REPORT

on universal service and the 112 emergency number
(2010/2274(INI))

Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

Rapporteur: Sylvana Rapti

Rapporteur for the opinion (*): José Manuel Fernandes, Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

(*) Associated committee - Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure
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(*) Associated committee - Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure
MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

on universal service and the 112 emergency number
(2010/2274(INI))

The European Parliament,


- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cooperation between national authorities responsible for the enforcement of consumer protection laws\(^2\),


\(^{1}\) OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 51
\(^{3}\) OJ L 337, 18.12.2009, p. 11
\(^{6}\) OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 21
\(^{7}\) OJ L 337, 18.12.2009, p. 37
Electronic Communications (BEREC) and the Office\(^1\),


– having regard to the public consultation launched on 2 March 2010 by the Commission on future universal service principles in the area of electronic communications networks and services,


– having regard to the Commission Recommendation of 20 September 2010 on regulated access to Next Generation Access Networks (NGA),

– having regard to the Working Document of the Commission’s Communications Committee on ‘Broadband access in the EU: situation at 1 July 2010’,


– having regard to the 4th edition of the ‘Consumer Markets Scoreboard - Making markets work for consumers’ published in October 2010,


– having regard to the Commission Recommendation on the processing of caller location information in electronic communication networks for the purpose of location-enhanced emergency call services,


– having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ratified by the EU on 23 December 2010,

– having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and especially Articles 2 (Right to life), 3 (Right to the integrity of the person), 6 (Right to liberty and

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\(^4\) OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 32.
security), 26 (Integration of persons with disabilities) and 35 (Health care),

– having regard to the survey entitled ‘The European Emergency Number 112’ (Flash Eurobarometer 314),

– having regard to the Working Document of the Commission’s Communications Committee on ‘Implementation of the European emergency number 112 – Results of the fourth data-gathering round’ (10 February 2011),

– having regard to its Declaration of 25 September 2007 on the European emergency call number 112¹,

– having regard to Rule 48 of its Rules of Procedure,

– having regard to the report of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection and the opinion of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (A7-0220/2011),

A. whereas the Universal Service Directive (USD) prevents social exclusion by ensuring that citizens in rural and remote areas or low-income households have affordable access to basic and essential telecoms services,

B. whereas particular attention must be paid to ensure that vulnerable groups are not left behind and special effective measures should always be implemented to guarantee their social inclusion and access to services on an equal footing with all other citizens,

C. whereas evolving technology, especially affordable mobile telephony, contributes to providing the majority of citizens with access to basic telecom services,

D. whereas the universal service is defined as the ‘minimum set of services of specified quality to which all end-users have access, at an affordable price in the light of specific national conditions, without distorting competition’,

E. whereas universal service should provide all citizens with access to services essential for their participation in society, in the event that market forces alone are not able to do this,

F. whereas basic broadband coverage for 100% of EU citizens by 2013 is one of the Digital Agenda’s key performance targets; considering nevertheless that where broadband connections are already available the average take-up approximates to 50% of households,

G. whereas it is not yet possible to assess implementation of the revised Universal Services and Users’ Rights Directive given that the transposition deadline is 25 May 2011 and the three-year period required before an evaluation of the correct and comprehensive implementation of all provisions in the Directive has only just begun,

H. whereas although existing legislation delivers positive results for citizens this is not an end in itself and it is also necessary to maximise the benefits derived from new measures

through continuous monitoring by Member States and efforts to improve the quality, completeness and visibility of information,

I. whereas the Single Market can never be truly considered as complete and should continually be reassessed to reflect social protection guarantees, societal needs, technological progress and the emergence of innovative solutions; whereas, furthermore, measures to promote growth and jobs are key to ensuring that the Single Market and the Single Digital Market are enabled and realised without delay, for the benefit of European citizens, consumers and businesses,

J. whereas striving for progress constitutes the driving force and the delivery vehicle for the vision and objectives set by the European legislators; whereas proposals for new or amending legislation must take into account actual experiences and implementation capabilities; whereas legislative adaptations must benefit from clear political support underpinned, furthermore, by an objective cost-benefit and socio-economic evaluation as the decisive factor,

K. whereas the European emergency number 112, created in 1991 by a Council decision to enable citizens to access all emergency services (such as fire, police and medical services), is the only emergency number that can be accessed in all the Member States of the European Union and whereas a large majority of Europeans are still unaware of it, with no progresses observed since 2000,

L. whereas ‘Written Declaration 100/2007 on early warning for citizens in major emergencies’ was signed by 432 MEPs,

M. whereas efforts are still needed to assess and ensure the quality of service when dialling 112, both as regards the telecommunications and emergency services’ performance and the coordination aspects which depend on multiple factors, and whereas a comprehensive and detailed assessment of the real state of implementation of the 112 service in the EU as experienced by citizens, notably evaluating accessibility, interoperability and intervention times, has not been carried out,

N. whereas several recent disasters have shown that alerting citizens and giving them early warning in the event of imminent or developing major emergencies and disasters is necessary if suffering and the loss of life are to be reduced,

**Universal service and the context of new developments**

1. Underlines the importance of Universal Service Obligations (USOs) as a safety net for social inclusiveness where market forces alone have failed to provide citizens and businesses with basic services;

2. Supports the regular re-evaluation, as part of the Universal Services and Users’ Rights Directive, of how appropriate existing EU legislative provisions are for universal service in the light of social, economic and technological developments, in order to identify and introduce appropriate definitions which reflect evolving real needs and citizens’ demands and improve the quality of services;
3. Calls on the Commission to provide guidelines on how best to implement and enforce the revised USD, avoiding market distortions and, at the same time, allowing Member States to adopt the provisions that best suit their national circumstances;

4. Supports the Digital Agenda’s ‘Broadband for all’ objectives and is convinced that universal access to broadband helps citizens and businesses to reap the full benefits of the Digital Single Market, in particular by improving social inclusion, creating new opportunities for socially and environmentally innovative businesses driving jobs, growth and more opportunities for cross-border trade; supports, to this end, the promotion of digital literacy;

5. Calls on the Commission to give more financial support to local projects which provide digital access and to all communities which help disadvantaged groups to access technological devices by providing connections in public buildings offering free Internet access;

6. Underlines that a combination of policies and technologies (such as wired, cable, fibre, mobile, and satellite networks) can foster the development by businesses and public bodies of new online services and applications, such as e-governance, e-health and e-education, driving demand for faster Internet connections, making investments in open broadband networks more profitable, thereby encouraging public-private partnerships and developing the digital single market while improving the inclusion of marginalised citizens;

7. Emphasises the importance of the EU public procurement rules and considers it of utmost importance, in the context of the broad review of these rules, that both local and regional authorities benefit from measures to encourage their participation in communication technology investments, and in pre-commercial procurement (as a tool to bring the benefits of research to market), and that e-procurement is widely rolled out;

8. Calls for effective transposition of the telecoms framework, in particular its net neutrality provisions, in such a way that end-users can access the services and content, and run the applications of their choice on the Internet;

9. Stresses that universal service is not the only nor the key driver for achieving the ‘broadband for all’ objective, given the high investment costs required without necessarily being able to provide significantly improved services to consumers; notes, however, that Article 15 of the USD states that there shall be a periodical review of the scope of universal service and stresses that this review should take into account the evaluation of the implementation of the Directive’s provisions and the findings of the ongoing impact assessment, in particular as regards the extent to which broadband networks are deployed and the actual take-up by households;

10. Considers that making broadband availability obligatory will not automatically result in higher take-up; calls therefore on the Commission and the Member States to reinforce measures to drive demand and stimulate take-up, rather than just ensuring a connection; considers furthermore that universal service obligations might eventually, possibly as a medium-term target, become an additional incentive in the development of broadband, but that properly designed national programmes should achieve universal broadband
objectives;

11. Considers that efficient radio spectrum policy, which enables harmonised use of the ‘digital dividend’, and investment-friendly regulation are also important instruments in increasing broadband coverage;

12. Calls on the Commission to complete the ongoing impact assessment and provide legislators with sound data on the existing take-up, the expected demand for and improvement of USOs through broadband, and finally, an analysis of the most effective financing mechanism for Member States, consumers and undertakings for rolling out USOs while avoiding inefficient costs and excessive burdens;

13. Calls on the Commission, in parallel and in collaboration with the National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs), to monitor markets carefully to ensure that those Member States which are already able to, or wish to, provide USOs across the range of broadband technologies and speeds, are able to do so in cases of market failure without actually causing distortions in the market;

14. Welcomes the Commission’s decision to carry out an in-depth study on Internet service provision following publication of the 4th Consumer Markets Scoreboard;

15. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, with the contribution of the NRAs, to examine the options for an even application of USOs and users’ rights provisions which would assure accessibility for vulnerable groups, and especially for people with disabilities, not only through the introduction of special terminal equipment and affordable tariffs, but also through the availability of adequate information and a real choice for consumers of available services and after-sales services;

16. Considers nevertheless that the basic provision for funding universal service, ensuring it is handled in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner, should remain in EU legislation and should be extended to cover data as well as voice obligations;

**The 112 European Emergency Number**

17. Stresses that the European 112 emergency number can be a life saving number and increases EU citizens’ protection by serving as a major support system for citizens and consumers living within the Single Market; underlines the importance of ensuring the smooth operation of the 112 number throughout the Union; considers that the Commission should ensure that every segment of society has access to this service, including persons with disabilities (hearing impairments, speech impediments, etc.) and other vulnerable groups;

18. Regrets however that the European 112 emergency number is far from having reached its full potential; considers accordingly that basic steps still need to be taken with regard to its recognition by citizens, along with other issues relevant to technology and better coordination;

19. Points out that, according to the Eurobarometer survey published in February 2011, only 26% of EU citizens can spontaneously identify 112 as the number to call for emergency
services in the EU and 58% of EU citizens still disagree with the statement that people in their country are adequately informed about the existence of the 112 emergency number\(^1\);

20. Urges the European Commission and the Member States to jointly intensify their efforts to increase public awareness of the existence and use of the 112 number, namely through the development of a targeted and far-reaching communication strategy which addresses the preoccupations and queries that citizens have with regard to the mechanics of the system;

21. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to further step up their information work so that the emergency number 112 reaches all EU citizens and travellers through the media, particularly the print and audiovisual media, by means of information campaigns such as the ‘EU-wide’ emergency number, and to organise and support promotional activities to raise public awareness and events held each year on 11 February, which has been established as ‘European 112 Day’; points out that special attention should be paid to practical information, such as stressing that 112 is the European emergency number, reachable from fixed and mobile phones free of charge everywhere in the EU;

22. Notes considerable disparities among the Member States as regards knowledge of the European emergency number 112 and calls on the Member States to share their experiences and exchange best practices in order to achieve by 2020 at least 80% spontaneous identification by EU citizens of the 112 emergency number as the number to use to call emergency services anywhere in the European Union;

23. Calls on Member States to make use of the best points for disseminating information on the 112 emergency number through which a great number of households can be easily informed, in particular doctors surgeries and pharmacies, hospitals and clinics, educational establishments such as schools and universities, and airports, ports and train stations, given that the 112 number is particularly useful to travellers, as well as the information portals of the national emergency services;

24. Calls on the Commission and the Member States also to promote 112 as the EU-wide emergency number online and on radio, two of the most common media for young people and people who travel often; highlights that only 16% of people aware of the 112 number heard of it via radio and only 11% via the Internet;

25. Calls on all Member States to ensure that the 112 number is displayed prominently on all emergency vehicles including police cars, ambulances, fire engines and vehicles belonging to other services;

26. Notes however that Member States have existing and longstanding emergency numbers and emphasises that, where they intend to maintain those national numbers, it is important not to compromise awareness or cause confusion over which number to dial;

27. Regrets that Member States do not yet ensure that timely, accurate and reliable location information is provided to the 112 services; calls accordingly on the Commission, in close

cooperation with the Member States, to improve significantly and as soon as possible the accuracy and reliability of caller location information under the new EU telecoms rules and to upgrade technology with the ultimate goal of mandatory automatic localisation for all 112 calls, including those from roaming customers, within a few seconds in order to provide dispatchers and first responders with this crucial information, thereby proving invaluable to citizens; calls on the Commission to envisage taking action against Member States that do not fulfil their obligations in this respect;

28. Requests that the Member States and the Commission roll out measures improving access to finance to support research projects so as to ensure that the best possible technologies for identifying caller location, including via VOIP, are developed and supports accordingly the development of next generation standards and regulations; asks for the ICT-PSP funds indicated in the EU Budget 2009, 2010 and 2011 to be allocated to support the testing and implementation of innovative services (based on VoIP and IP-access to 112) that could be initiated through network-independent applications in anticipation of the establishment of a Next Generation 112 system in the EU; calls on the Commission to examine also the implementation of Next Generation 112 applications such as texting, video and social networks and how such applications, which are currently available to citizens, can be implemented in emergency communications to improve access to 112 as well as to enhance citizen-initiated emergency response;

29. Believes that, through regulation, eCall should be deployed as a mandatory service;

30. Highlights the importance of better coordination between emergency bodies both at national and cross-border/European Union level to achieve the highest level of effectiveness and, to this end, calls on the Commission to support and coordinate with Member State administrations to explore ways of improving interoperability between their systems;

31. Calls on the Commission, in close cooperation with the Member States, to set reliability and quality requirements as soon as possible for the whole 112 service chain, and to establish performance indicators and guidelines pertaining to the quality of the 112 service as experienced by citizens, taking into account the need for accessibility, for interoperability between emergency services, for multilingualism and for timely and qualitative interventions by emergency services;

32. Recommends, with a view to improving the efficiency of the 112 emergency service in the EU, the establishment of an action programme to support experience sharing and exchange of best practices between the NRAs, emergency services and civil society organisations in the Member States, extending this exchange to organisations in EU candidate and neighbouring countries; suggests that, to this end, a network of experts could be set up; recommends specifically the exchange of best practices between Member States as regards the handling of 112 calls, in particular on operator training, the use of a single operator to handle a call and the use of online and interpretation services that could help those who do not speak the language of the country in which they are using the emergency services;

33. Calls on the Member States to take the measures needed to reduce the number of unsuccessful emergency-call attempts, shorten call set-up and response times and reduce
the number of hoax/false calls; calls on the Member States to exchange best practices regarding blocking of calls from SIM-less mobile phones;

34. Emphasises the need to guarantee the accessibility of the 112 number for people with different types of disability and vulnerable groups, and urges that accessibility be standardised for 112 for these groups in particular, possibly via the provision of special terminal devices for hearing- or visually-impaired users, text relay or sign language services, or other specific equipment; calls also on the Commission and the Member States to step up their efforts to heighten awareness among these people of the 112 number through the use of means of communication specially adapted to their needs;

35. Calls on the Commission to carry out a study on the 112 emergency number services’ performances to date, on cooperation between the relevant bodies aimed at improving the service, and on the individual measures taken so far by the Member States; calls furthermore on the Commission to consider the possibility of extending the 112 service from voice calls to SMS so that texting ‘112’ triggers an emergency response;

36. Calls on the Commission to evaluate, by independent bodies and by the end of 2012 at the latest, the real state of implementation of the 112 number throughout the EU as experienced by citizens, assessing notably accessibility, interoperability and intervention times. In this respect, the Commission is also invited to provide by the same date an overview of legally binding and practically implemented intervention times in the EU and to extend the impact study prepared in the framework of eCall to the human and financial consequences of the functioning of the 112 number;

37. Calls on the Member States and the Commission, given that the technology already exists, to promote the establishment of a ‘reverse 112 system’, i.e. an EU-wide, universal, multilingual, accessible, simplified and efficient interconnected system for warning and alerting citizens in case of imminent or developing natural and/or man-made major emergencies and disasters of any type; considers that such a system should be implemented without hindering privacy and in combination with appropriate information and training campaigns for citizens;

38. Calls on the Commission to examine the feasibility of a future 116 service similar to the 112 service for citizens in emotional distress, suffering from depression or other mental health problems;

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

OBJECTIVE OF THE REPORT

The report intends to assess recent developments related to the basic concept of Universal service as enshrined in the Universal service Directive and in the context of the new developments, including universal access to broadband, coordination of approaches and its financing, taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable people and disabled consumers. The report also focus on the single European emergency number 112 introduced to enable citizens to call the emergency services by using one and the same number from anywhere in the EU.

BACKGROUND

The Universal Service Directive

Liberalisation of the telecoms sector in the late 1990s was accompanied by universal service rules to act as a safety net where the market alone did not deliver basic services. The aim was to prevent social exclusion by ensuring that citizens in rural and remote areas or low-income households had affordable access to basic and essential telecoms services.

Directive 2002/22/EC defines the minimum set of services of specified quality to which end-users have access, at an affordable price in the light of specific national conditions, without distorting competition. The Directive also sets out obligations with regard to provision of certain mandatory services. Current EU rules require Member States to ensure that citizens must be able to connect to the public phone network at a fixed location and access public phone services for voice and data communications with functional access to the Internet. The Directive also requires Member States to ensure that consumers have access to directory enquiry services and directories, public payphones and special measures if they are disabled.

Member states may designate one or more undertakings to guarantee a cost-effective provision of universal service in part or all the national territory. This designation must be carried out by an efficient, objective, transparent and non-discriminatory mechanism. To financing the universal service obligations Member states can decide to introduce a mechanism to compensate the undertaking for the determined net cost s under transparent conditions from public funds, or/and to share the net cost of the obligations between providers of electronic communications networks and services.

The Commission reviews the scope of the Universal Service Directive every 3 years. The 2009 revision, that will be applicable from 25 May 2011, introduced among other things a new "internet freedom provision" which provides that any measures taken by Member states regarding access to or use of services and applications through telecoms networks must respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens.

The Universal Service Directive gives us the reasoning according to which its regular revision is necessary. It specifically states, in its annex V, that:
"In considering whether the scope of universal service obligations be changed or redefined the Commission is to take into consideration the following elements:
- the specific services available to and used by a majority of consumers and does the lack of availability or non-use by a minority of consumers result in social exclusion
- does the availability and use of specific services convey a general net benefit to all consumers such that public intervention is warranted in circumstances where the specific services are not provided to the public under normal commercial circumstances?

Public consultation on Universal service

On March 2010, the European Commission launched a public consultation on what is the best approach to ensure that basic telecoms services are available for all EU citizens. The consultation aimed also at assessing whether it is necessary to update to the digital age the current rules and definitions and, in particular, if they should be extended to cover broadband access. The consultation also addressed the balance between a coordinated EU-wide response and the need for national flexibility, and the financing of the universal service (contribution from the telecoms sector to ensure universal broadband coverage, or public intervention).

Without undermining the importance of the digital era arising before us and believing in the encouragement of all policies fostering better adaptation of citizens to the times' demands, the Rapporteur believes that it is necessary to be careful in not impose extra burden on the citizens instead of supporting them.

Broadband issues: promotion of investments and on-line services

The Europe 2020 Strategy has underlined the importance of broadband deployment to promote social inclusion and competitiveness in the EU. It restated the objective to bring basic broadband to all Europeans by 2013 and seeks to ensure that, by 2020 all Europeans have access to much higher internet speeds of above 30 Mbps and 50% or more of European households subscribe to internet connections above 100 Mbps.

To reach these targets, the Digital Agenda for Europe called for a comprehensive policy, based on a mix of technologies. More precisely, the Digital Agenda outlines seven priority areas for action: creating a digital Single Market, greater interoperability, boosting internet trust and security, much faster internet access, more investment in research and development, enhancing digital literacy skills and inclusion, and applying information and communications technologies to address challenges facing society like climate change and the ageing population.

In this framework, three complementary measures to facilitate the roll out and take up of fast and ultra-fast broadband in the EU have been adopted by the European Commission on September 2010: (i) a Commission Recommendation on regulated access to Next Generation Access networks, (ii) a proposal for a Decision to establish a Radio Spectrum Policy Programme (to ensure, inter alia, that spectrum is available for wireless broadband) and (iii) a Broadband Communication outlining how best to encourage public and private investment in high and ultra-high speed networks.
Concerning broadband, the Communication calls on EU Member States to introduce operational broadband plans for high and ultra high speed networks with concrete implementing measures, it provides guidance on how to cut investment costs and indicates how public authorities may support broadband investment, including making better use EU funds. It also announces plans by the European Commission and the European Investment Bank to bring forward broadband finance instruments.

Whereas Member States which have managed to use advanced technologies should serve as good practices examples, it is necessary to take into account the particularities of each Member State in terms of geographical morphology, that have a direct relation to the development of electronic technologies, or their financial situation, as to allow them the necessary flexibility for the application of the most appropriate rules. Synergies that would be helpful for the best application of the new technologies should be welcomed and encouraged.

**The Single European emergency number - 112**

The single European emergency number, 112 number, was established in 1991, following a Decision of the EU's Council of Ministers and it is also addressed by the Universal Service Directive (ART. 26) which, after the 2009 revision (Telecom package), now provides:

- Access to all telecoms services originating calls to national numbering plans
- Better access to emergency services by disabled
- Answering and handling as calls to national emergency numbers and no reference to technological possibilities
- Strengthen obligation on caller location information and accuracy and reliability criteria
- Awareness specifically targeted for travellers

The European Parliament, and many stakeholders, has repeatedly stressed the need of awareness raising on 112 and the poor quality of service that has thus far been provided to citizens through the 112 number.

The Rapporteur believes that it is necessary to provide to the 112 number the support it deserves for best profit of citizens' lives, otherwise the consequence would be to depriving it of its usefulness.

**Consumer Markets Scoreboard**

The last edition of the Consumer Markets Scoreboard shows that, at EU level, the telecom market appears among the sector with the lowest scores: out of 50 markets considered, fixed telephony has the 41st position, mobile telephony the 44th and Internet service provision the 48th.

In particular, telecoms are among the markets where consumers found it most difficult to compare offers, experienced most problems and was targeted by the highest number of complains. Internet access services show also a much larger price divergence across the EU. Internet service provision, is actually the third worst ranking market in general and the market
where the highest percentage of consumers have experienced problems and where prices diverge widely across the EU.

Therefore, the Rapporteur welcomes the Commission's decision to carry out an in-depth study on internet service provision following publication of the 4th Consumer Markets Scoreboard.
24.5.2011

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY (*)

for the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

on universal service and the ’112’ emergency number
(2010/2274(INI))

Rapporteur(*): José Manuel Fernandes

(*) Associated committee - Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety calls on the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

1. Points out that according to the Eurobarometer survey published in February 2011 only 26% of EU citizens can spontaneously identify 112 as the number to call for emergency services in the EU, and points out that 58% of EU citizens still disagree with the statement that people in their country are adequately informed about the existence of the 112 emergency number1;

2. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to further step up their information work, so that the emergency number 112 reaches all EU citizens and travellers through the media, particularly the print and audiovisual media, by means of information campaigns as the 'EU-wide' emergency number, and to organise and support promotional activities to raise public awareness, in particular in educational establishments and universities, and events held each year on 11 February, which has been established as 'European 112 Day'; special attention should be paid to the practical information such as

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stressing that 112 is the European emergency number, reachable from fixed and mobile
phones free of charge, everywhere in the EU;

3. Calls on all Member States to ensure that the 112 number is displayed predominantly on
all emergency vehicles including police, ambulances, fire engines and other services;

4. Calls on the Commission and the Member States also to promote 112 as the ‘EU-wide’
emergency number online and on radio, two of the most common media for young people
and people who travel often; highlights that only 16% of people aware of the 112 number
heard via radio and that only 11% via the Internet;

5. Notes considerable disparities among the Member States as regards to the knowledge of
the European emergency number 112 and calls on the Member States to share their
experiences and exchange the best practises in order to achieve at least 80% spontaneous
identification of 112 emergency number as the number to call emergency services
anywhere in the European Union by EU citizens by 2020;

6. Calls on the Member States to take the measures needed to reduce the number of
unsuccessful emergency call attempts, shorten call set-up and response times, reduce the
number of hoax/false calls and improve the provision of information as regards caller
location; calls on Member States to exchange best practices regarding the blocking of calls
from SIM-less mobile phones;

7. Stresses the need to improve access to the universal emergency service via the new
electronic communications technologies or broadband services;

8. Calls on the Member States to improve access to emergency calls for disabled persons, the
elderly and vulnerable groups and to promote the efficient handling of emergency calls in
foreign languages, in the light of the increased mobility of EU citizens;

9. Calls on Member States and the Commission to take the necessary measures to facilitate
access to the universal emergency service via means alternative to voice, such as text
messaging, email or fax for special categories of vulnerable people, such as those with
hearing impairments;

10. Calls on the Commission, in close cooperation with Member States, to establish key
performance indicators and guidelines as regards the quality of the 112 service, taking
into account the need for accessibility, for interoperability between emergency services,
for multilingualism and for timely and qualitative interventions of emergency services.
Calls on the Commission to ensure that the requirements concerning the 112 emergency
number are properly implemented;

11. Calls on the Commission to designate independent bodies to carry out an evaluation and
to report, by the end of 2012 at the latest, the real state of implementation of the 112
number throughout the EU as experienced by the citizens. In this respect, the Commission
is also invited to provide by the same date an overview of legally binding and practically
implemented intervention times in the EU and to extend the impact study prepared in the
eCall framework to the human and financial consequences of the functioning of the 112
number;
12. Calls on the Commission to draw an action programme to support experience sharing and exchange of best practices between EU emergency services, by setting-up a network of experts, focusing on regular exchanges of information during meetings and discussion platforms, and visits of emergency call centres and joint training programmes involving National Regulatory Agencies, emergency services and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). It should also support the deployment of the 112 service in EU candidate and neighbouring countries;

13. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take, as soon as possible and no later than the end of the current legislative term, the appropriate actions to include the creation and maintenance of a pan-European, multilingual, accessible to all and efficient «reverse 112» - i.e. an early warning system for citizens using telecommunications in case of imminent or developing major emergencies and disasters throughout the EU- in the scope of the Universal Service;

14. Calls on the Commission to examine the feasibility of a future 116 service similar to the 112 service for citizens in emotional distress, suffering from depression or other mental health problems.
RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

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| Result of final vote | +: 56  
| | -: 1  
| | 0: 0 |
| Substitute(s) present for the final vote | José Manuel Fernandes, Matthias Groote, Riikka Manner, Marit Paulsen, Rovana Plumb, Marianne Thyssen, Michail Tremopoulos, Marita Ulvskog, Vladimir Urutchev, Anna Záborská |
RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

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| | 0: 1  |
| Substitute(s) present for the final vote | Regina Bastos, Cornelis de Jong, Constance Le Grip, Morten Løkkegaard, Sylvana Rapti |