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REPORT

on the Commission's Fourth report on Citizenship of the Union (1 May 2001 –
30 April 2004)
(2005/2060(INI))

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Rapporteur: Giusto Catania

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

**on the Commission's Fourth report on Citizenship of the Union (1 May 2001 – 30 April 2004)
(2005/2060(INI))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and in particular Chapter V thereof entitled 'Citizens' Rights',
 - having regard to the Presidency Conclusions of the Tampere European Council meeting of 15 and 16 October 1999,
 - having regard to the Commission's Fourth Report on Citizenship of the Union (1 May 2001 – 30 April 2004) (COM(2004)0695),
 - having regard to the Commission communication on immigration, integration and employment, in which the Commission sets out its position on the naturalisation of illegal immigrants (COM(2003)0336),
 - having regard to Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States¹,
 - having regard to the Council of Europe Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level, which entered into force on 1 May 1997,
 - having regard to Rule 45 and Rule 112(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs and the Committee on Petitions (A6-0411/2005),
- A. whereas EU citizenship denotes the legal status derived from an individual's belonging to a given political and territorial unit and is an emerging concept which will need to be adjusted to the European Union's political development,
- B. whereas Article 17 of the EC Treaty concerning citizenship of the Union was introduced by the Maastricht Treaty on 7 February 1992 and states that 'every person holding the nationality of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union',
- C. whereas the granting of EU citizenship has therefore been made dependent upon being a citizen of an EU Member State and whereas it is therefore not an 'independent' status but is regulated by each Member State on the basis of its own laws,
- D. whereas for that same reason the European Union and its institutions have a legitimate

¹ OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 77.

interest in putting forward proposals concerning the acquisition of nationality from the Member States (with due respect for those States' sovereignty in the matter), since when a Member State grants or withholds nationality it is granting or withholding EU citizenship,

- E. whereas any EU citizen resident in a Member State of which he or she is not a citizen is entitled to vote and stand for election in local and European Parliament elections in the Member State of which he or she is a resident under the same conditions as citizens of that State,
- F. whereas any EU citizen is entitled to address a petition to the European Parliament pursuant to Article 194 of the EC Treaty and to address a complaint to the Ombudsman established pursuant to Article 195 of the EC Treaty,
- G. whereas the Treaty of Amsterdam further stressed the complementary nature of EU citizenship by stipulating (Article 17 of the EC Treaty) that 'citizenship of the Union shall complement and not replace national citizenship',
- H. whereas the EU Member States have different rules governing the granting of citizenship,
- I. whereas, in legal terms, citizenship may be acquired on the basis of one's origin or as a derived right,
- J. whereas the acquisition of citizenship on the basis of one's origin (*ius sanguinis* or *ius soli*) is the procedure most commonly used by Member States and whereas in many countries of the world citizenship as a derived right (naturalisation) has been introduced alongside citizenship on the basis of origin (*ius soli*),
- K. whereas under the current Treaties some EU citizenship rights, such as the right to petition the European Parliament and the right to submit a complaint to the European Ombudsman, are already conferred on the basis of residence, and whereas the right of free movement and residence within the European Union and the right to vote in European and local elections could therefore be extended to all residents,
- L. whereas, in the conclusions of the 1999 Tampere Summit, the European Council approved the long-term objective of granting full residence rights to third-country nationals who have resided legally in the European Union over a long period of time,
- M. whereas, following the 'no' votes in the referendums on the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe in France and the Netherlands and the suspension of ratification procedures in various Member States, an important signal could be given by resuming the debate on the future of the Union precisely on the basis of a tangible and significant issue, such as citizenship, which would reflect the desire to promote the existence of a political and territorial community and strengthen the covenant of trust between the EU and its peoples,
- N. whereas the problems with the ratification of the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe have highlighted the need for the European Union to become closer to its citizens and for citizens' needs and concerns to be identified, given that the application of European legislation directly affects their daily lives,

- O. whereas various signs of a crisis as regards democratic representation and participation have appeared in the European Union, as illustrated, in particular, by falling turnouts in European polls, the decline in which is a worrying omen for the very future of 'Project Europe',
- P. whereas a 25-strong European Union has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of EU citizens residing outside their Member State of origin, which leads to the blending of Europe and fosters the feeling of belonging to a shared world, and also increases the number of non-Community nationals,
- Q. whereas many people resident in the European Union, whether EU citizens or not, including those who are legally employed or engaged in studies, are excluded from the political decision-making processes, contrary to the provisions of Article 190 of the EC Treaty, in the Member State in which they reside and in which they pay all or part of their taxes, which goes against one of the founding principles of modern democracy, pursuant to which there should be no taxation without representation,
- R. whereas the presence of third-country nationals in EU Member States has become a permanent feature of European societies, whereas these citizens enjoy a range of rights under the provisions of Council Directives 2004/38/EC and 2003/109/EC of 23 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents¹, whereas in twelve Member States, non-Community nationals (pursuant to each Member State's provisions) have voting rights at local level and whereas, in three other Member States, nationals of some third countries are entitled to vote in local elections,
- S. whereas the submission of a petition to the Petitions Committee of the European Parliament is an important non-judicial means of redress available to EU citizens and permanent residents of the European Union in the event of breaches of Community law and confers on the Petitions Committee responsibility for responding effectively to the concerns and criticisms of citizens, in cooperation, where necessary, with national and local authorities in order to find a solution to the problems raised by the failure to apply Community law correctly,
1. Calls on the Member States, where necessary, to consider establishing a closer link between permanent legal residence over a reasonable period of time and the acquisition of national - and hence European - citizenship;
 2. Underlines the necessity and importance of affirming the rights of citizens of the Union by making the Charter of Fundamental Rights legally binding;
 3. Notes that, at present, the acquisition of EU citizenship and the rights attached thereto depends on acquisition of the nationality of a Member State; notes that the very great disparities between the provisions governing access to nationality in the Member States may constitute a source of discrimination between residents who are third-country nationals or stateless on the basis of their Member State of residence; without questioning the Member States' powers in this area, deems it desirable, therefore, to work towards increased coordination as regards the general criteria and procedures for the acquisition of

¹ OJ L 16, 23.1.2004, p. 44

nationality, to ensure greater fairness in access to EU citizenship; also considers it desirable for measures to be introduced to enable information about the various national regulations to be disseminated more effectively;

4. Calls upon the Member States to discuss the possibility of drawing up a European voter's card common to all the EU countries which - on the basis of each voter's nationality and principal place of residence - would indicate and detail all the elections in which voters were entitled and required to vote; such an initiative would make EU citizenship easier to comprehend;
5. Stresses that creating a political area and a form of citizenship which reflect current trends within Europe's democracies also involves granting political rights to anyone residing legally and on a long-term basis in the European Union, irrespective of his or her original nationality;
6. Considers that granting EU citizenship to EU residents would promote the integration of the non-Community population in the European Union and give them official status as members of a genuine political and territorial community;
7. Considers that one of the main objectives of European citizenship should be not to create a legal status that is complementary to national citizenship, but to promote people's integration in their country of residence, while fulfilling all the rights even when EU citizens reside outside the EU;
8. Takes the view that EU citizenship based on residence should be the ultimate goal of the dynamic process which will make the European Union a genuine political community;
9. Calls therefore on the Commission to draw up a White Paper on possible developments in EU citizenship and on the harmonisation of the various rules in force in the Member States;
10. Calls on the Member States which have not yet done so to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level and calls on those which have ratified the Convention to put into practice Article 6 thereof, which stipulates that every non-Community citizen should be granted the right to vote and to stand for election in local authority elections, provided that he has been a lawful and habitual resident in the host State for the five years preceding the elections;
11. Calls on the Member States to extend the right to vote in local and European elections to third-country residents and stateless persons permanently residing in the European Union for more than five years, as well as the right of free movement and the right to a residence permit in any of the EU Member States;
12. Takes the view that EU citizenship should increasingly be experienced at local level and should become more visible, comprising rights, including social rights, and duties, such as through a direct link between some aspects of the tax system and the financing of the European Union, though without increasing the overall tax burden this innovation would not only offer a way out of the current deadlock over the financing of the Community budget by means of contributions from the Member States and over the concept of a fair

return, but would also help to develop a more balanced European citizenship;

13. Reiterates its calls for the Community budget to be financed in part by a genuine own-resource arrangement under a transparent, fair, and democratic system, without increasing the overall tax burden, which would provide a way of escaping from the current deadlock caused by the financing of the Community budget from Member State contributions and the concept of a 'fair return'; takes the view, furthermore, that such a proposal would help to give EU citizens a clearer grasp of the true nature of the EU budget and thus to affirm a balanced EU citizenship based as much on rights as on obligations;
14. Without prejudice to such a reform of the European Union's own-resources system, believes that the Member States must give EU citizens as clear an understanding as possible of the proportion of their taxes contributing to the Community budget, for example by specifying the details on tax notices, whenever possible;
15. Urges the Commission to submit a legislative proposal relating to a 'Statute for long-term European residents' under which (with scrupulous observance of the Treaties and acknowledgement of the Member States' powers and responsibilities) the rights of all kinds which are granted under Community law to those who are legally resident within the European Union would be systematised and jointly recognised;
16. Calls upon the Member States to discuss forthwith the possibility of granting European citizens the right to vote and to stand for election in municipal, local and regional elections of the Member State in which they are resident, irrespective of nationality;
17. Calls upon the Member States to discuss forthwith the possibility of granting EU citizens the choice of voting and standing for election in national elections either in the country in which they are resident or in their country of origin (though not in both), irrespective of nationality;
18. Considers it desirable that the rights provided for in Directive 2004/38/EC, due to enter into force on 30 April 2006, on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States and to acquire the right of permanent residence after a five-year period of residence in the host country, should be extended to non-Community nationals who have been resident for at least five years;
19. Believes that third-country nationals and stateless persons permanently residing in the EU for more than five years should also enjoy the same rights as EU citizens resident in a Member State other than their own to vote and stand as candidates in European Parliament elections and to take part in local elections;
20. Notes that the elections to the European Parliament are the most visible expression of democratic EU citizenship; sincerely hopes therefore that the voting procedures used for European elections will have been reformed by 2009 so as to give the elections a genuine European dimension by standardising electoral procedures; recalls in this connection that the political parties in particular must be strengthened at European level;
21. Considers that, as regards Community citizens' right to vote and with due regard for the

Member States' competence in this area, Member States should examine the possibility of extending to all resident citizens, regardless of their nationality, the right to vote in regional and national elections; considers also that Member States which do not grant their nationality to those legally resident on their territory once a reasonable period of time has elapsed should at least consider the possibility of granting long-term residents the right to vote in all elections;

22. Takes the view that the conferring on European citizens who are not nationals of their Member State of residence of the right to vote and to stand for election in national and regional elections would make a tangible contribution to the feeling of belonging to the European Union which is indispensable for genuine EU citizenship;
23. Stresses that EU citizenship *is* closely linked, regardless of the country of birth or origin, to the granting of social rights, including the right to work and to study and the right to social protection (health, retirement and other benefits);
24. Considers that EU citizenship ensures that all EU citizens enjoy the same rights, whether their place of residence is located within the EU or in a non-Community country; urges the Commission to analyse the situation of European emigrants and to take appropriate action in order to ensure that they genuinely enjoy the rights of citizenship;
25. Considers that a debate in this context could usefully be opened in order to define and set out in detail the EU citizenship project in the light of the considerable progress made by the European Union since the Maastricht Treaty;
26. Wishes to see a reform in the method of voting in European elections by 2009, in order that such elections should acquire a genuine European dimension through the standardisation of election procedures, in particular the election of some MEPs on the basis of transnational European lists put up by European political parties;
27. Emphasises that a European Constitution which clearly lays down the values on which the European Union is founded and the fundamental rights of its citizens, spells out its powers and establishes its institutions and decision-making procedures will contribute to a feeling of belonging to the European Union and, hence, of EU citizenship, as well as to a strengthening of European identity;
28. Takes the view that EU citizenship based on residence should be the ultimate goal of the dynamic process which will make the European Union a genuine political community;
29. Urges the Commission and the Member States to provide better information for European Union citizens about their rights and obligations and, in particular, actively to encourage EU citizens to stand for election and to vote in municipal and European elections; believes in this connection that the Member States, working on a common basis, should integrate the European dimension into all primary and secondary school curricula and include therein basic information about European culture, policies and institutions;
30. Welcomes the new approach to information and communication taken by the European Commission which seeks to respond to the wishes, expectations and practical concerns of EU citizens and to establish a dialogue with them to enable them to influence the

formulation of the European Union's policies by their participation in the democratic process; sincerely hopes, therefore, that the impact of this new strategy will become apparent at an early date;

31. Hopes also that Commission and Member State action in the sphere of information and communication will foster the role and involvement of the media; stresses in particular the importance of local communication by the media and public authorities at local level;
32. Emphasises, further, the importance for the full development of EU citizenship of the right to good administration and the right of access to documents laid down in Title V (Citizenship) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union; points to the need to offer access to a high standard of legal information so as to provide a basis enabling citizens to become aware of their rights;
33. Urges the Commission and the Member States to provide better information to EU citizens about their rights as regards consular protection by the diplomatic and consular services of any other Member State in places where a citizen's home Member State has no representation;
34. Points out that EU citizenship includes the right to submit petitions, which affords Parliament the possibility of effectively monitoring the application of the law and contributing to the smooth running of the European Union at the initiative of its citizens;
35. Notes that petitions to the European Parliament can have as their objective to seek the amendment, as well as the implementation of European legislation;
36. Regrets that the procedure for submitting petitions has sometimes been slowed down by the large number of petitions submitted, but believes that the introduction of the new computerised management system for petitions, together with the provision of additional human resources, can make the procedure more effective;
37. Considers that the status of the right to petition as a fundamental right of EU citizens would, as a minimum, require the Commission to give sufficient reasons for not following a recommendation by the European Parliament; expresses its satisfaction with the cooperation that has been achieved so far with the Commission as regards the examination of petitions, observes however that infringement proceedings are mostly brought on the basis of complaints lodged with the Commission and not on the basis of petitions submitted to the Petitions Committee;
38. Calls on the Council and the Commission to develop closer cooperation with the Petitions Committee of the European Parliament and the European Ombudsman so that every EU citizen and, more generally, all residents of EU Member States are able to exercise their rights more effectively;
39. Invites all the competent services of the European Union and the Member States, especially the new Member States, to continue systematically to inform citizens of the rights attaching to citizenship of the European Union, by providing quality information and clarification of the responsibilities of the Petitions Committee and the European Ombudsman as well as explanations on the procedure for submitting petitions or

complaints in their mother tongue and on the conditions of admissibility;

40. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

30.11.2005

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

for the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

on the Commission's Fourth Report on Citizenship of the Union (1 May 2001 – 30 April 2004)
(2005/2060(INI))

Draftswoman: Pervenche Berès

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Constitutional Affairs calls on the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

1. Urges the Commission and the Member States to provide better information for European citizens about their rights and obligations and, in particular, actively to encourage European citizens to stand for election and to vote in municipal and European elections; believes in this connection that the Member States, working on a common basis, should integrate the European dimension into all primary and secondary school curricula and include therein basic information about European culture, policies and institutions;
2. Notes that the elections to the European Parliament are the most visible expression of democratic EU citizenship; sincerely hopes therefore that the voting procedures used for European elections will have been reformed by 2009 so as to give the elections a genuine European dimension by standardising electoral procedures; recalls in this connection that the political parties in particular must be strengthened at European level;
3. Welcomes the new approach to information and communication taken by the European Commission which seeks to respond to the wishes, expectations and practical concerns of European citizens and to establish a dialogue with them to enable them to influence the formulation of the Union's policies by their participation in the democratic process; sincerely hopes, therefore, that the impact of this new strategy will become apparent at an early date;
4. Hopes also that Commission and Member State action in the sphere of information and communication will foster the role and involvement of the media; stresses in particular the

importance of local communication by the media and public authorities at local level;

5. Emphasises, further, the importance for the full development of European citizenship of the right to good administration and the right of access to documents laid down in Title V (Citizenship) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights; points to the need to offer access to a high standard of legal information so as to provide a basis enabling citizens to become aware of their rights;
6. Takes the view that the conferring on European citizens who are not nationals of their Member State of residence of the right to vote and to stand for election in national and regional elections would make a tangible contribution to the feeling of belonging to the Union which is indispensable for genuine European citizenship;
7. Calls once again on the Member States to grant to third-country nationals who are long-term residents on the territory of the Union rights which are as close as possible to those enjoyed by citizens of the European Union; in this connection, takes the view that particular account must be taken of stateless persons residing on the territory of the Union;
8. Notes that, at present, the acquisition of European citizenship and the rights attached thereto depends on acquisition of the nationality of a Member State; notes that the very great disparities between the provisions governing access to nationality in the Member States may constitute a source of discrimination between residents who are third-country nationals or stateless on the basis of their Member State of residence; without questioning the Member States' powers in this area, deems it desirable, therefore, to work towards increased coordination as regards the general criteria and procedures for the acquisition of nationality, to ensure greater fairness in access to European citizenship; also considers it desirable for measures to be introduced to enable information about the various national regulations to be disseminated more effectively;
9. Urges the Commission and the Member States to provide better information to European citizens about their rights as regards consular protection by the diplomatic and consular services of any other Member State in places where a citizen's home Member State has no representation;
10. Emphasises that a European Constitution which clearly lays down the values on which the Union is founded and the fundamental rights of its citizens, spells out its powers and establishes its institutions and decision-making procedures will contribute to a feeling of belonging to the Union and, hence, of European citizenship, as well as to a strengthening of European identity;
11. Reiterates its calls for the Community budget to be financed in part by a genuine own-resource arrangement under a transparent, fair, and democratic system, without increasing the overall tax burden, which would provide a way of escaping from the current deadlock caused by the financing of the Community budget from Member State contributions and the concept of a 'fair return'; takes the view, furthermore, that such a proposal would help to give European citizens a clearer grasp of the true nature of the EU budget and thus to affirm a balanced European citizenship based as much on rights as on obligations;
12. Without prejudice to such a reform of the Union's own-resources system, believes that the

Member States must give European citizens as clear an understanding as possible of the proportion of their taxes that contribute to the Community budget, for example by specifying the details on tax notices, whenever that could be done.

PROCEDURE

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| Title | Commission's Fourth Report on Citizenship of the Union (1 May 2001 – 30 April 2004) |
| Procedure number | 2005/2060(INI) |
| Committee responsible | |
| Committee asked for its opinion Date announced in plenary | AFCO 12.5.2005 |
| Enhanced cooperation | |
| Draftswoman Date appointed | Pervenche Berès 13.7.2005 |
| Discussed in committee | 4.10.2005 24.10.2005 29.11.2005 |
| Date suggestions adopted | 29.11.2005 |
| Result of final vote | pour: 19 contre: 2 abstentions: 0 |
| Members present for the final vote | James Hugh Allister, Jens-Peter Bonde, Carlos Carnero González, Richard Corbett, Jean-Luc Dehaene, Panayiotis Demetriou, Maria da Assunção Esteves, Ingo Friedrich, Genowefa Grabowska, Ignasi Guardans Cambó, Daniel Hannan, Sylvia-Yvonne Kaufmann, Jo Leinen, Íñigo Méndez de Vigo, Riccardo Ventre |
| Substitutes present for the final vote | Pervenche Berès, Elmar Brok, Klaus Hänsch, Pasqualina Napoletano, Raimon Obiols i Germà, Gérard Onesta, Georgios Papastamkos |
| Substitutes under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote | Hans-Peter Martin |

20.9.2005

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

for the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

on the Report from the Commission: Fourth Report on Citizenship of the Union (1 May 2001 - 30 April 2004)
(COM(2004)0695 – 2005/2060(INI))

Draftswoman: Marie Panayotopoulos-Cassiotou

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Petitions calls on the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

- A. whereas the problems with the ratification of the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe have highlighted the need for the European Union to become closer to European citizens and for citizens' needs and concerns to be identified, given that the application of European legislation directly affects their daily lives,
- B. whereas the fact that the submission of a petition to the Petitions Committee of the European Parliament is an important non-judicial means of redress available to European citizens and permanent residents of the Union in the event of breaches of Community law confers on the Petitions Committee responsibility for responding effectively to the concerns and criticisms of citizens, in cooperation, where necessary, with national and local authorities in order to find a solution to the problems raised by the failure to apply Community law correctly,
 - 1. Underlines the necessity and importance of affirming the rights of citizens of the Union by making the Charter of Fundamental Rights legally binding;
 - 2. Is convinced that EU citizens' trust in all the Union's institutions will be strengthened further by the adoption of an EU Code of Good Administrative Behaviour which provides, inter alia, for rules on access to Community documents, thereby bringing about a marked improvement in the transparency of the Union's actions and its institutions;
 - 3. Points out that European citizenship includes the right to submit petitions, which affords

Parliament the possibility of effectively monitoring the application of the law and contributing to the smooth running of the European Union at the initiative of its citizens;

4. Notes that petitions to the European Parliament can have as their objective to seek the amendment, as well as the implementation of European legislation;
5. Regrets that hitherto the procedure for submitting petitions has been hampered by lack of technical support but considers, nevertheless, that this procedure has great potential if it is applied properly, it being a question of political will whether the petition procedure and its outcomes remain limited in scope or are further developed;
6. Considers that the status of the right to petition as a fundamental right of European citizens would, as a minimum, require the Commission to give sufficient reasons for not following a recommendation by the European Parliament; expresses its satisfaction with the cooperation that has been achieved so far with the Commission as regards the examination of petitions, observes however that infringement proceedings are mostly brought on the basis of complaints lodged with the Commission and not on the basis of petitions submitted to the Petitions Committee;
7. Calls on the Council and the Commission to develop closer cooperation with the Petitions Committee of the European Parliament and the European Ombudsman so that every European citizen and, more generally, all residents of EU Member States are able to exercise their rights more effectively;
8. Invites all the competent services of the European Union and the Member States, especially the new Member States, to continue systematically to inform citizens of the rights attaching to citizenship of the Union, by providing quality information and clarification of the responsibilities of the Petitions Committee and the European Ombudsman as well as explanations on the procedure for submitting petitions or complaints in their mother tongue and on the conditions of admissibility.

PROCEDURE

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| Title | Report from the Commission: Fourth Report on Citizenship of the Union (1 May 2001 - 30 April 2004) |
| Procedure number | 2005/2060(INI) |
| Committee responsible | LIBE |
| Committee asked for its opinion Date announced in plenary | PETI 12.5.2005 |
| Enhanced cooperation | No |
| Drafts(wo)man Date appointed | Marie Panayotopoulos-Cassiotou 24.5.2005 |
| Discussed in committee | 13.7.2005 |
| Date suggestions adopted | 13.9.2005 |
| Result of final vote | for: 17 against: 0 abstentions: 0 |
| Members present for the final vote | Robert Atkins, Michael Cashman, Proinsias De Rossa, Alexandra Dobolyi, Janelly Fourtou, Roger Helmer, Marcin Libicki, Maria Matsouka, Manolis Mavrommatis, Mairead McGuinness, David Hammerstein Mintz, Marie Panayotopoulos-Cassiotou, Andreas Schwab, Richard Seeber, Diana Wallis, Rainer Wieland |
| Substitutes present for the final vote | Marie-Hélène Descamps |
| Substitutes under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote | |

PROCEDURE

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|---|---|-------------------|------------|
| Title | Fourth report on Citizenship of the Union (1 May 2001 – 30 April 2004) | | |
| Procedure number | 2005/2060(INI) | | |
| Basis in Rules of Procedure | Rule 45 | | |
| Committee responsible Date authorisation announced in plenary | LIBE 12.05.2005 | | |
| Committee(s) asked for opinion(s) Date announced in plenary | AFCO 12.5.2005 | PETI 12.5.2005 | |
| Not delivering opinion(s) Date of decision | CULT 21.4.2005 | | |
| Enhanced cooperation Date announced in plenary | | | |
| Motion(s) for resolution(s) included in report | | | |
| Rapporteur(s) Date appointed | Giusto Catania 21.2.2005 | | |
| Previous rapporteur(s) | | | |
| Discussed in committee | 13.7.2005 | 23.11.2005 | 12.12.2005 |
| Date adopted | 12.12.2005 | | |
| Result of final vote | for: 25 against: 15 abstentions: 0 | | |
| Members present for the final vote | Alexander Nuno Alvaro, Edit Bauer, Johannes Blokland, Giusto Catania, Jean-Marie Cavada, Carlos Coelho, Fausto Correia, Agustín Díaz de Mera García Consuegra, Rosa Díez González, Antoine Duquesne, Patrick Gaubert, Elly de Groen-Kouwenhoven, Lilli Gruber, Adeline Hazan, Timothy Kirkhope, Ewa Klamt, Barbara Kudrycka, Stavros Lambrinidis, Romano Maria La Russa, Sarah Ludford, Edith Mastenbroek, Claude Moraes, Lapo Pistelli, Martine Roure, Luciana Sbarbati, Inger Segelström, Ioannis Varvitsiotis, Manfred Weber, Stefano Zappalà, Tatjana Ždanoka | | |
| Substitutes present for the final vote | Maria da Assunção Esteves, Giovanni Claudio Fava, Anne Ferreira, Ignasi Guardans Cambó, Jean Lambert, Siiri Oviir, Marie-Line Reynaud, Kyriacos Triantaphyllides | | |
| Substitutes under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote | Marco Rizzo, Francesco Enrico Speroni | | |
| Date tabled – A[6] | 15.12.2005 | A6-0411/2005] | |