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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Commission

pursuant to Rule 110(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on the Work Programme of the European Commission 2012 (2011/2834
(RSP))

Lothar Bisky

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

European Parliament resolution on the Work Programme of the European Commission 2012 (2011/2834 (RSP))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission Staff Working Paper dated 27 October 2011,
 - having regard to Rule 110(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the already extraordinarily high level of poverty in the EU is constantly growing – reaching the unprecedented level of 84 million people living in poverty, including 19 million children, and this is one of the richest areas of the world; whereas at the same time the volume of wealth has increased and is greater than before the crisis;
- B. whereas recent data provided by the OECD proves once more that the gap between rich and poor is, not only since the financial crisis, steadily increasing in a number of EU Member States;
- C. whereas at the same time the EU institutions are imposing further restrictions on national budgets and are strengthening the Stability Pact, based on the proposal of the French and German governments and fully supported by the governments of most other Member States; whereas this policy will result in growing unemployment, deep wage cuts, a higher pension age, lower public spending in areas such as education and health and will compress demand while paving the way for the introduction of a radical liberalisation programme, thereby creating the conditions for increasing the current economic crisis;
- D. whereas the fact that governments and parliaments of EU Member States with financial problems have to meet the conditions of the European Institutions and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to get financial assistance seriously undermines the basic principles of democracy;
- E. whereas the dependence on financial markets has, since the beginning of the financial crisis, increased despite its devastating effects with no real answers provided by the Commission;
- F. whereas the underlying causes of the financial and economic crisis have still not been addressed adequately, namely excessive speculation by the financial industry stemming from ongoing deregulation of the financial markets;
- G. whereas there is an enormous and ever growing popular resistance against EU policy, with mass protests, general strikes and other forms of resistance; whereas participants in the mobilisations in Spain, Greece and all over Europe insist on a profound policy change;
- H. whereas the neo-liberal dogma and policy direction of the Commission's Work Programme based on the EU2020 Strategy, remains much the same as the failed Lisbon Strategy, focusing on wrong priorities such as 'competitiveness' and further liberalisation

of the Single Market;

1. Is appalled by the European Commission's capacity for complacency and its determination to repeat the same policies that lead the Union into crisis. Its programme also goes in the wrong direction and is based on the neoliberal approach that led to the crisis; calls for a radical policy change which puts the expansion of macroeconomic demand and the promotion of full employment first, preservation and development of social rights;
2. Notes and condemns the imposition of austerity policies on people in the EU that challenge the democratic rights of the people, among them the right to vote by referendum;
3. Calls on the Commission to initiate a major public European debate on the ways out of the crisis, the current state and future of the European Union which should result in discussions and decision on alternatives which meet the expectations of the European citizens; takes the view that this debate should fully meet democratic process;

Governance and regulation of the financial sector

4. Urgently requests:
 - tax on financial transactions for all financial instruments at the very low tax rate of 0.1% for stocks and bonds and 0.05% for all other transactions, including foreign exchange transactions.
 - the introduction of public and democratic control of banks and of the financial sector and the creation of a publically-owned financial sector which should provide the necessary credits for projects which create jobs, safeguard public services and are ecologically sustainable;
5. Regrets that the Commission has once more failed to come up with a comprehensive answer that focuses on the real causes of the crisis instead of harming further the weakest parts of the societies by imposing anti-social austerity measures on them;
6. Calls on the Commission to introduce an economic stimulus programme to complement stimulus programmes in individual Member States;
7. Is very concerned about the recent proposals on monitoring and assessing draft budgetary plans and on strengthening of economic and budgetary surveillance of certain Member States; strongly criticises their lack of democratic accountability; deems that these proposals will exacerbate the social and economic crisis and will therefore further destabilise the Member States and the EU;
8. Strongly rejects the draft proposals concerning the scoreboard for surveillance of macroeconomic imbalances; stresses the need to elaborate better indicators for reflecting macroeconomic imbalances such as inequality;
9. Reminds that the introduction of a Financial Transaction Tax will curb excessive

speculation, link investors to their actions in a lasting manner, and will provide resources for the development of the global south; underlines the necessity for the global introduction of the Financial Transaction Tax;

10. Calls for an end to tax havens;
11. Criticises the proposals on financial supervision and is concerned by its ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach; seeks comprehensive measures to ensure that taxpayers will no longer have to bear the costs of financial crises and speculation;
12. Notes that the Commission intends to prepare a communication on shadow banking; deems this long overdue; insists on the introduction of strict legislative surveillance mechanisms for all types of financial activity in order to cut back shadow banking activities;
13. Reminds the Commission that small investors and households have been most severely hit by the financial crisis and that any initiatives need to take this into account;
14. Vigorously rejects the system of rating agencies that solely seek to guarantee huge profits for speculative banks to the detriment of states, the economy and people. Calls on the Commission to ensure that ratings made by private companies can no longer disrupt public state funding;

Single market

15. Reiterates its strong opposition against the privatisation and liberalisation policy of the EU; Condemns that the current proposal, set forth by the Commission in the Single Market Act, towards more competitiveness is once again based on the acceleration of a socially catastrophic liberalisation process and attacks on public services;
16. Is concerned that the criteria from the Commission for further growth are only based on the rules of competition. This will result in ‘minimum’ harmonisation which will only serve the interests of big enterprises and will not reflect the interests of workers, consumers and SMEs;
17. Underlines that the new proposal for the Consumers’ Rights Act should address the issue of inequality among consumers in the EU. A Consumer Affordability perspective should be one of the main points of the new consumer policy, in order to build a social Europe where welfare services are financed in solidarity;

Employment and social policy

18. Takes note of the Commission’s intention to present a Specific Flexicurity package; points out that EU flexicurity policy failed even before the onset of the crisis in 2008, as job growth in boom periods was mainly linked to precarious employment and dismantling the rights of the unemployed; highlights that the policy orientations contained in the 2011 Annual Growth Survey, the Europe 2020 Integrated Guidelines and the EuroPlusPact aim at dismantling security for workers even further, as they recommend to review wage indexation, to increase the statutory retirement age and to decentralise collective

bargaining to the level of the enterprise - and also call for wage moderation, the reduction of unit labour costs and for removing ‘institutional barriers’ to flexible adjustments of prices and wages to market conditions’; highlights that EU ‘flexicurity’ policies in reality promote more flexibility in the interest of capital and more exploitation;

19. Underlines that the European Employment Strategy needs to take the concept of ‘Good Work’ as its central reference point, with a strong focus on promoting quality in work, improving social security, enhancing existing workers’ rights and introducing new rights, promoting better social risk management and a better work-life balance;
20. Takes note of the Commission’s intention to present a Green Paper on Restructuring; calls for the establishment of a right of European Works Councils to veto management plans for restructuring, mergers and take-overs or layoffs, postponing any final decisions until the EWC has been able to propose alternative solutions and these have been consulted in detail by the EWC and management;
21. Proposes that the collective and individual rights of workers be reinforced by evaluating and revising the directives on collective redundancies (75/129/EEC, amended by Directive 92/56/EEC), transfers of undertakings (77/187/EEC) and insolvency (80/987/EEC), in order to strengthen workers’ rights with regard to industrial change; proposes a directive establishing high minimum standards of protection against unwarranted individual dismissal;
22. Takes note of the Commission’s intention to revise Directives 2001/86/EC (Statute for a European Company, involvement of employees) and 2003/72/EC (Statute for a European Cooperative Society, involvement of employees); emphasises that SE legislation was not intended to be – and must not be allowed to become – an instrument for putting national regulations on employee involvement and co-determination in competition with each other; calls on the Commission to withdraw its proposal on the Statute for a European Private Company, which would dismantle workers’ participation rights even further;
23. Points out that the Commission should first and foremost address the abolition of loopholes in SE legislation allowing for ‘regime shopping’ in the EU (e.g. the creation of empty and shelf SEs without economic activity and employees, easy transferring of registered office, which are used in combination to circumvent national regulations on employee involvement) and the setting up of an EU Register on SE (including information on employee involvement applied by respective SE’s); considers that employee representatives within the SE should be given a uniform level of protection and that the representation of the particular interests of women, young and disabled employees should be ensured also at European level;
24. Takes note of the Commission’s intention to propose a recommendation on child poverty setting out common principles for policy intervention and proposing indicators on monitoring child poverty; highlights that austerity and structural reforms as promoted by EU economic governance strongly contribute to the increase in at-risk-of-poverty rates in Member States that the Commission noted in its 2012 Annual Growth Survey; underlines that unless the EU and Member States do not revoke these orientations and promote alternative fiscal and economic policies, ‘common principles’ on combating child poverty will only be crocodile tears shed on a worsening social crisis for which the EU and its

Member States are fully responsible;

25. Underlines that finance for the European Social Fund should be decisively increased in order to provide adequate resources for measures and activities under the Social Inclusion Strategy and the flagship initiative on combating poverty and social exclusion in favour of disadvantaged and vulnerable persons, especially women, including those confronted with precarious and insecure contracts; calls for targeted funds to be earmarked, within the new budgetary framework, for job creation and social inclusion;

Women's rights and gender equality

26. Welcomes the forthcoming EU strategy against trafficking, and calls for a strong gender equality perspective, addressing the root causes of sex trafficking in women and girls. Demand reduction strategies and decreasing prostitution markets in EU must be an integrated part of such a strategy;
27. Welcomes the legislative proposal foreseen to increase the number of women on company boards, and calls for proposals to apply quotas also in EU institutions to ensure gender balance;
28. Welcomes the consultation of the social partners on the gender pay gap, and calls on the review of existing legislation to deliver a strengthening of provisions to combat pay inequalities between women and men;
29. Calls on the European Commission to prepare a proposal for a comprehensive EU strategy on violence against women, including legislation on minimum standards against violence against women. There should be no separate action plan around for example female genital mutilation, domestic violence or sexual violence, but all different forms of violence against women should be framed with an overarching and effective strategy, based in a gender equality perspective;
30. Considers that there are severe lacks in EU migration and asylum policy from a gender perspective, and underlines that the implementation of the rights laid down in the family reunification directive must be strengthened and that the rights to claim asylum for gender-based persecution must be strengthened throughout the EU;

Cohesion policy

31. Rejects the approach of the Commission to subordinate the cohesion policy to the Europe 2020 strategy;
32. Believes that the existing EU funding and current EU financial resources for cohesion policy are insufficient to meet the needs of real convergence, regional disparities, high levels of unemployment, income inequalities and poverty in the European Union; points out the need for the EU budget to be strengthened in the area of cohesion policy; stresses the importance of territorial management and planning remaining the responsibility of individual Member States;
33. Stresses the need for the cohesion policy to become an independent policy for promoting

economic and social cohesion, with the principal objective of reducing regional disparities between the regions, the promotion of real convergence, encouraging growth and employment, providing sustainable development (economic, social, environmental, territorial) and the backwardness of the poorer regions;

34. Recommends that cohesion policy should be adapted to the outermost regions as referred to in Article 349 of the TFEU through the adoption of specific measures; invites the Commission to propose measures on a permanent basis and with proper funding, capable of adapting to the needs of each outermost region, helping them to tackle the permanent constraints faced;

Industry and energy policy

35. Opposes the liberalisation of energy markets which has only led to increasing the profits of big energy companies. Calls on the Commission to combat energy poverty and to respect the right of citizens to safe and sustainable energy supplies at affordable prices;
36. Calls for a real public debate and reflection on future energy needs for the populations and industries within the perspective of a global population that will rise to 7 billion;
37. Recalls the compelling need to learn the lessons of Fukushima and demand as a first measure the decisive national and international elevation to absolute priority of the issue of security guarantees. Such guarantees can only be met if this type of resource is not based on the dictates of financial profit, only public ownership can guarantee this;
38. Recalls the need for the development of renewable energies to take the place of fossil fuels. This requires funding especially in the area of research to develop such energy responses:

Transport

39. Rejects any privatisation and liberalisation of the transport sector; expresses particular concern about the Commission's plans in the railway and air transport sector;
40. Expresses concern at the Airport Package which intends to enhance competition; takes the view that the practice has shown that privatisation and competition do not lead to the improvement of safety, security and strengthening of passengers rights, but to less security and the worsening of social rights for people working in this sector;
41. Rejects the Single European Railway Area which, under the pretext of establishing an internal market, is intended to make public transport subject to competition, to promote privatisation and to decouple competences in the railway sector asking for concrete fragmentation of jobs and related rail safety knowledge;

Climate change

42. Reiterates that developing a sustainable economy is a fundamental part of a path out of the present crisis; calls therefore for Green innovation as the basis of transforming industry for sustainable growth, promoting environmentally friendly technologies, reducing energy

dependency and securing employment and social and economic cohesion in both developed and developing countries;

43. Urges the Commission to present projects through which the EU and the developed world will assist developing countries in their deployment of sustainable and efficient technologies by means of adequate financial, technical, technological capacity building support without binding them to acquire expensive patents, in addition to adopting ambitious mitigation targets;
44. Asks the Commission to come forward with legislative proposals addressing non-CO2 emissions from aviation, in particular, the climate impact of nitrogen oxide emissions, water vapour sulphate and soot particles;
45. Asks the Commission to submit proposals contributing to the implementation of Parliament's position that irrespective of the outcome of international negotiations, it is in the EU's interest to pursue an emissions reduction goal of more than 20% because it will promote green jobs, growth and security at the same time;

Environmental policy

46. Calls on the Commission to present a proposal for an asbestos decommissioning directive, including the controlled disposal of asbestos fibres and the decontamination or disposal of equipment containing asbestos fibres in order to eliminate them completely; recalls to this effect its resolution on REACH of 7 May 2009 and more specifically paragraph 8 of the resolution;
47. Expresses its concern that the revision of the National Emission Ceilings Directive (2001/81/EC), first announced in the CLWP for 2007 as a priority initiative, is still missing in the Commission's planning for 2012;
48. Asks the Commission to include in its 2012 work program, a proposal for a Directive on Indoor Air Quality, as well as a proposal for a review of the Environmental Noise Directive including measures to tackle specific sources;
49. Expresses its concern because the proposal to revise Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption which was initially foreseen in the CWP 2011, is now removed from the list of legislative activities;

Food safety

50. Calls on the Commission to bring forward a legislative proposal to prohibit the placing on the market of foods derived from cloned animals and their offspring, and asks the Commission to submit a new legislative proposal on novel foods, taking account of the EP positions expressed in the context of the previous legislative procedure;

CAP reform

51. Recalls that agricultural policy must guarantee the production of food sufficient in quality and quantity, participate in the fight against world hunger, enable small and medium sized

farmers to earn a decent income, create jobs, develop the land, participate in improving ecological balance and aim towards a change in consumer habits to avoid excessive food wastage;

52. Rejects the European Commission's proposed reform of the CAP, argues that agricultural policy should be supportive and have as a principle the right to food sovereignty and security and have as its main axes:

- The production of safe, adequate and quality food according to the specificities of each country and in line with environmental protection; all Member States should have the flexibility to tailor the CAP to the needs of their Member State;
- To halt and reverse the decline of rural areas, the desertification of many areas and the abandonment of production requires the recognition and prioritisation of the role of small and medium producers and family farmers to achieve this goal;
- Measures and instruments of market regulation to address the instability of the productive sectors due to fluctuations in production and consumption and ensure fair prices for production and end to big buyer abuses and transparency throughout the food chain;
- The introduction of corrective measures on differences in the distribution of aid for farmers, crops and countries, as well as a production aid scheme fully differentiated at national, regional and sectoral level;
- The need for tangible measures to achieve simplification;
- Emphasises the need for an adequate level of funding capable of meeting these goals and future challenges;

53. At the same time agriculture should use less energy on less territory and enable greener and more sustainable technologies to preserve the environment and reduce CO₂ emissions, it should reject GMOs and the use of any new technologies must respect the precautionary principle and the results and methodology of all studies related to new agricultural technologies must be made fully available;

Small-scale agriculture

54. Calls for a new distribution of public aid, taking into account the criteria of employment, development of the land, crop rotation and diversification and respect for the environment. Public support must take account of workers and production rather than just surfaces area;

For remunerative prices

55. Urgently asks the Commission to ensure a policy of remunerative prices for a volume of agricultural production to farms and, failing that, to strengthen a multi-level safety net, including a safeguard mechanism 'in cases of crisis' in order to reduce the volatility of output prices caused by financial speculation on agricultural commodities;

Regulating market production

56. Remind the need to maintain tools for regulating markets such as a system of production quotas in the milk or sugar sectors;

A GMO-free protein plan

57. Asks the Commission to launch a major ‘protein’ plan allowing the European Union to achieve its self sufficiency and avoid the continuing grain crisis;

Fisheries policy

58. Reiterates that the new Common Fisheries Policy should promote the modernisation and sustainable development of the fisheries sector, ensuring its socio-economic viability, the sustainability of resources, the maintenance and creation of jobs and the improvement of living conditions of fisheries workers;

59. Rejects any form of privatisation of fisheries resources, including the creation of individual transferable fishing quotas or concessions, leading to the creation of quota markets in the Member States;

60. Insists on measures to improve the price of the first sale of fish and the income of fisheries workers, on subsidy or compensation mechanisms for fisheries workers affected by the economic and social repercussions of the recovery plans, multi-annual management and measures for the protection of ecosystems;

61. Reaffirms the need for the CFP to recognise the specific characteristics of small-scale and coastal fishing and to analyse to what extent the existing instruments are suited to the sector’s needs, adapting them accordingly;

62. Calls on measures to ensure national sovereignty over the Exclusive Economic Zone of Member States and their fisheries resources, allowing proximity management; takes the view that 12 miles should be maintained as a zone of exclusive access for the national fleet of each Member State and proposes to consider the possibility of its extension to adjacent areas, conforming to the continental shelves;

Development

63. Recalls that there is a need for consistency in development (a requirement that all EU policies that affect developing countries take into account development goals) in agricultural policy, international trade, and the energy policy of the European Union;

64. Regrets that the Commission did not include in its 2012 program, an initiative on innovative financing for development assistance in order to respect the commitments of the Millennium Development Goals; regrets the lack of legislative proposals on tax havens, the fight against illegal flows of capital and misuse of transfer pricing;

65. Welcomes that the EU states it will help promote security in Africa, recalls that for this reason the EU should develop a policy rooted in self-determined social and economic development in Africa, the eradication of hunger, the fight against poverty and the protection of natural resources through legally binding measures to make mining activities

transparent, recalls the legitimate right of governments and parliaments in developing countries to decide on export restrictions in the interests of these countries and particularly on the fight against poverty, which should be an absolute priority;

66. Recalls that the ‘right to food’ as a fundamental principle must be implemented in a consistent and coordinated manner to address more effectively the root causes of hunger and food insecurity; recalls at the same time that the concept of food sovereignty, defined as the ability of a country or region to implement policies, priorities and strategies for agriculture and food democratically, must be recognised in the framework of the European Union; the right to energy and the right to safe drinking water should also be recognised by the United Nations as fundamental rights;

International trade

67. Rejects the current EU trade policy which is mainly driven by an aggressive market access approach and the multiplication of bilateral FTAs without considering seriously their negative effects; insists that the main objectives of the EU’s international trade policy should be to contribute to sustainable social, ecological and economic development in the interest of all citizens; calls on the Commission to exclude any provisions liberalising trade in financial services and derivatives from EU trade agreements; demands the implementation of a European financial transactions tax in 2012;
68. Stresses the importance of binding sustainability chapters in order to abolish social and environmental dumping practises and recognises the efforts of the European Commission to include such chapters in all currently negotiated trade agreements; encourages the Commission to go beyond the minimum demand for respecting just the core ILO standards; calls for the suspension of trade agreements and negotiations with countries violating democratic, environmental, human and labour rights; strongly insists that Parliament and civil society should be further involved in ongoing negotiations and in the definition of negotiating mandates for investment agreements with China, Mercosur, and Russia; calls on the Commission to prepare a legislative proposal for binding obligations and accountability of European investors operating abroad;
69. Points out that the EU biofuel target has a significant impact on world food prices and calls for an immediate moratorium for this strategy; calls on the Commission to work out a proposal to prevent speculation on food and to prevent land grabbing by European companies in developing countries;
70. Calls on the Commission to prepare a revised raw materials strategy in 2012 taking up Parliament’s proposals, in particular with regard to recycling, establishing of resource processing industries with the highest environmental standards and guaranteeing the right to nutrition security and food sovereignty; recognises in this context the rights of countries to restrict access to their raw materials for their own development and nutrition security purposes; calls on the Commission to refrain from incorporating any temporary withdrawal provisions for beneficiary countries in the EU’s GSP mechanism and trade agreements;
71. Notes that the Commission has taken up Parliament’s demand to prepare legislation on how to prevent exports of substances and materials used for capital punishment, torture or

inhumane treatment and calls for a fast delivery of the Commission's proposal; calls on the Commission to prepare a legislative proposal for binding obligations and accountability of European investors operating abroad, in particular with regard to bribery and to respecting human, social and cultural rights, and environmental protection standards;

72. Calls on the Commission to withdraw its proposal to amend market access regulation 1528/2007 aimed at forcing ACP countries to finalise an EPA agreement with the EU; demands instead the re-evaluation of the EPA process;

Civil liberties

73. Welcomes the new legislative proposals aiming at enhanced mobility and freedom of movement in the Mediterranean; regrets nevertheless that such initiatives have limited scope and encourages new and braver steps in the direction of free movement, that would reinforce the Mediterranean as an area of peace, intercultural dialogue and democracy;
74. Recalls its strong opposition to bulk personal data collection by governments and agencies for 'law enforcement' purposes, and underlines its strong conviction that any European equivalent for the TFTP program can only exist and operate within the well-defined principles of necessity, proportionality, purpose-limitation, transparency, data minimisation and data retention;
75. Reiterates its concerns related to the 'so-called' necessity for retaining data on such a large scale in view of the rights to privacy and data protection. Draws the attention to the Judgment of German Constitutional Court of 2nd March 2010, in which it invalidates the German implementation laws of the Data Retention Directive demanding telecommunication data retention from 6 months till 2 years;

Education and culture

76. Considers that the development of programs such as Erasmus is a necessity; therefore calls for increased funding for this programme to enable more students to participate, similarly asks for increased grants to allow students so that they can have meaningful access to such programmes;
77. Considers that the focus on promoting the mobility of young people alone is too narrow to effectively combat youth unemployment; therefore suggests that the Commission submit a proposal on a European Youth Guarantee securing the right of every young person in the EU to be offered a suitable well-paid job in line with their qualifications and skills, an apprenticeship, additional training or combined work and training immediately upon facing unemployment;
78. Notes and condemns that the policies of the European Union are challenging the achievements of cultural diversity through policies only serving the market interests of a few large companies;
79. Stresses that intercultural dialogue cannot take place until the social, economic, and cultural rights and freedom of peoples to self-determination are fully respected instead of

the competition between workers and peoples being driven by the EU;

80. Regrets the fact that issues related to the promotion and preservation of cultures within the EU have not been addressed in the Commission's programme and believes it is a central theme for the cohesion of the Union and that access for larger numbers of people must be provided to arts and culture while preserving the rights of artists including copyrights;
81. Stresses in the same way the importance of ensuring and promoting the mobility and status of European artists to enable them to carry out their work in good conditions and guaranteeing access to rights and social security;

Budget

82. Deplores that the Commission proposal does not prioritise social and territorial cohesion to adequately address the needs raised by the current social economical and financial crisis nor does it address effectively the difficult situation faced by several Member States; in this context, insists on the need to enhance the synergies between the different EU programmes and actions aiming at tackling the effects of the crisis and promoting employment and growth with the development of resource-efficient technologies;
83. Deplores the lack of ambition in the financing of major works on transport networks and interconnection which is required for mobility within the EU;
84. Reiterates its position that the drop in public investment, disintegration of crucial public services are the consequence of the austerity policies of the EU and the Members States; insists that this trend has to be reversed and firmly believes that the reinforcement of investments have to be guaranteed at EU and national level;
85. Deeply regrets that the commission is sending a message of rejection to refugees by substantially increasing appropriations for the External Border Fund and the European Return Fund; reiterates that the EU must reinforce the support and adopt a welcoming stance towards the mobility of people south of the Mediterranean, especially in light of the popular uprising, the hope of revolution and modernity in the Arab world , namely through a substantial increase of the support for the Refugee Integration Fund and for the Cooperation and Development Fund;
86. Recalls that the EU needs a strong parliamentary dimension which can improve the democratic nature and transparency of the EU budget procedure and underlines the importance of the European Parliament involvement in the MFF procedure negotiations both on the expenditure and on the broad debate for the review of the resources system;
87. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.