravodlivosti a národného zmierenia a rovnako naliehavou je potreba rozmiestniť pozorovateľov ľudských práv OSN najmä v oblastiach, kde sa nachádza viac Kaddáfího stúpencov. Tiež je potrebné zabezpečiť ochranu práv tisícov subsaharských afrických migrantov, ktorí sú prenasledovaní len z dôvodu farby ich pokožky, a zaistiť ochranu a evakuáciu migrantov, ktorí sa nachádzajú v centrách Medzinárodnej organizácie pre migráciu alebo v akýchkoľvek improvizovaných táboroch. Líbyjský ľud uskutočnil revolúciu a vedie krajinu vpred, preto som presvedčená, že EÚ musí urobiť všetko na pomoc Líbyi a pomôcť docieľiť právny štát.

4-168-000

**Louis Grech (S&D)**, *in writing* . – I voted in favour of this motion for the reason that I recognise the importance of Europe's role in Libya's transition to a democratic system of governance. Libya's inherent socio-structural weaknesses which have been further exacerbated by war command the genuine and real support of the Union, with Europe focusing on the needs of Libya as opposed to its own needs. Therefore, it is our duty to be of assistance to Libya in the remodelling of its societal infrastructure: free elections, a reviewed judicial system and the full involvement of civil society. The defined goal of home-grown democracy in the region is fundamental to stability within Europe, consequently adequate funds reserved for democracy-building should form part of the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). The democratisation process which will eventually be consolidated by economic development in the region could substantially mitigate the huge rise in migration seen since the uprising. Collective ownership and political responsibility by all Member States, built on the premise of burden-sharing must necessarily be employed, something which has yet to be achieved.

4-168-250

**Andrzej Grzyb (PPE)**, *na piśmie*. – Musimy przyznać, że Arabska Wiosna była dla nas wszystkich zaskoczeniem. Z zadowoleniem przyjęliśmy rozwój wypadków w Tunezji i Egipcie. Jednakże nie wszędzie rozwój wypadków przebiega tak jak powinien. Przykładem jest Libia, która pogrążyła się w wojnie domowej. W pełni popieram przyjęte dzisiaj stanowisko PE, w którym wyrażamy zadowolenie z upadku reżimu Muammara Kaddafiego, i domagamy się rozliczenia zbrodni wojennych oraz oczekujemy, że Tymczasowa Rada Narodowa przejmie odpowiedzialność za bezpieczeństwo i dobrobyt narodu libijskiego oraz wprowadzi demokratyczne reguły w życiu publicznym.

4-168-500

**Juozas Imbrasas (EFD)**, *raštu*. – Pritariau šiam dokumentui, kadangi skelbiama, kad Libija bus nuosaiki musulmoniška šalis, turinti tai atspindinčią konstituciją, ir palankiai vertins moterų dalyvavimą viešajame gyvenime. Pareiškia, tikiuosi, jog Libijos nacionalinė laikinoji taryba įvykdys savo pareigą ir laikysis prisiimtų įsipareigojimų kurti tolerantišką, vieningą ir demokratinę Libijos valstybę, kurioje būtų apsaugotos visų Libijos piliečių, taip pat migruojančių darbuotojų ir užsieniečių visuotinės žmogaus teisės. Manau, kad Libijos nacionalinė laikinoji taryba aktyviai skatins moteris ir jaunimą ir įtrauks juos į politinį procesą, kurio tikslas – sudaryti politines partijas ir sukurti demokratines institucijas. Svarbiausia yra Libijos gyventojų saugumas ir gerovė, skaidrumas ir visapusiškas demokratiškas principų bei tarptautinės humanitarinės teisės nuostatų laikymasis. Manau, kad reikia padėti naujoms Libijos valdžios institucijoms kurti suvienytą, demokratinę ir pliuralistinę Libiją, kurioje būtų užtikrintos visų Libijos piliečių, taip pat darbuotojų migrantų ir pabėgėlių žmogaus teisės, pagrindinės laisvės ir teisingumas visiems.

4-169-000

**Vladimír Maňka (S&D)**, *písomne* – Dôveryhodnosť dočasnej vlády Prechodnej národnej rady v Líbyi bude závisieť od jej schopnosti riešiť najnaliehavejšie problémy. Pritom musí zároveň vytvárať aj podmienky pre demokratické inštitúcie. Prechodná národná rada musí začať čo najtransparentnejší proces, do ktorého sa zapoja všetky kľúčové zainteresované strany zo všetkých častí krajiny s cieľom vytvárať legitímnosť a národný konsenzus a zabrániť tak regionálnym, etnickým a kmeňovým rozkolom. V opačnom prípade by mohlo vzniknúť ďalšie násilie. Prechodná národná rada musí zabezpečiť zapojenie celého spektra líbyjskej spoločnosti a podporiť ženy a menšiny pri procese prechodu k demokracii, konkrétne podnecovaním ich účasti v občianskej spoločnosti, médiách, politických stranách a všetkých druhoch politických a hospodárskych rozhodovacích orgánov.

4-170-000

**David Martin (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I supported this resolution on Libya and call on the new Libyan authorities to build a unified, democratic and pluralist state in which human rights, fundamental freedoms and justice will be guaranteed.

4-171-000

**Mario Mauro (PPE)**, *per iscritto*. – La caduta del regime di Gheddafi rappresenta un faticoso successo per la comunità internazionale e per l'Europa, nessuno ora si conceda il lusso di considerare un cammino in discesa il processo di transizione della Libia verso la democrazia. Con questa risoluzione si chiede all'Unione europea di aumentare la propria

influenza in Libia per una pace che abbia come punto di partenza il ritorno al rispetto dei diritti umani.

4-172-000

**Jean-Luc Mélenchon (GUE/NGL)**, *par écrit*. – Le régime tyrannique de Kadhafi est tombé en Libye. La transition démocratique doit désormais s'engager. Elle appartient au peuple libyen et à personne d'autre. La révolution citoyenne doit reprendre le dessus sur les groupes armés. L'OTAN doit quitter immédiatement la Libye. Elle n'a rien à y faire. Toute ingérence doit être fermement combattue. Le texte comporte de nobles intentions que j'approuve. Mais il a le défaut d'accorder un imprudent soutien inconditionnel au CNT non élu, de demander le maintien de l'action de l'OTAN, qui n'a plus d'objet, et d'admettre le caractère religieux de la Constitution à venir. Il ne fixe aucune exigence précise ni aucun calendrier pour la tenue d'élections constituanes, ni la mise en place d'institutions démocratiques. Je suis contraint de voter contre plutôt que de signer un tel chèque en blanc.

4-172-500

**Nuno Melo (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – O que está a acontecer na Líbia é completamente inadmissível e a comunidade internacional tem que tomar medidas mais concretas, que resultem na suspensão imediata de todo o tipo de agressões às populações civis. A guerra civil na Líbia é preocupante e tem que acabar a todo o custo. A UE tem que liderar este processo e ajudar a encontrar soluções que evitem o agravamento do conflito que actualmente se verifica nesse país.

4-172-750

**Alexander Mirsky (S&D)**, *in writing*. – Whereas the EU has a vital interest in a democratic, stable, prosperous, peaceful North Africa, the European Parliament is looking forward to the end of the six-month conflict in Libya and welcomes the fall of the 42-year old autocratic regime of Muammar Gaddafi, who was responsible for long and tremendous suffering by the Libyan people; congratulates the Libyan people on their courage and determination and stresses that the free and sovereign aspirations of the Libyan people should be the driving force of the transition process since only strong local ownership will guarantee its success; expresses its full support for the National Transitional Council (NTC) in its challenging task of building up a new state representing all Libyans; welcomes the recent recognitions of the NTC and calls on all EU Member States and on the international community to follow suit; welcomes the fact that all UN Security Council permanent members, including most recently China, have recognised the NTC as the legitimate authority in Libya. I voted in favour.

4-173-000

**Justas Vincas Paleckis (S&D)**, *raštu*. – Po 42 metų diktatūros ir 6 mėnesių karinio konflikto Libija atsidūrė ant permainingų slenksčio. Libijos piliečiai turi galimybę atverti duris demokratijai – piliečių lygybei prieš įstatymą, teisės viršenybei, žmogaus teisių apsaugai, oraus gyvenimo sukūrimui. Libijoje turėtų būti panaikinta mirties bausmė. Sveikintina, kad Libija siekia tapti nuosaikia musulmoniška valstybe. ES turi paremti šalį pereinamuoju laikotarpiu. Padėtis šalyje ypač sudėtinga: tūkstančiams pabėgėlių žmonių trūksta vandens, maisto. Šiuo metu svarbiausia sugrąžinti šaliai taiką ir normalaus gyvenimo būseną. Reikia atkurti pasienio kontrolę, užtikrinti vidaus saugumą, nuginkluoti savanorius, emigravę Libijos gyventojai turėtų galimybę saugiai grįžti namo. Nusikaltimai žmonijai Libijoje



turētų būti įvertinti ir už juos atsakingi turētų būti nubausti. Balsavau už šią rezoliuciją, kuri ragina ES valstybes padėti Libijai žengiant demokratijos keliu.

4-174-000

**Γεώργιος Παπανικολάου (PPE)**, *γραφτιώς*. – Υπερψήφισα την κοινή πρόταση ψηφίσματος για την κατάσταση στην Λιβύη. Η πτώση του 42ετούς καθεστώτος Καντάφι χαιρετίζεται από την Ε.Ε. Ωστόσο, η επαναφορά της εσωτερικής ηρεμίας και η εγκαθίδρυση της δημοκρατίας στην χώρα απαιτούν συνεχή βοήθεια και συνδρομή της διεθνούς κοινότητας. Λόγω της γειτνίασης της περιοχής με την Ε.Ε. ο ρόλος της Ευρώπης είναι αντικειμενικά αυξημένος. Εξάλλου, η σταθερότητα και η δημιουργία προϋποθέσεων ευημερίας στην χώρα αποτελεί προαπαιτούμενο αποφόρτισης του μεταναστευτικού κύματος από την Λιβύη που παρατηρήθηκε πρόσφατα. Για να γίνει όμως αυτό χρειάζονται υποδομές και κάλυψη των βασικών αναγκών των πολιτών της Λιβύης. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο κινείται η έκτακτη παροχή βοήθειας 70 εκ. ευρώ από την Ε.Ε. για την λειτουργία του ανθρωπιστικού γραφείου στην Τρίπολη.

4-174-250

**Maria do Céu Patrão Neves (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Não posso deixar de lamentar que o acompanhamento dado ao povo Líbio não tenha sido mais célere, unânime e eficaz. Votei favoravelmente a presente resolução, da qual destaco o facto de se solicitar à Alta Representante e Vice-Presidente, à Comissão Europeia e aos Estados-Membros da UE que, em cooperação com os países vizinhos, prestem assistência com vista à reforma do sector da segurança da Líbia, onde se incluem a polícia e as forças armadas, ao Desarmamento, Desmobilização e Reintegração (DDR) dos antigos combatentes, e ao reforço do controlo das fronteiras e do tráfico de armas, e manifestem ainda a especial preocupação face à enorme quantidade de armas na posse de combatentes e civis, que põe em risco a vida da população, sobretudo no que respeita aos grupos vulneráveis, como as mulheres e as crianças.

4-174-500

**Franck Proust (PPE)**, *par écrit*. – Nous sommes désormais à l'aube d'une nouvelle Libye, mais le chemin vers la démocratie ne sera pas moins aisé que celui qu'il a fallu emprunter pour libérer le pays de son dictateur. L'accompagnement et le soutien de l'UE aux révolutionnaires seront essentiels pour parvenir à un Etat de droit, c'est pourquoi je suis heureux d'avoir voté en faveur de cette résolution. Le défi est immense, et nous devons proposer une assistance qui aille au-delà de l'aide humanitaire. L'UE doit accompagner les mouvements civils, proposer une assistance technique et investir dans les secteurs clés de l'économie afin que le pays reparte vite sur le chemin de la croissance et puisse se reconstruire rapidement. Il convient cependant de ne pas confondre assistance et ingérence. C'est aux Libyens, et tout particulièrement au Conseil National de Transition, que revient la tâche de poursuivre la transition et de répondre aux aspirations démocratiques du peuple.

4-175-000

**Raül Romeva i Rueda (Verts/ALE)**, *por escrito*. – A favor. Soy también de los que esperamos con impaciencia el fin del conflicto de seis meses en Libia, y debemos aplaudir la caída, tras 42 años, del régimen autocrático de Muamar el Gadafi, responsable del largo e inmenso sufrimiento del pueblo libio.

4-176-000

**Licia Ronzulli (PPE)**, *per iscritto* . – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ho votato a favore di questo documento per esprimere la mia piena solidarietà e il mio più assoluto sostegno alla rivoluzione guidata dal popolo libico, affinché sia il primo passo per costruire una Libia sulla base della democrazia, dei diritti umani e dello Stato di diritto. Ora è fondamentale per l'UE intensificare ulteriormente gli aiuti umanitari per rispondere alle nuove esigenze della popolazione libica, in particolare a Tripoli e nelle città più colpite, favorendo soprattutto l'accesso all'acqua potabile, ai medicinali e alle forniture mediche.

4-177-000

**Oreste Rossi (EFD)**, *per iscritto* . – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, a seguito della rivoluzione libica e dal già avvenuto riconoscimento da parte di molti paesi del nuovo governo provvisorio, ritengo indispensabile vigilare affinché non prenda piede il fondamentalismo islamico, come purtroppo sta accadendo in altri paesi della stessa area in cui recentemente si sono verificati cambiamenti politici. Ricordo in particolare quanto sta succedendo in Egitto dove i cristiani non avevano problemi con il precedente regime ma oggi si trovano a correre gravi rischi legati solo ed esclusivamente all'integralismo e al terrorismo volto ad annientare la loro presenza. Analogamente violenze continue contro i cristiani si ripetono in Iraq, dove nella sola capitale Baghdad sono state bruciate otto chiese su nove e diversi sacerdoti sono stati uccisi. La Libia che si trovava sotto un regime autoritario guidato di fatto dalla famiglia del dittatore Gheddafi era però uno Stato laico. Oggi nel momento in cui si va a riconoscere il nuovo governo di transizione della Libia liberata è indispensabile pretendere pieno rispetto dei diritti umani e religiosi ed evitare che anche in quel paese si scivoli verso un regime teocratico e nuovamente illiberale.

4-178-000

**Edward Scicluna (S&D)**, *in writing* . – Above all, democratic Libya needs political and economic stability and for this to be achieved it will require a process of reconciliation. The animosity between different tribes will certainly remain – but a line must be drawn. Those who have committed atrocities, and fired upon civilians must be brought to justice. However, not everyone who worked for the Gaddafi government is guilty for what it did. In several other African countries following civil wars, authorities decided on those who deserved to face criminal charges and others were pardoned. Another major issue is to collect and dispose of weapons.

Armaments have been distributed not only by the Gaddafi regime to its supporters but also by western countries to the opposition forces. Until these arms are collected and decommissioned, this will remain a potential source of trouble for Libya and its neighbouring countries. If Gaddafi is found then he should be tried at the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Libya does not have the legal infrastructure to ensure a fair trial and we do not want to see a repeat of the Saddam Hussein trial.

4-179-000

**Bogusław Sonik (PPE)**, *na piśmie* . – Po sześciu miesiącach walk w Libii, które doprowadziły do śmierci około 50 000 osób oraz do tragicznej sytuacji humanitarnej i ogromnych cierpień, reżim Kaddafiego upadł, a rząd tymczasowy kierowany przez Tymczasową Radę Narodową rozpoczął prace na rzecz budowania nowego państwa. Oznacza to koniec długiego i ogromnego zniewolenia narodu libijskiego pod rządami dyktatora. Proces tworzenia demokratycznej, przestrzegającej praw człowieka i zamożnej

Libii jest w pełni popierany przez całą Unię Europejską. Za tymi słowami idą konkretne działania ze strony unijnej. Parlament Europejski wspiera szybką reakcję Komisji Europejskiej, która przyznała 70 mln euro pomocy humanitarnej i otworzyła w Trypolisie biuro ds. pomocy humanitarnej. Równie korzystne dla nowych władz jest uwolnienie zamrożonych libijskich aktywów o wartości 15 mld USD, a także decyzja UE o zniesieniu sankcji nałożonych na 28 przedsiębiorstw libijskich, w tym m.in. porty, przedsiębiorstwa naftowe i banki. Rolą Parlamentu Europejskiego w tym kontekście jest nawoływanie do odchodzenia od krótkoterminowej pomocy finansowej na rzecz długoterminowego wsparcia politycznego i technicznego, polegającego na przekazywaniu specjalistycznej wiedzy w priorytetowych dziedzinach określonych przez nowe władze libijskie oraz do jak najszybszego wznowienia negocjacji w sprawie umowy ramowej między UE a Libią.

4-180-000

**Derek Vaughan (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I fully support the calls made in this resolution for the new Libyan authorities to build a unified and democratic state where human rights and justice are guaranteed for all. The National Transitional Council must put in place measures to address issues such as food and water shortages, whilst at the same time fulfilling its responsibility to make Libya a better place to live for everyone, including women, young people and any immigrants that are still in Libya. In order to do this, frozen Libyan assets must be released so that the NTC can ensure that it delivers the governance that Libya needs. There is a huge opportunity now for a truly democratic state to take the place of an oppressive regime, but to ensure this is able to flourish there must be a full national reconciliation process and having an EU diplomatic office in Tripoli would certainly assist in achieving this.

4-181-000

**Angelika Werthmann (NI)**, *schriftlich*. – Nach sechsmonatigem Kampf gegen das Gaddafi-Regime soll der Übergangsrat internationale und EU-Unterstützung erfahren, um einen baldigen geordneten Übergang zu einer sozial und wirtschaftlich funktionierenden Regierung zu schaffen. Diese Hilfe erfolgt über Anfrage des NTC (National Transitional Council). Andere Führer in der Region werden aufgefordert, die Lektion aus den libyschen Erfahrungen zu lernen und die großen Forderungen der Bevölkerung nach ihren Rechten und nach Freiheit mit Respekt, verantwortungsvoll und lösungsorientiert zu beantworten.

4-182-000

### **Joint motion for a resolution: RC B7-0482/2011**

4-182-500

**Luís Paulo Alves (S&D)**, *por escrito*. – Aprovo a proposta de resolução porque condena os assassinatos e actos de violência e tortura sistemáticos perpetrados pelo exército sírio, assim como o facto de as forças de segurança sírias continuarem a ripostar com execuções, actos de tortura e detenções em massa selectivos. Provavelmente, segundo estimativas das Nações Unidas, mais de 2 600 pessoas perderam a vida, muitas mais terão sido feridas e milhares terão sido detidas. Ora, o mínimo que se exige, e esta proposta também o sugere, é o envio de uma comissão internacional de inquérito independente para investigar violações dos direitos humanos na Síria, que poderão constituir crimes contra a humanidade.

4-183-000

**Pino Arlacchi (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I voted for this Resolution because it has never been more important than now to take a clear position against what is happening in Syria. Since March 2011, more than 2 200 civilians have been killed and many others arrested in the deliberate brutal repression of peaceful protestors by the Syrian regime. President Bashar al-Assad must now step aside in order to open the way to fulfilling the legitimate democratic aspirations of the Syrian people. The EU is unified in asking for an immediate end to violent crackdowns against peaceful demonstrators. All international humanitarian organisations, as well as international media, must have full access to the country.

It is imperative to start an independent investigation into the killings and instances of torture by Syrian security forces in order to ensure that perpetrators of such acts are held to account. The crisis in Syria constitutes a threat to the stability of the entire Middle East region, and the EU and its Member States should continue cooperating closely with Syria's neighbours, the Arab League and other international actors in order to prevent the potential escalation of the current crisis in Syria to other areas in the region.

4-184-000

**Mara Bizzotto (EFD)**, *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, condivido pienamente la proposta di risoluzione sui recenti sviluppi in Siria. Il documento intende condannare i crimini contro l'umanità commessi negli ultimi mesi dal regime di Bashar al-Assad, ed esorta la comunità internazionale ad adottare misure che pongano fine al più presto alle atrocità da esso promosse. Inoltre, il documento intende sottolineare il ruolo di due membri del Consiglio di Sicurezza delle Nazioni Unite, ovvero la Russia e la Cina, nel rallentare l'azione punitiva contro il regime siriano. Ho pertanto deciso di appoggiare il documento e il mio voto è stato positivo.

4-185-000

**Sebastian Valentin Bodu (PPE)**, *în scris*. – Curajul și hotărârea poporului sirian merită salutate, iar aspirațiile sale de a asigura respectarea deplină a statului de drept, a drepturilor omului și a libertăților fundamentale și de a beneficia de condiții economice și sociale mai bune trebuie sprijinite de comunitatea internațională.

De la începutul represiunii violente a protestelor pașnice din Siria în martie 2011 și în pofida ridicării stării de urgență anunțate la 21 aprilie de guvern, uciderile sistematice, violențele și torturile au escaladat dramatic, iar armata siriană și forțele de securitate continuă să ucidă și să tortureze protestatari și să facă arestări în masă. Conform estimărilor ONU, peste 2 600 de persoane și-au pierdut viața, multe altele au fost rănite și mii de persoane au fost închise.

Condamn în mod ferm escaladarea violențelor împotriva protestatarilor pașnici și persecutarea brutală și sistematică a activiștilor pentru democrație, a apărătorilor drepturilor omului și a jurnaliștilor. De asemenea, îmi exprim îngrijorarea profundă față de gravitatea încălcărilor drepturilor omului comise de autoritățile siriene, inclusiv față de arestările în masă, execuțiile extrajudiciare, detențiile arbitrare, disparițiile și actele de tortură.

4-186-000

**Andrew Henry William Brons (NI)**, *in writing*. – If I had had the opportunity to vote on B7-0483/2011, I should have voted for it. It condemned the repressive and violent actions of the Syrian Government but it also expressed concern about the increased presence

amongst protesters of armed Islamist forces with smuggled weapons inciting jihad and shooting at security forces, which threatens all-out civil war along sectarian lines. However, the resolution on which we had the opportunity to vote simply condemned the actions of the Syrian Government without mentioning the armed Islamist forces. I therefore decided to abstain.

4-186-500

**Marielle De Sarnez (ALDE)**, *par écrit*. – La Syrie est secouée par un mouvement de contestation du régime de Bachar al-Assad depuis mars dernier. Selon l'ONU, la répression de la révolte populaire en Syrie par les forces de sécurité aurait fait plus de 2600 morts. Des milliers d'autres personnes ont été arrêtées, et de nombreuses autres sont détenues au secret dans des lieux indéterminés où elles risquent la torture ou la mort. La population syrienne, dont je salue le courage et la détermination, se bat pour davantage de liberté, de dignité et de démocratie. Nous devons montrer notre soutien par des mesures concrètes. Le temps de la réflexion et de l'hésitation est terminé. Bachar Al-Assad doit abandonner immédiatement le pouvoir et mettre fin aux actes de répression violente contre des manifestants pacifiques. Je me félicite de l'adoption par le Conseil de nouvelles mesures restrictives contre le régime syrien, notamment un embargo sur les importations de pétrole brut syrien à destination de l'Union européenne. Mais il faudra que l'Union européenne aille au-delà et se mobilise pour une condamnation sans équivoque du régime et des mesures supplémentaires par la communauté internationale.

4-187-000

**Edite Estrela (S&D)**, *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente a resolução sobre a situação na Síria, porque penso que a União Europeia deve apoiar as aspirações democráticas do povo sírio, na luta pelos seus direitos humanos e liberdades fundamentais, e deve dar continuidade às medidas restritivas contra o regime sírio, para que seja posto termo imediato à violência.

4-187-500

**Diogo Feio (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Quem tem acompanhado a evolução da Síria há já algum tempo recordar-se-á como a passagem de poder de Hafez Al-Assad para o seu filho Bashar foi recebida com um misto de esperança e de cepticismo por parte dos observadores internacionais. Infelizmente, assistimos a um regime gravemente ferido na sua credibilidade interna e externa. Face à violência que ceifou já a vida a, pelo menos, 2 200 pessoas, a comunidade internacional não pode deixar de condenar com a maior veemência o que vai sucedendo na Síria. Espero que a Síria possa emergir da turbulência em que se encontra imersa como um país livre, próspero e democrático, respeitador da soberania de todos os Estados vizinhos e das minorias étnicas que a integram.

4-187-750

**José Manuel Fernandes (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – A presente proposta de resolução comum do Parlamento Europeu debruça-se sobre a situação política na Síria, onde um regime ditatorial liderado pelo Presidente Bashar al-Assad, cuja perseguição aos opositores resultou na morte de 2000 pessoas, continua a violar os mais elementares direitos humanos e não respeita os compromissos internacionais. Não obstante o embargo à importação de petróleo da Síria decidido pelo Conselho Europeu no dia 2 de Setembro, há países que violam este embargo e continuam a *financiar* o regime sírio minimizando o impacto das medidas adoptadas contra al-Assad.

Congratulo-me, pois, com as medidas agora aprovadas, tais como o pedido de demissão do actual Presidente e do seu regime, de realização de um inquérito imparcial aos assassinatos, encarceramentos, detenções arbitrárias, desaparecimentos misteriosos e torturas cometidas pelas forças de segurança sírias, de proibição da importação do petróleo sírio e de adopção de novas sanções que atinjam o regime mas não afectem as populações civis. Saúdo igualmente o apelo dirigido aos membros do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, particularmente a Rússia e a China, para que adoptem uma resolução de condenação veemente do recurso à violência assassina e gratuita por parte dos partidários de al-Assad, bem como a adopção de sanções musculadas em caso de incumprimento.

4-188-000

**Ilda Figueiredo (GUE/NGL), por escrito.** – Esta resolução constitui uma ameaça à soberania e integridade territorial da Síria e não coloca de parte o apoio a uma eventual agressão militar contra este país, ao arrepio do Direito Internacional e da Carta da ONU. Numa linguagem inflamada em tudo idêntica à utilizada antes da agressão à Líbia, a maioria do PE apoia e procura legitimar a ingerência e acções provocatórias da UE e dos seus aliados na região contra a Síria. Apresenta um rol de críticas e acusações às autoridades sírias, ocultando factos importantes relacionados com a acção de grupos armados na desestabilização da situação interna deste país. E, uma vez mais, demonstra a sua hipocrisia, quando invoca os *direitos humanos* e aponta o dedo à Síria como *uma ameaça à estabilidade e à segurança na região*, para desviar as atenções de Israel, da sua política de *apartheid* contra o povo palestino e do seu papel desestabilizador de todo o Médio Oriente, que a UE e os EUA fomentam e apoiam. Hipocrisia que fica também demonstrada no apontar do dedo à Síria para esconder a repressão exercida pelos regimes do Barém e Iémen contra os seus povos em luta por liberdade, democracia e justiça social.

4-189-000

**Monika Flašíková-Beňová (S&D), písomne** – Sýrske ozbrojené zložky bez prestania útočia v regiónoch Sýrie a snažia sa potlačiť pro-demokratické protesty, ktoré sa začali v polovici marca toho roku a boli inšpirované podobnými povstaniami v Egypte a Tunisku. Napriek tomu, že prezident Baššár al-Asad navrhol určité ústupky, vláda taktiež pokračovala v prísnych zásahoch a podľa OSN už bolo od začiatku trvania konfliktu usmrtených asi 2200 civilistov, tisícky ľudí bolo zatknutých a viac ako 3000 ľudí je stále nezvestných. Situácia sa vyhrocuje, vládne potlačenie protestov viedlo k nárastu požiadaviek zo strany opozície a odporcovia Asadovho režimu žiadajú jeho odstúpenie. Sýrske ozbrojené sily neľudsky a nezákonne porušujú základné práva a závažným spôsobom ohrozujú zdravie obyvateľstva, keď v uplynulých dňoch násilím dokonca odvádzali pacientov z nemocníc a bránili lekárom v prístupe ku zraneným. Európska únia preto zvažuje represívne opatrenia v podobe sankcií na ropný sektor. Ropné embargo by výrazne obmedzilo prísun financií do Sýrie zo zahraničia a i financovanie bezpečnostného aparátu a odmeny verných prezidentových lojalistov.

4-189-500

**Andrzej Grzyb (PPE), na piśmie.** – Gdy wybuchło społeczne niezadowolenie w Tunezji i Egipcie, mieliśmy nadzieję, że w innych krajach, w których społeczeństwa wypowiedziały posłuszeństwo autorytarnym reżimom, władza zostanie przekazana w sposób pokojowy. Tak się jednak nie stało. Chciałem z całą stanowczością poprzeć żądania PE wyrażone w niniejszej rezolucji: wezwanie prezydenta Baszara Al-Assada do natychmiastowej rezygnacji z władzy, zakończenie brutalnych represji wobec demonstrantów, uwolnienie więźniów

politycznych i obrońców praw człowieka, rozliczenia łamania praw człowieka. Chciałem podkreślić, że Syria ma szansę na pokojową transformację i przejście do systemu demokratycznego. Z tych powodów nie tylko poparłem niniejszą rezolucję, ale byłem również jednym z jej sygnatariuszy.

4-190-000

**Marian Harkin (ALDE)**, *in writing*. – Having participated in an Irish delegation to Bahrain to investigate alleged human rights abuses in July 2011, I have witnessed with my own eyes the frightening results of authoritarian governments acting swiftly and brutally against their own people. The actions taken by Bahraini authorities pale in comparison to the systematic and illegal brutality unleashed by the Syrian forces. In Bahrain, the pressure exerted by our delegation appears to have had some small positive impact, playing a part in the recent release of wrongfully imprisoned medics. While we continue to monitor the situation in Bahrain, I feel compelled to join my ALDE colleagues in this attempt to maintain Europe's focus on the terrifying, continuing, serious and systematic violations of human rights occurring in Syria. I wish to echo in the strongest possible terms the call for further EU action in response to the deteriorating situation in Syria, including harsher measures against the Syrian regime and those loyal to the regime, in particular by freezing direct investments from within the EU in key sectors of the Syrian economy.

4-190-500

**Juozas Imbrasas (EFD)**, *raštu*. – Balsavau už šią rezoliuciją, nes ji smerkia prievartos prieš taikius protestuotojus eskalavimą ir žiaurų bei sistemingą kovos už demokratiją aktyvistų, žmogaus teisių gynėjų ir žurnalistų persekiojimą. Taip pat reiškia itin didelį susirūpinimą dėl Sirijos valdžios institucijų padarytų sunkių žmogaus teisių pažeidimų, įskaitant masinius suėmimus, be teismo vykdomus žudymus, nesankcionuotus sulaikymus, grobimus ir kankinimus. Manau, kad būtina remti siekį užtikrinti visapusišką pagarbą teisinės valstybės principams, žmogaus teisėms ir pagrindinėms laisvėms ir garantuoti geresnes ekonomines ir socialines sąlygas. Pritariu nuomonei, kad reikia atlikti nepriklausomą, skaidrų ir veiksmingą Sirijos saugumo pajėgų vykdytų nužudymų, areštų, nesankcionuotų sulaikymų, tariamų priverstinių dingimų ir kankinimo atvejų tyrimą siekiant užtikrinti, kad už šiuos veiksmus atsakingi asmenys būtų patraukti atsakomybėn.

4-191-000

**Vladimír Maňka (S&D)**, *písomne* – Narastajúce použitie sily proti pokojným demonštrantom a brutálne a systematické prenasledovanie prodemokratických aktivistov, obhajcov ľudských práv a novinárov treba dôrazne odsúdiť. Ďalšie porušovania ľudských práv, ktoré páchajú sýrske orgány, vrátane hromadného zatýkania, mimosúdneho zabíjania, svojvoľného zadržovania, miznutia osôb a mučenia je neprípustné.

Sýrsky režim uprednostňuje cestu represie pred splnením svojich sľubov o rozsiahlych reformách. Predstavitelia súčasného režimu by sa mali vzdať moci.

Prípady zabitia, zatknutia, svojvoľného zadržovania a údajných nútených zmiznutí a prípadov mučenia zo strany sýrskych bezpečnostných síl treba nezávisle a transparentne vyšetriť. Páchateľov takýchto činov treba zobrať na zodpovednosť. Do Sýrie treba vyslať nezávislú medzinárodnú vyšetrovaciu komisiu na vyšetrovanie všetkých obvinení z porušovania medzinárodného práva a ľudských práv. Páchatelia sa musia zodpovedať za svoje činy.

Je potrebný okamžitý politický proces za účasti všetkých demokratických politických aktérov a organizácií občianskej spoločnosti, ktorý by mohol byť základom pokojného a nezvratného prechodu k demokracii.

4-192-000

**David Martin (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I fully support this resolution in which Parliament reiterates its call for an independent, transparent and effective investigation into the killings, arrests, arbitrary detention and alleged forced disappearances and instances of torture by the Syrian security forces, in order to ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are held to account, and welcomes in this context the recent resolution adopted by the UN Human Rights Council calling for an independent international commission of inquiry to be dispatched to Syria to investigate all allegations of violations of international human rights law committed by the regime since March 2011 in order to establish the facts and circumstances of these crimes and violations, identify those responsible and ensure that the perpetrators are held accountable.

4-193-000

**Jean-Luc Mélenchon (GUE/NGL)**, *par écrit*. – Je vote pour ce rapport qui condamne fermement la terrible répression que le régime syrien fait subir à son peuple. Aucun pouvoir ne sera jamais légitime qui massacre son peuple. En Syrie, la révolution citoyenne est la voie du futur. Je vote pour ce texte en dépit de l'arrogance exprimée à propos de pays tiers.

4-193-500

**Nuno Melo (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Só posso estar a favor da aprovação deste documento que condena veementemente o aumento do uso da força contra manifestantes na Síria, que a cada dia que passa sofrem uma perseguição brutal e sistemática. Ao escolher o caminho da repressão, em substituição da implementação das reformas há muito exigidas pela população Síria, o regime sírio está irremediavelmente a comprometer a sua legitimidade e, consequentemente, o presidente Bashar al-Assad e o seu regime devem abandonar o poder e permitir uma transição pacífica para a democracia.

4-193-750

**Alexander Mirsky (S&D)**, *in writing*. – Whereas the government of the Syrian Arab Republic committed itself to implementing democratic and social reforms but failed to take the necessary steps to fulfil them; whereas the crisis in Syria constitutes a threat to the stability and security of the entire Middle East region; the European Parliament calls again for an immediate end to violent crackdowns against peaceful demonstrators and harassment of their families, the release of all detained protesters, political prisoners, human rights defenders and journalists, and full access to the country for international humanitarian and human rights organisations as well as international media; calls upon the Syrian authorities to stop government censorship of local and foreign publications, to end repressive government control over newspapers and other publications, and to lift restrictions on the Internet and mobile communication networks. I voted in favour.

4-194-000

**Justas Vincas Paleckis (S&D)**, *raštu*. – B. Asado režimo Sirijoje veiksmai prieš siekiančius permainingų bendrapiliečius jau kainavo 2600 gyvybių. Gyventojai ir toliau susiduria su dideliais pavojais. Tokia padėtis negali tęstis. ES vadovai griežtai pasmerkė Sirijos režimo



brutalumą. To nepakanka. JT Saugumo taryba privalėtų imtis iniciatyvos, režimo nusikaltėlius turime patraukti į tarptautinę baudžiamąją atsakomybę. ES plataus masto nusikaltimų akivaizdoje vis dar nesugeba suderinti bendros pozicijos. Ekonominio spaudimo Sirijai per maža. Juk kiekvieną dieną snaiperiai šaudo gatvėje į besinaudojančius mobiliuosius telefonais, šalyje neveikia internetas, žmonės laidojami masinėse kapavietėse. Balsavau už šią rezoliuciją, nes ji ragina pirmininkaujančią Lenkiją sustiprinti ES balsą Sirijos konflikte, įtikinti Rusiją ir Kiniją balsuoti už JT sankcijas, siekti kuo greitesnio B. Asado atsistatydinimo.

4-194-250

**Maria do Céu Patrão Neves (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente a presente resolução por considerar adequado o apelo que o Parlamento Europeu faz para que se inicie um processo político autêntico, imediato e inclusivo, com a participação de todos os actores políticos democráticos e organizações da sociedade civil, que poderia servir de base a uma transição pacífica e irreversível rumo à democracia na Síria. De facto, este pedido vai ao encontro da Declaração da Presidência do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, na qual se salienta que a única solução para a crise actual passa por um processo político abrangente conduzido pela Síria. Faço votos para que a reunião do Secretário-Geral da Liga Árabe com as autoridades sírias dê frutos e dela resultem medidas concretas.

4-194-500

**Franck Proust (PPE)**, *par écrit*. – Je suis heureux de voter enfin ce texte. Depuis que les émeutes ont commencé en Syrie, il y a maintenant 6 mois, pas une seule fois le Parlement n'a voté un texte spécifique sur la situation en Syrie. Nous prenons enfin nos responsabilités et montrons au président Bachar Al Assad et aux autorités syriennes que leur comportement face aux aspirations du peuple n'est pas un cas parmi d'autres dans le monde arabe. Bien au contraire, la sanguinaire répression à laquelle ils se livrent contre leur propre peuple est abominable et inacceptable. Elle appelle une réaction ferme et sans ambiguïté de la part de la communauté internationale. Un pouvoir qui tue, torture et emprisonne son peuple lorsque celui-ci manifeste pour ses droits n'a plus de légitimité. Il est désormais trop tard pour reculer, le Président Bachar et ses acolytes doivent quitter le pouvoir. Nous devons user de tous nos moyens de pression pour que le massacre cesse et j'espère que la Chine et la Russie sauront faire preuve de raison au Conseil de Sécurité de l'ONU.

4-195-000

**Raül Romeva i Rueda (Verts/ALE)**, *in writing*. – I voted in favour. The European Parliament:

'1. Strongly condemns the escalating use of force against peaceful protesters and the brutal and systematic persecution of pro-democracy activists, human rights defenders and journalists; expresses its deepest concern at the gravity of the human rights violations perpetrated by the Syrian authorities, including mass arrests, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, disappearances and torture;

2. Expresses its sincere condolences to the families of the victims and its solidarity with the Syrian people fighting for their rights, commends their courage and determination and strongly supports their aspirations to achieve full respect of the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the guarantee of better economic and social conditions'.

4-196-000

**Licia Ronzulli (PPE)**, *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ho votato a favore di questo documento perché è necessario condannare con fermezza l'uso crescente della forza contro i dimostranti in Siria, che subiscono ogni giorno una brutale e sistematica persecuzione. Scegliendo la via della repressione anziché quella del mantenimento delle promesse di ampie riforme, il regime siriano ha ormai compromesso irrimediabilmente la propria legittimità e di conseguenza il presidente Bashar al Assad e il suo regime devono abbandonare immediatamente il potere.

4-197-000

**Tokia Saïfi (PPE)**, *par écrit*. – Voilà près de six mois que le mouvement de contestation contre le président Bachar el-Assad et son régime se poursuit. La répression sanglante contre la population ne faiblit pas; l'ONU évalue le nombre de morts à plus de 2 600 depuis la mi-mars. Les organisations de défense des droits de l'homme nous informent quotidiennement des meurtres, arrestations et tortures dont est victime le peuple, qui aspire légitimement à un changement de régime. Le président syrien, vu ses promesses de réformes non tenues, doit partir et le sang doit cesser de couler. À l'instar du Conseil des droits de l'homme des Nations unies, je demande une enquête indépendante, transparente et effective sur les meurtres, les arrestations, les détentions arbitraires et les cas de disparitions forcées et de torture dont sont accusées les forces de sécurité syriennes. Aucune impunité ne peut être acceptée pour de tels actes: les auteurs de ces exactions doivent être poursuivis et jugés. Les sanctions qui ont été adoptées à l'encontre du régime syrien sont nécessaires, et le Conseil ne doit pas hésiter à en adopter de nouvelles, tout en préservant le peuple syrien d'éventuelles conséquences à son égard.

4-198-000

**Γεώργιος Τούσσας (GUE/NGL)**, *γραπτώς*. – Το ΚΚΕ καταψηφίζει το ψήφισμα για τη Συρία, ως προκλητική ανοιχτή επέμβαση στις εσωτερικές εξελίξεις κυρίαρχης, ανεξάρτητης χώρας. Το πολιτικό προσωπικό των μονοπωλίων που τσακίζει τα δικαιώματα, τη ζωή των εργαζομένων στα κράτη-μέλη, στηρίζει το Ισραήλ και αρνείται στον Παλαιστινιακό λαό το δικαίωμα για κυρίαρχο, ανεξάρτητο κράτος, με ιμπεριαλιστικές επεμβάσεις ανά τον κόσμο, δεν μπορεί να καμώνεται τον υπερασπιστή των λαϊκών ελευθεριών. Τα ευρωενωσιακά μονοπώλια ενδιαφέρονται μόνο για τις πλουτοπαραγωγικές πηγές και τους ενεργειακούς δρόμους στην περιοχή, όπου διασταυρώνονται οξύτατοι ανταγωνισμοί ιμπεριαλιστικών δυνάμεων. Η ΕΕ εφαρμόζει στη Συρία τη «δοκιμασμένη» συνταγή του ιμπεριαλισμού στη Λιβύη. Βάζει το πολιτικό της προσωπικό να χύνει κροκοδείλια δάκρυα για τους άμαχους, τη δημοκρατία και τα δημοκρατικά δικαιώματα που παραβιάζει το καθεστώς, στηρίζει τους μηχανισμούς των ιμπεριαλιστικών κέντρων ως "υπερασπιστές της ελευθερίας" καλλιεργώντας κλίμα εμφύλιας σύγκρουσης, για να δώσουν στους ιμπεριαλιστές ΕΕ-NATO-ΗΠΑ το πρόσχημα για πόλεμο ενάντια στο Συριακό λαό. Το ίδιο είχε κάνει το Ευρωκοινοβούλιο με το ψήφισμα για τη Λιβύη που απαιτούσε "ζώνη απαγόρευσης πτήσεων", το πρόσχημα για να ξεκινήσουν NATO-ΕΕ-ΗΠΑ τους βομβαρδισμούς ενάντια στο λαό της Λιβύης. Ο Συριακός λαός, οι λαοί της περιοχής μπορούν μόνο να λύσουν τα εσωτερικά πολιτικά προβλήματα της χώρας τους με πάλη ενάντια στην καπιταλιστική εκμετάλλευση, ανατρέποντας τις ιμπεριαλιστικές μηχανοραφίες και επεμβάσεις.

4-198-500

**Dominique Vlasto (PPE)**, *par écrit*. – La situation en Syrie est devenue incontrôlable et notre Parlement a eu raison de voter cette résolution, que j'ai cosignée. Je regrette que le

rapport de force soit toujours fortement à l'avantage du régime tyrannique d'Al Assad. Même s'il semble aux abois, il faut éviter toute fuite en avant qui causerait encore plus de dommages et de pertes en vies humaines. Je pense évidemment aux trop nombreuses victimes de cette folie meurtrière étatique, où chars et armes à feu sont malheureusement l'unique réponse aux manifestants qui expriment pacifiquement leurs aspirations à la liberté et à la démocratie. Je condamne fermement ce régime qui avait promis des réformes mais poursuit sa répression sanglante via des milices et continue à multiplier les arrestations arbitraires et les actes de torture. Comment ne pas y voir des crimes contre l'Humanité? Justice devra être rendue. Je salue par ailleurs le rôle de la France qui, la première, a fait en sorte que l'Union européenne adopte plusieurs volets très lourds de sanctions contre le régime syrien. La place de l'Union doit être au côté de la population et des forces d'opposition, afin que s'engage enfin une transition démocratique et que cesse ce bain de sang.

4-199-000

### **Motion for resolution: B7-0481/2011**

4-199-500

**Luís Paulo Alves (S&D)**, *por escrito*. – Aprovo esta proposta de resolução pois trata-se de um domínio de criminalidade particularmente grave com uma dimensão transfronteiriça e, em muitos casos, com implicações para além das fronteiras internas e externas da UE. É importante que a Comissão dê prioridade à luta contra a corrupção no âmbito da sua agenda de segurança para os próximos anos, incluindo no que se refere aos recursos humanos que são necessários.

4-200-000

**Pino Arlacchi (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I strongly support this joint Resolution because the fight against corruption must be one of our absolute priorities. Unfortunately, there is a lack of real political commitment from leaders and decision-makers to combat corruption in all its forms. As we all know, corruption has kept many dictatorial regimes in power and allowed them to channel significant amounts of money to foreign bank accounts, including European ones. Member States must step up their efforts to trace and freeze foreign stolen assets so they can be returned to their rightful owners.

I also want to underline that corruption causes social harm, and organised crime groups use corruption networks to commit other serious crimes, such as trafficking in drugs and human beings. In addition to that, we should bear in mind that the economic recovery of Member States, hit by the economic and financial crisis, is hampered by corruption, tax evasion, tax fraud and other economic crimes. For these reasons, Member States must fully cooperate with Europol, Eurojust and OLAF in investigating and prosecuting corruption-related crimes. It is also essential for all the EU institutions to ensure greater transparency by drawing up stronger codes of conduct or improving those that already exist.

4-200-500

**Regina Bastos (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – A corrupção constitui um obstáculo ao normal funcionamento das instituições. É um fenómeno transnacional, constituindo uma das grandes preocupações dos diversos Estados e das organizações internacionais. A corrupção mina o Estado de Direito, corrói a confiança nas instituições, prejudica gravemente a fluidez

das relações entre os cidadãos e a administração e prejudica seriamente a confiança mútua entre os Estados-Membros, repercutindo-se na cooperação no domínio da Justiça e dos Assuntos Internos e provocando igualmente distorções do mercado. Estima-se que o fenómeno da corrupção resulta, anualmente, em perdas avaliadas em 120 mil milhões de euros, ou seja, 1% do PIB da UE.

A presente resolução, que apoiei, exorta a Comissão a dar prioridade à luta contra a corrupção no âmbito da agenda de segurança para os próximos anos. Solicita igualmente à Comissão que vele pela transposição e aplicação da legislação da UE contra a corrupção, incluindo sanções dissuasoras. Insta o Conselho e os Estados-Membros a ratificarem e a aplicarem plenamente a convenção sobre a luta contra a corrupção de agentes públicos estrangeiros nas transacções comerciais internacionais da OCDE. Insiste ainda para que todas as instituições da UE e Estados-Membros assegurem maior transparência, mediante a elaboração de Códigos de Conduta ou a melhoria dos existentes.

4-201-000

**Mara Bizzotto (EFD)**, *per iscritto*. – Ho votato in favore di questa proposta di risoluzione sugli sforzi dell'UE nella lotta contro la corruzione. Da tempo, uno degli obiettivi della mia attività politica è quello di segnalare come in molti Stati membri, particolarmente in quelli della regione balcanica, il fenomeno della corruzione sia ancora ampiamente diffuso, e come i governi degli Stati in questione continuino a dimostrare un comportamento ambiguo e incerto nei confronti della lotta alla corruzione stessa. Come ho segnalato nelle mie interrogazioni, e come indicato anche dal documento in questione, l'ambiguità dei governi in materia di corruzione è spesso causa diretta dell'alta diffusione del crimine organizzato, la cui attività colpisce inevitabilmente tutti gli Stati membri. Pertanto, accolgo decisamente con favore questo documento volto ad esortare la Commissione ed il Consiglio a rafforzare la strategia dell'UE contro il fenomeno della corruzione.

4-201-500

**Anna Maria Corazza Bildt (PPE)**, *skriftlig*. – Vid Europaparlamentets session i Strasbourg den 15 september röstade vi moderater för resolutionen om EU:s insatser för att bekämpa korrupktion. Vi stödjer kommissionens kommunikation om bekämpning av korrupktion och beslutet att etablera ett europeiskt rapporteringssystem. Resolutionen uppmanar också medlemsstaterna att bättre genomföra relevanta bestämmelser om anti-korrupktion, samtidigt som den betonar att medlemsstaterna måste samarbeta bättre med Europol, Eurojust och OLAF för att utreda och lagföra korrupktionsbrott. Vi håller dock inte med om att kommissionen ska vidta ytterligare åtgärder på EU-nivå för att harmonisera bestämmelserna om skydd av uppgiftslämnare. Vi håller inte heller med när Europaparlamentet uppmanar samtliga EU-institutioner att bl.a. öka insynen i och övervakningen av finansieringsverksamhet. Sådana åtgärder ska beslutas om på nationell nivå, inte på EU-nivå.

4-201-625

**Corina Crețu (S&D)**, *în scris*. – Am votat pentru intensificarea eforturilor la nivelul UE de a combate a corupției, flagel care subminează statul de drept, conduce la utilizarea necorespunzătoare a fondurilor publice și a fondurilor UE, asigurate de contribuabili. Totodată, provoacă distorsiuni ale pieței, jucând un rol negativ propriu în contextul actualei crize economice. Un alt motiv este determinat de pierderile provocate de corupție, care se ridică la 120 miliarde de euro pe an, ceea ce reprezintă 1% din PIB-ul UE.

Nu în ultimul rând, redresarea statelor membre lovite de criza economică și financiară este blocată de corupție, evaziunea fiscală, fraudele fiscale și alte infrațiuni economice. În cazul unei dereglementări pe scară largă și al privatizării, riscul unor practici de corupție este foarte ridicat și trebuie contracarat prin toate mijloacele posibile.

4-201-750

**Diogo Feio (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Sabendo todos os efeitos negativos da corrupção, não apenas para a imagem pública dos Estados, mas também, e mais importante, para o seu desempenho económico e financeiro e para o funcionamento do mercado interno, é com bons olhos que vejo o pacote anticorrupção proposto pela Comissão, que inclui uma comunicação sobre a luta contra a corrupção na UE, uma decisão que estabelece um mecanismo de informação da UE em matéria de luta contra a corrupção e um relatório relativo ao combate à corrupção no sector privado. Considero, de igual modo, pertinente e adequado a proposta do texto desta resolução, no sentido de a Comissão adoptar normas mínimas relativas à definição de corrupção e das sanções que lhe estão associadas, tendo em conta a sua dimensão transfronteiriça e as suas consequências para o mercado interno.

4-201-875

**José Manuel Fernandes (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – A luta contra a corrupção é um imperativo moral que deve preocupar todos os cidadãos. Se tivermos em linha de conta que, anualmente, o custo da corrupção para a economia da União Europeia (UE) se cifra em 120 mil milhões de euros – praticamente o montante de um orçamento anual da UE – facilmente perceberemos a dimensão deste problema e quanto os Estados-Membros se devem empenhar no combate a este crime. Os cidadãos europeus estão conscientes deste flagelo uma vez que 4 em cada 5 acham que há corrupção nas adjudicações feitas pelas instituições públicas. Neste sentido, torna-se imperioso criar mecanismos que garantam que os recursos financeiros não vão parar a mãos corruptivas e que os prevaricadores serão exemplarmente sancionados. Lamentavelmente, verifica-se a existência de países europeus que ainda não assinaram a Convenção das Nações Unidas sobre a corrupção, constatando-se que é nos países onde as economias são mais periclitantes que a corrupção é mais significativa. Assim, voto favoravelmente a presente proposta de resolução que visa suprir a disparidade entre a legislação relativa à luta contra a corrupção no seio da UE e a realidade, aumentando a confiança dos cidadãos e preservando o bom nome dos políticos e administradores do erário público

4-202-000

**Elisa Ferreira (S&D)**, *por escrito*. – Esta resolução aponta alguns objectivos e necessárias medidas de combate à corrupção. Todavia, fá-lo sem ir ao fundo da questão e às suas principais causas – o que seria imprescindível a um efectivo e consequente ataque ao problema. Estas causas são indissociáveis das políticas neoliberais que alimentam as privatizações, a especulação financeira, a sobreposição e domínio do poder económico e financeiro sobre o poder político. Concordamos com a referência feita à luta contra as empresas-fantasma anónimas em jurisdições que praticam o sigilo, e que são utilizadas para permitir fluxos financeiros criminosos, o que facilita o branqueamento de capitais. É verdade que a corrupção mina o Estado de Direito, leva à utilização abusiva do dinheiro público em geral e de fundos da UE financiados pelos contribuintes.

Na verdade, o risco de corrupção é particularmente grave em casos de desregulamentação e de privatização em grande escala, pelo que a solução passa também por pôr fim a essas

políticas. Entre muitas outras boas razões, também por esta. Votámos favoravelmente a resolução, mas insistimos na necessidade de medidas mais corajosas e firmes.

4-203-000

**Ilda Figueiredo (GUE/NGL)**, *por escrito*. – Apesar de esta resolução traçar alguns objectivos e medidas de combate à corrupção, não vai ao fundo da questão e às suas principais causas, ligadas às políticas neoliberais que alimentam as privatizações e a especulação financeira.

Concordamos que, como se refere na resolução, a Comissão deve lutar contra as empresas-fantasma anónimas em jurisdições que praticam o sigilo, e que são utilizadas para permitir fluxos financeiros criminosos, o que facilita o branqueamento de capitais.

É verdade que a corrupção mina o Estado de Direito, leva à utilização abusiva do dinheiro público em geral e de fundos da UE financiados pelos contribuintes e é responsável por distorções do mercado, mas está ligada ao cerne do próprio sistema capitalista.

Na verdade, o risco de corrupção é particularmente grave em casos de desregulamentação e de privatização em grande escala, pelo que a solução passa por pôr fim a essas políticas.

Por isso, votámos favoravelmente a resolução, mas insistimos em medidas mais corajosas e firmes.

4-204-000

**Monika Flašíková Beňová (S&D)**, *písomne* – Korupcia je obzvlášť závažná trestná činnosť presahujúca hranice EÚ. V článku 67 ZFEÚ je stanovená povinnosť Únie zaručiť vysokú úroveň bezpečnosti vrátane prevencie a boja proti trestnej činnosti a aproximácie trestných zákonov a v článku 83 ZFEÚ sa korupcia uvádza ako jeden z obzvlášť závažných trestných činov s cezhraničným rozmerom. Oslabuje právny štát, vedie k zneužívaniu finančných prostriedkov EÚ poskytovaných daňovými poplatníkmi a narúša trh, pričom sa podieľala aj na súčasnej hospodárskej kríze. Taktiež spôsobuje spoločenskú ujmu, pretože organizované skupiny zločincov ju využívajú na páchanie iných závažných trestných činov, ako sú obchodovanie s drogami a ľuďmi. Často i na strane politických lídrov a zákonodarcov chýba politická vôľa bojovať proti všetkým formám korupcie a presadzovanie protikorupčných zákonov je medzi členskými štátmi nevyrovnané a celkovo neuspokojivé. Myslím, že je nevyhnutné, aby sa všetky inštitúcie EÚ vrátane agentúr EÚ, ako aj členské štáty snažili zabezpečiť vyššiu transparentnosť prostredníctvom vypracovania, prípadne skvalitnenia už existujúcich kódexov správania a aby prijali opatrenia na boj proti korupcii. Domnievam sa, že je opodstatnené, aby Komisia predkladala Parlamentu výročné správy o implementácii protikorupčnej politiky EÚ a taktiež, kedykoľvek to bude relevantné a uskutočniteľné, predbežné správy o konkrétnych problémoch súvisiacich s bojom proti korupcii v EÚ.

4-204-250

**Nathalie Griesbeck (ALDE)**, *par écrit*. – La Commission est venue nous présenter son paquet "anti-corruption" qu'elle a adopté en juin dernier, il y a quelques semaines. Cette résolution y fait suite et appelle un engagement fort et ambitieux des Etats et de l'Union Européenne dans ce domaine. La corruption affaiblit l'Etat de droit ; la corruption sape la confiance dans les institutions démocratiques ; la corruption (de même que l'évasion fiscale, la fraude fiscale et les autres formes de délinquance économique) entrave la reprise

économique et financière. Il est donc urgent de s'engager dans ce domaine pour combattre la corruption et promouvoir la transparence au sein de l'Union Européenne. Notre résolution demande ainsi une définition européenne de la corruption, elle demande des sanctions européennes, elle demande également une harmonisation des règles au sein de l'Union Européenne. Je souhaiterais enfin insister sur la dimension transfrontalière de la corruption et ses conséquences pour le marché intérieur européen : une meilleure coopération judiciaire et davantage d'échanges d'informations sont bien sûr nécessaires. J'étais ainsi cosignataire de cette résolution qui a été adoptée à une très large majorité et je m'en félicite.

4-204-500

**Sylvie Guillaume (S&D)**, *par écrit*. – Qu'il s'agisse de corruption politique, d'activités entachées de corruption commises par et avec des groupes criminels organisés, de corruption dans le secteur privé ou de «petite corruption», l'abus de pouvoir aux fins d'un profit personnel a des incidences graves, notamment en privant la puissance publique de moyens supplémentaires disponibles pour de potentiels investissements. En cette période de difficultés graves pour nos économies et les dépenses publiques de nos pays, et sachant que la corruption coûte 120 milliards d'euros par an à l'économie européenne, il est urgent de soutenir une accélération de l'évaluation des mesures anticorruption existant actuellement. Il faut également aller plus loin et se doter d'une définition européenne de la corruption ainsi que de sanctions à l'échelle de l'UE, étant donné la dimension transfrontalière du phénomène. Je soutiens également une harmonisation des règles relatives à la protection des personnes qui dénoncent des actes de corruption et à la criminalisation de l'enrichissement illicite. Les États membres devraient également assurer une plus grande transparence en élaborant des codes de conduite, ou en améliorant ceux qui existent déjà, de manière à y inscrire, au minimum, des règles claires en matière de conflits d'intérêts.

4-204-750

**Juozas Imbrasas (EFD)**, *raštu*. – Pritariau šiai rezoliucijai, kadangi korupcija kenkia teisinės valstybės principams, lemia netinkamą viešųjų lėšų apskritai ir ES lėšų, surinktų iš mokesčių mokėtojų, panaudojimą ir iškraipo rinką, ji taip pat prisidėjo ir prie dabartinės ekonominės krizės. Manau, kad ekonominės ir finansų krizės paveiktų valstybių narių ekonomikai atsigauti trukdo korupcija, mokesčių vengimas, mokestinis sukčiavimas ir kiti ekonominiai nusikaltimai. Plataus masto reguliavimo panaikinimo ir privatizavimo atveju kyla itin didelė korupcijos rizika ir ši problema turi būti sprendžiama visomis įmanomomis priemonėmis. Pritariu nuostatai, kad Komisija turi užtikrinti griežtą kovos su korupcija ataskaitų teikimo koordinavimą su kovos su sukčiavimu strategija ir teisėkūros iniciatyva dėl nusikalstamu būdu įgyto turto konfiskavimo, taip pat būtina įtraukti tai į platesnio pobūdžio priemonių rinkinį, skirtą teisėtos ekonomikos apsaugai, taip pat įgyvendinti ir kitas dokumente numatytas priemones.

4-205-000

**Timothy Kirkhope (ECR)**, *in writing*. – Whilst it is of great value to have a coordinated approach and cooperation of criminal investigations and strategy between Member State and law enforcement agencies at an EU level in order to fight corruption, we do not believe that a harmonised EU criminal system is necessary in order to achieve success in this area, and neither do we believe that large scale deregulation and privatisation increases the risks of corruptive practices, and that we must concentrate our efforts equally upon the private and public sectors.

4-206-000

**Vladimír Maňka (S&D)**, *písomne* – Všetky inštitúcie EÚ vrátane agentúr EÚ, ako aj členské štáty by mali zabezpečiť vyššiu transparentnosť. Musia vypracovať, prípadne skvalitniť už existujúce kódexy správania. Tie by mali obsahovať jasné pravidlá týkajúce sa prinajmenšom stretu záujmov. Musia prijať opatrenia na predchádzanie a boj proti korupcii, ktoré preniknú do politiky a médií, a to okrem iného prostredníctvom zvýšenej transparentnosti a dohľadu nad financovaním a poskytovaním prostriedkov.

4-207-000

**David Martin (S&D)**, *in writing* . – I voted for this resolution, which calls on the Commission to prioritise the fight against corruption.

4-207-500

**Véronique Mathieu (PPE)**, *par écrit* . – J'ai soutenu la résolution portant sur la lutte contre la corruption. Il est essentiel en tant que députés européens de se positionner clairement contre toute forme de corruption. Nous nous devons d'être intransigeants. Le rapport défend la mise au point d'une définition et de sanctions communes contre la corruption. Il attire l'attention sur des problèmes majeurs tels que les conflits d'intérêts et le financement de la politique et des médias. Il demande un engagement plus fort des Etats membres qui se doivent d'appliquer la législation existante, de ratifier les conventions telles que la convention de l'OCDE contre la corruption d'agents de la fonction publique étrangers dans les transactions économiques internationales, et d'investir plus de moyens financiers et humains dans la lutte contre la corruption. Un point fondamental du rapport est la demande d'établir des accords avec les pays tiers pour l'échange d'information sur les comptes en banque et transactions financières particulièrement pour les juridictions offshore. Ce rapport donne la priorité à la lutte contre la corruption, et envoie un signal fort du Parlement européen.

4-208-000

**Jean-Luc Mélenchon (GUE/NGL)**, *par écrit* . – La corruption est un fléau. C'est la maladie génétique de l'oligarchie. Elle doit être combattue partout. Les gouvernements et les parlementaires se doivent en effet d'être exemplaires. Ils doivent donner à la justice financière les moyens matériels et humains de réaliser son travail en toute indépendance et dans des délais optimaux. Ils doivent lutter contre tout ce qui facilite le grand banditisme financier: les dérégulations à tout va, les paradis fiscaux, mais aussi les sociétés écrans dont l'existence même doit être combattue. Quant aux lobbyistes, fléau corrompeur à qui cette enceinte continue d'être ouverte en dépit des scandales, ils devraient tous être interdits de séjour là où les représentants du peuple sont censés voter pour l'intérêt général.

4-208-500

**Nuno Melo (PPE)**, *por escrito* . – Votei favoravelmente esta resolução porque acredito que a corrupção representa um cancro na sociedade e, muitas vezes, é a responsável pela ausência de crescimento económico em alguns países onde esta mais se sente. Assim, a Comissão deve enfrentar como prioridade a questão da corrupção, com iniciativas que levem a que essas práticas sejam sancionadas de forma exemplar e dissuasora.



4-208-750

**Alexander Mirsky (S&D),** *in writing* . – The European Parliament 1. welcomes the adoption by the Commission on 6 June 2011 of an anti-corruption package, which includes a communication on fighting corruption in the EU and a decision establishing the ‘EU Anti-corruption Report’; 2. calls on the Commission to prioritise the fight against corruption in the context of its security agenda for the years to come, including as regards the human resources allocated to it; 3. calls on the Commission to address through its reporting mechanism the key concern of effective implementation of anti-corruption laws, as well as dissuasive sanctions, including those imposed by law enforcement and judiciary; 4. calls on the Commission to address the transposition and enforcement of EU anti-corruption legislation, including dissuasive sanctions, and to take steps to stimulate the transposition and enforcement by the Member States of relevant international and regional anticorruption instruments; 5. calls on the Commission, in implementing the EU anti-corruption reporting mechanism, to ensure that independent experts are part of the expert group and the network of research correspondents, that all experts have a proven high level of integrity, reputation and expertise, and that a variety of civil society organisations are represented. I voted in favour.

4-209-000

**Andreas Mölzer (NI),** *schriftlich*. – Korruption ist in allen Ländern der Welt, folglich auch innerhalb der EU, ein schwer kriminelles Delikt, dem ganz entschieden ein Riegel vorgeschoben werden muss. Abgesehen von dem enormen wirtschaftlichen Schaden, der durch korrupte Vorgänge entsteht, erschüttert sie auch das Vertrauen der Menschen in die Rechtsstaatlichkeit. Korruption kennt allerdings keine Grenzen und ist somit ein Problem, dem die gesamten EU-Mitgliedstaaten nur geschlossen begegnen können, um eine effiziente Bekämpfung zu gewährleisten. Durch diesen Bereich des schweren Verbrechens ist die innere Sicherheit der EU bedroht, da, abgesehen von Wettbewerbsverzerrungen und dem Missbrauch von EU-Steuergeldern, Korruption durchaus auch soziale Probleme schafft. Dazu zählen der Zusammenschluss krimineller Vereinigungen, Drogen- sowie Menschenhandel, die durch Schmiergeldzahlungen vertuscht werden können. Nach wie vor ist die justizielle Zusammenarbeit der Mitgliedstaaten ein schweres, weil kompliziertes Unterfangen, das ehestmögliche Erleichterung bräuchte. Die Entschließung hat meine Stimme erhalten, da ich der Meinung bin, es sei hoch an der Zeit, dass politische Entscheidungsträger den Willen zeigen und die Verantwortung übernehmen, Korruption auf jeder Ebene wirksam zu bekämpfen.

4-209-250

**Franz Obermayr (NI),** *schriftlich*. – Schätzungen zufolge kostet die Korruption in der EU jedes Jahr 120 Milliarden Euro. Dies entspricht 1% des BIP der EU - also fast der gesamte Jahreshaushalt der EU! Abgesehen von der wirtschaftlichen Komponente weicht die Korruption das Grundprinzip der Rechtsstaatlichkeit auf, was wiederum dazu führt, dass die Bürger - verständlicherweise - immer mehr das Vertrauen in die Politik und die Führungskräfte eines Landes verlieren. Fälle der Korruption gibt es im gesamten EU-Raum, wenngleich der Pleitestaat Griechenland laut "Transparency International" an letzter Stelle der EU in Sachen Korruptionsbekämpfung rangiert. Hier ist also besondere Aufmerksamkeit gefragt. Ich spreche mich klar für eine effiziente, EU-weite Korruptionsbekämpfung aus. Dazu bedarf es einer Verbesserung im Bereich der justiziellen Zusammenarbeit: So sollte etwa der Tatbestand der Korruption zu einem Mindestmaß einheitlich definiert werden.

Zudem brauchen wir effiziente und abschreckende Sanktionsmechanismen. Ich habe daher für den vorliegenden Entschließungsantrag gestimmt.

4-209-500

**Siiri Oviir (ALDE), kirjalikult .** – Toetasin antud resolutsiooni ettepanekut, mille üks peamisi eesmärgid on tuletada liikmesriikide ja Euroopa otsustajatele meelde korrupsiooniga võitlemise olulisust, mitte teha seda ainult kolmandate riikidega suhtlemisel. Vaadagem peeglisse, meil Euroopa Liidus on küllaldaselt korrupsioonijuhtumeid ning seetõttu ei saa ka näiteks Euroopa idapartnerluses osalevad riigid hästi aru meie etteheidetest neile. Korrupsioon on suureks ohuks demokraatiale, õõnestab seda ning on vesi äärmuslaste veskile, kes ei usu neid põhiväärtusi, millele on rajatud Euroopa Liit ja ülejäänud demokraatlik maailm. Me vajame reaalseid samme võitluses korrupsiooniga, mitte ainult kauneid sõnu.

4-209-750

**Rolandas Paksas (EFD), raštu .** – Balsavau už šią rezoliuciją, kadangi Komisija turi imtis ryžtingesnių veiksmų, siekiant efektyviai kovoti su korupcija, kuri daro milžinišką žalą ne tik atskiroms valstybėms narėms, bet ir visai ES. Pažymėtina, kad korupcija daro didelę neigiamą įtaką teisinės valstybės principams bei lemia netinkamą tiek viešųjų, tiek ES lėšų panaudojimą. Manau, kad Komisija turi operatyviau ir efektyviau įgyvendinti savo įsipareigojimus, priiimtus pagal JT konvenciją prieš korupciją. Pritariu pasiūlymui, kad pagrindinis būsimos kovos su pinigų plovimu direktyvos reformos aspektas turi būti kova su anoniminėmis priedangos įmonėmis. Atkreiptinas dėmesys į tai, kad plataus masto reguliavimo panaikinimo ir privatizavimo atveju kyla itin didelė korupcijos rizika, dėl to turime dėti visas pastangas, kad ši problema būtų operatyviai sprendžiama visomis įmanomomis priemonėmis.

4-210-000

**Justas Vincas Paleckis (S&D), raštu .** – Balsavau už šią rezoliuciją, kadangi pritariu nuomonei, jog tiek Europos Komisija, tiek valstybės narės turėtų dėti daugiau pastangų kovoje su korupcija ES valstybėse. Korupcija, kaip vėžys apraizgiusi mūsų visuomenę, skurdina daugumą žmonių praturtindama nusikaltėlius. Ji pasireiškia įvairiais lygiais ir formomis – nuo „smulkaus atsidėkojimo“ už paslaugą valstybės tarnautojui iki milijoninių ES lėšų pasisavinimo. Kai kuriuose ES valstybėse korupcija tapo morališkai įteisinta norma. Ekonominė krizė, visuotinis taupymas, deja, šia opią žaizdą tik pagilino. Tai ypač jaučiame naujose ES valstybėse, taip pat Lietuvoje. Sveikinu Komisijos 2011 m. birželio 6 d. komunikatą „Kova su korupcija ES“. Be abejo, pagrindinis darbas ir atsakomybė tenka ES šalims narėms, bet Europos Komisija turi sukurti mechanizmą, kuris padėtų valstybėms kovoti su šia blogybe, skleisti gerą patirtį.

4-210-250

**Maria do Céu Patrão Neves (PPE), por escrito.** – Todos os esforços da União Europeia na luta contra a corrupção devem ser forte e eficazmente apoiados pelo Parlamento Europeu. Votei favoravelmente a presente resolução, por apoiar o apelo que se faz à Comissão para que esta acelere os seus trabalhos, de forma a cumprir as obrigações de informação que lhe incumbem por força da Convenção das Nações Unidas contra a Corrupção. Creio que a luta contra a corrupção requer maior transparência nas transacções financeiras,

especialmente as que envolvem jurisdições *offshore* na UE e no resto do mundo, e apoio todas as medidas que visem este combate.

4-210-500

**Phil Prendergast (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I welcome this report regarding the gap between existing anti-corruption legislation and reality. It is estimated by the Commission that roughly EUR 120 billion per year is lost by European institutions to corruption. To put this in context, this is almost exactly equivalent to the entire GDP of my home country, Ireland, for 2010. The problem of corruption is not merely financial, it also undermines trust in public institutions, public officials and the rule of law more generally. We must address both apparent and unapparent barriers to the prevention of corruption. In particular we need to encourage Member States to make international and regional anti-corruption instruments enforceable. We also suggest the harmonisation of legislation concerning whistle-blowers and the implementation of the OECD Convention on the prevention of bribery to foreign public officials by both public and private sector organisations.

4-211-000

**Raül Romeva i Rueda (Verts/ALE)**, *in writing*. – I voted in favour. The European Parliament:

‘1. Welcomes the adoption by the Commission on 6 June 2011 of an anti-corruption package, which includes a communication on fighting corruption in the EU and a decision establishing the “EU Anti-corruption Report”;

2. Calls on the Commission to prioritise the fight against corruption in the context of its security agenda for the years to come, including as regards the human resources allocated to it;

3. Calls on the Commission to address through its reporting mechanism the key concern of effective implementation of anticorruption laws, as well as dissuasive sanctions, including those imposed by law enforcement and judiciary;

4. Calls on the Commission to address the transposition and enforcement of EU anti-corruption legislation, including dissuasive sanctions, and to take steps to stimulate the transposition and enforcement by the Member States of relevant international and regional anticorruption instruments’.

4-212-000

**Licia Ronzulli (PPE)**, *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ho votato a favore di questo documento perché ritengo che la Commissione debba affrontare in via prioritaria il problema della corruzione, portando avanti sanzioni dissuasive, garantendo che esperti indipendenti facciano parte della rete di corrispondenti di ricerca. È necessario inoltre garantire maggiore trasparenza, elaborando codici di condotta o migliorando quelli già in vigore, in modo da prevedere norme chiare almeno per quanto riguarda i conflitti di interesse.

4-213-000

**Viktor Uspaskich (ALDE)**, *raštu*. – Gerbiami kolegos, deja, korupcija ir politinis drapstymasis purvais tapo Lietuvos politikos skiriamuoju ženklu. Remiantis „Transparency International“ korupcijos suvokimo indeksu Lietuva užima 46-ą vietą pasaulyje, kai kalba

pasisuka apie kovą su korupcija. Lietuva įvertinta 5.0 skalėje nuo 10 (labai švari) iki 0 (labai korumpuota). Tai yra blogiau nei Botsvanos Respublika ir Kosta Rika, ir šiek tiek geriau nei Gana. „Transparency International for Europe“ skyriaus vadovas sakė, jog Lietuvai reikia dar daug padirbėti, kad galėtų dirbti nekorumpuotoje aplinkoje. Sufabrikuoti kaltinimai korupcija dažniausiai naudojami siekiant diskredituoti politinius oponentus. „Bertelsmann“ fondo duomenimis 84 proc. apklaustųjų Lietuvoje mano, jog vyriausybės pastangos kovoti su korupcija yra neveiksmingos. Lietuvos Respublikos nacionalinės kovos su korupcija programoje aiškiai apibrėžti tikslai ir antikorupcinio darbo vertinimo kriterijai. Deja, problema vis dar išlieka dėl tvirto išsipareigojimo kovoti su korupcija stokos. Be to, korupcija egzistuoja ne tik politikos ar stambaus verslo srityse. Viešųjų pirkimų konkursai, nuosavybės teisių grąžinimas, žemės panaudojimas, maisto produktų inspekcija, sveikatos tarnybų darbas – tai tik keletas sričių, kuriose Lietuvoje taip pat pastebima korupcija remiantis keletu pranešimų. Atėjo laikas vykdyti negailestingą kovą su korupcija.

4-214-000

**Marie-Christine Vergiat (GUE/NGL)**, *par écrit*. – J'ai voté en faveur de ce texte avec lequel les parlementaires européens demandent à la Commission d'œuvrer pour lutter efficacement contre la corruption suite à la présentation d'un plan d'action très ambitieux par celle-ci. Je me félicite tout particulièrement de l'adoption de 5 amendements déposés par le groupe de la GUE/NGL, qui était le seul groupe à avoir déposé des amendements au texte soumis au vote, et notamment des propositions qui soulignent que le risque de corruption, et d'impunité, dirais-je, est plus élevé là où la déréglementation et la privatisation règnent, ainsi que celles qui attaquent le blanchissement de capitaux et l'entretien des flux financiers délictueux à travers les sociétés-écrans anonymes. Pour ne pas rester que de beaux discours comme d'habitude, ces propositions doivent être accompagnées d'une volonté politique accrue et d'une cohérence entre les propos énoncés et les actions menées.

4-215-000

**Angelika Werthmann (NI)**, *schriftlich*. – Korruption stellt ein schwerwiegendes, überdimensionales Verbrechen dar. Da die missbräuchliche Verwendung öffentlicher Gelder, gerade in Zeiten der Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise, zu nachteiligen Auswirkungen hinsichtlich finanzieller Interessen auf regionaler, nationaler sowie auf EU-Ebene führt, verursacht Korruption soziale Probleme. Und Diktatoren wird es erleichtern, enorme Geldbeträge in die EU zu schleusen, um im Bedarfsfall darauf zurückgreifen zu können. Es bedarf dringend eines effizienten Netzes nationaler Kontaktstellen gegen Korruption, die dieses Problem rasch, koordiniert und energisch in Angriff nehmen.

4-216-000

### **Joint motion for a resolution: RC B7-0490/2011**

4-216-250

**Luís Paulo Alves (S&D)**, *por escrito*. – Aprovo esta proposta porque manifesta a mais profunda tristeza e indignação perante o cenário de dezenas de milhares de pessoas que morreram, quando ainda 750 000 estão em risco iminente de morrer à fome e quando 13,3 milhões de pessoas na Somália, Etiópia, Quênia, Eritreia e Djibuti têm necessidade urgente de ajuda alimentar, sendo vítimas da pior fome dos últimos 60 anos. Este sofrimento humano e esta perda de vidas exigem uma maior mobilização da UE. Espero que esta resolução contribua para que todas as autoridades e facções da região possam permitir que

organizações de ajuda humanitária tenham acesso irrestrito aos necessitados, de modo a protegerem a população civil em todas as circunstâncias.

4-216-500

**Laima Liucija Andrikienė (PPE)**, *raštu*. – Balsavau už šią svarbią rezoliuciją dėl bado Rytų Afrikoje, kur tūkstančiai žmonių žuvo, 750 000 žmonių gresia bado mirtis ir 13,3 milijonų gyventojų Somalyje, Etiopijoje, Kenijoje, Eritrėjoje ir Džibutyje skubiai reikia pagalbos maistu, kilus pačiam didžiausiam badiui per 60 metų. Pritariu raginimui tarptautinei bendruomenei labiau susitelkti ir padvigubinti savo pastangas spręsti šią ekstremalią situaciją, siekiant patenkinti didėjančius humanitarinius poreikius ir užkirsti kelią padėties blogėjimui. ES privalo dar aktyviau dalyvauti humanitarinės pagalbos operacijose, užtikrinti, kad visa parama pasiekia tuos, kuriems jos reikia labiausiai. Taip pat labai svarbu, kad ES panaudotų visus diplomatinis gebėjimus siekiant užmegzti dialogą su regiono valdžios institucijomis ir grupuotėmis, kad šios leistų humanitarinės pagalbos organizacijoms netrukdomai padėti tiems, kuriems to reikia, apsaugoti civilius gyventojus, ypač moteris ir vaikus.

4-217-000

**Pino Arlacchi (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I voted for this Resolution because it condemns the late mobilisation of the international community. The first drought alerts in the region were given in December 2010, and earlier action could have helped abate the current catastrophe. Tens of thousands of people have already died, 750 000 are imminently at risk of starvation and 12 million people across Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti are in urgent need of food aid. In this text, we ask for an increased mobilisation of EU aid to assist the worst affected areas and the most vulnerable population groups. The Commission should provide food aid, healthcare, clean water and sanitation supplies immediately. It is also important to stress that, in order to guarantee food security, the EU and Horn of Africa Governments must link emergency assistance with a comprehensive sustainable programme focused on the agricultural sector.

4-218-000

**Mara Bizzotto (EFD)**, *per iscritto*. – Il mio voto per questa proposta di risoluzione sulla carestia in Africa orientale è stato certamente favorevole. Il documento esorta l'UE ad adottare misure urgenti per far fronte alla tragedia umanitaria che sta avendo luogo in questa regione, e sottolinea come la maggior parte delle vittime di questa stessa tragedia siano donne e bambini, costretti a vivere in condizioni disumane e a subire, in molti casi, anche abusi sessuali. La comunità internazionale non può rimanere inerte di fronte a tanta violenza, ed è per questo che ho scelto di condividere le esortazioni che il documento rivolge alla Commissione. Inoltre, il documento sottolinea correttamente come la responsabilità principale del disastro umanitario in corso ricada sulla milizia islamica di al-Shabab, la quale ha ormai ridotto la regione ad una condizione di guerra permanente e impedisce alle organizzazioni umanitarie di portare aiuto alle vittime innocenti di questo assurdo conflitto. Il documento intende così segnalare i pericoli che l'estremismo islamico continua a porre non solo per l'Occidente ma anche per tutto il resto del mondo, e come sia necessario far fronte comune per porvi fine.

4-219-000

**Sebastian Valentin Bodu (PPE)**, *în scris*. – Pierderile de vieți omenești și suferința oamenilor din Africa de Est sunt o dramă a lumii moderne. Este clar că, așa cum a cerut Parlamentul European, se impune o mai mare mobilizare a ajutorului UE în zonele unde foametea este acută, pentru a oferi hrană, îngrijiri medicale, apă potabilă și materiale sanitare persoanelor celor mai vulnerabile. Întrucât zeci de mii de persoane au murit, 750 000 se confruntă cu un risc iminent de foamete și 13,3 milioane de persoane din Somalia, Etiopia, Kenya, Eritrea și Djibouti au nevoie urgentă de ajutor alimentar, aceasta fiind foametea cea mai gravă din ultimii 60 de ani; este imperios ca autoritățile și facțiunile din regiune să le permită organizațiilor umanitare de într-ajutorare accesul nerestricționat la persoanele care au nevoie de ele și să protejeze populația civilă, în special femeile și copiii.

Subliniez să soluționarea problemei foametei din Cornul Africii, în special din Somalia, va fi posibilă numai dacă problemele politice, economice, de mediu și de securitate subiacente sunt rezolvate împreună de actorii locali și de comunitatea internațională. Solicit o strategie UE pentru această regiune, care să indice obiectivele politice și cum se pot coordona și susține reciproc măsurile umanitare, de dezvoltare și militare.

4-219-500

**Marielle De Sarnez (ALDE)**, *par écrit*. – Avec la compassion seule, on ne viendra pas à bout du fléau qui frappe la Corne de l'Afrique. En effet, il manque 1 milliard de dollars pour fournir l'aide vitale réclamée par les Nations unies pour la Corne de l'Afrique (Somalie, Éthiopie, Kenya, Érythrée et Djibouti), où 750 000 personnes courent le risque imminent de mourir et 13,5 millions de personnes sont menacées de famine. C'est pourquoi la communauté internationale doit redoubler d'efforts pour faire face à cette situation d'urgence et éviter toute nouvelle détérioration de la situation. Mais au-delà de l'appel au sursaut pour faire face à l'urgence humanitaire, il faudra des mesures à long terme pour l'Afrique, notamment pour mettre fin à la spéculation abusive sur le marché des produits agro-alimentaires. L'Union européenne doit être plus qu'un acteur humanitaire. Elle doit contribuer à favoriser un développement de long terme et durable dont les Africains devront avoir la maîtrise.

4-219-750

**Diogo Feio (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – A informação de que no Corno de África 750 000 pessoas se encontram em risco de morte por subnutrição não pode deixar de perturbar aqueles que a recebem. Cabe aos decisores políticos fazer o que estiver ao seu alcance para procurar evitar que semelhante catástrofe efectivamente ocorra, com a consciência efectiva das suas limitações e de que as circunstâncias que envolvem os países afectados pelas crises humanitárias nem sempre são de molde a permitir uma acção tão eficaz quanto a desejada. Faço meu o apelo do Parlamento Europeu a todos os actores na região afectada, em particular aos grupos armados que a assolam, para que facilitem o acesso da ajuda humanitária às populações carenciadas e que cessem todas as acções de violência e repressão sobre elas. Sem esta colaboração, todos os esforços de auxílio serão redobrados e muito menos eficazes.

4-219-875

**José Manuel Fernandes (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – A presente proposta de resolução comum do Parlamento Europeu debruça-se sobre a situação de carência alimentar na África Oriental. Trata-se de uma situação que preocupa não só os cidadãos, mas também as instituições

européias e internacionais. Na verdade, a região denominada de *Corno de África* regista a pior seca das últimas décadas e presume-se que tenha afectado cerca de 12 milhões de pessoas. Na Somália, a situação é ainda mais grave devido ao conflito interno que se arrasta há quase vinte anos, à ausência de reservas estatais, à falta de financiamento por parte das instituições internacionais e à ausência de uma política agrícola que ajude a evitar e/ou minimizar estas catástrofes humanitárias. A curto prazo, urge obter cerca de mil milhões de dólares para fazer face a esta crise humanitária. Mas é necessário identificar as causas desta situação, nomeadamente as alterações climáticas que se repercutiram de forma catastrófica nos ecossistemas. Saúdo, pois, a aprovação das medidas contidas nesta proposta e faço votos para que contribuam para minorar o sofrimento de uma população subnutrida, onde a maior parte das vítimas são crianças e mulheres, que espera, urgentemente, a ajuda humanitária das organizações internacionais.

4-220-000

**João Ferreira (GUE/NGL)**, *por escrito*. – A resolução evidencia com clareza a dimensão do drama humano que grassa nesta região de África. Mas, apontando algumas das causas próximas da fome, falha numa identificação completa e rigorosa das causas profundas e dos responsáveis por esta situação. O que acaba também por limitar o alcance de algumas das soluções propostas.

A volatilidade dos preços a que numerosos países ficaram expostos, após a destruição dos seus frágeis tecidos produtivos (em grande parte, na sequência de intervenções do FMI e do Banco Mundial), tem origem, fundamentalmente, na especulação financeira exercida sobre os produtos alimentares. Esta é uma área em que os especuladores (fundos de investimento, *hedge funds*, fundos de pensões e grandes bancos) se foram concentrando à medida que outras bolhas especulativas foram secando ou rebentando.

A única maneira de impedir esta especulação é acabar com os instrumentos que a viabilizam, nomeadamente com alguns produtos financeiros, como os derivados OTC. Infelizmente, as medidas adoptadas pela UE neste domínio estão muito longe de poder travar esta sinistra engrenagem da especulação e as suas desumanas consequências. O mesmo sucede com as propostas feitas nesta resolução. Instar os especuladores a terem responsabilidade social é o mesmo que pedir à raposa que, uma vez na capoeira, se contenha. Daí a nossa abstenção.

4-221-000

**Ilda Figueiredo (GUE/NGL)**, *por escrito*. – Votámos favoravelmente esta resolução, mas insistimos que a fome e o desespero que grassam na região do Corno de África têm causas próximas, sempre referidas: a grave seca e os conflitos internos. Mas têm, além destas, causas profundas, quase sempre ocultadas, ligadas ao colonialismo e às suas novas formas. Registe-se a ingerência externa, a exploração das riquezas naturais e da sua população, a dívida e o serviço da dívida com níveis inoportáveis, a especulação com os preços das matérias-primas e dos alimentos. Em geral, a desgraça económica e social abre caminho a guerras civis, por vezes ao chamado *Estado falhado*, à intervenção militar externa. Foi o apoio dos EUA à invasão pela Etiópia na Somália, o apoio da Arábia Saudita ao grupo islamita, os ataques aéreos recorrentes, pois a Somália também tem petróleo. Assim, a ajuda humanitária à região impõe-se como uma necessidade premente, mas sem o intervencionismo externo interesseiro. O discurso da comiseração e da compaixão não pode ocultar a necessária compreensão destas causas e a justa atribuição de responsabilidades.

4-222-000

**Monika Flašíková-Beňová (S&D)**, *písomne* – Medzinárodné organizácie zvyšujú tlak na riešenie humanitárnej krízy v krajinách východnej Afriky. Je nevyhnutné uskutočniť konkrétne kroky pre zmiernenie hrozných následkov sucha a hladu v regióne Afrického rohu. Oblasť spustošilo najhoršie sucho za posledných šesťdesiat rokov a k zhoršeniu už i tak kritickej situácie v krajine prispelo podľa vyjadrení tamojších predstaviteľov kolektívne zlyhanie pri ukončení somálskej občianskej vojny. V dvoch regiónoch Somálska je už oficiálne od druhej polovice júla vyhlásený hladomor a podľa predstaviteľov OSN, ak nedôjde k rozsiahlej pomoci, je pravdepodobné, že sa rozšíri do ďalších piatich či šiestich regiónov. Desiatitisíce Somáľčanov už zomrelo a státisíce čelia hladu a suchu. Hoci Európska komisia rovnako ako niektoré členské štáty vyčlenili vyššiu pomoc pre sužovaný región, ako problematický sa javí predovšetkým obmedzený prístup humanitárnych pracovníkov do najpostihnutejších oblastí, ako aj drahá a zdĺhavá doprava. OSN teda vyzvalo letecké spoločnosti o urýchlenú potravinovú pomoc do afrického regiónu. Som hlboko presvedčená, že i kvôli nespočetnému množstvu akútne podvyživených obyvateľov, najmä detí, je nevyhnutné vynaložiť úsilie pre čo najpromptnejšie poskytnutie tak potrebnej pomoci.

4-223-000

**Pat the Cope Gallagher (ALDE)**, *i scríbhinn*. – Ní raibh gorta chomh dona leis seo le 60 bliain anuas. Tá 750,000 duine i mbaol báis ón ocraas agus tá bia de dhíth go práinneach ag 13.3 milliún duine sa tSomáil, san Aetóip, sa Chéinia, san Eiritré agus i nDjibouti. Déanann cogáí intíre agus idirnáisiúnta, athrú aeráide, fás tapa an daonra, easpa bhonneagair, acmhainní ganna, gréasáin trádála saofa agus costas ard na dtráchtarraí an scéal níos measa fós. Is sa tSomáil is measa atá an scéal, le leath den phobal ag brath ar chúnamh bia, le 1.4 milliún duine easáitithe ina dtír féin agus tuairisc ag teacht ó UNICEF maidir le 780,000 páiste atá míchothaithe go dona i ndeisceart na tíre. Tá 860,000 dídeanaí i ndiaidh teitheadh ón tSomáil go tíortha cosúil leis an gCéinia agus an Aetóip. Is é an campa dídeanaithe i nDadaab na Céinia an campa dídeanaithe is mó ar domhan. Meastar go bhfuil 440,000 duine ina chónaí ann. Tá an caighdeán beatha sa champa ag dul in olcas lá i ndiaidh lae. Ní foláir, mar sin, go gcuirfí na moltaí atá sa Tuarascáil seo i bhfeidhm gan mhoill.

4-223-500

**Sylvie Guillaume (S&D)**, *par écrit*. – La Corne de l'Afrique est frappée violemment par une terrible famine qui puise ses sources dans une forte sécheresse, à laquelle s'ajoutent d'autres difficultés cruciales, comme la guerre civile en Somalie, le sous-développement et la spéculation sur le marché des matières premières alimentaires. J'ai soutenu les appels à l'Union européenne pour qu'elle prenne toutes ses responsabilités, non seulement financières, mais aussi diplomatiques et politiques, sur le développement, la lutte contre le changement climatique, mais aussi la lutte contre la spéculation sur les matières premières. Nous devons admettre que la hausse et la volatilité des prix mondiaux des denrées alimentaires mettent gravement en danger les populations les plus pauvres du monde en développement et contribuent à la situation d'urgence dans la Corne de l'Afrique. L'Union européenne doit œuvrer à une transparence accrue et défendre la mise en place de mesures garantissant que les marchés des produits agroalimentaires ne soient accessibles qu'aux participants du marché soucieux de se prémunir des risques.



4-224-000

**Marian Harkin (ALDE)**, *in writing*. – While the world's focus has primarily been on the growing refugee camps in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, primarily due to a higher concentration of media in those regions, it is imperative that the EU recognise that the greatest potential humanitarian catastrophe bar none remains in Somalia, where Irish charity GOAL estimates there are approximately four million of the worst affected people, most of them unable to leave because of illness or the threat of armed violence. The onus now is on the international community to create a safe environment in Somalia which will permit all relevant agencies and authorities to spearhead a meaningful relief effort. To that end, I join my colleagues in recognising the African Union's commitments to the humanitarian operation including the AMISOM peacekeeping mission, though more needs to be done. Thus far, only 9 000 African Union peacekeepers of a promised 20 000 have been deployed in Somalia. However, these actions can only achieve a lasting and meaningful legacy if they are underpinned by a broader strategic blueprint for stabilising the region, primarily Somalia. I therefore welcome this resolution's call for an EU strategy for the region which outlines political objectives and how individual humanitarian, development, security and military measures correspond and interlink.

4-224-500

**Juozas Imbrasas (EFD)**, *raštu*. – Pritariau dokumentui, kadangi prastos mitybos rodikliai vietoje daugiau kaip tris kartus viršija ekstremalios padėties ribą ir kadangi prognozuojama, kad padėtis visame Kyšulyje dar labiau pablogės. Reikia labiau sutelkti ES pagalbą į tas sritis, kuriose badas pats didžiausias, ir teikti pagalbą maistu, sveikatos priežiūrą, švarų vandenį ir sanitarijos produktus patiems pažeidžiamiausiems žmonėms. Išėitį iš bado Afrikos Kyšulyje ir ypač Somalyje bus galima surasti tik tuomet, jei vietos subjektai ir tarptautinė bendruomenė spręs pamatines politines, ekonomines, aplinkosaugines ir saugumo problemas. Tarptautinė bendruomenė turi imtis ilgalaikių investicijų į žemės ūkį kaip pagrindinį regiono maisto ir pajamų šaltinį, kurti tvarią infrastruktūrą, užtikrinti prieigą prie žemės smulkiems ūkininkams, taip remiant vietos rinką ir teikiant priimtina kasdienį maistą žmonėms.

4-225-000

**David Martin (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I voted for this resolution on the famine in East Africa but was very disappointed that amendments drawing attention to the link between food commodity speculation and famine were defeated.

4-226-000

**Jean-Luc Mélenchon (GUE/NGL)**, *par écrit*. – Le dernier classement annuel des milliardaires du monde annonçait un record de 1 210 milliardaires, cumulant à eux seuls plus de 4 500 milliards de dollars. Selon la FAO, il faudrait 1,6 milliard de dollars pour soulager les 12 millions de personnes qui meurent de faim dans la Corne de l'Afrique. Chaque vie perdue est meurtre. Le système capitaliste tue. Une Union européenne fidèle aux valeurs de solidarité et de respects des droits de l'homme œuvrerait à la mise en place d'un système de répartition des richesses juste au niveau mondial. L'UE fait tout le contraire.

4-226-250

**Nuno Melo (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – O que se passa na África Oriental, em pleno século XXI, é inadmissível e vem demonstrar que todos ainda temos muito a fazer para evitar este tipo

de catástrofe humana. Apesar de todos os esforços financeiros e humanos que a UE empreende, estes não têm sido suficientes para pôr termo à fome nessa região. É, por isso, necessária uma maior mobilização de apoio da UE às áreas mais atingidas pela fome na Somália e no Corno de África. As prioridades deverão ser prioritariamente o fornecimento de ajuda alimentar, assistência médica, água potável e saneamento adequado. No entanto, julgo que este esforço deve ser acompanhado de uma maior eficácia para que se evitem desperdícios e aproveitamentos ilícitos, que só prejudicam a população mais carente, nomeadamente as crianças, as mulheres e os idosos.

4-226-500

**Alexander Mirsky (S&D)**, *in writing*. – The European Parliament 1. expresses its deepest sorrow at the loss of life and suffering in the region; calls for increased mobilisation of EU aid to areas where the famine is most severe to provide food aid, healthcare, clean water and sanitation supplies to the most vulnerable; 2. calls on all authorities and factions in the region to allow humanitarian aid organisations to have unhindered access to those in need and to protect the civilian population under all circumstances, particularly women and children, in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law; calls for humanitarian corridors to be opened up in order to take food and aid deeper into the affected regions; 3. demands that all sides immediately end abuses against civilians, especially women and children, hold those responsible to account and ensure access to aid and the free movement of all people fleeing conflict and drought; strongly condemns the role of the Islamist militant group al-Shabab in obstructing the efforts of aid agencies and the WFP to deliver food aid; reminds all countries in the region of the need to assist and protect refugees under international law. I voted in favour.

4-227-000

**Andreas Mölzer (NI)**, *schriftlich*. – Bedenklich ist, dass die Entwicklungshilfe oft von den afrikanischen Eliten verprasst wird und somalische Hilfslieferungen von den Milizen zur Kriegsfinanzierung genutzt werden. Es ist zudem ein großer Fehler, dass die Entwicklungshilfe nicht mehr so intensiv am Eindämmen der Geburtenexplosion arbeitet. Spenden und Nothilfen können nur kurzfristig helfen, aber nicht die Probleme lösen. Einer der Ursachen, den Nahrungsmittelspekulationen, wird die EU hoffentlich Einhalt gebieten. In diesem Zusammenhang wird die EU ihre Biosprit-Vorgaben noch einmal überdenken müssen. Mit punktueller Hilfe, die nur das Überleben bis zur nächsten Katastrophe fördert, nimmt man den Afrikanern nicht nur die Würde, sondern auch den Antrieb, die Probleme zu lösen. Hier bedarf es eines Umdenkens bei der Entwicklungspolitik. Ich habe dem Entschließungsantrag zugestimmt.

4-227-500

**Franz Obermayr (NI)**, *schriftlich*. – Es ist bedenklich, dass die Entwicklungshilfe für Afrika oft falsch verstanden und nur punktuell gehandhabt wird. Auf diese Weise wird nur kurzfristige und keine nachhaltige Entwicklungshilfe geleistet. So wird nur kurzfristig das Überleben bis zur nächsten Katastrophe gesichert. Wir entziehen den Afrikanern nicht nur ihre Würde, sondern wir verhindern auch, dass sie ihre Probleme selbst lösen. Außerdem berauben wir sie ihrer Lebensgrundlagen mit immer größeren Lebensmittelspekulationen. Es wäre gut, dafür zu sorgen, dass die Finanzinstitute, die sich an Spekulationen auf den Märkten für Grundnahrungsmittel und landwirtschaftliche Grunderzeugnisse beteiligen, ihre missbräuchlichen spekulativen Aktivitäten, die hohe und volatile Lebensmittelpreise befördern, einstellen. Die Bekämpfung des Leids am Horn von Afrika und in anderen

Entwicklungsländern ist über Gewinne und Einkünfte aus Spekulationen auf Lebensmittelpreise zu stellen. In diesem Zusammenhang wird die EU auch ihre Biosprit-Vorgaben überdenken müssen. Denn die Maismenge, die für 100 Liter Biosprit gebraucht wird, könnte einem Menschen ein Jahr lang Nahrung bieten. Auch in der Erwägung, dass die so heiß begehrten Biotreibstoffe keineswegs CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral sind, wie aktuelle Studien besagen, bedarf es hier eindeutig eines Umdenkens bei der Entwicklungspolitik. Deswegen habe ich dem Entschließungsantrag zugestimmt.

4-228-000

**Γεώργιος Παπανικολάου (PPE)**, *γραπτώς*. – Ο λιμός που αντιμετωπίζει η Ανατολική Αφρική - ο μεγαλύτερος τα τελευταία 60 χρόνια - έχει οδηγήσει στην απώλεια 750.000 ανθρώπινων ψυχών, ενώ άλλα 13,3 εκατομμύρια άνθρωποι στη Σομαλία, στην Αιθιοπία, στη Κένυα, στην Ερυθραία και στο Τζιμπουτί έχουν επειγόντως ανάγκη επισιτιστικής βοήθειας. Η χειρότερη διαπίστωση, όμως, είναι ότι η κατάσταση στο Κέρας της Αφρικής θα επιδεινωθεί κι άλλο λόγω κυρίως της ξηρασίας, με την πλέον δραματική κατάσταση να τοποθετείται τον Οκτώβριο του 2011, ενώ δεν διαγράφεται καμία προοπτική βελτίωσης πριν από τις αρχές του 2012. Παράλληλα, οι ένοπλες συγκρούσεις, όπως στη Σομαλία, επιβαρύνουν ακόμα περισσότερο την κατάσταση. Το κοινό ψήφισμα αποτελεί μια επείγουσα έκκληση προς την Επιτροπή και τα κράτη μέλη να επισπεύσουν την ανθρωπιστική βοήθεια, να βελτιώσουν την διαφάνεια και τους ελεγκτικούς τους μηχανισμούς στις επιτροπές και οργανώσεις που διαχειρίζονται τη διανομή της και να διοχετεύεται μεγαλύτερο ποσοστό της επίσημης αναπτυξιακής βοήθειας της ΕΕ προς την γεωργική παραγωγή και την κτηνοτροφία στις αναπτυσσόμενες χώρες προκειμένου να δοθεί ώθηση στην επισιτιστική ασφάλεια. Ωστόσο, είναι σαφές πως, αν αυτές οι δράσεις δεν συνδυαστούν με δυναμικές πρωτοβουλίες σε πολιτικό επίπεδο για τη δημιουργία συνθηκών πολιτικής ομαλότητας στην περιοχή, μακροπρόθεσμα τουλάχιστον, η ανάσχεση της ανθρωπιστικής κρίσης δεν είναι εξασφαλισμένη.

4-228-500

**Maria do Céu Patrão Neves (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente a presente resolução. Todo o apoio possível deve ser concedido a 13,3 milhões de pessoas na Somália, Etiópia, Quênia, Eritreia e Djibuti, que têm necessidade urgente de ajuda alimentar, sendo vítimas da pior fome dos últimos sessenta anos. A solidariedade da UE não pode, nem deve estar condicionada por restrições económicas.

4-229-000

**Evelyn Regner (S&D)**, *schriftlich*. – Ich habe für die Entschließung zur Hungersnot in Afrika gestimmt, bedauere allerdings sehr, dass zwei wichtige Erwägungsgründe aufgrund der konservativen Mehrheit abgelehnt wurden. Es besteht sehr wohl ein Zusammenhang zwischen den Schwankungen der Nahrungsmittelpreise und der Hungersnot! Die Profitgier mancher Mitglieder des Finanzmarktes wurde durch Studien der World Development Movement und der Weltbank belegt: Allein Goldman Sachs verdiente 2009 durch den Rohstoffhandel 5 Billionen Euro. Die dadurch verursachten hohen und stark schwankenden Preise von Lebensmitteln erschweren das Überleben vieler Opfer der Hungersnot in Ostafrika. Außerdem ist Transparenz im Rohstoffmarkt ein Gebot der Stunde.

4-230-000

**Frédérique Ries (ALDE)**, *par écrit*. – La situation n'est pas grave, elle est désespérée. Comment ne pas qualifier ainsi la famine, la pire depuis 60 ans, qui sévit actuellement dans

la Corne de l'Afrique et met en danger la vie de 13,3 millions de personnes en Somalie, en Éthiopie, au Kenya, en Érythrée et à Djibouti. À l'évidence, tout n'a pas été fait par la communauté internationale pour venir en aide "à temps" à cette population victime de famine. Au printemps 2011 déjà, le Programme Alimentaire Mondial et la Banque mondiale tiraient la sonnette d'alarme sur la malnutrition qui gagnait du terrain, sous l'effet direct de la volatilité des prix alimentaires mondiaux. Ce message est enfin entendu en septembre. Trop tard, pour une aide dérisoire d'un milliard de dollars. Reconnaissons que la situation politique instable ne facilite guère le travail des ONG et entrave le bon acheminement de l'aide. L'Union européenne est généreuse et doit le rester, non seulement financièrement, mais encore en mettant ce sujet tout en haut de l'ordre du jour des enceintes décisionnelles: G20 et ONU. Et rappeler que les valeurs universelles nous obligent à protéger les populations civiles en toutes circonstances. Surtout dans les régions reculées et sans ressources. C'est cela la grandeur humaniste!

4-230-500

**Robert Rochefort (ALDE)**, *par écrit*. – La famine qui touche la Somalie, l'Éthiopie, le Kenya, l'Érythrée et Djibouti est la pire depuis 60 ans. Alors que plusieurs dizaines de milliers de personnes sont mortes, 750 000 courent le risque imminent de mourir de faim et 13,3 millions d'autres nécessitent de toute urgence une aide alimentaire pour survivre. Selon les prévisions, la situation dans l'ensemble de la région ne cessera d'empirer, pour atteindre son paroxysme le mois prochain. Aucune perspective de rétablissement ne peut être attendue avant le début de l'année 2012... Il n'y a pas de mot assez fort pour décrire un tel désastre. En apportant mon soutien à la résolution sur la famine en Afrique de l'Est, je souhaite exprimer ma plus profonde compassion pour les pertes en vies humaines et les souffrances dans cette région. J'appelle de toutes mes forces à une intensification de l'aide de l'UE vers les régions où la famine est la plus sévère, afin de fournir aux plus vulnérables aide alimentaire, soins de santé, eau potable et équipements d'assainissement. J'appelle aussi la communauté internationale à redoubler d'efforts pour répondre aux besoins humanitaires grandissants et empêcher une nouvelle détérioration de la situation, compte tenu de l'insuffisance des financements actuels.

4-231-000

**Raül Romeva i Rueda (Verts/ALE)**, *in writing*. – In favour. The EP resolution: 1. Expresses its deepest sorrow at the loss of life and suffering in the region; calls for increased mobilisation of EU aid to areas where the famine is most severe to provide food aid, healthcare, clean water and sanitation supplies to the most vulnerable; 3. Demands that all sides immediately end abuses against civilians, especially women and children, hold those responsible to account and ensure access to aid and the free movement of all people fleeing conflict and drought; strongly condemns the role of the Islamist militant group al-Shabaab in obstructing the efforts of aid agencies and the WFP to deliver food aid; reminds all countries in the region of the need to assist and protect refugees under international law; 4. Calls for greater mobilisation of the international community, which should redouble its efforts to tackle this emergency in order to meet the growing humanitarian needs and prevent a further deterioration in the situation, bearing in mind the inadequate financing available.

4-232-000

**Licia Ronzulli (PPE)**, *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ho votato a favore di questo testo perché ritengo sia necessaria una maggiore mobilitazione degli aiuti

dell'UE a favore delle zone più colpite dalla carestia in Somalia e nel Corno d'Africa. Le priorità devono soprattutto essere la fornitura di aiuti alimentari, l'assistenza medica, acqua pulita e servizi igienico-sanitari adeguati.

4-233-000

**Oreste Rossi (EFD)**, *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, è indispensabile che l'Unione Europea faccia la sua parte per evitare la morte per fame di centinaia di migliaia di persone. La situazione disperata di popolazioni intere, stremate dalla fame, dalla guerra, dalle carestia non ci possono lasciare insensibili. Ricordo che proprio per sollevare il problema del Sud della Somalia avevo organizzato lo scorso anno con l'associazione Stella bianca una maratona di 500 km dall'Italia (Alessandria) a Strasburgo e i maratoneti erano stati incontrati dal Presidente del Parlamento Buzek. Occorre anche una indagine dettagliata su come le varie Onlus ed ONG utilizzano i fondi a disposizione perché troppe volte si è scoperto che tale disponibilità, compresi generi alimentari, invece di finire alle popolazioni affamate venivano utilizzati da mafie locali o addirittura rivendute. Non possiamo permettere che gli aiuti destinati a chi ne ha veramente bisogno possano essere dispersi e quindi è indispensabile cancellare dagli elenchi di coloro che ricevono contributi tutti i soggetti e le associazioni che non possono garantire il buon fine degli stessi.

4-233-500

**Michèle Striffler (PPE)**, *par écrit*. – Je me félicite de l'adoption à l'unanimité en session plénière du Parlement européen à Strasbourg de la résolution que j'ai initiée sur la famine dans la Corne de l'Afrique. La situation humanitaire sans précédent que connaît la Corne de l'Afrique continue à se détériorer et ne devrait pas s'améliorer avant l'année prochaine. Il est donc vital que la communauté internationale redouble d'efforts pour faire face à cette situation d'urgence afin de répondre aux besoins humanitaires grandissants et d'empêcher ainsi une nouvelle détérioration de la situation. A ce jour, 1 milliard de dollars est encore nécessaire pour fournir une aide vitale dans la région. L'Union européenne doit jouer un rôle de chef de file afin d'aider les pays pauvres à lutter contre l'insécurité alimentaire et doit prendre les mesures nécessaires pour lutter contre les excès de la spéculation sur les marchés des matières premières afin de stopper l'envolée des prix des denrées alimentaires.

4-234-000

**Derek Vaughan (S&D)**, *in writing*. – The resolution that was passed to step up the emergency response to the famine in the Horn of Africa has my full support. Money is desperately needed in this area to provide essential food and healthcare services for around 13 million people whose lives are threatened by the drought. This new funding will help boost emergency aid so that any further worsening of humanitarian conditions can be prevented. The European Parliament condemns the actions of the al-Shabab, an Islamist militant group in Somalia that obstructs the hard-working aid agencies from reaching those most in need. In addition to this, this resolution calls for an increase in aid to be allocated for agricultural production as this provides an essential long-term investment in building a sustainable infrastructure.

4-235-000

**Joint motion for a resolution: RC B7-0488/2011**

4-235-500

**Luís Paulo Alves (S&D)**, *por escrito*. – Aprovo esta proposta de resolução porque, segundo a OMS, 86% das mortes ocorridas na Europa são causadas por doenças não transmissíveis, e este documento apela a um forte compromisso político por parte da Comissão e dos Estados-Membros da UE para que reflectam sobre a importância e a gravidade da epidemia global de doenças não transmissíveis.

Gostaria de salientar que as quatro doenças não transmissíveis mais comuns são as doenças cardiovasculares, as doenças respiratórias, o cancro e a diabetes, e que convém não esquecer outras importantes doenças não transmissíveis. O documento defende um objectivo que considero ambicioso, mas concretizável, e que contempla a redução, até 2025, das taxas de mortalidade nacionais em 25% relativamente às taxas de 2010.

4-235-750

**Sophie Auconie (PPE)**, *par écrit*. – Selon l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS), 86% des décès en Europe sont dus à des maladies non transmissibles comme les affections cardiovasculaires, les maladies respiratoires, le cancer ou encore le diabète. Il convient dès lors de tout mettre en œuvre pour réduire les causes identifiées de ces maladies (mauvaise alimentation, tabagisme, etc.). J'ai donc apporté ma voix à ce programme d'action préparé en vue de la réunion de haut niveau des Nations Unies sur la prévention et la maîtrise des maladies non transmissibles qui a lieu les 19 et 20 septembre 2011, à New York.

4-236-000

**Mara Bizzotto (EFD)**, *per iscritto*. – Le malattie non trasmissibili, a quanto ci dicono le statistiche, sono in assoluto la prima causa di morte al mondo. L'Europa, che in questo non fa eccezione, deve da parte sua pensare ad una strategia comunitaria per ridurre progressivamente il tasso di mortalità legato a questa classe di patologie, all'interno della quale rientrano gran parte delle malattie croniche che già oggi rappresentano un problema grave in termini sia di benessere generale che di spesa pubblica per l'assistenza sanitaria. Da parte degli Stati Membri, che mantengono competenza legislativa in materia, così come da parte dell'UE, serve tutto l'impegno possibile affinché si raggiungano nei tempi prefissati gli obiettivi di riduzione della mortalità, attraverso il potenziamento dei percorsi di prevenzione, diagnosi precoce e cura, senza dimenticare che, in materia di malattie non trasmissibili, la maggiore sfida futura, quella che, se vinta, potrà consentirci di fare un salto di qualità, sarà quella dell'educazione ad un corretto stile di vita, dall'alimentazione alla forma fisica. Tutti questi aspetti sono stati debitamente tenuti in considerazione nella risoluzione comune che abbiamo votato, pertanto ho espresso voto favorevole.

4-237-000

**Vilija Blinkevičiūtė (S&D)**, *raštu*. – Balsavau dėl šios rezoliucijos, kadangi yra būtina sumažinti mirtingumo skaičių nuo neužkrečiamų ligų Europoje. Pasaulio sveikatos organizacijos (PSO) sesijoje paskelbta, kad kiekvienais metais nuo neužkrečiamų ligų – daugiausia širdies ir kraujagyslių ligų, kvėpavimo ligų, vėžio ir diabeto – miršta net apie 86 proc. visų pasaulio gyventojų. Patys svarbiausi rizikos faktoriai, kurie sukelia neužkrečiamas ligas, yra pažiştami žmogui – tai tabako vartojimas, nesubalansuota mityba,

kuri gali sukelti viršsvorį, per didelis kraujo spaudimas, aplinkos taršos poveikis, per didelis alkoholio vartojimas ir per mažas fizinis aktyvumas. Jeigu nebus imtasi jokių veiksmų, kaip antai – propaguojama sveikesnė mityba, piktnaudžiavimo alkoholiu mažinimas bei visuomeninės fizinės veiklos skatinimas iki 2030 m., tai ši epidemija Europoje gali nusinešti iki 52 mln. gyventojų gyvybių. Norint išvengti ar bent sumažinti šiuos rodiklius, valstybes nares, mokslininkus ir sveikatos specialistus skatinama ieškoti vieningų sveikatos sistemų efektyvumo bei stiprinti sveikatos paslaugų prieinamumą.

4-238-000

**Edite Estrela (S&D)**, *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente a resolução sobre a posição e os compromissos da UE antes da reunião de alto nível das Nações Unidas sobre a prevenção e o controlo de doenças não transmissíveis, pois, considerando que, segundo a OMS, 86 % das mortes ocorridas na Europa são causadas por doenças não transmissíveis e uma parte significativa destas doenças são evitáveis, a União Europeia e os Estados-Membros devem reforçar a prevenção primária, a investigação e o diagnóstico precoce, de modo a concretizar o objectivo de redução de 25 % da mortalidade causada por doenças não transmissíveis evitáveis até 2025, tal como proposto pela OMS.

4-238-500

**Diogo Feio (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Segundo a Organização Mundial de Saúde, 86% das mortes da Europa são causadas por doenças não transmissíveis, sendo as mais comuns as doenças cardiovasculares, as doenças respiratórias, como a asma e doença pulmonar obstrutiva crónica, o cancro e a diabetes. Embora não se possa afirmar, de forma leviana, que todas estas doenças são comportamentais, a verdade é que a todas elas estão associados factores de risco que o são, como o tabagismo, a alimentação desequilibrada, o abuso do sal, das gorduras e do álcool e a falta de actividade física. Cumpre aos Estados - e neste aspecto a União pode ter um importante papel - diminuir se não a prevalência, pelo menos a mortalidade associada a estas doenças. Tal deve ser feito não apenas pela via da prevenção - associada a campanhas de promoção de estilos de vida mais saudáveis - mas também de uma aposta muito séria no diagnóstico, na detecção e no tratamento precoce destas doenças, factores que sabemos essenciais para diminuir a sua mortalidade.

4-238-750

**José Manuel Fernandes (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – A presente proposta de resolução comum consubstancia um conjunto de medidas apresentadas por vários grupos políticos do Parlamento Europeu (PE) em relação à posição e aos compromissos da União Europeia (UE), antes da próxima reunião de alto nível das Nações Unidas, em Nova Iorque, sobre a prevenção e o controlo de doenças não transmissíveis.

O ser humano procura, ao longo dos seus anos de existência, aquilo a que podemos chamar qualidade de vida. No entanto, esta qualidade de vida pode encerrar uma morte silenciosa. Podemos afirmar que alguns dos prazeres da vida (uma alimentação incorrecta, o álcool e o tabaco), se não forem devidamente regrados, podem levar-nos à morte. As doenças não transmissíveis como a obesidade, o alcoolismo e o tabagismo - causadoras de diabetes, cancro, doenças cardiovasculares, enfartes, etc. - são responsáveis por cerca de 85% das mortes na UE e o seu tratamento tem custos estimados em muitos milhares de milhões de euros.

Saúdo, pois, a aprovação desta proposta que vai no sentido de generalizar medidas já implementadas noutros países e que visam prevenir e reduzir estas doenças que, como referimos, são a principal causa de morte na Europa.

4-239-000

**João Ferreira (GUE/NGL)**, *por escrito*. – As doenças não transmissíveis – ou seja, as doenças cardiovasculares (a primeira causa de morte na Europa), o cancro (a segunda causa de morte na Europa), as doenças respiratórias e a diabetes – são responsáveis, no seu conjunto, por 86 % das mortes ocorridas na Europa, segundo a Organização Mundial de Saúde.

Esta resolução, partindo de um retrato realista e esclarecedor da situação, aponta soluções pertinentes, envolvendo uma maior cooperação entre os Estados-Membros, na definição de uma estratégia de combate a estas doenças, que tenha na prevenção primária, na investigação, no diagnóstico precoce e na educação pilares essenciais. É igualmente apontada a necessidade de uma maior cooperação nos fóruns internacionais.

Apesar de a resolução merecer o nosso inteiro acordo, impõem-se algumas palavras relativamente ao contexto actual na UE, no que diz respeito aos serviços públicos de saúde.

Com efeito, as avisadas e acertadas palavras que constam da resolução não podem fazer esquecer o brutal ataque que, em numerosos países, incluindo Portugal, está em curso contra os sistemas públicos de saúde, nas suas múltiplas dimensões, bem como contra os sistemas de ensino e investigação. Este ataque compromete também, na prática, muitos dos esforços necessários ao combate a estas e outras doenças. Pena que este aspecto não tenha sido também referido na resolução.

4-240-000

**Ilda Figueiredo (GUE/NGL)**, *por escrito*. – Sabe-se que as doenças não transmissíveis – ou seja, as doenças cardiovasculares (a primeira causa de morte na Europa), o cancro (a segunda causa de morte na Europa), as doenças respiratórias e a diabetes – são responsáveis, no seu conjunto, por 86 % das mortes ocorridas na Europa, segundo a Organização Mundial de Saúde.

Nesta resolução apontam-se soluções pertinentes, envolvendo uma maior cooperação entre os Estados-Membros, na definição de uma estratégia de combate a estas doenças, que tenha na prevenção primária, na investigação, no diagnóstico precoce e na educação pilares essenciais. É igualmente apontada a necessidade de uma maior cooperação nos fóruns internacionais.

Votámos favoravelmente a resolução, mas impõem-se algumas palavras relativamente ao contexto actual na UE, no que diz respeito aos serviços públicos de saúde. Com efeito, as avisadas e acertadas palavras que constam da resolução não podem fazer esquecer o brutal ataque que, em numerosos países, incluindo Portugal, está em curso contra os sistemas públicos de saúde, nas suas múltiplas dimensões, bem como contra os sistemas de ensino e investigação. Este ataque compromete também, na prática, muitos dos esforços necessários ao combate a estas e outras doenças. Pena que este aspecto não tenha sido também referido na resolução.



4-241-000

**Monika Flašíková-Beňová (S&D)**, *písomne* – Chronickým neprenosným chorobám, ako sú srdcovocievne ochorenia, rakovina, chronické pľúcne choroby či cukrovka, ktorým možno do značnej miery predísť, každoročne podľahne 36 miliónov ľudí. Toto číslo predstavuje 63 % z celkovo 57 miliónov úmrtí a predpokladá sa, že do roku 2030 si tieto choroby vyžadujú životy 52 miliónov ľudí. Európa, v ktorej sa neprenosné choroby podieľajú 86 % na všetkých úmrtiach, nesie v tejto oblasti najťažšie bremeno: podiel srdcovocievnych ochorení na všetkých úmrtiach je 52 %, rakoviny 19 %, pľúcnych chorôb 4 % a cukrovky 2 %. Kríza v oblasti neprenosných chorôb je katastrofálnou sociálnou, zdravotnou a hospodárskou záťažou. Svetové ekonomické fórum klasifikuje neprenosné choroby ako jednu z celosvetovo najvýznamnejších hrozieb hospodárskeho rozvoja. Tieto choroby predstavujú celosvetovú hrozbu a vyžadujú si preto celosvetovú reakciu. Valné zhromaždenie OSN sa v máji 2010 rozhodlo zvolať na 19. – 20. septembra 2011 samit na vysokej úrovni o prevencii a kontrole neprenosných chorôb za účasti hláv štátov a vlád. Vzhľadom na to, že EÚ nesie najťažšie bremeno neprenosných chorôb vo svete, je žiaduce, aby Komisia prijala potrebné kroky na to, aby zabezpečila, aby Európska únia zaujala na tomto samite jasný postoj a následne sa usilovala o úspešnú implementáciu výsledkov samitu v štátoch Únie.

4-242-000

**Pat the Cope Gallagher (ALDE)**, *i scríbhinn* . – Is iad galair ainsealacha a bhíonn mar chúis le 86% de bhásanna san Eoraip gach bliain. As na galair ainsealacha ar fad, is iad na galair chardashoithíocha, na galair riospráide, an ailse agus an diaibéiteas na galair is comónta. Fearaim lánfháilte roimh an rún seo a iarrann ar an AE agus ar Bhallstáit an Aontais tacú le cúig thiomantas thábhachtacha agus a chinntiú go mbeidh an cúig phointe sin san áireamh sa ráiteas polaitiúil a fhoilseofar ag Cruinniú Ardleibhéil na NA maidir le galair ainsealacha an mhí seo.

4-243-000

**Elisabetta Gardini (PPE)**, *per iscritto* . – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, sappiamo che nel mondo ben tre decessi su cinque, 36 milioni ogni anno, sono causati da malattie non trasmissibili. Cardiopatie, incidenti vascolari cerebrali, diabete e cancro sono infatti la causa del 63% dei decessi globali. Spesso queste malattie possono essere prevenute promuovendo stili di vita sani e adottando misure volte a limitarne i principali fattori di rischio: consumo eccessivo di bevande alcoliche, tabagismo, sedentarietà e cattiva alimentazione. Solo l'abuso di alcol è responsabile della morte di ben 2,3 milioni di persone ogni anno; quello di tabacco di addirittura 6 milioni. Sono numeri che devono farci riflettere e portarci a elaborare un approccio europeo condiviso e ambizioso. Mi piace ricordare che l'Italia è stata il primo paese europeo nel 2005 a vietare il fumo sia nei luoghi di lavoro sia nei locali pubblici, misura che, a un anno dalla sua entrata in vigore, aveva già ridotto il consumo di sigarette dell'8%. Spero quindi non solo che la risoluzione approvata oggi rappresenti un utile contributo alla discussione sulla lotta contro le malattie non trasmissibili, ma anche che il vertice ONU della prossima settimana costituisca la piattaforma per una nuova politica sanitaria mondiale.

4-244-000

**Marian Harkin (ALDE)**, *in writing* . – I supported this report as I think it outlines a number of practical steps that can be taken to prevent and control non-communicable

diseases. In particular, I support the proposal to conduct further research on diabetes. This is a silent disease and the numbers suffering from diabetes continues to rise at a very worrying rate. Health promotion will be hugely important in disease prevention. This is especially relevant give the fact that many people are living longer and therefore more likely to suffer from diabetes or indeed some of the other non-communicable diseases.

4-244-500

**Juozas Imbrasas (EFD)**, *raštu*. – Pritariau šiam dokumentui, kadangi ES ir jos valstybės narės yra raginamos remti penkis pagrindinius išsipareigojimus ir įtraukti juos į politinį pareiškimą, kuris bus parengtas 2011 m. rugsėjo mėn. JT aukšto lygio susitikime dėl neužkrečiamųjų ligų, t. y. iki 2025 m. 25 proc. sumažinti mirtingumą nuo neužkrečiamųjų ligų, kurių galima išvengti, kaip siūlo PSO, imtis intervencinių priemonių siekiant ekonominio veiksmingumo ir lėšų taupymo, įskaitant greitesnį PSO tabako kontrolės pagrindų konvencijos įgyvendinimą, geresnes galimybes sveikai maitintis ir sveikos mitybos skatinimą, įskaitant druskos, cukraus, sočiųjų riebalų ir riebalų rūgščių transizomerų vartojimo mažinimą visuomenėje, veiksmingas priemones siekiant kovoti su piktnaudžiavimu alkoholiu ir aktyvesnės fizinės veiklos visoje visuomenėje skatinimą, taip pat aplinkos taršos poveikio visuomenei mažinimą, stebėti mirtingumo nuo neužkrečiamųjų ligų ir bendrų neužkrečiamųjų ligų rizikos veiksnių tendencijas, parengti visuotinį ir nacionalinį visų pagrindinių suinteresuotųjų subjektų atskaitomybės mechanizmus, 2012 m. sukurti aukšto lygio partnerystę siekiant stiprinti rekomendacijų įgyvendinimą ir gerinti 2014 m. aukšto lygio susitikimo organizavimą, kuriame būtų apsvarstyta, koku mastu laikomasi išsipareigojimų.

4-245-000

**Petru Constantin Luhan (PPE)**, *în scris*. – Europa se confruntă cu o prevalență tot mai mare a bolilor netransmisibile precum cancerul, diabetul, bolile cardiovasculare, afecțiunile asociate obezității, tulburările musculo-scheletice, toate acestea fiind cauzate de interacțiunea dintre diverși factori genetici, de mediu și mai ales factori legați de stilul de viață (fumatul, consumul excesiv de alcool, regimurile alimentare dezechilibrate și lipsa activității fizice).

Tocmai de aceea este salutară cererea Parlamentului European de a revizui eficient și fără întârziere Directiva privind produsele din tutun. Rezoluția Parlamentului European cere Comisiei Europene să analizeze posibilitatea extinderii atribuțiilor Centrului European de Prevenire și Control al Bolilor, astfel încât acesta să se ocupe și de bolile netransmisibile. Sunt întru totul de acord întrucât, astfel, acesta va putea funcționa ca un centru de colectare a datelor, furnizând astfel doctorilor, oamenilor de știință și factorilor de decizie informații centralizate despre aceste boli.

4-246-000

**David Martin (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I voted for this resolution which recommends that the Member States establish national non-communicable disease (NCD) plans, in particular on the four most common NCDs, by 2013, with resources commensurate with the significance of the NCD burden, and set up a global high-level coordination mechanism for action on NCDs.

4-246-125

**Véronique Mathieu (PPE)**, *par écrit*. – J'ai voté pour la résolution sur la position et l'engagement de l'Union européenne sur la prévention et la maîtrise des maladies non transmissibles. Les maladies non transmissibles sont la principale cause de décès en Europe. L'Europe a un rôle de leader à jouer dans les politiques de santé mondiales. La résolution défend un fort objectif de baisse du nombre de décès provoqués par des maladies non transmissibles. Elle souligne que nous pouvons faire plus pour atteindre cet objectif en luttant contre le tabagisme, les consommations excessives d'alcool, la pollution, et en encourageant l'activité physique et une alimentation saine. Elle appelle également à plus de recherche et de prévention pour les quatre maladies non transmissibles les plus fréquentes: les affections cardiovasculaires, les maladies respiratoires, le cancer et le diabète. Elle place au cœur des questions à traiter les problèmes de la prise en charge des patients et du personnel hospitalier. Ce rapport est complet et permet de dessiner les contours d'une politique de santé responsable.

4-246-250

**Nuno Melo (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente este documento porque é necessário um forte compromisso da Comissão e dos Estados-Membros em relação ao grave problema mundial das doenças não transmissíveis. É importante que a União Europeia apoie a ambiciosa meta de reduzir, até 2025, as taxas de mortalidade nacionais nesta área em 25%, em relação a 2010. Objectivo ambicioso, mas concretizável se todos colaborarem no mesmo sentido.

4-246-500

**Alexander Mirsky (S&D)**, *in writing*. – The European Parliament 1. urges the EU to advocate a bold goal for reducing preventable mortality from NCDs, such as the WHO goal of a 25% reduction in national mortality rates by 2025 as compared with 2010 rates; 2. calls on the EU and its Member States to endorse the following key commitments and include them in the political statement to be issued at the UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs in September 2011: the reduction of preventable NCD mortality by 25% by 2025, as proposed by the WHO, the implementation of cost-effective and cost-saving interventions, including the speedier implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, better access to and the promotion of healthy diets, including action to reduce salt, sugar, saturated fat and transfat intakes, effective measures to combat the harmful use of alcohol, and access to and the promotion of physical activities, as well as a population-wide reduction in exposure to environmental pollution, including endocrine disruptors and other environmental contaminants, the monitoring of trends in NCD mortality and the common risk factors for NCDs, the development of global and national accountability mechanisms for all key stakeholders involved. I voted in favour.

4-247-000

**Andreas Mölzer (NI)**, *schriftlich*. – Nicht übertragbare Krankheiten wie Krebs oder Herz-Kreislauf-Probleme sind heute die Todesursache Nummer eins. Die WHO prognostiziert zwischen 2010 und 2020 einen Anstieg der Zahl der Todesfälle wegen nicht übertragbarer Krankheiten um 15 Prozent. Hauptrisikofaktoren sind Bluthochdruck, Rauchen, erhöhter Blutzuckerspiegel, Bewegungsmangel, Übergewicht und Fettleibigkeit sowie Alkoholismus.

In Industrieländern zeigten Maßnahmen zur Senkung des Blutdrucks und des Cholesterinspiegels Erfolg. Prinzipiell handelt es sich bei Wohlstandskrankheiten um ein gesellschaftliches Problem. Gerade in diesem Zusammenhang ist es mehr als bedenklich, dass in den Schulplänen die Zahl der Sportstunden kontinuierlich reduziert wird. Grundsätzlich sind Aktionen wie Information der Bevölkerung und bessere Auszeichnung der Inhaltsstoffe in Lebensmitteln etc. zu begrüßen. Dabei darf jedoch die Bevölkerung nicht bevormundet werden. Gerade im Zusammenhang mit Krankheiten wie Krebs oder Erkrankungen der Atemwege gilt es zudem, die Nebenwirkungen einer Kombination aus Radioaktivität, gentechnisch veränderten Lebensmitteln und Pestiziden als bisher vernachlässigte Risikofaktoren zu erforschen.

Die angesprochenen Punkte fehlen im Entschließungsantrag, weshalb ich mich der Stimme enthalte.

4-247-500

**Radvilė Morkūnaitė-Mikulėnienė (PPE), raštu.** – Pasaulyje itin aktuali problema – neužkrečiamos ligos: širdies ir kraujagyslių, kvėpavimo takų, vėžys, diabetas. Šios rezoliucijos priėmimas pabrėžia problemos aktualumą ir būtiną ligų prevenciją. Pastaruoju metu gydymui yra išleidžiama 97 %, o prevencijai tik 3 % sveikatos sričiai skirtų lėšų. Būtent prevencija ir visuomenės informavimas apie tabako, alkoholio vartojimo, persivalgymo, fizinio aktyvumo stoką, aplinkos taršą turi būti prioritetiniai. Neužkrečiamų ligų gydymas ir prevencija taip pat sukelia ir ekonominį efektą. Nesiimant jokių priemonių, visuomenė bus pasmerкта išnykti didėjant žmonių sergamumui ir mirtingumui. Pagal paskelbtus duomenis 2005–2030 m. dėl neužkrečiamų ligų pasaulio ekonomikos augimo nuostoliai sieks apie 25 trilijonus eurų. Svarbu nuo pat ankstyvojo amžiaus žmones skatinti domėtis ir rūpintis sveikata bei aplinka. Vienas iš variantų – pateikiant statistinius duomenis, parodyti tiesioginį ryšį tarp ligos ir jos sukėlėjo. Valstybė gali ir turi suteikti informaciją apie rizikos faktorius ir jų poveikį. Viena vertus, individualūs rizikos faktoriai lieka individualiais, bet tokie kaip aplinkos tarša – mūsų visų bendras reikalas. Todėl svarbu galvoti ne tik apie save, bet ir apie kitus gyventojus. Pabaigai norėčiau paminėti, jog ES neužkrečiamų ligų klausimu kol kas neturi bendros strategijos, tačiau šios rezoliucijos priėmimas – žingsnis į priekį.

4-247-750

**Franz Obermayr (NI), schriftlich.** – In der modernen Gesellschaft sind Übergewicht, Bewegungsmangel, Stress, Bluthochdruck, Nikotin- und Alkoholsucht sowie erhöhter Coffeingenuss zu Massenproblemen geworden. Dies birgt das Risiko einer erhöhten Anfälligkeit für bestimmte nicht-übertragbare Krankheiten, wie Krebs und Herz-Kreislaufprobleme. Diese Krankheiten sind heutzutage Todesursache Nummer eins. Nachdem die Ursachen hauptsächlich gesellschaftliche sind, muss man auch hier ansetzen: Die meisten Verbraucher möchten sich gesund ernähren, werden aber oft in die Irre geführt. Daher gehen Informationspflichten auf Lebensmitteln in die richtige Richtung. Zudem sollte auch vermehrt auf die Gefahren von überhöhtem Stress und Schlafmangel hingewiesen werden, denn hier ist das Bewusstsein nicht so ausgeprägt wie etwa bei Nikotin oder Alkohol. Die Aufklärung muss zudem schon in jungem Alter in der Schule erfolgen und der natürliche Drang zur Bewegung und gesunden Ernährung gefördert werden. Es darf aber auch kein Halt gemacht werden vor gefährlichen Faktoren, die aufgrund starker Lobby-Einflüsse zu wenig Beachtung finden: Ich denke etwa an Atomkraft, GMO, oder auch an die Strahlung von Mobiltelefonen. Es braucht Mut, um auch diese Punkte im

Zusammenhang mit nicht-übertragbaren Krankheiten anzusprechen. Dies ist trotz guter Ansätze im gegenständlichen Entschließungsantrag nicht erfolgt. Ich habe mich daher enthalten.

4-248-000

**Γεώργιος Παπανικολάου (PPE)**, *γραφτιώς*. – Οι μη μεταδιδόμενες ασθένειες αποτελούν αθροιστικά την πρώτη αιτία θανάτου όχι μόνο στην Ε.Ε. αλλά και στον υπόλοιπο κόσμο. Την πλέον θλιβερή διαπίστωση, ωστόσο, αποτελεί το γεγονός ότι ο παιδικός καρκίνος αυξάνεται στην Ευρώπη με ρυθμό πάνω από 1% ετησίως, ενώ σχεδόν το σύνολο των μη μεταδιδόμενων ασθενειών παρουσιάζει σαφή αύξηση. Το κοινό ψήφισμα, το οποίο και υπερψήφισα, σχετικά με τη θέση και τη δέσμευση της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την πρόληψη και τον έλεγχο των μη μεταδιδόμενων ασθενειών καλεί σε εγρήγορση Επιτροπή και κράτη μέλη. Επισημαίνει εμφατικά την ανάγκη ανάληψης πολιτικής δέσμευσης από την Επιτροπή και τα κράτη μέλη για την αντιμετώπιση των μη μεταδιδόμενων ασθενειών με στόχο την μείωση της αποτρέψιμης θνησιμότητας από ΜΜΑ κατά 25% μέχρι το 2025. Δύο διαπιστώσεις ωστόσο ξεχωρίζουν και στις οποίες πρέπει να ανταποκριθούμε άμεσα. Πρώτον, σήμερα δεν υπάρχει στρατηγική ή πρωτοβουλία σε επίπεδο ΕΕ που να στοχεύει συνολικά στην αντιμετώπιση συγκεκριμένων ασθενειών (π.χ. διαβήτη τύπου 1 και τύπου 2) και, δεύτερον, μόλις 3% των συνολικών δαπανών για την υγεία κατευθύνονται στην πρόληψη δημιουργώντας προφανή κενά στην προσπάθεια ανάσχεσης της αύξησης των κρουσμάτων μη μεταδιδόμενων ασθενειών.

4-248-250

**Maria do Céu Patrão Neves (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente a presente resolução, relativa à posição e aos compromissos da UE antes da reunião de alto nível das Nações Unidas sobre a prevenção e o controlo de doenças não transmissíveis, por concordar com a necessidade de se adoptar neste campo uma abordagem integrada, holística e centrada nos doentes em relação a doenças prolongadas, a qual deve incluir a prevenção de doenças e a promoção da saúde, o diagnóstico precoce, o controlo e a educação, bem como campanhas de sensibilização para os factores de riscos, problemas anteriores e estilos de vida pouco saudáveis (consumo de tabaco, regimes alimentares deficientes, falta de actividade física e consumo de álcool) e a coordenação dos cuidados hospitalares e comunitários.

4-248-500

**Phil Prendergast (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I welcome this resolution in advance of the UN high-level meeting on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, as these account for the vast majority of deaths in Europe. Cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, cancer and diabetes, among others, are very closely related to a number of common risk factors in modern societies. Tobacco and alcohol consumption, unhealthy diets, lack of physical exercise and exposure to pollution often lead to otherwise preventable chronic diseases and premature deaths.

Health expenditure, however, is overwhelmingly channelled to treatment, and we sorely lack investment in the prevention of these conditions, which the World Health Organisation now regards as a global epidemic.

We need bold preventative measures, which are not only the most cost effective, but also bring positive knock-on effects on overall health, lifestyles, the environment, and even socio-economic equality. The same goes for early diagnosis strategies.

4-249-000

**Frédérique Ries (ALDE)**, *par écrit* . – Coauteure de la résolution commune sur la prévention et la maîtrise des maladies non transmissibles, j'ai apprécié le vote favorable émis ce midi par le Parlement européen. Ceci en prévision de la réunion de haut niveau des Nations Unies du 19 septembre 2011 pour des maladies chroniques qui représentent 60 % de l'ensemble des décès dans le monde, soit 35 millions de personnes par an. La feuille de route est connue. Il s'agit de lutter plus efficacement contre les déterminants de vie: la sédentarité, la consommation excessive de sel, le tabagisme, l'alcoolisme... En résumé, changer radicalement nos modes de vie afin d'inverser la courbe des quatre maladies non transmissibles les plus courantes: affections cardio-vasculaires, maladies respiratoires, cancer et diabète. Vivre mieux et plus longtemps est à la portée des sociétés européennes. À l'Union européenne et aux 27 États membres de s'en donner les moyens en maintenant des soins de santé de qualité et d'en faciliter l'accès pour tous. Il convient également d'anticiper les nouvelles pandémies. Je pense aux maladies dues aux pollutions environnementales et chimiques. Tel devrait être le message délivré à l'unisson par les ministres européens de la santé et le Commissaire Dalli dans quatre jours à l'ONU.

4-250-000

**Raül Romeva i Rueda (Verts/ALE)**, *in writing* . – In favour. In particular, because it calls on the EU and its Member States to endorse the following five key commitments and include them in the political statement to be issued at the UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs in September 2011: the reduction of preventable NCD mortality by 25% by 2025, as proposed by the WHO; the implementation of cost-effective and cost-saving interventions, including the speedier implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, better access to and the promotion of healthy diets, including action to reduce salt, sugar, saturated fat and transfat intakes, effective measures to combat the harmful use of alcohol, and access to and the promotion of physical activities, as well as a population-wide reduction in exposure to environmental pollution; the monitoring of trends in NCD mortality and the common risk factors for NCDs; the development of global and national accountability mechanisms for all key stakeholders involved; the establishment in 2012 of a high-level partnership to foster the implementation of the recommendations and the organisation in 2014 of a high-level meeting to review the degree to which commitments have been honoured.

4-251-000

**Licia Ronzulli (PPE)**, *per iscritto* . – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ho votato a favore di questo documento perché ritengo sia necessario un maggior impegno politico da parte della Commissione e degli Stati membri dell'Unione europea per quanto riguarda la gravità dell'epidemia globale di malattie non trasmissibili. È importante che l'Unione europea sostenga l'ambizioso obiettivo di ridurre entro il 2025 i tassi nazionali di mortalità in tale ambito del 25% rispetto ai tassi 2010.

4-252-000

### **Motion for resolution: B7-0480/2011**

4-252-500

**Luís Paulo Alves (S&D)**, *por escrito* . – Aprovo esta resolução, visto já ter alcançado o apoio unânime na respectiva comissão. Saliento a Comunicação da Comissão sobre a

matéria e concordo com a análise feita sobre o impacto da Conferência Mundial das Radiocomunicações de 2012 nas políticas da UE.

4-253-000

**Vilija Blinkevičiūtė (S&D)**, *raštu*. – Balsavau dėl šios rezoliucijos, kadangi kaip pabrėžiama Europos skaitmeninėje darbotvarkėje bevielis plačiajuostis ryšys ir ryšių paslaugos yra labai svarbūs augimo ir Europos konkurencingumo veiksniai pasauliniu mastu. Atnaujinta direktyva turės teigiamą ekonominį poveikį visam sektoriui ir skatins diegti naujas bevielio ryšio paslaugas, nes pradėjus naudoti mažesnio dažnio juostas sumažės tinklo sąnaudos. Taigi, telekomunikacijų sektorius galės sutaupyti kapitalo išlaidų bendro Europos tinklo diegimo reikmėms. Be to, kai bus sudarytos vienodos veiklos sąlygos visoje Europoje ir bus sukurta gerai veikianti skaitmeninė vidaus rinka, tik tada bus galima visapusiškai panaudoti skaitmenines ekonomikos galimybes. Norint pritraukti naujus vartotojus, juos išlaikyti, paspartinti naujų paslaugų atsiradimą, pagerinti jų poreikius yra būtina užtikrinti pakankamą ir tinkamą valdomą spektrą. Tinkamai valdomos paslaugos turės didelę įtaką ekonomikos augimui ir jos atsigavimui.

4-254-000

**Ioan Enciu (S&D)**, *în scris*. – Am votat în favoarea moțiunii de rezoluție privind abordarea strategică a UE în vederea Conferinței mondiale pentru radiocomunicații a UIT din 2012 deoarece consider important impactul acestei conferințe asupra politicilor UE referitoare la tehnologia spectrului radio. Susțin ideea conform căreia Comisia trebuie să ofere sprijin tehnic și politic statelor membre, atât în cadrul negocierilor bilaterale și multilaterale, cât și referitor la acordurile internaționale privind alocarea spectrului radio. Din acest punct de vedere, trebuie pus accentul pe zonele transfrontaliere ale Uniunii Europene, unde pot exista interferențe din pricina suprapunerii diferitelor planuri de alocare. Subliniez importanța cooperării și coordonării la nivelul statelor membre, pentru a putea beneficia de întreg potențialul oportunităților de inovare în domeniul tehnologiei spectrului radio și, totodată, susțin nevoia UE de a servi ca model global de bune practici în această privință.

Nu în ultimul rând, vreau să accentuez vulnerabilitatea împotriva atacurilor informatice a aparatelor ce folosesc spectrul radio și să amintesc nevoia unei abordări globale coordonate, în vederea consolidării securității sistemelor informatice.

4-254-500

**Diogo Feio (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – O acesso ao espectro radioelétrico e radiocomunicações é essencial para garantir que todos os cidadãos europeus possam aceder às tecnologias digitais e ligações de banda larga, representando o volume total deste sector aproximadamente 200 mil milhões de euros. Deste modo, e dado o valor que espectro radioelétrico representa, urge definir as prioridades da União na sua alocação e uso. O espectro é um recurso público escasso e crucial para um número crescente de sectores, fundamentais para a liderança global da indústria de telecomunicações europeia e para dinamizar a economia digital, a qual permitirá aumentar a produtividade, a coesão, a competitividade e o acesso ao mercado único.

4-254-750

**José Manuel Fernandes (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – A presente proposta de resolução, apresentada por Herbert Reul, em nome da Comissão da Indústria, da Investigação e da Energia, na sequência de uma pergunta com pedido de resposta oral, incide sobre a abordagem política

da União Europeia à Conferência Mundial das Radiocomunicações da UIT de 2012 (WRC-12). A União Internacional das Telecomunicações (UIT), a organização internacional mais antiga do Mundo fundada em 1865, tem como objectivo padronizar e regular as ondas de rádio e as telecomunicações internacionais. Trata-se de uma agência especializada da Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU), cujas recomendações são reconhecidas e aceites mundialmente.

Numa sociedade digital cujas tecnologias da informação e da comunicação evoluem de uma forma vertiginosa, questões como os espectros, as comunicações sem fios, a velocidade de transmissão de dados, etc., assumem uma acutilância enorme e podem catalisar o relançamento da economia. Na verdade, em nenhuma outra área como esta faz sentido dizer que *o amanhã começa agora*. Congratulo-me, pois, com a aprovação desta proposta de resolução, uma vez que se torna necessário uma abordagem ambiciosa por parte da UE na conferência supra referida, de modo a que possam ser criadas condições para o desenvolvimento destas tecnologias de ponta em todos os Estados-Membros.

4-255-000

**Ilda Figueiredo (GUE/NGL)**, *por escrito*. – Nesta importante Conferência Mundial das Radiocomunicações cabe a cada Estado-Membro definir e defender as suas abordagens políticas. Numa matéria tão importante como esta, que lida com as transmissões de rádio, televisão, móveis, banda larga, entre outras, cada Estado-Membro da União Europeia terá as suas orientações estratégicas para que, no espírito da necessária cooperação, possam gerir melhor o seu espectro. Na sociedade actual, vive-se uma permanente contradição. Por um lado, a investigação e o desenvolvimento tecnológico melhoraram o acesso à informação e às telecomunicações, mas, por outro lado, por efeito da crise e das suas consequências económicas e sociais, camadas crescentes das populações têm dificuldade de acesso às tecnologias mais evoluídas das radiocomunicações. Esta situação poder-se-á agravar se continuarem a pôr em causa o carácter público e de acesso universal do espectro radioeléctrico, designadamente através da criação do mercado único nesta área. Assim, embora se espere que a Comissão Europeia providencie aos Estados-Membros apoio técnico e político nas suas negociações bilaterais e multilaterais com países terceiros, e coopere com os Estados-Membros aquando da negociação de acordos internacionais, discordamos que se substitua aos Estados-Membros, pondo em causa os seus interesses numa área estratégica.

4-256-000

**Monika Flašíková Beňová (S&D)**, *pisomne* – Členské štáty EÚ majú zabezpečiť, aby medzinárodné dohody, ktorých sú zmluvnou stranou v kontexte Rádiokomunikačného poriadku ITU, boli v súlade s existujúcimi právnymi predpismi EÚ, najmä s príslušnými pravidlami a zásadami regulačného rámca EÚ v oblasti elektronických komunikácií. Ako bolo zdôraznené v Digitálnej agende pre Európu, sú bezdrôtové širokopásmové pripojenie a najmä komunikačné služby dôležitým motorom rastu a európskej konkurencieschopnosti na celosvetovej úrovni. Európa ale dokáže plne využiť potenciál digitálnej ekonomiky len vytvorením dobre fungujúceho vnútorného digitálneho trhu s rovnakými podmienkami v celej Európe. Uvoľnenie ďalších pásiem spektra harmonizovaným spôsobom na celosvetovej a európskej úrovni je dôležitým spôsobom zmiernenia obmedzení kapacity mobilných sietí a podnecovania nových služieb a hospodárskeho rastu. EÚ musí vystupovať jednotlivo v multilaterálnych rokovaníach na podporu svojich záujmov a na vytvorenie globálnych synergií a úspor z rozsahu pri využívaní spektra a je žiaduce, aby sa členské



štáty plne zastávali týchto politických orientácií a aktívne ich podporovali a obhajovali na WRC-12. Domnievam sa, že je potrebné poukázať na zraniteľnosť zariadení využívajúcich rádiové spektrum voči elektronickým útokom a i z tohto dôvodu je nevyhnutná potreba koordinovaného globálneho prístupu k posilneniu informačnej bezpečnosti.

4-256-500

**Juozas Imbrasas (EFD)**, *raštu* . – Balsavau dėl šios rezoliucijos, kadangi Europa turi pirmauti ir sudaryti kuo geresnių galimybių konkurencingai Europos žinių ekonomikai, kuriai būtų būdingas gyvybingumas, pokyčiai ir inovacijos. Norint, kad Europa pirmautų pasaulinėje ekonomikoje, labai svarbu, kad ji turėtų bendrą vidaus rinką, kurioje daugiausia dėmesio skiriama paslaugų sektoriui ir žinių ekonomikai. Dėl to manau, kad Europos Sąjunga turi laikytis vieningos pozicijos klausimais, susijusiais su Sąjungos kompetencija. Kaip žinia, ateinančioje konferencijoje šia tema bus priimtos radijo ryšio reglamentų pataisos ir 2015 m. vyksiančios konferencijos darbotvarkė. Komisija turi užtikrinti, kad ši darbotvarkė atitiktų Europos Parlamento poziciją dėl radijo spektro politikos programos proceso ir kad ji būtų naudinga tarptautiniams Europos Sąjungos interesams. Reikia Europos lygmens koordinuoto požiūrio, kad turėtume pakankamai radijo spektro strateginiams ES tikslams pasiekti. Bevielis plačiajuostis ryšys ir ryšių paslaugos yra labai svarbūs Europos augimo ir konkurencingumo veiksniai pasauliniu mastu. Manau, kad bus teigiamas ekonominis poveikis visam sektoriui, taip pat diegiamos naujos bevielio ryšio paslaugos, mažės tinklo sąnaudos. Pabrėžiu ir subsidiarumo principą kaip vieną pagrindinių Europos Sąjungos principų siekiant sujungti valstybių narių galias ir Europos Sąjungos kompetenciją.

4-257-000

**Petru Constantin Luhan (PPE)**, *în scris* . – Doresc să îmi exprim mulțumirea față de faptul că pe ordinea de zi a Conferinței mondiale a radiocomunicațiilor din 2012 se află și punctele referitoare la spectrul de frecvențe radio pentru dezvoltarea programului Galileo.

Acesta este un proiect ambițios, deosebit de important pentru Uniunea Europeană și consider că în cadrul acestei conferințe, statele membre trebuie să protejeze interesele și capacitatea Europei de a dezvolta și de a implementa cel mai bun sistem posibil într-un mod eficace și transparent. Galileo este un pas înainte către o Europă mai puternică și consider că prin sprijinirea obținerii unei benzi suplimentare (2483,5 – 2500 MHz), protejată împotriva interferențelor cauzate de alte servicii radio, programul va avea implicații majore asupra a numeroase politici ale Uniunii Europene, precum transportul, comunicațiile, cercetarea sau mediul.

4-258-000

**Vladimír Maňka (S&D)**, *písomne* – Pre Európu sú bezdrôtové širokopásmové pripojenie a komunikačné služby dôležitým motorom rastu a európskej konkurencieschopnosti na celosvetovej úrovni.

Európa dokáže plne využiť potenciál digitálnej ekonomiky len vytvorením dobre fungujúceho vnútorného digitálneho trhu s rovnakými podmienkami v celej Európe.

Uvoľnenie ďalších pásiem spektra harmonizovaným spôsobom na celosvetovej a európskej úrovni je dôležitým spôsobom zmiernenia obmedzení kapacity mobilných sietí a podnecovania nových služieb a hospodárskeho rastu.

Všetky nové opatrenia by mali byť transparentné a nemali by skresľovať hospodársku súťaž alebo znevýhodňovať nových účastníkov telekomunikačného trhu.

Treba zdôrazniť zraniteľnosť zariadení využívajúcich rádiové spektrum voči elektronickým útokom. To vyvoláva potrebu koordinovaného globálneho prístupu k posilneniu informačnej bezpečnosti.

4-259-000

**David Martin (S&D)**, *in writing*. – I voted for this resolution and would stress that wireless broadband services contribute substantially to economic recovery and growth, and that a sufficient and efficiently managed spectrum is necessary to respond to increasing consumer demand both in terms of capacity and coverage.

4-259-500

**Nuno Melo (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Parece-me importante o facto de a agenda da Conferência Mundial das Radiocomunicações da UIT de 2012 abordar alguns pontos do espectro de radiofrequências para o desenvolvimento do sistema Galileo. Como é sabido, o projecto Galileo é ambicioso e muito importante para a UE, logo, os Estados-Membros devem proteger os interesses e a capacidade da Europa para desenvolver e implementar o melhor sistema possível. Não nos podemos esquecer que o programa Galileo terá grandes implicações em muitas políticas da UE, nomeadamente nos transportes, comunicações, investigação e ambiente.

4-259-750

**Alexander Mirsky (S&D)**, *in writing*. – The European Parliament 1. welcomes the communication of the Commission and agrees with the analysis of the importance of the impact of the WRC-12 on EU policies; 2. believes that the EU must speak with one voice in multilateral negotiations to promote its interests and to create global synergies and economies of scale in the use of spectrum; therefore, strongly encourages the Member States to fully endorse these policy orientations and to actively promote and defend them in the WRC-12; furthermore, believes that, as long as the Commission does not hold the right in ITU to speak on behalf of the EU, the Member States should closely coordinate a common Union position on the basis of the RSPP, together with the Commission; 3. draws attention to the 25 individual agenda items of the WRC-12 and their potential impact on EU policies and objectives; 4. calls on the Member States to safeguard these objectives and resist any modification of the ITU Radio Regulations that would affect their scope and their substance; in this context, asks the Commission to ensure that the principles of the EU Treaty and of the 'acquis communautaire' are respected. I voted in favour.

4-260-000

**Andreas Mölzer (NI)**, *schriftlich*. – Von 23. Jänner bis 17. Februar 2012 findet wieder eine ITU-Weltfunkkonferenz in Genf statt. Da der Funknetzbereich ein wesentlicher Wirtschaftsfaktor ist, liegt es im Interesse der EU die einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten auf eine gemeinsame Schiene zu bringen. Bei multilateralen Verhandlungen sollte ein einheitlicher Standpunkt vertreten werden, um die Durchsetzung der europäischen Interessen zu fördern und weltweite Synergieeffekte wie Größenvorteile zu erzielen. Um das vollständige Potenzial der Innovationsmöglichkeiten im Bereich der Funkfrequenztechnik nutzen zu können, ist eine koordinierte Zusammenarbeit der Mitgliedstaaten durchaus erforderlich. Ich habe

mich meiner Stimme enthalten, da aus der Entschließung nicht klar hervorgeht, inwieweit nationalstaatliche Interessen dabei weiterhin vertreten bleiben.

4-260-500

**Franz Obermayr (NI)**, *schriftlich*. – Von Jänner bis Februar 2012 findet in Genf die ITU-Weltfunkkonferenz statt. Es ist wichtig, dass die EU dort mit einer einheitlichen, starken Stimme auftritt, denn der Funknetzbereich ist heutzutage ein wesentlicher Wirtschaftsfaktor. Unternehmen werden sich nur dort ansiedeln, wo auch flächendeckende Funknetzinfrasturktur gegeben ist. Es ist daher sinnvoll wenn wir auf EU-Ebene zusammenarbeiten, um Synergieeffekte zu erzielen. Auf der anderen Seite wird zu wenig auf nationalstaatliche Interessen eingegangen. Ich habe mich daher der Stimmabgabe enthalten.

4-260-750

**Maria do Céu Patrão Neves (PPE)**, *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente a presente resolução relativa à abordagem política da UE à Conferência Mundial das Radiocomunicações da UIT de 2012 (WRC-12). Creio que as propostas apresentadas pelo Parlamento Europeu reflectem as preocupações nesta matéria. Concordo com a importância da cooperação e coordenação entre os Estados-Membros para que a UE possa beneficiar de todo o potencial das oportunidades de inovação em termos das tecnologias do espectro radioelétrico. A inovação é um veículo fundamental para acelerar a saída da crise.

4-261-000

**Raül Romeva i Rueda (Verts/ALE)**, *in writing*. – In favour. This resolution: 1. Welcomes the communication of the Commission and agrees with the analysis of the importance of the impact of the WRC-12 on EU policies; 2. Believes that the EU must speak with one voice in multilateral negotiations to promote its interests and to create global synergies and economies of scale in the use of spectrum; therefore, strongly encourages the Member States to fully endorse these policy orientations and to actively promote and defend them in the WRC-12; furthermore, believes that, as long as the Commission does not hold the right in ITU to speak on behalf of the EU, the Member States should closely coordinate a common Union position on the basis of the RSPP, together with the Commission; and 3. Draws attention to the 25 individual agenda items of the WRC-12 and their potential impact on EU policies and objectives.

4-262-000

**Angelika Werthmann (NI)**, *schriftlich*. – Damit Europa die Möglichkeiten, die durch die digitale Wirtschaft geboten werden, effizient nutzen kann, muss ein optimal funktionierender gesamteuropäischer Binnenmarkt geschaffen werden. Die europäischen Staaten werden in multinationalen Verhandlungen nur bedeutend auftreten können, wenn sie vorab einen einheitlichen Standpunkt finden. Um bei der Funkfrequenznutzung Größenvorteile zu erreichen, ist es wichtig, dass die Mitgliedstaaten die politischen Leitlinien uneingeschränkt bestätigen.

## 8. Corrections to votes and voting intentions: see Minutes

4-264-000

*(The sitting was suspended at 12.50 and resumed at 15.00)*

4-265-000

**PŘEDSEDNICTVÍ: PAN LIBOR ROUČEK**  
*místopředseda*

**9. Schválení zápisu z předchozího zasedání: viz zápis**

**10. Postoj Rady v 1. čtení: viz zápis**

**11. Rozpravy o případech porušování lidských práv, demokracie a právního státu (rozprava)**

**11.1. Bělorusko: zatčení obránce lidských práv Alese Bjalackého**

4-270-000

**President.** – Before we come to the first item on this afternoon's agenda on Belarus, I give the floor to Véronique De Keyser for a very brief but important statement.

4-271-000

**Véronique De Keyser (S&D).** - Monsieur le Président, vous m'excuserez pour cette interruption, mais avant de commencer, j'aurais voulu faire un appel concernant le cas de Rafah Nached, psychanalyste syrienne bien connue en France, qui a été arrêtée à Damas la semaine dernière – et dont nous sommes sans nouvelles – alors qu'elle se rendait à l'accouchement de sa fille à Paris. Âgée de 66 ans, elle est très malade – elle est cardiaque – et a disparu dans les prisons syriennes.

Nous allons demander à M. Buzek d'intervenir, mais vous savez qu'il y a de nombreuses disparitions et que si un nom n'est pas prononcé publiquement, les gens disparaissent et sont tués, comme Ghiyath Matar. Merci de m'avoir permis de lancer cet appel!

*(Applaudissements)*

4-272-000

**Raül Romeva i Rueda, author.** – Mr President, this is not the first time we have talked about Belarus. We must express, once again, our deep concern about the increasingly deteriorating situation of human rights defenders in Belarus.

I am very glad we agreed that the joint resolution should stress that the Belarusian authorities took advantage of international cooperation, notably of the financial information on bank accounts provided by the Polish and Lithuanian authorities, using the system of international procedures and agreements on financial transfers - meant to track terrorists and criminals - in order to take full control of the non-governmental civil society organisations and Belarusian democratic opposition as well as to discredit the EU assistance to Belarus civil society.

This needed to be condemned and we regret the irresponsible action of the Polish and Lithuanian financial authorities. However, I regret that the joint resolution fails also to deplore the collaboration of the Bank of Scotland and some other European banks with the Lukashenko regime in capital-raising work in spite of EU sanctions.

I think that is very serious. It is true that they have taken the decision to finally end this activity, but still we should call on all European banks and financial institutions to stop all forms of financial cooperation with the Belarusian authorities. I take this opportunity to remind us all of these important points and the need to stop doing 'business as usual', as we have done in the past with some dictatorial regimes.

4-273-000

**Charles Tannock,** *author* . – Mr President, the current situation in Belarus is truly deplorable. Given that it is twenty years since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the fact that Lukashenko to this day, and on the continent of Europe, deems appropriate the use of brutal force, persecution and harassment in order to quash peaceful dissidence within his country can no longer be tolerated.

The behaviour of the Minsk regime last year post-elections was also deplorable. It is therefore the strong desire of this House and my Group, the ECR, that Belarus should follow the path of all former Soviet European countries, that democracy is allowed to reign and that eventually it can rejoin the European family of nations where it truly belongs.

It is clear from the size of the protest that took place after the elections that the general Belarusian public is more than ready for this to happen, but in order for such a transition to take place the message that the EU must give out it is a strong and united one.

The ECR Group believes that not only must we continue with our discussions with the democratic opposition in order to strengthen a sense of common accountability, we must also demonstrate through our actions, including targeted sanctions against the regime, that the situation will not be allowed to prevail.

We therefore call on the international community as a whole to freeze financial assistance to the regime until all those who have been detained unlawfully for opposing it – human rights defenders such as the case today of Ales Bialiatski, opposition leaders and journalists, as well as presidential candidates, and all their supporters – are immediately released and cleared of all charges.

It was sad today not to have Belarus MPs with us at the first meeting of the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly, as Belarus as a country, with its cultured and educated people, amounts to so much more than Lukashenko and his thuggish henchmen.

4-274-000

**Justas Vincas Paleckis,** *Autorius* . – Prezidentas Lukašenko priėmė sprendimą suteikti malonę ir paleisti 11 politinių kalinių, kurie buvo nuteisti po gruodžio 19 d. įvykių. Šis sprendimas priimtas, matyt, neatsitiktinai šiandien, kai mes svarstome rezoliuciją, kai į pirmąją asamblėją susirinko Euronestas. Tai, manau, žingsnis teigiama linkme, bet toli gražu nepakankamas. Tenka griežtai pasmerkti žmogaus teisių kovotojo, organizacijos „Vesna“ vadovo Alesio Bialiackio suėmimą ir įkalinimą. Ir priminti, kad Europos Sąjungos ir Baltarusijos dialogo atnaujinimas galimas tik paleidus visus likusius politinius kalinius ir juos reabilitavus.

Europos Sąjungoms šalims reikia tobulinti mechanizmą ir koordinuoti, ir sustiprinti asmenų duomenų apsaugos užtikrinimą teisinės pagalbos procesuose, turint reikalų su nedemokratinėmis šalimis. Na ir kviesčiau vis dėlto Baltarusiją atsakyti į Europos Komisijos pasiūlymą ir pradėti derybas dėl vizų kainų sumažinimo.

4-275-000

**Leonidas Donskis**, *author*. – Mr President, this is not the first time that we in this House are condemning the ongoing harassment and systematic persecution of Belarusian human rights defenders, democratic opposition, free media and civil society activists in Lukashenko's Belarus. Contempt for human worth, dignity, liberty and human rights has become an inescapable aspect of Lukashenko's authoritarian regime.

Yet this time we are dealing with something extraordinary. The criminalisation of dissent and the use of the criminal penal code to intimidate the opposition seem to have reached a climax in the case of Ales Bialatski, a prominent human rights defender, head of the Viasna Human Rights Centre, who was arrested on 4 August 2011 and charged on 14 August for concealment of profits on a particularly large scale.

It is obvious that the regime is trying to see how far it can go in violating human rights and abusing civil liberties. At the same time, the regime is testing the limits of our political sensitivity and moral commitment. If we stop reacting and using harsh words, if we adopt a complacent stance ascribing the views on civil liberties and human rights to the specificity of Belarusian society, or if we succumb to a sort of fatalistic attitude to Lukashenko's regime, the story is over. We and humanity at large will be on the losing side and the regime will impose its logic on us.

That is why we have to react to this outrageous injustice even more strongly than we did before. We have to admit the shameful fact that charges have been brought against Ales Bialatski using personal data on him sent by the Lithuanian and Polish authorities on the basis of the implementation of a bilateral legal aid agreement. I cannot speak on behalf of Poland – that is not up to me – but I can speak as a Lithuanian: I am truly sorry for what has happened in Lithuania in the Ministry of Justice. Even so, it does not absolve Belarusian authorities from their responsibilities. We should not create an illusion that they can get away from this story with some ambivalent reactions or technical errors in the EU. Ales Bialatski must, and will, be released.

4-276-000

**Cristian Dan Preda**, *Autor*. – Gazetele de ieri din diverse locuri anunțau că moneda națională din Belarus a scăzut cu 40% în ultimul timp din cauza crizei. Gazetele uitau să spună că e vorba de o economie planificată și că, la fel ca orice economie planificată, e destinată eșecului. Cu atât mai puțin se vorbea în aceste gazete despre faptul că economia planificată e dublată, ca în orice regim totalitar, de o represiune politică, arestarea lui Ales Beliațki nefiind decât ultimul eveniment dintr-o serie de încălcări ale drepturilor omului pe care Parlamentul nostru le-a condamnat în mod constant.

Cerem și acum eliberarea imediată și necondiționată a domnului Beliațki, președintele organizației de apărare a drepturilor omului „Viasna”, precum și abolirea articolului din Codul Penal care interzice participarea în asociații neînregistrate.

Instituțiile europene, pe de altă parte, trebuie să extindă interdicțiile de eliberare de vize și înghețarea de bunuri la persoanele implicate în arestarea lui Beliațki.

4-277-000

**Csaba Sógor**, *a PPE képviselőcsoport nevében*. – A Bjaljacki által vezetett Vjaszna 96, Tavasz 96 tevékenysége példás módon segíti a kemény fehéroroszországi rendszer fellazítását, a demokratikus eszmék terjedését, a nyilvánosság megteremtését. A Vjaszna és a hozzá

hasonló szervezetek bátor kiállása másokat is hasonló bátor tettekre sarkallhat, ami demokratikus engedményekre, az emberi jogok fokozottabb betartására kényszerítheti a fehérorosz kormányt. Ám ne becsüljük alá a minden diktatúrára jellemző félelem légkörét. Ha a hatóságok sikerrel tipornak el hasonló kezdeményezéseket, akkor a lakosság úgy érezheti, hogy lehetetlen megtörni a hatalom erejét. Ezért nagyon fontosak a nemzetközi reakciók, és az EU egységes és határozott álláspontjának erőteljes kifejezése.

Világos kell legyen, hogy Fehéroroszország a demokrácia, a jogállamiság és az emberi jogok tiszteletben tartása irányába kell elmozduljon, másképp semmilyen együttműködésre vagy engedményre nem számíthat az európai országok részéről. Ugyanakkor a fehérorosz polgárok számára is világos kell legyen, hogy Európa mellettük áll.

4-278-000

**Mitro Repo**, *S&D-ryhmän puolesta*. – Arvoisa puhemies, Valko-Venäjä polkee toistuvasti kansalaistensa ihmisoikeuksia ja häiritsee toimittajien sekä opposition toimintaa.

Vuoden 2010 joulukuun epärehellisten presidentinvaalien jälkeisiin protesteihin osallistuneita on tuomittu useiden vuosien vankeusrangaistuksiin, ja heidän joukossaan on myös presidentinvaaliehdokkaita. Valko-Venäjällä hyvin tunnetun ihmisoikeusaktivistin Ales Bialatskin pidätys ja rikossyytteet ovat vain yksi osoitus valtion harjoittamasta kansalaisyhteiskunnan häirinnästä.

Valko-Venäjän hallituksen on ymmärrettävä kansainväliset ihmisoikeusvelvoitteensa kokoontumisvapauden ja mielipiteenvapauden sallimiseksi. Vapaa ja keskusteleva yhteiskunta ei ole uhka valtiolle. Euroopan unionin ei tule jatkaa poliittista vuoropuhelua Valko-Venäjän kanssa ennen kuin poliittiset vangit on vapautettu ja kaikkein perustavanlaatuisimmat ihmisoikeudet turvattu.

4-279-000

**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy**, *namens de ALDE-Fractie*. – Voorzitter, ik kom net terug van de plenaire vergadering van de Parlementaire Vergadering van Euronest en die heeft, zoals u allen weet, plaatsgevonden zonder de bijdrage van onze Wit-Russische collega's. Dat is heel jammer voor het hele proces van Euronest, maar het is vooral een schande voor de bevolking van Wit-Rusland. Eén iemand draagt daarvan de schuld en dat is president Loekasjenko en zijn regime.

Een aantal weken geleden kondigde dezelfde president aan alle politieke gevangenen vrij te laten en een rondetafel te beleggen in Wit-Rusland. Krijgt Loekasjenko het echt een beetje benauwd nu de economie van Wit-Rusland achteruit rolt of is het oude wijn in nieuwe zakken? In ieder geval heeft Ales Bialatski er helaas nog niets van gemerkt. Dit Parlement blijft gelukkig continu druk leggen op het regime van president Loekasjenko en ik hoop dat we dat ook blijven doen, zolang daar geen verandering plaatsvindt. Maar isolatie en veroordeling is niet genoeg. We moeten ook de hand reiken naar de bevolking, zoals velen van u ook al hebben bepleit.

4-280-000

**Adam Bielan**, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Brutalne i bezpodstawne aresztowanie Alesia Białackiego w oczywisty sposób wywołuje oburzenie społeczności międzynarodowej. Dodatkowo zaniepokojenie budzi niechlubny fakt zaangażowania w tę sprawę polskich i litewskich organów ścigania. Wobec tak jaskrawego przypadku

prześladowania osób walczących o prawa człowieka nie możemy pozostawać bezczynni. Wydarzenia na Białorusi pokazują, że tamtejszy reżim wciąż jeszcze daleki jest od konstruktywnego dialogu z Europą. Jedynie twarde i zdecydowane stanowisko Brukseli wobec władz pogrążonej w kryzysie gospodarczym Białorusi może przyczynić się do poprawy sytuacji politycznej w tym kraju.

Wzywam więc prezydenta Aleksandra Łukaszenkę do natychmiastowego uwolnienia Alesia Białackiego oraz wszystkich więźniów politycznych i do oczyszczenia ich z zarzutów. Apeluję do władz białoruskich o poszanowanie praw człowieka i wolności obywatelskich, w tym o legalizację niezależnych organizacji społecznych. Jednocześnie zwracam się do instytucji europejskich oraz państw członkowskich o zintensyfikowanie działań wobec białoruskiego reżimu poprzez zwiększenie presji, rozszerzenie zakazów wjazdowych i stanowczą politykę wobec osób odpowiedzialnych za aresztowanie Alesia Białackiego.

4-281-000

**Marie-Christine Vergiat**, *au nom du groupe GUE/NGL*. – Monsieur le Président, en tant que militante des droits de l'homme et, plus précisément, de la Ligue française des droits de l'homme, membre de la Fédération internationale des ligues des droits de l'homme, c'est avec une particulière émotion que j'interviens aujourd'hui quant à la situation d'Ales Bialatski, vice-président de la Fédération internationale.

C'est notre quatrième résolution sur la situation des droits de l'homme en Biélorussie depuis le début de l'année. L'on pourrait croire que d'aucuns voient certains pays au travers d'un prisme déformant, mais nous savons combien la situation des militants des droits de l'homme en Biélorussie est grave et combien elle se dégrade.

Viasna a été dissoute en 2003 et n'a plus été autorisée à se faire enregistrer, ce qui a conduit à interdire son fonctionnement sous peine de sanction pénale. Pour fonctionner, Viasna, comme d'autres, n'a eu d'autre moyen que d'ouvrir un compte à l'étranger; les sommes versées sur ce compte sont aujourd'hui assimilées, par les autorités biélorusses, à des revenus personnels d'Ales Bialatski, accusé de fraude fiscale massive.

Au-delà de la situation personnelle d'Ales Bialatski, l'aide de l'Union européenne à la société civile biélorusse est ainsi discréditée, comme toute forme d'opposition démocratique. Mais le plus grave, dans cette affaire, c'est qu'Ales Bialatski a été mis dans cette situation en raison de la transmission d'informations aux autorités biélorusses par les autorités judiciaires lituaniennes et polonaises dans le cadre d'accords juridiques bilatéraux liés, semble-t-il, à la lutte contre le terrorisme.

Je souhaite ardemment qu'il s'agisse d'erreurs involontaires, comme le prétendent aujourd'hui les gouvernements des pays concernés. Mais je vous demande, Madame la Commissaire, de faire pression auprès des gouvernements pour que de telles choses ne se reproduisent pas à l'avenir et de tout faire pour permettre la libération d'Ales Bialatski.

4-282-000

**Bernd Posselt (PPE)**. – Herr Präsident! Wir fordern die Freilassung von Herrn Beljatzki. Wir fordern eine verstärkte Unterstützung der demokratischen Opposition und der freien Medien in Weißrussland und natürlich einen Systemwechsel hin zu Demokratie und Rechtsstaatlichkeit. Wir dürfen nicht wieder die Stunde versäumen und zu lange wegschauen, wie es in Nordafrika geschehen ist, noch dazu bei einem diktatorischen Regime mitten in Europa! Deshalb war es wichtig, dass wir schon in der letzten Wahlperiode – der



Kollege Albert Deß hat mich da sehr unterstützt – dafür gekämpft haben, dass die südliche und die östliche Partnerschaft voneinander getrennt werden. Man hatte hier vieles in einen Topf geworfen, und die östliche Nachbarschaft umfasst ausschließlich europäische Länder. Wir haben diese Woche einen wichtigen Schritt in diese Richtung gemacht.

Ich bin der tschechischen Ratspräsidentschaft sehr dankbar, dass sie diese Trennung, die wir immer gefordert haben, 2009 beim Prager Gipfel vollzogen hat. Die polnische Ratspräsidentschaft wird Ende dieses Monats sehr kompetent darauf aufbauen. Das ist entscheidend, aber es ist blockiert, solange Weißrussland eine Diktatur und keine Demokratie ist. Deshalb brauchen wir in Weißrussland eine Demokratie, um endlich auch diesen Teil Europas voll in unsere Integrationsarbeit einbeziehen zu können.

4-283-000

**Lidia Joanna Geringer de Oedenberg (S&D).** - Mr President, the arrest of Mr Ales Bialatski on 4 August in Minsk is another display of the poor human rights record of Belarus. Mr Bialatski is a public human rights defender and activist. His work has made a great contribution to ensuring the rights of many citizens in his country. Therefore, his detention on the grounds of financial fraud is particularly disturbing and unacceptable; not only do these charges abuse the Belarusian criminal justice system, but they are also an insult to Belarusian civil society in general.

We must remember that Mr Bialatski is only one case among many others in Belarus, a country which repeatedly allows the targeting and harassing of media personalities and human rights activists; this must stop. I join other colleagues in urging the Belarusian Government to immediately release Mr Bialatski and to put an immediate end to all forms of harassment against human rights defenders in the country.

4-284-000

**Anneli Jäätteenmäki (ALDE).** - Mr President, this is not the first time that we have discussed the human rights situation in Belarus and, I suppose, unfortunately not the last time. The case of Ales Bialatski is of particular concern and a recent example in the long list of human rights violations in Belarus.

Mr Bialatski, the Chair of the Human Rights Centre, is a victim of long-standing and grave harassment by the Belarusian authorities. I call on the Council, the Commission and High Representative Catherine Ashton to step up their efforts in condemning human rights violations in Belarus, and in supporting human rights defenders in the country also. More importantly, I call on the Belarusian authorities to release all political prisoners and respect international human rights standards.

4-285-000

**Jiří Maštálka (GUE/NGL).** - Pane předsedající, chci se také připojit k hlasům, které usilují o stále lepší naplňování lidských práv v Bělorusku. Každý stát musí dodržovat úmluvy o lidských právech, které podepsal. Právě tak si myslím, že Evropská unie má povinnost upozorňovat na jakékoliv porušování lidských práv. I já si přeji, aby zákony byly humánní a jejich dodržování striktní. Nezdá se vám ale, že stále hledíme jen jedním směrem?

Připomínám, že loni v květnu zasáhlo izraelské komando v mezinárodních vodách proti humanitárnímu konvoji a v akci bylo zabito devět a zraněno šedesát tureckých civilistů. Připomínám, že v lednu tohoto roku byli při protivládních demonstracích v Albánii policií

zastřeleni dva lidé a mnozí zranění. Manifestanti požadovali vypsání nových voleb. Připomínám, že letos v květnu řada členských států Evropské unie zahájila nevyhlášenou válku proti Libyi. Mrtvých civilistů v důsledku bombardování i jednání povstalců, které některé státy Unie podporují, budou už stovky a možná tisíce. Kdy se Evropský parlament bude zabývat těmito tragédiemi? Nezdá se vám, že se podřizujeme organizované kampani proti Bělorusku v době, kdy jsou jiné hrozby?

Dovolte mi ještě dvě malé technické poznámky. Zaprvé Deklarace OSN o zastáncích lidských práv nebyla přijata v roce 1988, ale u příležitosti 50. výročí schválení Všeobecné deklarace lidských práv, tedy o deset let později, než uvádí patetická preambule navrženého textu usnesení. Je třeba být pozornější. Zadruhé je mi smutno z toho, že je nás tady tak málo, když mluvíme o lidských právech.

*(Řečník souhlasil s tím, že podle čl. 149 odst. 8 odpoví na otázku položenou zvednutím modré karty)*

4-286-000

**Bernd Posselt (PPE).** - Herr Präsident! Ich habe nur eine kurze Frage an den Kollegen Maštálka. Ich habe seine Rede nicht ganz verstanden. Wollte er den Diktator, Herrn Lukaschenko, verteidigen?

4-287-000

**Jiří Maštálka (GUE/NGL).** - Já bych byl rád, kdybychom nehájili dvoustandardní metr, který užíváme ve vztahu ke všem státům, se kterými se snažíme jednat.

*(Řečník souhlasil s tím, že podle čl. 149 odst. 8 odpoví na otázku položenou zvednutím modré karty)*

4-288-000

**Cristian Dan Preda (PPE).** - Spre deosebire de domnul Posselt, care îl întreba pe colegul nostru dacă avea intenția să îl apere pe Lukașenko, eu voiam să îl întreb dacă avea cumva intenția să îl apere pe Gaddafi.

4-289-000

**Jiří Maštálka (GUE/NGL).** - Obávám se, že ti, kteří se s ním objímali, ho hájili více. Já osobně k němu žádný pozitivní vztah nemám.

4-290-000

**Krzysztof Lisek (PPE).** - Panie Przewodniczący! To oczywiście haniebnie i oburzające, że aresztuje się tuż za granicami Unii Europejskiej tak prawego człowieka jak Aleś Białacki, człowieka, który bronił innych prześladowanych, który pomagał prześladowanym, pomagał ich rodzinom. I oczywiście powinniśmy przyjąć tę rezolucję i pewnie jeszcze wiele rezolucji przyjmujemy, ale nie możemy mieć złudzeń – prezydent Łukaszenka nie czyta naszych rezolucji, a nawet jeżeli czyta, to niespecjalnie, jak widać, się nimi przejmuje. Potrzebna jest więc niezwykle długotrwała i konsekwentna polityka ze strony zarówno instytucji europejskich, jak i wszystkich państw członkowskich wobec Białorusi. Musimy powiedzieć i Łukaszence i jego współpracownikom, sędziom, sprzedajnym prokuratorom, policjantom: będziemy pamiętać ich nazwiska i imiona. Będziemy pamiętać, kto wtrąca do więzień działaczy opozycji.

Jedno zdanie wyjaśnienia, dotyczące wypowiedzi kolegów o polskich władzach. Otóż w Polsce to Prokuratura Generalna przekazała informacje reżimowi Łukaszenki, zarówno

prokuratura, która jest niezależna od rządu i parlamentu, zarówno premier, jak i wszyscy liderzy partii politycznych potępili to działanie prokuratury i określili je jako skrajną głupotę.

4-291-000

**Seán Kelly (PPE).** - Mr President, the arrest and imprisonment of Ales Bialatski on 4 August is just another example of the appalling abuse of human rights and the criminal justice system. Hopefully, in some respects it might be the last dying acts of a doomed regime because, as we have seen with the Arab Spring and the fall of dictator Gaddafi, people are now beginning to rise up against dictators. Certainly that is to be encouraged.

I also think that having such a wonderful human rights defender imprisoned on the basis of tax evasion is totally and utterly unacceptable. If he were accused of murder or rape or something else, then maybe there would be a small excuse for putting him in prison prior to trial. In this situation that is not the case. We should set a deadline and, after that, put in graduated sanctions so that this regime is brought to book.

4-292-000

**Jacek Saryusz-Wolski (PPE).** - Mr President, I agree with all those condemnations. It is appalling that this human rights defender is treated as he is being treated, but it is not a problem affecting just one person. Let me quote the declaration of the EuroNest Assembly meeting which we have just held in another room here – I am co-chair of the Belarus Working Group. The declaration speaks about ending the persecution of opposition leaders; about 700 persons who have been detained; about 24 opposition activists charged for organising mass disorder, which resulted in imprisonment, house arrest and suspended sentences. We condemn in this text the use of brute force. We urge the Belarusian authorities to stop harassment, intimidation and threats against civil society. We ask the international committee to freeze assistance to the Belarusian regime until the detained and arrested leaders, human rights defenders, journalists, presidential candidates and their supporters are released and cleared of all charges.

What I am trying to say is that we need a change in the system and saving one person will not solve the problem. I also think that we will not resolve the situation of this person, because Lukashenko is releasing some people and putting others into prison, so the true reason lies elsewhere.

Let me inform this assembly that the EuroNest Assembly failed to accept this resolution, because of the opposition in general from MPs from five – because the Belarusians are not admitted – countries and because of the more than weak presence of our House. So we cannot speak here and vote here, but refrain from acting there.

4-293-000

**Franz Obermayr (NI).** - Herr Präsident! Die Verhaftung des Bürgerrechtlers Ales Beljatzki ist ein großer Schlag für die Regimegegner in Weißrussland. Interessanterweise leistete Litauen Lukaschenko unglückliche Rechtshilfe: Im Rahmen eines bilateralen Rechtsschutzabkommens, das Geldwäsche und Steuervergehen eindämmen soll, übermittelte Vilnius Kontendaten weißrussischer Staatsbürger an Minsk. Auch die Bewegung von Beljatzki deponierte bescheidene Finanzmittel im Nachbarland. Über diese Kontoinformationen konnte die Regierung dann den Bürgerrechtler schließlich ausforschen

und verhaften. So schnell kann es gehen! Das sollte uns nachdenklich stimmen. Es zeigt, wie sensibel die Übermittlung von Bankdaten ins Ausland letztlich ist.

Persönlich hoffe ich, dass die diplomatischen Beziehungen zwischen Vilnius und der weißrussischen Zivilgesellschaft dadurch keine nachhaltigen Brüche erlitten hat, und ich hoffe, dass Ales Beljatzki letztlich zu seinem Recht kommt.

4-294-000

**Sari Essayah (PPE).** - Arvoisa puhemies, arvoisa komission jäsen, en ole enää pysynyt laskuissa siitä, kuinka monetta kertaa pelkästään tänä vuonna käsittelemme Valko-Venäjän Lukašenkan bruttaalin hallinnon toimia maan omia kansalaisia vastaan.

Tällä kertaa kyse on Ales Bialatskista, joka on ihmisoikeuskeskus Viasnan puheenjohtaja. Hänen pidätys- ja vankeusrangaistuksensa perustuu, niin kuin täällä on kuultu, väitteeseen, että hän olisi yrittänyt kätkeä omaisuuttaan Vilnaan rekisteröidylle pankkitilille. Todellisuudessa näillä kansainvälisiltä järjestöiltä saaduilla varoilla oli tarkoitus rahoittaa ihmisoikeuskeskus Viasnan toimintaa esimerkiksi avustamalla vaalien jälkeisiä poliittisen painostuksen uhreja.

Valko-Venäjällä ihmisoikeusjärjestön laillisesti keräämien varojen käyttö on todellisuudessa tehty laittomaksi säätämällä sortavia lakeja, joiden päämääränä on vaimentaa kansalaisyhteiskunnan aktiviteetit. EU:n on jatkettava määrätietoisesti ja järjestelmällisesti Valko-Venäjän Lukašenkan hallinnon painostamista.

4-295-000

**Bogusław Sonik (PPE).** - Panie Przewodniczący! Aleksander Białacki jest jednym z najbardziej znanych działaczy wśród białoruskich obrońców praw człowieka. Bulwersujący jest fakt jego aresztowania, ale bulwersujący jest też fakt, że zostały do tego celu wykorzystane legalne międzynarodowe procedury prawne. Sytuacja ta jest przestrogą dla państw Unii i pokazuje, jak ostrożnie trzeba obchodzić się przekazywaniem informacji w ramach mechanizmu pomocy prawnej. Pomoc w śledztwie w sprawach karnych jest uznaną praktyką międzynarodową, na której opiera się współpraca organów policyjnych wszystkich krajów świata. Jednak współpraca ta nie może być wykorzystywana i nie należy jej celowo nadużywać.

Unia Europejska powinna stanowczo przeciwstawiać się manipulowaniu legalnymi procedurami prawnymi do uzyskania informacji w celu prowadzenia przesładowań politycznych, co miało miejsce w przypadku aresztowania Białackiego. Jak mówił mój przedmówca poseł Lisek, prokuratorzy, którzy dopuścili się tego czynu zostali ukarani przez Prokuratora Generalnego Polski. Unia Europejska musi wyegzekwować od władz Białorusi zapewnienie poszanowania zasad demokratycznych, praw człowieka i podstawowych wolności.

4-296-000

**Michael Gahler (PPE).** - Herr Präsident! Ich möchte ausdrücklich dem zustimmen, was der Kollege Sonik eben gesagt hat. Man kann auch von nationalen Steuerbehörden eine gewisse politische Sensibilität erwarten, wenn man für solche Fälle ein bilaterales Abkommen mit einer Diktatur abgeschlossen hat. Ich hoffe, dass dies für alle Beteiligten eine Warnung war.

Ich hoffe auch, dass es eines der letzten Male war, dass wir hier eine solche Debatte über Menschenrechtsverletzungen in Belarus führen müssen, dass das Regime also doch bald zu einem Ende kommt, und dass wir bald in der Hauptdebatte z. B. über die Nachbarschaftspolitik mit Belarus wirklich Maßnahmen vereinbaren können, die dieses Land zu einer Demokratie und zu einer wirtschaftlich prosperierenden Nation aufbauen.

Ich finde es auch gut – und das zeichnet unser Parlament aus –, dass wir Einzelpersonen und deren Schicksale hier aufzeigen. Ich rufe auch dazu auf, dass die Kollegen, die dies vielleicht noch nicht getan haben, sich einer Initiative anschließen, politische Patenschaften für einzelne politisch Verfolgte zu übernehmen, um auf diese Art diese Menschen bekannt zu machen und es dem Regime zu erschweren, in der Anonymität Maßnahmen gegen diese Personen zu ergreifen.

4-297-000

**Cecilia Malmström**, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, the Commission remains seriously concerned about the situation and ongoing repression by the Belarus authorities of civil society, political opposition and the independent media. It is, as all of you have said, not the first and probably not the last time that this is discussed in this plenary. The High Representative, Catherine Ashton, has on numerous occasions since the beginning of the year expressed her concern about developments in Belarus. She has condemned the repeated acts of intimidation and harassment of peaceful human rights defenders and the continued refusal to grant legal status to independent human rights organisations in the country.

The subject of today's debate is a very good case in point: we call for the release of Ales Bialatski, a prominent human rights defender with a key role in civil society in Belarus. He has recently wrongfully been arrested and charged with tax evasion. These charges have no substance.

The High Representative and the Commission also believe it is important to prevent similar situations from arising in the future. The interests of those NGOs that have been forced by the regime to open individual bank accounts in EU Member States for implementing EU-funded assistance must be adequately protected. We are therefore examining to what extent safeguards could be put in place to this effect.

My colleague Commissioner Füle launched an initiative in July to build the capacity of Belarusian NGOs. He is also in regular contact with representatives of the Opposition and of civil society. He does that in the context of informing donors and implementers' coordination meetings that the EAS and the Commission organise in Brussels.

Meanwhile we are currently supporting Mr Bialatski for his legal costs through our urgent assistance to victims of repression, which is part of the special assistance package announced by Commissioner Füle in Warsaw in February.

The EAS and the Commission will continue to seek to use all instruments at the EU's disposal to support Mr Bialatski and other political prisoners and victims of repression in Belarus, because there are many, as you have said.

We have taken note of the recent release of political prisoners and of President Lukashenko's proposal for a Round Table about the situation in the country. However, any serious political dialogue between the government and the political opposition in Belarus would necessitate the release and rehabilitation of all political prisoners.

More generally, we are committed to keeping up political pressure on Belarus to take a significant step forward towards respect for human rights, the rule of law and democratic principles. To this effect, we will continue to voice our concerns, to designate those responsible for the crackdown and the restrictive measures, but we will also reach out to Belarus civil society, the political opposition and the public at large.

The EU will also continue to mobilise the international community to address human rights violations in Belarus. For instance next week, 20 September, the High Commissioner for Human Rights will report to the Human Rights Council on the human rights situation in Belarus, as a result of the EU-sponsored resolution on Belarus adopted in June this year.

4-298-000

**President.** – The debate is closed.

The vote will take place shortly.

### **Written statements (Rule 149)**

4-299-000

**Monica Luisa Macovei (PPE), în scris .** – După alegerile din decembrie 2010, situația drepturilor omului în Belarus s-a deteriorat în ritm accelerat. Reprimările violente ale opoziției democratice și ale apărătorilor drepturilor omului, arestările arbitrare ale demonstranților pașnici, condițiile de detenție inumane și cazurile de tortură sunt raportate tot mai frecvent de organizațiile și presa internațională.

Arestarea domnului Ales Beliațki, președintele Centrului pentru drepturile omului „Viasna”, este doar unul din abuzurile recente ale autorităților președintelui Lukașenko. Mă alătur apelului pentru eliberarea neîntârziată și necondiționată a domnului Beliațki și a celorlalți reprezentanți ai societății civile reținuți abuziv. Solicit guvernelor statelor membre și Comisiei Europene să aplice sancțiuni reprezentanților regimului Lukașenko, atâta timp cât violarea drepturilor omului continuă, și să mențină asistența pentru poporul belarus și opoziția democratică.

4-299-500

**Alexander Mirsky (S&D), in writing .** – The policy of the European Parliament and Commission towards Belarus shows its inefficiency and the uselessness of all steps taken. A number of resolutions and regulations have not had any effect. The lack of the Belarus delegation in Euronest has not encouraged discussing and solving problems. I consider it to be necessary to renew the negotiation process in all possible directions, including dialogue with the presidential apparatus of the Republic of Belarus. I think the most efficient dialogue may be within the interparliamentary group between the Belarusian Parliament and the European Parliament, as well as at Euronest meetings. Ignoring the negotiation process may lead to long-term postponement of the democratisation process and improvement of the situation concerning human rights and freedoms in the Republic of Belarus. In terms of negotiations we can discuss even such cases as arrests and their legitimacy.

## 11.2. Súdán: situace v Jižním Kurdufánu a státu Blue Nile

4-301-000

**President.** – The next item is the debate on six motions for resolution on Sudan: situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State <sup>(4)</sup>.

4-302-000

**Charles Tannock,** *author*. – Mr President, despite South Sudan's independence, there remains some unresolved disputes and tensions between the north and the south, centring on three areas: Blue Nile State and Kordofan and the troubled region of Abyei. These areas possess, perhaps unsurprisingly, significant oil reserves and large water supplies. There is a complex ethnic and tribal mix inhabiting these key regions, with different allegiances towards Juba and Khartoum, so the 2005 CPA gave specific provisions for a popular referendum in Blue Nile State and South Kordofan, enabling residents of these districts to determine their own future. Regrettably, the pro-Khartoum Governor in Kordofan suspended the planned referendum, causing skirmishes between the SPLA and the Sudanese army, the SAF, which then invaded, causing 6 000 people to become internally displaced.

The security situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State has deteriorated alarmingly in recent weeks and there is targeting of the ethnic Nuba group which is pro South Sudan. The ECR Group condemns without reserve the SAF cross-border invasion into Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State. The International Criminal Court indicted war criminal President Bashir, and his regime should, without delay, now declare a unilateral two-week ceasefire to prevent further bloodshed. Khartoum must also honour its legal obligations by adhering to all the provisions set out in the CPA of 2005.

The EU has been taking a leading role in the current crisis. The High Representative has joined the UN Secretary-General and the President of this House in condemning the downward spiral of violence. These festering, unresolved territorial disputes and tribal conflicts risk undoing all the good work of the international community and risk a return to all-out war between the north and the south.

4-303-000

**Rui Tavares,** *Autor*. – Senhor Presidente, o Sudão do Sul ou o Sul-Sudão declarou a sua independência recentemente. Porém, o nascimento deste país é já um nascimento doloroso e muito bem descrito aqui pelo colega Tannock, até nas incertezas em relação às suas fronteiras e ao conflito que continua a lavar com o Sudão. Continua na região do Nilo Azul, no Cordofão do Sul. Evidentemente que temos ali o tipo de violações reiteradas dos direitos humanos a que, infelizmente, o regime de Omar al-Bashir já nos habituou. E, do outro lado, temos um país, o Sudão do Sul, um país recente, um dos mais pobres do mundo, com um dos piores registos em termos de saúde, em termos de mortalidade, que se está a desgastar em gente e em recursos numa guerra com o seu vizinho do Norte.

É um país que ainda agora nasceu, ainda agora recentemente os sul-sudaneses comemoraram a sua independência, e a questão que nós devemos colocar é se eles sabem que, em boa parte, já não têm país.

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<sup>(4)</sup> See Minutes.

A terra neste momento no Sudão do Sul custa 3 cêntimos o hectare. Há companhias estrangeiras que estão a comprar milhares de hectares no Sudão do Sul, com acesso às suas riquezas subterrâneas, aos seus recursos naturais, sem que os sul-sudaneses saibam. Precisamente porque o Governo, envolvido neste conflito com o Sudão, com o seu vizinho maior, precisa de recursos para a guerra e, por outro lado, não dá atenção suficiente ao seu próprio território e aos seus recursos.

Eu creio que isto nos deve fazer pensar sobre a maneira como nós, na União Europeia, discutimos este tipo de questão de direitos humanos. Nós temos muitas vezes uma posição que é reactiva, que é no máximo preventiva, quando as violações dos direitos humanos já estão a ocorrer. Mas nós temos muito pouco uma visão sistémica e uma visão continuada. Damos agora atenção a estes países quando as violações de direitos humanos estão a ocorrer, mas, por exemplo, não damos atenção a este tipo de independências precisamente na altura em que, quando um país é jovem ainda, é frágil, precisa de ser, por exemplo, protegido de atitudes absolutamente predadoras, não só na sua região, mas também fora. As empresas que compram o território sul-sudanês são americanas, são europeias, são chinesas, e estão neste momento a garantir que este país não vá ter hipóteses de futuro.

Isto convida-nos, desde logo, ao nosso representante – e com isto termino –, ao nosso representante permanente no Sudão do Sul, a fazer esforços para que a nossa visão, o nosso acompanhamento desde o nascimento deste país seja sistemático e não só reactivo, como estamos aqui a ter.

4-304-000

**Marie-Christine Vergiat,** *auteure* . – Monsieur le Président, le référendum d'autodétermination du 9 janvier et l'accès à l'indépendance du Soudan du Sud, en juillet dernier, pouvaient faire espérer une accalmie des tensions dans cette région du monde.

Pourtant, ceux qui connaissent bien cette région savent que c'est loin d'être le cas et que cela ne pourra l'être tant que la question des frontières entre les deux États ne sera pas véritablement réglée, ce qui n'est pas simple au vu de l'importance économique et stratégique de cette zone pétrolifère.

Dans cette zone, l'indépendance a sans doute aggravé les tensions, et ce sont les populations civiles qui, une nouvelle fois, en font les frais, victimes de frappes aériennes particulièrement scandaleuses, d'autant plus que les ONG sont empêchées d'intervenir.

Comme l'a dénoncé Amnesty International, les principaux fournisseurs d'armes des belligérants sont tantôt la Russie, la Biélorussie et la Chine, tantôt les États-Unis et l'Ukraine, selon les cas.

Agir aussi sur ce plan pourrait sans doute favoriser les négociations diplomatiques et faciliter la tâche difficile des émissaires de l'ONU. Espérons que le retrait des troupes annoncé par les belligérants sera effectivement suivi d'effet.

4-305-000

**Véronique De Keyser,** *auteure* . – Monsieur le Président, cette résolution est vraiment une résolution très politique.

En fait, ce qui se cache derrière les éclats, le conflit actuel, c'est ce qui n'a pas été résolu dans le cadre de l'accord de paix global de 2005. Cet accord prévoyait l'organisation d'élections générales dans le sud du Soudan avant le passage à l'indépendance – elles ont eu lieu en



avril 2010 –, ainsi que celle d'un référendum – il a eu lieu en janvier 2011 –, mais elle prévoyait aussi qu'avant cela, bien d'autres problèmes devaient être résolus.

Je ne parle pas du partage du pétrole, de la monnaie, des droits des gens du nord qui sont au sud et de ceux du sud qui sont au nord, ce qu'on appelle la citoyenneté; il fallait que les frontières soient définies, mais rien de tout cela n'a été résolu. En fin de compte, l'ONU – et elle a eu raison – a reconnu le Soudan du Sud en tant qu'État et a reconnu son indépendance, mais tout est resté en friche parce qu'il n'y a pas eu d'accord.

Je pense qu'on ne pourra pas avancer sur ces questions sans organiser le référendum dans la région d'Abyei ni les deux consultations populaires qu'il fallait organiser dans celles du Nil bleu et du Kordofan-Méridional. Il faut donc une pression politique de la communauté internationale pour résoudre ces problèmes. Du reste, les armées sont sur le terrain, des armées très peu contrôlables, y compris d'ailleurs, hélas, l'armée du sud, le SPLA, qui n'est pas encore tout à fait structurée.

Je ne reviendrai pas sur le mandat d'arrêt de la Cour pénale internationale visant le président Bachir. Bien entendu, nous avons demandé que ce mandat prenne effet et que M. Bachir comparaisse devant le tribunal de La Haye. Mais cette question politique est encore en suspens.

4-306-000

**Kristiina Ojulang,** *author* . – Mr President, the fighting between the Sudanese armed forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Blue Nile State has by now led to the displacement of an estimated 200 000 people. The situation is complicated by the fact that the humanitarian agencies have been refused authorisation to work there.

I have to remind you that during the second Sudanese Civil War from 1983 to 2005 it is estimated that up to 2.5 million people – mostly civilians – lost their lives, primarily due to starvation and drought. The repetition of such a large-scale humanitarian crisis must, and should, be prevented. I therefore fully support the call for an immediate ceasefire, resumption of negotiations on reaching a political solution to the conflict, and allowing humanitarian access to affected populations in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State.

4-307-000

**Cristian Dan Preda,** *Autor* . – Așa cum poate observa oricine, veștile bune din Sudan sunt foarte rare și asta ne și obligă să luăm poziție în mod repetat. În urmă cu câteva săptămâni, independența Sudanului de Sud a fost pusă într-o oarecare umbră de violențele din Kordofanul de Sud, care s-au petrecut în luna iunie. Și de-abia ce s-a încheiat un acord pe 8 septembrie, în privința regiunii Abyei, pentru ca, între timp, o nouă izbucnire de violență în Kordofan și Nilul Albastru să se producă. Situația pare să semene, de aceea, cu celebra formulă „un pas înainte, doi înapoi” și, din nefericire, personajele politice din regiune nu sunt credibile. Mă alătur colegilor mei care au cerut ca președintele al-Bashir să se prezinte în fața Curții Penale Internaționale.

Referința fundamentală pentru noi este acordul-cadru de la Addis Abeba din 28 iunie. Calea armelor este exclusă, de aceea am fost foarte mirat să văd că Parlamentul sudanez a decis să îmbrățișeze opțiunea militară. Este exact ceea ce nu poate rezolva conflictul.

4-308-000

**Sari Essayah,** *PPE-ryhmän puolesta* . – Arvoisa puhemies, hyvä komission jäsen, avustusjärjestöjen mukaan tuhannet ihmiset ovat paenneet taisteluja Sudanin Sinisen Niilin osavaltiosta naapurimaahan Etiopiaan.

Osavaltiossa puhkesi viime viikolla taisteluja Sudanin armeijan ja vasta itsenäistyneen Etelä-Sudanin SPLM-puoluetta tukevien joukkojen välillä. Armeijan mukaan taisteluja käydään yhä ainakin yhdellä alueella. Näiden arvioiden mukaan Etiopiaan on tähän mennessä saapunut noin 20 000 ihmistä, jotka ovat paenneet taisteluja. Heillä on pulaa ruoasta, vedestä ja suojasta.

YK:n ihmisoikeusviranomaiset ovat vaatineet Sudanin hallitusta lopettamaan välittömästi siviileihin kohdistetut ilmaiskut, jotka ovat jatkuneet taukoamatta myös Etelä-Kordofanissa. YK:n ihmisoikeusvaltuutetun toimisto totesi elokuun raportissaan, että siviileihin kohdistetut iskut saattavat nousta sotarikoksiksi tai jopa rikoksiksi ihmisyyttä vastaan. YK on pyytänyt Sudanin hallitukselta perusteellista tulkintaa ja tutkintaa alueen tapahtumista. Mikäli hallitus ei tähän kykene, sen on sallittava kansainvälinen tutkinta meneillään olevista tapahtumista.

4-309-000

**Ana Gomes,** *on behalf of the S&D Group* . – Mr President, having observed the elections in Khartoum in 2010 on behalf of this Parliament and visited Juba prior to the independence referendum, I regret to say that I am not surprised at the escalation of conflict in South Kordofan and the Blue Nile State triggering an invasion by the Sudan armed forces.

Those in the international community – namely in the US, the African Union and the European Union – who turn a blind eye to the crimes for which President Omar Hassan al-Bashir has been indicted by the ICC, and contribute to his impunity by failing to work to render him to The Hague, must accept some responsibility for these developments, including the horrific loss of life and the outrageous denial of access for all those in need to humanitarian agencies.

Most of what the European Parliament resolution recommends makes sense, but I doubt whether we can expect any meaningful progress towards the resolution of what is, as my colleague Véronique De Keyser has said, a political conflict between the North and the South. If we continue to put faith in mediation by pathetic personalities such as Mr Thabo Mbeki, I fear we will not make any progress.

4-310-000

**Jaroslav Paška,** *za skupinu EFD* – Myslím si, že nikto z tých, ktorí už dlhší čas vnímajú správanie sa sudánskeho prezidenta Umara al-Bašíra, si nerobil žiadne ilúzie o tom, že po rozdelení Sudánu na dva štáty zavládne v tomto regióne mier a pokoj. Nedoriešené štatúty pohraničných oblastí Abjí a Južného Kordofánu, dávajú dôvod na to, aby al-Bašír uplatnil jeho svojrázny spôsob starostlivosti o miestny ľud a súčasné udalosti v Južnom Kordofane, Modrom Níle a Abjí nám potvrdzujú, že hra s ohňom a zbraňami je pre sudánskeho prezidenta tou najobľúbenejšou zábavou. Osudy a životy obyvateľstva jeho krajiny sú mu pritom zjavne ľahostajné: terčom prenasledovania, zatýkania, mučenia, ale aj popráv bez súdov sa stávajú všetci, ktorí neprejavujú náležitú lojalitu k sudánskemu vládcovi, či nebodaj sympatizujú so Sudánskym ľudovým oslobodeneckým hnutím. Preto musíme spoločne s Africkou úniou, Organizáciou Spojených národov, ale aj s partnermi zo Spojených štátov

pokračovať v ekonomickom a diplomatickom tlaku na al-Bašírova administratívu, aby plnila záväzky a zastavila porušovanie medzištátnych dohôd a umožnila pokojný život obyvateľstvu v Južnom Kordofáne, Modrom Níle a Abjíi.

4-311-000

**Franz Obermayr (NI).** - Herr Präsident! Anfang September rief die sudanesische Regierung im Bundesstaat Blauer Nil den Notstand aus. Ausgehend von der Hauptstadt kam es zu blutigen Kämpfen zwischen der Armee und den Truppen des Gouverneurs Malik Agar. In der Folge flohen dann 16 000 Einwohner der Stadt Kurmuk – was in Wirklichkeit der gesamten Bevölkerung der Garnisonsstadt entspricht – vor den Gefechten in Richtung Äthiopien. Umso wichtiger ist es daher, dass die Afrikanische Union endlich ihre Zusammenarbeit mit dem Internationalen Strafgerichtshof verstärkt.

Das Bewusstsein für die Menschenrechte muss in ganz Afrika gefördert und deren Achtung auch gewährleistet werden. Wir brauchen dringend ein Ende der Straflosigkeit für alle während des Krieges im Sudan verübten Verbrechen. Der Prozess in Den Haag gegen Präsident Umar al-Baschir ist erst ein Anfang im Sinne der Rechtsstaatlichkeit, aber auch im Sinne der Gerechtigkeit für die Opfer. Ohne Rechtsstaatlichkeit wird es in dieser Region immer nur alte und neue so genannte *Failed States* geben, die letztlich am Tropf der westlichen und östlichen Industrienationen hängen.

4-312-000

**Seán Kelly (PPE).** - Mr President, Amnesty International's senior crisis response adviser, Donatella Rovera, has been quoted as saying: 'the Sudanese Government is literally getting away with murder and trying to keep the outside world from finding out. The international community, and particularly the UN Security Council, must stop looking the other way and act to address the situation.' At least we are doing that here today.

On 9 July, Southern Sudan became the world's newest state but, as often happens, peace does not follow in such situations. The great Irish patriot, Michael Collins, observed this in 1921 when he said 'border land is trouble and always will be'. He himself was killed in the subsequent civil war that occurred over border land.

The fact that Southern Kordofan has 80% of Sudanese oil reserves means that the stakes are pretty high here, and the issue will be difficult to resolve. Nevertheless, we have to try to get a peace and put an end to the aerial bombardment so that people can sow their crops and get on with their lives.

4-313-000

**Joanna Senyszyn (S&D).** - Panie Przewodniczący! W kontekście tej rezolucji szczególnie ważne są dwie kwestie: niezbędne jest zapewnienie ochrony ludności cywilnej – masowe bombardowania są wyniszczające, tysiące osób opuszczają zrujnowane domy, żyją w niewyobrażalnie ciężkich warunkach, brakuje im schronienia, leków, kończy się żywność. To jest zbrodnia przeciwko ludzkości, której należy położyć natychmiastowy kres.

Południowy Kordofan pilnie potrzebuje pomocy humanitarnej. Musimy wesprzeć agencje międzynarodowe i organizacje pozarządowe w dialogu z władzami Sudanu w sprawie zniesienia restrykcji uniemożliwiających im dostarczanie pomocy, w tym także żywności. Szacuje się, że pilnej pomocy potrzebuje około 200 tysięcy osób, w tym 70 tysięcy kobiet i dzieci. Agencje humanitarne powinny mieć nieograniczone możliwości udzielania takiej

pomocy. Należy też zapewnić obecność niezależnych obserwatorów przestrzegania praw człowieka w Południowym Kordofanie. Dziękuję za uwagę!

4-314-000

**Albert Deß (PPE).** - Herr Präsident! Seit vielen Jahren reden wir im Parlament hier über die Situation im Südsudan. Im Südsudan gibt es eine überwiegend christliche Bevölkerung. Was die Menschen im Südsudan seit Jahrzehnten erleiden mussten, ist unbeschreiblich! Arabisch-muslimische Reitermilizen – und dafür ist Präsident al-Baschir mitverantwortlich – haben dort im Grunde genommen einen Völkermord begangen, haben Tod, Vergewaltigung, Vertreibung und Hunger in das Land gebracht.

Deshalb war es für mich unverantwortlich, was der türkische Präsident Erdogan vor einiger Zeit sinngemäß gesagt hat, nämlich dass er im Gegensatz zum Gazastreifen im Südsudan keinen Völkermord erkennen kann. Wer solche Äußerungen macht, handelt unverantwortlich und ist nicht geeignet, in die Europäische Union aufgenommen zu werden!

Wir als Europäisches Parlament sollten die Menschen im Südsudan unterstützen, und die Europäische Union sollte diesem jungen Staat helfen, damit diese Menschen auch in eine gesicherte Zukunft gehen können.

4-315-000

**Lidia Joanna Geringer de Oedenberg (S&D).** - Mr President, I wish to express my deep concern over the fighting in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State which broke out on 1 September between the Sudanese armed forces and forces of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement. These clashes have already proven to be extremely brutal. They have resulted in the loss of too many innocent lives and in the displacement of many people.

This spread of violence highlights an urgent need to supply humanitarian aid to those affected by the violence. It further highlights a need to establish, as soon as possible, negotiations between the fighting sides to ensure peace and stability. A political settlement is now absolutely vital for the country, therefore it must be insisted upon.

As a Member of this House, I appeal to both sides to cease hostilities by stopping all acts of violence. Moreover, I call on both sides and on the international community to take all appropriate measure to ensure that all Sudanese citizens are protected.

4-316-000

**Corina Crețu (S&D).** - Din păcate, nașterea la 9 iulie a unui nou stat pe harta Africii nu a însemnat și debutul unei noi epoci de pace în regiune. Ciocnirile soldate cu mii de morți și peste 200 000 de refugiați indică o escaladare gravă a violenței. Accesul lucrătorilor umanitari în Kordofanul de Sud și în regiunea Nilul Albastru este practic interzis. Așa cum se arată în raportul din 15 august al Înalțului Comisariat ONU pentru Drepturile Omului, forțele regimului de la Khartoum nu au respectat nici convențiile internaționale și acordurile directe, nici statutul Misiunii Națiunilor Unite în Sudan, al cărei personal a fost victima violențelor. Astfel de încălcări ale dreptului internațional nu pot rămâne la nesfârșit nepedepsite, mai ales când confruntările din zonă pot fi considerate crime de război și crime împotriva umanității.

Consider că prioritatea o reprezintă încetarea luptelor și asigurarea ajutorului necesar civililor. Acordul de retragere a trupelor din regiunea Abyei, mediat zilele trecute la Addis

Abeba de preşedintele sud-african în numele Uniunii Africane, dă şanse unei soluţii paşnice, cu condiţia unei implicări internaţionale adecvate.

4-317-000

**Bogusław Sonik (PPE).** - Panie Przewodniczący! W czasie kolejnego już konfliktu, a raczej agresji rządu Chartumu na Południowy Sudan uwaga Parlamentu powinna skupić się szczególnie na znajdującej się w niezwykle dramatycznym położeniu ludności cywilnej.

Odmawia się jej dostępu do napływającej pomocy humanitarnej, której dystrybucją zajmują się podmioty będące pod kontrolą władz. Sytuację dodatkowo pogarsza fakt, iż organizacje odpowiedzialne za niesienie pomocy mają utrudniony dostęp do najbardziej potrzebujących, a zapasy podstawowych środków są już na wyczerpaniu. Wspólnota międzynarodowa musi podjąć konkretne działania w odpowiedzi na tę sytuację. Ludność cywilna nie jest przecież w stanie sama bronić się przed bombardowaniami. Strony odpowiedzialne za eskalację konfliktu powinny jak najszybciej doprowadzić do pokoju i bezpieczeństwa na spornym terenie, a rolę Unii Europejskiej w tej sytuacji winna być skuteczna mediacja w sporze oraz niesienie dalszej zwiększonej pomocy humanitarnej.

4-318-000

**Mitro Repo (S&D).** - Arvoisa puhemies, maailman nuorimman valtioon Etelä-Sudanin itsenäistymisen Sudanista ei ole tuonut rauhaa maiden raja-alueelle. Siviiliasutuksen ja siviilien summittaiset pommittamiset, jalkaväkimiinojen käyttö ja hätäavun pääsyn estäminen osoittavat, että Sudanin presidentti al-Bashir ei todellakaan halua kestävää ratkaisua.

Humanitäärisen oikeuden ja ihmisoikeuksien ehdoton kunnioitus on kuitenkin valtiovelvollisuus myös aseellisen konfliktin aikana. Sen tähden Euroopan ulkosuhdehallinnon on pyrittävä vaikuttamaan kaikin tavoin tulitauon aikaansaamiseksi ja osoitettava, että vain poliittinen ratkaisu on kestävä keino saada rauha Sudaniin.

4-319-000

**George Sabin Cutaş (S&D).** - După cum era previzibil, proclamarea independenţei în Sudanul de Sud nu a asigurat o stabilitate politică, ci a dat naştere unor conflicte civile, care ameninţă pacea şi securitatea în regiune. Un nou stat african înseamnă şi noi provocări, care ar putea conduce la un efect de domino, de scindare a statelor aparţinând continentului african. Mai mult, tensiunile regionale nu fac decât să îngreuneze rolul Uniunii Africane în gestionarea crizei.

Dincolo de aceste aspecte, rămâne însă problematica ajutorului umanitar. Conflictul din Sudan agravează insecuritatea alimentară din regiune. Agenţiile umanitare nu au obţinut autorizaţia de a-şi desfăşura activitatea, în timp ce forţele de securitate din Sudanul de Sud au fost acuzate că împiedică munca organizaţiilor umanitare internaţionale, inclusiv cea a ONU. De aceea, consider că Înaltul Reprezentant trebuie să sprijine, prin iniţierea unui dialog cu părţile implicate în conflict, accesul imediat al agenţiilor umanitare, pentru a evita creşterea numărului de victime civile.

*(Vorbitorul a acceptat să răspundă la o întrebare adresată conform procedurii „cartonaşului albastru” (articolul 149 alineatul (8) din Regulamentul de procedură).)*

4-320-000

**Bernd Posselt (PPE).** - Ich wollte den Kollegen Cutaş nur fragen, ob er es für klug hält, den Südsudan jetzt schon für gescheitert zu erklären, statt ihm einmal eine Chance zu geben und ihn zu unterstützen.

4-321-000

**George Sabin Cutaş (S&D).** - Eu nu am spus așa ceva și în niciun caz nu cred că a reieșit așa ceva din discursul meu. Deci, eu sunt pentru a da o șansă Sudanului de Sud.

4-322-000

**Cecilia Malmström, Member of the Commission .** – Mr President, I certainly hope we are giving South Sudan a chance. I would like to thank honourable Members for bringing the human rights situation in Sudan, especially in Kordofan and Blue Nile State, to the fore, even if the debate has tended to focus on Sudan. We must demonstrate that a war without images is not a forgotten war.

The Government of Sudan is restricting humanitarian access to Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State. Fifty thousand civilians have fled their homes in Blue Nile State and 200 000 have been affected by the conflict in Kordofan. Access restrictions are making it very difficult to know what is happening on the ground and to bring assistance to the population in need. A few weeks ago, Commissioner Georgieva called for increased humanitarian access and for the United Nations to be able to carry out its work in South Kordofan. The same call now applies to Blue Nile State.

Despite the constraints that we have had, some assistance is being provided, in particular due to prior pre-positioning of relief items in both areas, to which the EU has largely contributed. The humanitarian budget for both Sudan and South Sudan is EUR 100 million, and it has been topped up with an additional EUR 40 million from the emergency aid reserve. This reinforcement will help to maintain relief efforts in both Sudans while humanitarian needs are increasing, including in South Kordofan and Blue Nile State.

Severe human rights violations are taking place. There are reports of aerial bombardments of civilian targets by the Sudan armed forces, abductions of security forces, arbitrary arrests and detentions, and targeted and extra-judicial killings. These are very worrying reports. Additional reports are coming in of mass graves, systematic destruction of dwellings and extensive looting. The situation is generally characterised as a disproportionate use of force and a lack of distinction between civilian and military targets. In many instances, people are targeted because of their ethnic affiliation.

We are trying to defuse the situation. The EU has made a statement and declaration on the ongoing violence and urged the parties to work out a peaceful solution. The EU Special Representative to Sudan, Dame Rosalind Marsden, is calling on numerous interlocutors in Khartoum to pass on the same message. We are also coordinating with key partners such as the African Union, the United Nations and the United States to ensure a common approach. We support mediation efforts carried out by President Mbeki and Prime Minister Meles.

For the European Union, security and stability in the border area between Sudan and South Sudan is a prerequisite for a peaceful and good neighbourly relationship between the two Sudans, but of course neither stability nor security can be achieved without respect for human rights and democracy.

(Applause)

4-323-000

**President.** – The debate is closed.

The vote will take place shortly.

**Written statements (Rule 149)**

4-324-000

**Tadeusz Zwiefka (PPE), na piśmie .** – Wydawać by się mogło, że proklamacja nowego państwa – Republiki Sudanu Południowego, zakończy trwający ponad 50 lat krwawy konflikt między północną i południową częścią tego afrykańskiego państwa. W aktach przemocy i terroru zginęło dotychczas ponad 2 miliony ludzi, a dwa razy tyle zostało zmuszonych do opuszczenia swych domostw.

Jednakże walki pomiędzy sudańską armią a rebeliantami z prowincji Nilu Błękitnego wciąż trwają. Dlatego też już miesiąc temu Organizacja Narodów Zjednoczonych domagała się dokładnego dochodzenia w sprawie naruszeń praw i zbrodni przeciwko ludzkości. Polska Akcja Humanitarna, prowadząca od sierpnia 2006 roku misję w Sudanie Południowym, zwraca uwagę na szereg problemów, wynikających także z braku stałego dostępu międzynarodowych organizacji do zagrożonych zamieszkami regionów.

Służba zdrowia w Sudanie Południowym jest w opłakanym stanie. 75% ludności nie ma dostępu do podstawowej opieki medycznej. Praktycznie nie istnieje system edukacji, zniszczony w latach 90-tych przez wcielanie nauczycieli i uczniów do wojska. Nie ma powszechnego dostępu do wody pitnej i nie są zapewnione podstawowe warunki sanitarne. W wyniku kolejnych aktów terroru pogłębia się także problem migracji ludności Sudanu Południowego. Wieloletnie walki i wciąż trwające konflikty na tle etnicznym pogłębiają tragiczną sytuację ludności cywilnej. Powinniśmy nawoływać władze sąsiadujących ze sobą państw, by wspólnie próbowały rozwiązać spory natury społecznej, politycznej i gospodarczej.

**11.3. Eritrea: případ Dawita Isaaka**

4-326-000

**President.** – The next item is the debate on six motions for resolution on Eritrea: the case of Dawit Isaak <sup>(5)</sup>.

4-327-000

**Judith Sargentini, Auteur .** – Voorzitter, mevrouw Malmström en ik ontmoetten elkaar gisteren bij de herdenking van de tien jaar waarin Dawit Isaak in de gevangenis zit in Eritrea. Dawit Isaak is een Zweedse Eritreër, een activist voor democratie in Eritrea. Wij weten niet wat zijn lot is, maar we moeten erbij stilstaan omdat we niet mogen vergeten dat hij daar in de gevangenis zit en zijn lotgenoten ook.

Eritrea is wat ik noem het Noord-Korea van Afrika. Het is een land waar mensen vandaan willen vluchten en dat ook in groten getale doen. Niet alleen maar vanwege de honger,

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(5) See Minutes.

zoals je nu in de Hoorn van Afrika ziet, maar juist vanwege de oppressie. Jongeren gaan in militaire dienst en daar komen ze nooit meer uit. Militaire dienst is eigenlijk hetzelfde als slavernij. Eritrese vluchtelingen zien wij overal in Europa opduiken. Ik zag ze toen ik in Athene naar de situatie van vluchtelingen keek. Ik zag ze toen ik een paar maanden geleden in Tunesië was om de vluchtelingenkampen aan de grens met Libië te bekijken. Wie kunnen er niet naar huis? Wie blijven er over? Dat zijn de Eritreërs.

Wij moeten het regime in Eritrea onder druk blijven zetten maar dat is ontzettend ingewikkeld, aangezien de machthebbers daar niet geïnteresseerd lijken te zijn in geld. Dus geld van ze weghouden is geen straf. We moeten niet alleen het regime onder druk zetten maar wij hebben ook een taak om ruimhartig om te gaan met vluchtelingen uit Eritrea. Ik dring aan op het opnemen van Eritrese vluchtelingen die zich in kampen in Tunesië en ook in Egypte bevinden, die vastzitten in de Sinai onderweg naar Israël. Wij moeten ons eigen vluchtelingenbeleid in Europa zo vorm geven dat Eritreërs nooit meer de kans lopen teruggestuurd te worden naar het Noord-Korea van Afrika.

4-328-000

**Charles Tannock**, *author*. – Mr President, as a supporter of this Parliament's MEPs for a Democratic Eritrea Group, the continued detention of Dawit Isaak saddens me a great deal. Mr Isaak has been incarcerated incommunicado since 23 September 2001, for over ten years, and in all probability is being held in inhumane conditions without the hope of a fair trial, the requirement for which is technically enshrined in Article 17 of the Eritrean Constitution. President Afewerki has stated publicly and disgracefully on national television that there will be no formal charges brought against him, nor will there be any prospect of release for Mr Isaak. This demonstrates Asmara's fundamental lack of respect for due legal process and the rule of law.

Regrettably, Isaak is not the only political prisoner in Eritrea. Afewerki's authoritarian rule has seen journalists, opposition politicians and Christian groups imprisoned or tortured, and all on trumped-up charges. There have been no elections in Eritrea since its independence in 1993, and all political parties save the ruling People's Front for Democracy and Justice are banned; rather curious the word 'justice' in that case, is it not? The Eritrean Government should release or bring to a fair trial all of its prisoners held on political grounds, including Mr Isaak.

The Cotonou ACP agreement requires respect for fundamental human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law. Eritrea does not measure up to these basic standards. I have long called for Eritrea's suspension from the Cotonou agreement under Article 96, which stipulates that a signatory state should no longer be party to the significant economic benefits from the EU which that agreement confers if it abuses with impunity the fundamental values of the European Union – which clearly Eritrea is doing – and, most importantly, fundamental human rights.

So my question to Commissioner Malmström is: why do we not suspend the ACP agreement with Eritrea, as has been done in the past in the cases of Fiji and Zimbabwe, which also abused human rights?

4-329-000

**Marie-Christine Vergiat**, *auteure*. – Monsieur le Président, c'est au nom de ma collègue et amie, Eva-Britt Svensson, que je souhaite prendre la parole aujourd'hui.



Mme Svensson a quitté le Parlement européen pour des raisons de santé et nombre d'entre vous savent avec quelle ténacité elle a défendu le cas de Dawit Isaak, assurant sa sélection pour le prix Sakharov il y a deux ans.

Dawit Isaak est un symbole. C'est un citoyen européen, réfugié en 1987 en Suède, dont il est devenu citoyen en 1992, nationalité européenne que les autorités érythréennes refusent de lui reconnaître. C'est un symbole de la répression qui sévit en Érythrée, tout particulièrement à l'égard des journalistes, puisque selon Reporters sans frontières, ce pays a le triste privilège de détenir le record en la matière: 178e sur 178 au classement mondial sur la liberté de la presse.

Dawit Isaak est aussi le symbole de l'horreur de cette répression: 10 ans d'emprisonnement, sans procès, dans des conditions particulièrement inhumaines qui ont déjà coûté la vie à tant de personnes. Il est également le symbole de notre impuissance puisque, face à un gouvernement comme celui-là, nous ne savons plus très bien quel moyen de pression utiliser pour obtenir gain de cause.

Si j'étais croyante, je dirais que nous n'avons qu'à espérer un miracle. Je ne le suis pas, alors j'en appelle juste à notre solidarité collective et je sais, Madame la Commissaire, que vous connaissez particulièrement bien ce dossier et que nous pouvons compter sur vous.

4-330-000

**Ana Gomes,** *Autora* . – Espero vivamente que esta pressão do Parlamento Europeu sirva para que as autoridades europeias finalmente se mobilizem pela libertação do jornalista sueco-eritreu Dawit Isaak.

A sua prisão há dez anos, na Eritreia, sem qualquer acusação, sem julgamento e mantendo-se incomunicável, é evidência da brutalidade do regime ditatorial de Isaiás Afwerki que é, de facto, um regime como a Coreia do Norte de África, como já foi aqui dito.

E a verdade é que Dawit Isaak não é caso único, há muitos outros jornalistas presos, há milhares de eritreus encarcerados arbitrariamente e desumanamente, há milhares de eritreus mortos nas guerras em que Isaiás Afwerki se mete e há milhares que fogem como podem do seu país amordaçado. O seu país que não cessa de interferir nos conflitos na região do Corno de África.

E não nos iludamos. Não é nem com a ajuda ao desenvolvimento nem com o corte dessa ajuda ao desenvolvimento que a União Europeia vai ter alguma influência sobre este parceiro, que é, como já aqui foi dito, membro de Cotonou e que não respeita o Acordo de Cotonou.

É preciso que a União Europeia reveja toda a sua política relativamente à região do Corno de África e que comece por tirar ao ditador eritreu o pretexto com que miseravelmente instrumentaliza o seu país e o seu povo. Sem que a União Europeia pressione a Etiópia a reconhecer a decisão do tribunal arbitral para demarcar a fronteira com a Eritreia em Badme, a União Europeia não vai ter qualquer influência na Eritreia e, portanto, Isaiás Afwerki vai continuar a fazer o que quer.

4-331-000

**Olle Schmidt,** *förslagsställare* . – Herr talman! Fru kommissionär, ni är en av dem som tidigast engagerade er för Dawit Isaaks frigivning. Heder åt detta. Vår misströstan är ju gemensam. I tio år har Dawit Isaak suttit fängslad i Eritrea under vidriga förhållanden och

utan rättgång, för att han stod upp för demokrati och yttrandefrihet. Han är den ende EU-medborgaren som sitter fängslad för sina åsikters skull, en samvetsfånge. Vi har i detta hus alla ett ansvar att agera – ett humanistiskt ansvar, ett moraliskt ansvar. Att vi i dag antar denna resolution är viktigt. Vårt budskap är kristallklart till Eritreas diktator: Vi glömmer inte, vi kommer inte att tystna!

Nu måste också EU agera mer samfällt för att sätta press på regimen i Asmara, så att Isaak och hans medfångar frigges. Omedelbart måste en delegation sändas till Eritrea och kräva ett möte med Dawit Isaak för att undersöka hur han mår, fysiskt och psykiskt. Vi vet ju inte ens om han lever. Den tysta diplomatin, fru kommissionär, har misslyckats. Den har bara varit tyst, och Dawit Isaaks tid rinner ut. *Our appeal today must be: Free Dawit Isaak.*

4-332-000

**Filip Kaczmarek**, *autor*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Dziękuję bardzo komisarz Malmström, przewodniczącemu Buzkowi i wszystkim, którzy wczoraj uczestniczyli w manifestacji w sprawie uwolnienia Dawita Isaaka. Dziękuję też posłowi Olle Schmidtowi, który zorganizował tę manifestację. Tak naprawdę to jest bardzo ważne, abyśmy pamiętali więźniach sumienia i upominali się o nich. Taki jest cel rezolucji, o której teraz dyskutujemy. Żądamy i nie przestaniemy żądać wolności dla dziennikarza, obywatela, człowieka.

Proszę Państwa! W roku 2008 uczestniczyłem w misji Parlamentu Europejskiego, która odwiedziła Erytreę. Spotykaliśmy się z prezydentem tego kraju. Przed spotkaniem pytaliśmy dyplomatów europejskich, w tym dyplomatów szwedzkich, czy mamy poruszyć kwestię uwolnienia Dawita Isaaka. Ambasador Szwecji poprosił nas, byśmy nie pytali z tego względu, że trwają poufne negocjacje, poufne rozmowy w sprawie uwolnienia, które miało nastąpić w ciągu kilku, kilkunastu dni. Nie spytaliśmy zatem o to prezydenta i minęły trzy lata, a los Isaaka Dawita jest nadal nieznany. Przy każdej następnej okazji będziemy o niego pytać.

4-333-000

**Zuzana Roithová**, *za skupinu PPE*. – Pane předsedající, případ vězně Dawita Isaaka je jen špičkou ledovce brutálního porušování lidských práv v jednom z nejmladších států světa. Ani v době hospodářské krize nesmíme rezignovat na boj za lidská práva ve třetích zemích. Evropská rada udělala dobře, že po vzoru OSN loni také uvalila sankce na představitele eritrejského režimu. Velvyslankyně EU v Eritreji, paní Paola Amadei, by měla osobně žádat o propuštění Dawita Isaaka u představitelů eritrejského režimu, a to nejen proto, že je občanem Evropské unie. Jedině společným tlakem celé Evropy dosáhneme osvobození člověka, který nebyl obviněn, ani odsouzen. Samozřejmě nezapomínejme na tisíce dalších obětí eritrejského režimu. Sankce, které zatím byly provedeny, jsou nedostatečné.

4-334-000

**Corina Crețu**, *în numele grupului S&D*. – Întemnițarea de 10 ani încoace a ziaristului Dawit Isaak este reprezentativă pentru starea drepturilor omului în Eritreea, țară aflată pe ultimul loc în privința libertății presei în clasamentul realizat de Reporterii fără Frontiere.

Dawit Isaak, cetățean suedez, a revenit în țara natală după obținerea statalității, pentru a lucra la primul ziar independent creat în Eritreea. Detenția sa abuzivă în lipsa unui proces și a unui avocat este cu atât mai revoltătoare, cu cât condițiile în care este ținut captiv sunt inumane.

Cred că sunt necesare măsuri concrete de constrângere a autorităților de la Asmara pentru asigurarea asistenței medicale și juridice pentru deținuți, eliberarea prizonierilor de conștiință, organizarea de alegeri democratice, până acum programate și anulate periodic, și respectarea libertății presei. Consider că e nevoie de suspendarea asistenței pentru dezvoltare și de sancțiuni directe la adresa conducerii statului, inclusiv restricții de călătorie și înghețarea bunurilor. Totodată, se impune o cooperare mai strânsă cu Uniunea Africană pentru intensificarea presiunilor comune.

4-335-000

**Jaroslav Paška**, *za skupinu EFD* – Osud európskeho švédkeho občana Dawita Isaaka dlhodobo väzneného bez akéhokoľvek legitímneho súdneho rozhodnutia v Eritrey je smutnou ukázkou našej bezmocnosti účinne pomáhať ľuďom, ktorých zvoľa nedemokratických, autoritárskych režimov svojvoľne zbavuje ich občianskych i ľudských práv. Za kritiku prezidenta Isaiasa Afewerkiho sa v roku 2001 dostalo do väzenia nielen mnoho Eritrejčanov, ale aj viacero medzinárodných žurnalistov. Informácie od členov bývalej väzenskej stráže, ktorí vypovedajú, že viac ako polovica úradníkov a žurnalistov uväznených v tomto období je už mŕtvych, sú mimoriadne znepokojujúce. Preto je našou povinnosťou pritvrdiť tlak na eritrejskú administratívu a spojiť budúcnosť poskytovania rozvojovej pomoci Európskej únie pre Eritreu s požiadavkou prepustenia všetkých politických väzňov, ktorí sú neoprávnene zadržívaní v eritrejských väzniciach a v nejednom prípade potrebujú po dlhoročnom väzení aj akútnu lekársku starostlivosť. Aj po 10 rokoch ignorácie našich protestov eritrejskou vládou musíme v našom úsilí pokračovať. Len tak môžeme byť konečne úspešní.

4-336-000

**Elena Bănescu (PPE)**. - Organizația „Reporterii fără Frontiere” a spus despre Isaak Dawit că a ales să scrie liber și i-a încurajat și pe alții să facă la fel. Conform apropiaților săi, el a decis să se întoarcă în țara natală pentru a contribui la construirea democrației. Pentru acest lucru, este închis de aproape 10 ani, fără proces și fără să îi fie aduse acuzații oficiale.

UE nu poate accepta ca unul dintre cetățenii săi să fie tratat astfel. Trebuie să folosim toate metodele juridice și politice pentru a obține eliberarea lui Isaak. Solicit Consiliului să examineze aplicarea de sancțiuni împotriva regimului de la Asmara, conform propunerilor avansate de PPE.

Atrag totodată atenția că nu trebuie să îi uităm pe ceilalți activiști politici și ziariști deținuți abuziv în închisorile din Eritrea pentru crima de a gândi liber.

4-337-000

**Seán Kelly (PPE)**. - Mr President, Eritrea is rated 175th out of 175 nations for press freedom and we have seen today why. We know why, but what are we doing about it? This situation is absolutely appalling. One of our own – a wonderfully talented man, a playwright, writer, journalist – is lying in prison with no charge, no trial, no sentence, no visitors, very little food and water – and we do nothing about it. We engage in quiet diplomacy. Well, if we continue on in quiet diplomacy this man will be dead shortly.

I think we are undermining ourselves as an authority in the EU, and I think we should give a deadline to the Eritrean authorities to release this man, or else we should consider discussing asking NATO troops to go in and release him.

4-338-000

**Anna Záborská (PPE)** - Existuje jediná zmluva medzi Európskou úniou a Eritreou, a to je dohoda z Cotonou. Len pre obdobie 2009 – 2013 vyčlenila Únia na základe tejto dohody na projekty v Eritrey takmer 130 miliónov eur. Dohoda z Cotonou jasne hovorí, že toto partnerstvo – citujem – „má aktívne podporovať presadzovanie ľudských práv, demokratických procesov, upevnenie vlády zákona a dobrého vládnutia“ – koniec citátu. Dohoda bola podpísaná pred 11 rokmi. Dawit Isaak, občan členského štátu Európskej únie, je väznený bez riadneho procesu už 10 rokov. Dovoľte mi niekoľko otázok. Majú tieto zmluvy aspoň cenu papiera, na ktorom sú napísané? Sú krajiny ako Eritrea naozaj dôveryhodnými partnermi? A ak nie, nie je na čase pozrieť sa na samotné základy nášho chápania rozvojovej pomoci? Úprimné a zodpovedné odpovede na tieto otázky nám môžu aspoň naznačiť riešenie tejto životnej tragédie.

4-339-000

**Mitro Repo (S&D)**. - Arvoisa puhemies, laittomat pidätykset, kidutukset, pakkotyö ja rekisteröimättömien uskontojen harjoittamisen kieltö ovat esimerkkejä Eritrean julmasta hallinnosta.

Eritrea on kieltäytynyt panemasta täytäntöön jo 14 vuotta sitten hyväksytyä perustuslakia, jossa turvataan kansalais- ja ihmisoikeudet. Eritreassa sananvapauden rikkomukset sekä tuhannet poliittiset vangit ovat jatkuva muistutus siitä, että ihmisoikeuksien yleismaailmalliseen kunnioitukseen on vielä valitettavasti pitkä matka.

Euroopan unioni on ihmisoikeuksien kunnioitukselle perustuva arvoyhteisö, jonka velvollisuus on ulko- ja kauppapolitiikassaan ottaa huomioon kohdemaan ihmisoikeustilanne. Dawit Isaak on Ruotsin ja EU:n kansalainen, ja Euroopan unionin velvollisuus on auttaa kansalaistaan. Ministerineuvoston tulee käyttää välittömästi pakotteita Eritreaa kohtaan sekä matkustuskieltoa Eritrean presidenttiä Isaias Afewerkiä kohtaan. Lisäksi Eritrea tulee väliaikaisesti erottaa Cotonoun sopimuksesta, kunnes se täyttää ihmisoikeusvelvollisuutensa.

4-340-000

**Gesine Meissner (ALDE)**. - Herr Präsident! In der Europäischen Union sind Menschenrechte und Menschenwürde ganz hohe Güter, die wir sehr in Ehren halten. Das Schlimme ist, dass wir immer wieder erleben müssen, dass in vielen anderen Teilen der Welt das Gegenteil der Fall ist und Menschenrechte und Menschenwürde mit Füßen getreten werden. Isaak Dawit – über den wir heute nicht das erste Mal sprechen, sondern über den wir schon oft gesprochen haben, für den sich viele engagieren, der auch den Sacharow-Preis bekommen hat –, er hat im Grunde genommen nichts davon. Er hat nichts davon, dass er EU-Bürger ist. Er hat auch nichts davon, dass wir uns um ihn kümmern. Das ist das, was uns so hilflos, machtlos und zwischendurch wütend macht.

Es wurden viele Vorschläge gemacht, was wir tun könnten – gerade da er EU-Staatsbürger ist –, um ihm zu helfen. Ich würde mir wünschen, dass einer von diesen Vorschlägen auch wirklich umsetzbar ist und helfen kann. Denn er steht ja nur für viele andere, denen es ganz ähnlich geht. Das zeigt es uns wieder: Einen Sacharow-Preis verleihen ist das eine, es hat ihm aber gar nichts geholfen. Wir müssen das Denken an diesen Menschen permanent aufrechterhalten und versuchen, zu tun, was wir tun können, in allen Ländern dieser Welt, wo Menschen wegen ihrer Gesinnung eingesperrt, gefoltert und misshandelt werden.

4-341-000

**Krzysztof Lisek (PPE).** - Panie Przewodniczący! Pani Komisarz! Aż trudno uwierzyć, siedząc tu w Brukseli, w wygodnych fotelach, że w XXI wieku jest na świecie państwo, które raczej przypomina najmroczniejsze miejsca i chwile średniowiecza i gdzie nie rządzi nowoczesny przywódca, tylko człowiek, którego należy zaliczyć do długiej listy oprawców tego świata.

Wiem, że nasza rezolucja niewiele zmieni i prezydent Erytrei nią się nie przejmie, ale dzisiaj, po dziesięciu latach powinniśmy w sposób symboliczny pokazać, że pamiętamy o losie Dawita Isaaka, i że będziemy robić wszystko, co jest możliwe, aby doprowadzić do jego uwolnienia. Powinniśmy użyć do tego środków dyplomatycznych i środków dostępnych dla instytucji europejskich, czy państw europejskich, ale oczywiście powinniśmy również próbować uzyskać pomoc od innych organizacji i państw tego świata, od Stanów Zjednoczonych, czy od państw afrykańskich.

4-342-000

**Cecilia Malmström, Member of the Commission .** – Mr President, I would like to thank honourable Members for once again raising the fate of Dawit Isaak in public debate. The European Parliament always defends human rights very strongly, and on this you have been extremely clear and are sending a very strong message. We also appreciate the letter sent by President Buzek not long ago to the Eritrean authorities calling for the release of Dawit Isaak. I would also like to salute the initiative by Mr Olle Schmidt yesterday, where a number of parliamentarians gathered to ask for the release of Dawit Isaak ten years after his imprisonment.

We are indeed very preoccupied by his fate and that of the other prisoners of conscience in Eritrea. The Commission and the External Action Service have repeatedly and regularly raised this matter with the Eritrean authorities, both in private and publicly. On every occasion that the Commissioner or an EU official meets an Eritrean representative, the case of Dawit is raised. His case is also raised regularly in any dialogue that we have with the Eritrean authorities in the framework of our cooperation. The delegation in Asmara has a constant instruction to inquire of the Eritrean authorities, and any other party that might have any information, about the whereabouts and health of Dawit Isaak.

So far, as you know, the Eritrean authorities have refused to give any information. They insist that Dawit Isaak is an Eritrean citizen. We cannot accept this position from the Eritrean authorities. His treatment is a breach of universal human rights and fundamental values. The Eritrean position is also in contravention of Eritrea's international obligations in the area of human rights. Respect for human rights is the cornerstone of European identity and human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal and no man, no woman in this world should be deprived of them, neither in Eritrea nor in the rest of the world.

We do engage through development aid with the population of Eritrea. This is humanitarian assistance to a starving population in a very poor country. We do this and try to find some way to engage and have dialogue with the Eritrean authorities. It is becoming increasingly difficult because the Eritrean Government is also blocking access for NGOs to get to the most vulnerable areas.

Ten years after the arrest of Dawit Isaak, he is still not free. The European Union should not cease its efforts to secure his release and that of other Eritrean prisoners of conscience,

as well as of other prisoners of conscience elsewhere in the world. I would like to thank the European Parliament for its strong commitment in this regard.

4-343-000

**Charles Tannock**, *author*. – Mr President, Mrs Malmström did not answer my specific question. She makes all these complaints which the whole House supports regarding the atrocities and the brutality of the regime in Asmara. Why then do we not consider Article 96 to suspend the Cotonou agreement? That is somewhere where we have serious leverage over the regime and yet we have refused to implement it with Eritrea, but have done with Zimbabwe and Fiji. Could she answer that question specifically, please?

4-344-000

**Cecilia Malmström**, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, in reply to Mr Tannock: no, I cannot answer that question. You will have to raise it with Mr Piebalgs.

4-345-000

**President**. – The debate is closed.

## 12. Hlasování

4-347-000

**President**. – The next item is the vote.

*(For the results and other details on the vote: see Minutes)*

**12.1. Bělorusko: zatčení obránce lidských práv Alese Bjalackého (B7-0496/2011)**

**12.2. Súdán: situace v Jižním Kurdufánu a státu Blue Nile (B7-0501/2011)**

**12.3. Eritrea: případ Dawita Isaaka (B7-0505/2011)**

**13. Opravy hlasování a sdělení o úmyslu hlasovat: viz zápis**

**14. Členství ve výborech a delegacích: viz zápis**

**15. Rozhodnutí o určitých dokumentech: viz zápis**

**16. Písemná prohlášení uložená v rejstříku (článek 123 jednacího řádu): viz zápis**

**17. Další kroky na základě postojů a usnesení Parlamentu: viz zápis**

**18. Předložení dokumentů: viz zápis**

**19. Předání přijatých textů během zasedání: viz zápis**

**20. Termíny příštích zasedání: viz zápis**

## 21. Přerušení zasedání

4-360-000

**předseda.** – Přerušuji zasedání Evropského parlamentu.

*(Denní zasedání skončilo v 16:40)*

**ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ (Писмени отговори)**

**ANEXO (Respuestas escritas)**

**PŘÍLOHA (Písomné odpovedi)**

**BILAG (Skriftlige svar)**

**ANLAGE (Schriftliche Antworten)**

**LISA (Kirjalikud vastused)**

**ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ (Γραπτές απαντήσεις)**

**ANNEX (Written answers)**

**ANNEXE (Réponses écrites)**

**ALLEGATO (Risposte scritte)**

**PIELIKUMS (Rakstiskās atbildes)**

**PRIEDAS (Atsakymai ra.tu)**

**MELLÉKLET (Írásbeli válaszok)**

**ANNESS (Tweġiba bil-miktub)**

**BIJLAGE (Schriftelijke antwoorden)**

**ZAŁĄCZNIK (Odpowiedzi pisemne)**

**ANEXO (Respostas escritas)**

**ANEXĂ**

**PRÍLOHA (Písomné odpovede)**

**PRILOGA (Pisni odgovori)**

**LIITE (Kirjalliset vastaukset)**

**BILAGA (Skriftliga svar)**

**QUESTIONS TO COUNCIL (The Presidency-in-Office of the Council of the European Union bears sole responsibility for these answers)**



## **QUESTIONS AU CONSEIL (La Présidence en exercice du Conseil de l'Union européenne est seule responsable de ces réponses)**

**Anfrage Nr. 1 von Bernd Posselt ( H-000261/11 )**

**Betrifft: Christen im Orient**

Wie beurteilt der Rat angesichts der neuesten politischen Entwicklungen die Lage der Christen im Orient, insbesondere im Irak, in Syrien, Libanon und Ägypten, und welche Maßnahmen ergreift er, um diese gefährdete religiöse Minderheit zu unterstützen?

### **Answer**

The present answer, which has been drawn up by the Presidency and is not binding on either the Council or its members as such, was not presented orally at Question Time to the Council during the September I 2011 part-session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The Council is aware of the difficult times facing some long-established Christian communities in the Middle East, which have led to significant displacements in some countries and to a reduction of the presence of Christian communities in the region as a whole.

Following its discussion at its January meeting, the Council adopted on 21 February 2011 a set of conclusions on the issue of intolerance, discrimination and violence on the basis of religion and belief<sup>(6)</sup> by which it reaffirmed the strong commitment of the European Union to the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief without any discrimination, and recalled the comprehensive conclusions it adopted on 16 November 2009.

The Council expressed on that occasion its profound concern about the increasing number of acts of religious intolerance and discrimination, as epitomised by recent violence and acts of terrorism, in various countries, against Christians and their places of worship, Muslim pilgrims and other religious communities, which it firmly condemns. Regrettably, no part of the world is exempt from the scourge of religious intolerance.

The Council expressed its condolences and solidarity to the countries and individual victims of such acts and paid tribute to the commitment of countries to prevent them. It reaffirmed that freedom of religion or belief is a universal human right which needs to be protected everywhere and for everyone.

It recalled that the primary duty of States is to protect their citizens, including persons belonging to religious minorities, as well as all people living in their jurisdiction, and to safeguard their rights, and that all persons belonging to religious communities and minorities should be able to practice their religion and worship freely, individually or in community with others, without fear of intolerance and attacks.

It further observed that freedom of religion or belief is intrinsically linked to freedom of opinion and expression as well as to other human rights and fundamental freedoms, which all contribute to the building of pluralist and democratic societies, and that the international

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<sup>(6)</sup> Doc. 6763/11

community needs to consolidate its collective response to those who want to use religion as an instrument of division, fuelling extremism and violence.

As part of the enhanced EU efforts in its bilateral and multilateral action on freedom of religion or belief, the EU and its Member States remain committed to the realisation of the freedom of religion or belief in all parts of the world, which will be addressed in the annual EU human rights reports.

The EU will continue to engage with partner countries and offer its cooperation to promote religious tolerance and to protect human rights. The EU will engage further in multilateral fora, in particular the UN, to rally strong cross-regional support in the fight against religious intolerance.

The EU and its Member States will continue to support initiatives in the field of intercultural and inter-religious dialogue in the spirit of openness, engagement and mutual understanding, including by the UN Alliance of Civilisations, UNESCO and the Anna Lindh Foundation.

The Council welcomed the ongoing efforts to enhance EU action to promote and protect freedom of religion or belief following the 2009 Council Conclusions. The Council invited the High Representative to report on the measures taken and on concrete proposals to further strengthen the EU action in this regard.

The issue of freedom of religion or belief is raised in the framework of human rights dialogues with the aim to urge third countries to eradicate discrimination and intolerance.

The EU Delegations, together with Member States' diplomatic missions, have a crucial role to play in this context. They have been invited to step up their action and reporting in this respect. Based on these actions and reporting from the various regions concerned, the EEAS is monitoring closely restrictions on freedom of religion or belief throughout the world, which will be addressed in the forthcoming EU annual human rights report.

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**Question no 2 by Marian Harkin ( H-000262/11 )**

**Subject: Priorities for EGF and ESF**

What are the Council's priorities, during its stewardship, for the European Globalisation Fund and what is its position on the possible merging of the European Globalisation Fund and the European Social Fund?

**Answer**

The present answer, which has been drawn up by the Presidency and is not binding on either the Council or its members as such, was not presented orally at Question Time to the Council during the September I 2011 part-session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) was established in 2006 <sup>(7)</sup> with the main objective of providing support to workers affected by redundancies resulting from changes in world trade patterns.

In the light of the scale and speed of developments in the financial and economic crisis in 2008, a revision of this Regulation extended the scope of the EGF as part of Europe's crisis response until 31 December 2011 <sup>(8)</sup>. The revision included the reduction from 1 000 to 500 of the required number of redundancies to trigger an application for EGF support and an extension from 12 to 24 months of the implementation period for EGF supported measures.

The Commission has now submitted a new proposal <sup>(9)</sup> aiming at extending the crisis-related response for another 2 years until 31 December 2013 (i.e. the end of the current Multiannual Financial Framework).

The future of the EGF as such is linked to the negotiations on the new MFF (2014-2020) which have just started. Therefore, the current proposal on the extension of the 2009 Regulation until 31 December 2013 would be without prejudice to the negotiations on the future of the EGF. A first exchange of views on the Commission proposal has taken place within the Council on 19 July.

In any case, issues such a possible merging of the European Globalisation Fund and the European Social Fund would take place in the context of the next multiannual financial framework (MFF) 2014-2020 that has been presented by the Commission on 29 June <sup>(10)</sup> and that has not yet been discussed within the Council.

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### **Question no 3 by Jürgen Klute ( H-000263/11 )**

#### **Subject: Colombian human rights and the Free Trade Agreement**

Today, activists in Colombia continue to be threatened and murdered. 206 attacks against human rights defenders (of which 34 were assassinated) and 233 attacks against union activists (of which 24 were assassinated) took place under the current government. The Council says it attaches the highest importance to the effective implementation of the human rights clause included in the treaty signed with Colombia.

How is it then possible that it plans to ratify it if the basic principles supporting the rule of law are not even respected?

<sup>(7)</sup> See Regulation 1927/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (OJ L 48, 22.2.2008, p. 82).

<sup>(8)</sup> See Regulation (EC) No 546/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 on establishing the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (OJ L 167, 29.6.2009, p. 26).

<sup>(9)</sup> See doc. 12122/11.

<sup>(10)</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - A Budget for Europe 2020 (COM(2011)0500 final).

Does the Council consider that a country that holds the gruesome world record for the most trade unionists assassinated (54% of the world total) respects human rights?

**Answer**

The present answer, which has been drawn up by the Presidency and is not binding on either the Council or its members as such, was not presented orally at Question Time to the Council during the September I 2011 part-session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The Council will only be in a position to take a view on the content of a Multiparty Trade Agreement with Peru and Colombia once it receives the relevant proposals for Decisions on signature and conclusion from the Commission.

In the negotiating directives adopted by the Council in 2007, human rights were given a pivotal role in the architecture and implementation of the future agreement. The inclusion of a solid “essential elements clause” was a precondition for the conclusion of the negotiations. The Commission has since confirmed that the Multiparty Trade Agreement, in addition to its important commercial elements, will contain an essential mechanism for the protection of human and labour rights.

While it is clear that there have been significant steps made to improve the human rights situation in Columbia, the Council is aware of the ongoing threats and attacks faced by human rights activists and trade unionists. The Colombian government has put in place measures to protect vulnerable persons and groups. The current protection programme covers more than 11,000 persons. The Council is following the situation with regard to respect for human and labour rights closely and will take them duly into account when deciding on the signing and the conclusion of the Multiparty Trade Agreement with Colombia and Peru.

The EU regularly raises the issue of human rights and in particular the need to guarantee the personal safety of human rights defenders and trade unionists in Colombia in the context of the bilateral human rights dialogue which is held twice a year with the Colombian government.

A few weeks ago, Commissioner de Gucht raised this point with President Santos, who gave Mr de Gucht reassurances about the definite and resolute course set for his country toward the full restoration in law and practice of respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

A sustainable improvement of the human rights situation in Colombia requires that the root causes of violence, which include poverty, social exclusion and the lack of means of income generation in some parts of the country be addressed with economic development and social cohesion measures. The Trade Agreement, coupled with our efforts in the development cooperation field, could provide a meaningful contribution to economic development, job creation and poverty reduction.

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#### **Ερώτηση αρ. 4 του κ. Γεωργίου Κουμουτσάκου ( H-000264/11 )**

##### **Θέμα: Υπουργική διάσκεψη για θέματα πυρηνικής ασφάλειας**

Με αφορμή την υπουργική διάσκεψη στην έδρα της Διεθνούς Υπηρεσίας Ατομικής Ενέργειας (ΙΑΕΑ) στη Βιέννη (20-24 Ιουνίου 2011), με θέμα την πυρηνική ασφάλεια, όπου ακόμα μια φορά αναφέρθηκε η υποχρέωση της κάθε χώρας να εξασφαλίζει την πυρηνική ασφάλεια και τον έλεγχο των πυρηνικών σταθμών, ερωτάται το Συμβούλιο:

Είναι αποδεκτή η πρόταση της ΙΑΕΑ για πιο ενεργό ρόλο της στη διεξαγωγή τακτικών ελέγχων στις χώρες που χρησιμοποιούν πυρηνική ενέργεια;

Θεωρεί ότι οι τυχαίοι έλεγχοι που προτείνει η ΙΑΕΑ αρκούν για επαρκή προφύλαξη από πυρηνικό ατύχημα;

Δεδομένου του σχεδίου της υποψήφιας προς ένταξη Τουρκίας για πυρηνικό σταθμό στην ιδιαίτερα σεισμογενή περιοχή του Ακουγιού και έχοντας υπόψη τη συνεχή της άρνηση για συνεργασία σε θέματα πυρηνικής ασφάλειας, ποια θα είναι η προσέγγιση της πολωνικής προεδρίας στο θέμα αυτό;

Πώς προτιμάται να προωθήσει το ζήτημα της μεγαλύτερης ασφάλειας σε περίπτωση που ένα υποψήφιο προς ένταξη κράτος παραβλέπει την επικίνδυνη σεισμικότητα και επιμένει στην ανάπτυξη του πυρηνικού του προγράμματος σε μια αποδεδειγμένα σεισμογενή περιοχή;

#### **Answer**

The present answer, which has been drawn up by the Presidency and is not binding on either the Council or its members as such, was not presented orally at Question Time to the Council during the September I 2011 part-session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The March 2011 European Council stressed that the safety of all EU nuclear plants should be reviewed, on the basis of a comprehensive and transparent risk and safety assessment ("stress tests"), and that the EU will request that similar "stress tests" be carried out in neighbouring countries and worldwide, regarding both existing and planned plants. The European Council underlined that the priority of ensuring the safety of nuclear plants cannot stop at the EU borders, noting that full use should be made of international organisations and that the highest standards for nuclear safety should be promoted internationally <sup>(11)</sup>.

The Council has consistently highlighted including in the Negotiating Framework of Turkey the importance of and support for high standards of nuclear safety and security and a high level of environmental protection throughout the European Union and regarding third countries <sup>(12)</sup>.

The Council has also invited Turkey to prioritise the development of an adequate framework for nuclear safety (legislation and administrative capacity) inter alia by acceding to the Joint Convention on the Safety of spent fuel management and radio-active waste management as soon as possible, with a view to ensure the implementation of the highest standards for nuclear safety, in accordance with the European Council Conclusions of 25 March.

(11) EUCO 10/1/11 REV 1

(12) See at latest COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2011/70/EURATOM of 19 July 2011 establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste (OJ L 199, 2.8.2011, p. 48).

More generally, the Council recalls that at their meeting on 23 June 2011 with Commissioner Oettinger Deputy Ministers of Energy and senior representatives of the Ministries of Energy and national authorities responsible for nuclear energy of the Republic of Armenia, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Turkey, Russian Federation, Swiss Confederation and Ukraine, in cooperation with the EU, agreed to engage on a multilateral level and with the IAEA in discussions on strong and common safety standards as well as on an international peer review.

The Council is encouraging all states embarking on a nuclear power programme to make full use of Safety Review Missions conducted by IAEA, and calls for transparent communication on any outcome of any such mission.

National responsibility for nuclear safety are dealt with by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conventions, such as the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), to which Turkey as well as Euratom and most of the EU Member States are parties. In this context, the review conference under the CNS provides the occasion to exert peer pressure on other parties regarding the safety of their installations and the way they implement the relevant provisions of the Convention in this respect, including regarding the siting of installations. The strengthening of CNS is being discussed since the Fifth Review meeting of the CNS (April 2011, Vienna), and will be further raised in the framework of several upcoming events, such as the 55th IAEA General Conference (September 2011, Vienna) and the Extraordinary Review Meeting of the CNS (August 2012).

A more active role of the IAEA will be part of the implementation of the IAEA Draft Action Plan to be adopted by the IAEA General Conference 19-23 September 2011 in Vienna. Apart from looking into ways and means to strengthen the nuclear legal framework, in particular taking measures to strengthen implementation of the Conventions, the existing inspection and peer review systems will be enlarged in the future.

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#### **Klausimas Nr. 5 , pateikė Laima Liucija Andrikienė ( H-000265/11 )**

##### **Tema: Bendros žemės ūkio politikos Europoje perspektyvos**

Prasidėjus diskusijoms dėl naujos finansinės perspektyvos (2014–2020 m.), iškyla daug klausimų dėl bendros žemės ūkio politikos (BŽŪP) finansavimo po 2013 m. Lietuvos ir kitų šalių žemdirbiai ne kartą tvirtino, kad bet kokia BŽŪP reforma turėtų laikytis esminių principų, tokių kaip BŽŪP koordinavimas Bendrijos lygiu, kad būtų išlaikytas tolygus finansavimo paskirstymas naujoms ir senoms ES narėms ir kad būtų išlaikytos gamtą tausojančios ūkio gamybos skatinimo priemonės. Didelį nerimą kelia vis dar netolygus paramos žemdirbiams paskirstymas, laikantis „dviejų greičių politikos“, t. y. kai išskiriamos senosios ir naujosios ES narės.

Kokie yra Lenkijos pirmininkavimo prioritetai žemės ūkio srityje?

Ką ketinama daryti, kad būtų išvengta minėtos „dviejų greičių politikos“?

Kokie yra Lenkijos pirmininkavimo planai dėl kitos finansinės perspektyvos, kokios lėšos numatomos BŽŪP finansuoti?

Kokių priemonių Taryba imsis, kad būtų užtikrinta darni ir gamtą tausojanti žemės ūkio sektoriaus plėtra Europoje?

### Answer

The present answer, which has been drawn up by the Presidency and is not binding on either the Council or its members as such, was not presented orally at Question Time to the Council during the September I 2011 part-session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

On 12 July 2011 the Polish Presidency presented the priorities in the field of agriculture in the Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development. These priorities are also included in the Polish Presidency's work programme for agriculture and fisheries which was presented to the Council on 19 July <sup>(13)</sup>.

The future of the Common Agricultural Policy is one of those priorities. The European Commission has announced that it will submit to the European Parliament and the Council a package of legislative proposals concerning, among others, the system of direct payments and the policy of rural development and market regulation. The Council will examine these proposals as soon as they are transmitted by the Commission. One of the Presidency's objectives will be to identify a basis for an agreement on a new system of direct payments, based on objective rather than historical criteria <sup>(14)</sup>. In this context, the Polish Presidency recalls that in the Hungarian Presidency's conclusions on the future of the CAP, dated 17 March 2011 <sup>(15)</sup>, supported by 20 Member States, the Council recognized the need for a more equitable distribution of direct income support between Member States stepwise reducing the link to historical references, and having regard to the overall context of the future EU budget.

As regards the Polish Presidency's plans on the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework, the Council has started working on the Commission's package: the Communication "A budget for Europe 2020" <sup>(16)</sup> and the proposal for a Regulation laying down the multiannual framework for the years 2014-2020 <sup>(17)</sup>, according to the common approach worked out by the Hungarian, Polish, Danish and Cypriot Presidencies <sup>(18)</sup>.

Finally, as regards measures to ensure sustainability of the agricultural sector, the Council will address this issue in discussions on the future CAP. The Polish Presidency recalls that, in the abovementioned Presidency conclusions, sustainable management of natural resources is identified as one of the three main objectives for the future CAP.

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<sup>(13)</sup> 12585/11.

<sup>(14)</sup> 12585/11, p 2

<sup>(15)</sup> 7921/11.

<sup>(16)</sup> 12475/11 + Add 1 - 3.

<sup>(17)</sup> 12474/11.

<sup>(18)</sup> 12184/11.

**Întrebarea nr. 6 a doamnei Silvia-Adriana Țicău ( H-000266/11 )****Subiect: Ridicarea barierelor pentru lucrătorii români și bulgari- Președinția Poloneză a UE**

Președinția poloneză a Consiliului UE și-a propus ca pe perioada mandatului să se angajeze în acțiuni de creștere economică și în acțiuni menite să ajute la prosperitatea cetățenilor UE. Noul plan economic al UE pentru următorii 10 ani menționează mobilitatea forței de muncă drept o condiție esențială pentru reducerea șomajului. Rata șomajului a crescut îngrijorător în timpul crizei, ajungând de la 6,8% (în mai 2008) la 9,9 (în mai 2011). Libertatea de circulație a persoanelor constituie una dintre libertățile fundamentale garantate de tratate, acest lucru incluzând dreptul cetățenilor UE de a trăi și de a lucra în alt stat membru.

Aș dori să întreb președinția poloneză a Consiliul, care sunt măsurile concrete pe care le are în vedere pentru asigurarea liberei circulații a forței de muncă în cadrul UE, și în special pentru ridicarea barierelor privind lucrătorii români și bulgari?

**Answer**

The present answer, which has been drawn up by the Presidency and is not binding on either the Council or its members as such, was not presented orally at Question Time to the Council during the September 1 2011 part-session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Freedom of movement for persons is one of the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty and the secondary legislation. This includes the right of EU citizens to live and work in other Member States of the EU. Polish Presidency underlines the necessity of stimulating of the economic growth and development of the internal market of the European Union. In that extend the Polish Presidency pays the attention especially to the actions aim at supporting of the mobility of young people and the implementation of the Single Market Act.

As for the temporary restrictions provided by the Accession Treaties, it is to be recalled that it is up to each EU-25 Member State still applying restrictions for Romanian and Bulgarian workers to assess the impacts to its labour markets and to decide whether to continue or to ease the remaining restrictions before the end of the transitional period in December 2013. Accession Treaties do not give a power to the Council nor to the Presidency to take the initiative in order to spread the access to the labour markets of the Member States for Romanian and Bulgarian workers. However, the Council has invited those Member States that continue to apply restrictions under the transitional arrangements set out in the Accession Treaties to lift restrictions in the third phase if serious disturbances to the labour markets of the Member States concerned, or a threat of thereof, cannot be established. <sup>(19)</sup>

Currently, following Member States have opened their labour markets completely to the workers from the 2007 accession countries: the Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden. Most of the Member States that have maintained restrictions have simplified their procedures or have reduced restrictions in some sectors/professions. These countries must lift the remaining restrictions by 31 December 2011 unless a country informs the

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<sup>(19)</sup> Doc. 6480/09.



Commission before that date that it will continue to apply them because of serious disturbances in its labour market. In this case, restrictions in the third phase of the transitional arrangements may apply until 31 December 2013 at the latest. <sup>(20)</sup>

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<sup>(20)</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=508&langId=en>