

**ПОНЕДЕЛНИК 14 ЮНИ 2010 Г.**  
**LUNES 14 DE JUNIO DE 2010**  
**PONDĚLÍ 14. ČERVNA 2010**  
**MANDAG DEN 14. JUNI 2010**  
**MONTAG, 14. JUNI 2010**  
**ESMASPÄEV, 14. JUUNI 2010**  
**ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ 14 ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 2010**  
**MONDAY, 14 JUNE 2010**  
**LUNDI 14 JUN 2010**  
**LUNEDI' 14 GIUGNO 2010**  
**PIRMDIENA, 2010. GADA 14. JŪNIJS**  
**2010 M. BIRŽELIO 14 D., PIRMADIENIS**  
**2010. JŪNIUS 14., HÉTFŐ**  
**IT-TNEJN, 14 TA' ĠUNJU 2010**  
**MAANDAG 14 JUNI 2010**  
**PONIEDZIAŁEK, 14 CZERWCA 2010**  
**SEGUNDA-FEIRA, 14 DE JUNHO DE 2010**  
**LUNI 14 IUNIE 2010**  
**PONDELOK 14. JÚNA 2010**  
**PONEDELJEK, 14. JUNIJ 2010**  
**MAANANTAI 14. KESÄKUUTA 2010**  
**MÁNDAGEN DEN 14 JUNI 2010**

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**PRZEWODNICZY: JERZY BUZEK**  
*Przewodniczący*

*(Posiedzenie zostało otwarte o godz. 17.00)*

## **1 - Wznowienie sesji**

**Przewodniczący.** – Ogłaszam wznowienie sesji Parlamentu Europejskiego przerwanej w czwartek, 20 maja 2010 r.

## **2 - Oświadczenia Przewodniczącego**

**Przewodniczący.** – Chciałbym Państwa poinformować, że podczas tej sesji na sali obecni są dodatkowi kamerzyści ze specjalnym wyposażeniem. Podobnie jak w czasie sesji w Brukseli, ci technicy będą filmować nasze debaty i głosowania, aby przygotować panoramiczny film o działaniu Parlamentu dla nowej Wszechnicy w Brukseli. Będzie informacja na ten temat w Brukseli. Uzyskałem zdecydowane zapewnienie, że technicy będą się zachowywać bardzo dyskretnie w żadnej mierze nie zakłócając przebiegu posiedzenia. Dziękuję Państwu za zrozumienie tego faktu. Chcielibyśmy, aby sposób działania Parlamentu był znany jak największej liczbie Europejczyków.

70 lat temu, dnia 17 czerwca 1940 r., Litwa, Łotwa i Estonia zostały zaatakowane przez Armię Czerwoną i nielegalnie włączone do Związku Sowieckiego. Była to bezpośrednia konsekwencja paktu Hitler-Stalin z sierpnia 1939 r. oddającego

we władanie ZSRR także Finlandię oraz część terytoriów Polski i Rumunii. Parlament Europejski, nasz Parlament, jako pierwsza organizacja międzynarodowa potępił w swej rezolucji ze stycznia 1983 r., czyli 27 lat temu, fakt okupacji krajów bałtyckich, i przypomniał, że nie została ona uznana przez większość krajów Europy oraz przez USA.

Pamiętajmy także o pierwszej rocznicy wyborów w Iranie, szczególnie, że panują tam ogromne represje. W ciągu minionego roku władze doprowadziły do 488 egzekucji i uwięzienia tysięcy ludzi. Wielu więźniów politycznych czeka kara śmierci, bo przypisano im role w zeszłorocznych demonstracjach. Parlament Europejski wyraża swoje najwyższe zaniepokojenie tą sytuacją, szczególnie w kontekście braku wolności słowa i prawa do gromadzenia się. Unia Europejska, szczególnie Parlament, stale sprzeciwia się karze śmierci, bez względu na okoliczności.

Dziś w Mediolanie odbywa się pogrzeb zamordowanego w Turcji przewodniczącego Konferencji Episkopatu tego kraju, biskupa Luigiigo Padovese. Niestety jest to kolejne zabójstwo duchownego chrześcijańskiego w rejonie Środkowego Wschodu.

Podczas ostatniego weekendu w Lizbonie i w Madrycie reprezentowałem Parlament Europejski podczas obchodów 25-lecia akcesji Portugalii i Hiszpanii do Unii Europejskiej. Obydwa te kraje odniosły w Unii duży sukces i nie możemy o tym zapominać, mimo że dzisiaj obydwa te kraje są w przededniu trudnych reform gospodarczych. O tym rozmawialiśmy w czasie uroczystości.

Wczoraj byłem także w Luksemburgu, gdzie obchodziliśmy ćwierćwiecze podpisania porozumienia z Schengen. Można powiedzieć, że jest to jedno z najbardziej obywatelskich porozumień. Nasi obywatele doskonale to rozumieją. To porozumienie było wielkim bodźcem w kierunku budowy Unii Europejskiej obywateli.

W ostatnich dwóch tygodniach odbyłem oficjalne wizyty w Grecji i w Rumunii. Narodom tych krajów przekazałem wyrazy wsparcia i zapewniłem, że mogą liczyć na europejską solidarność. Mówiliśmy także o tym, że z solidarnością powinna się zawsze wiązać odpowiedzialność.

I wreszcie ostatnia informacja. W mijających dniach, w trzech krajach Unii Europejskiej: w Belgii, Holandii i w Słowacji odbyły się wolne wybory parlamentarne. Życzymy naszym koleżankom i kolegom z tych trzech krajów szybkiego wyboru rządów i liczymy także na owocną współpracę nowo wybranych koleżanek i kolegów z parlamentów narodowych z nami – z Parlamentem Europejskim. Jest to bardzo ważne dla realizacji naszej wspólnej idei – idei wspólnej Europy.

1-007

### **3 - Przyjęcie protokołu poprzedniego posiedzenia: Patrz protokół**

1-008

### **4 - Skład Parlamentu: Patrz protokół**

1-009

### **5 - Wniosek o skorzystanie z immunitetu parlamentarnego: Patrz protokół**

1-010

### **6 - Skład komisji i delegacji: Patrz protokół**

1-011

### **7 - Podpisanie aktów przyjętych w trybie współdecyzji: Patrz protokół**

1-012

### **8 - Składanie dokumentów: Patrz protokół**

1-013

### **9 - Oświadczenia pisemne, które straciły ważność: Patrz protokół**

1-014

### **10 - Teksty porozumień przekazane przez Radę: patrz protokół**

1-015

### **11 - Petycje: Patrz: protokół**

1-016

### **12 - Pytania ustne i oświadczenia pisemne (składanie dokumentów): Patrz protokół**

1-017

**13 - Przesunięcie środków: patrz protokół**

1-018

**14 - Działania podjęte w związku z rezolucjami Parlamentu: Patrz protokół**

1-019

**15 - Działania podjęte w związku ze stanowiskami i rezolucjami Parlamentu: Patrz protokół**

1-020

**16 - Wniosek o uchylenie immunitetu parlamentarnego (ciąg dalszy): Patrz protokół**

1-021

**17 - Porządek obrad: Patrz protokół**

1-022

**18 - Mandat do postępowania porozumiewawczego w sprawie projektu budżetu na rok 2011 (debata)**

1-023

**Przewodniczący.** – Kolejnym punktem porządku dziennego jest sprawozdanie sporządzone przez Sidię Elżbietę Jędrzejewską w imieniu Komisji Budżetowej w sprawie upoważnienia do rozmów trójstronnych dotyczących projektu budżetu na rok 2011 (2010/2002(BUD)) (A7-0183/2010).

1-024

**Sidonia Elżbieta Jędrzejewska, sprawozdawca.** – Panie Przewodniczący! Jest to dla mnie zaszczyt, że mogę zaprezentować dzisiaj Państwu mandat do naszych negocjacji trójstronnych z Komisją Europejską i z Radą, które mają się odbyć 30 czerwca.

Zanim przejdę do prezentacji samego mandatu przyjętego przez Komisję Budżetową i który, mam nadzieję, zostanie jutro przyjęty w naszym głosowaniu na sesji plenarnej, pozwolę sobie powiedzieć kilka słów na temat roku budżetowego 2011 ze względu na jego szczególność. Będzie to rok pionierski, dlatego że budżet Unii Europejskiej przyjmowany na rok 2011 będzie pierwszym budżetem przyjmowanym według nowych zapisów traktatu z Lizbony. Traktat z Lizbony wzmacnia możliwości Parlamentu Europejskiego i rozszerza nasze możliwości współdecydowania o budżecie Unii Europejskiej także na obszary, o których wcześniej nie mogliśmy współdecydować w pełni, takie jak np. rolnictwo. To wielka zmiana jakościowa. Pod względem proceduralnym traktat z Lizbony także wprowadza daleko idące zmiany, przede wszystkim znosi pierwsze i drugie czytanie. My jako Parlament Europejski będziemy mieć jedno pojedyncze czytanie budżetu, tak samo Rada będzie tylko raz czytała budżet. Co to praktycznie oznacza? Oznacza to, że spotkamy się prawdopodobnie na spotkaniu pojedynczym w listopadzie, ale przede wszystkim, że nowa procedura budżetowa według traktatu z Lizbony będzie wymagała od wszystkich zainteresowanych stron większej dyscypliny i większych samoograniczeń. Nie będziemy mieć drugiej szansy, nie będziemy mieć możliwości podejścia jeszcze raz do negocjacji. Musimy jako Parlament Europejski dobrze przemyśleć już wcześniej, co tak naprawdę chcemy osiągnąć, bo nie możemy robić tak jak w poprzednich latach, kiedy rozbudowaliśmy nasze oczekiwania i zmniejszyliśmy je podczas drugiego czytania. Już podczas pierwszego czytania musimy się dobrze zastanowić co tak naprawdę chcemy osiągnąć.

Chciałabym podziękować sprawozdawcom budżetowym poszczególnych komisji za ich wkład. Komisja Budżetowa otrzymała kilka bardzo interesujących i ważnych opinii z poszczególnych komisji tematycznych, które zostaną na pewno uwzględnione w dalszych częściach procedury budżetowej. Te podziękowania mają przede wszystkim wymiar osobisty. Muszę podziękować autorom i przyznać im, że bardzo wiele nauczyłam się o priorytetach ich poszczególnych komisji i ta wiedza, mam nadzieję, bardzo mi pomoże jako waszemu sprawozdawcy jesienią podczas negocjacji z Komisją Europejską i z Radą. Równocześnie wiele z tych szczegółowych oczekiwań poszczególnych komisji tematycznych nie mogło zostać uwzględnionych w moim sprawozdaniu, które wyszło z Komisji Budżetowej, dlatego że mandat na negocjacje trójstronne (te czerwcowe) nie może być rozbudowany. Musimy skupić się na kilku najważniejszych sprawach, a szczegóły możemy doprecyzować we wrześniu w procesie składania poszczególnych poprawek. Podczas tych pierwszych negocjacji nie możemy jeszcze zejść na taki poziom szczegółu. Stąd proszę o zrozumienie, że byłam przeciwna wielu szczegółowym poprawkom.

Chciałabym w tej chwili powiedzieć kilka słów o tych priorytetach, które są kluczem do naszych negocjacji pod koniec czerwca i o tych najważniejszych sprawach, które chciałabym, żeby znalazły wasze poparcie w jutrzejszym głosowaniu, jako sprawy, które przedłoży Parlament Europejski. Przede wszystkim chciałabym, aby podczas pierwszych już rozmów z Komisją i z Radą wspomnieć o rzeczy najważniejszej – o tym, że obecna wieloletnia perspektywa finansowa się wyczerpuje. To co zostało uzgodnione w 2006 roku powoli już staje się niewystarczające dla nowych priorytetów. Mamy

dwa równoległe, ale równocześnie nieco przeciwstawne sobie procesy. Z jednej strony coraz większe ambicje Unii Europejskiej związane z traktem z Lizbony i z naszymi oczekiwaniami wobec Unii Europejskiej, np. tworzenie unijnej dyplomacji, ambitne projekty badawcze, a z drugiej strony proces kryzysu gospodarczo-finansowego w poszczególnych krajach członkowskich, który zmusza do oszczędzania. Te dwa przeciwstawne procesy stykają się także z ograniczeniami wieloletniej perspektywy finansowej. Marginesy się wyczerpują, mamy coraz mniej miejsca jako Parlament Europejski na finansowanie naszych priorytetów. O tym trzeba koniecznie rozmawiać z Komisją Europejską i z Radą już w czerwcu. Jeżeli mamy wielkie ambicje, nie tylko my jako Parlament, ale także jeżeli Rada ma wielkie ambicje, musimy też rozmawiać o tym, jak te ambicje sfinansować. Inaczej zostaną one tylko na papierze jako puste słowa.

Bardzo chciałabym, aby rok 2011 podkreślił znaczenie programów młodzieżowych, tych, które dobrze się sprawdzają, są znane, trafiają do szerokiego grona beneficjentów i które są wydajne i efektywne.

Następna sprawa: wspomniana już Europejska Służba Działań Zewnętrznych – musimy o niej rozmawiać, musimy także rozmawiać o konsekwencjach budżetowych uzgodnionego i zdecydowanego już Europejskiego Mechanizmu Stabilizacji Finansowej.

Zachęcam Państwa serdecznie do poparcia tego sprawozdania, które wyszło z Komisji Budżetowej. Podsumowanie jego znajduje się w paragrafie 91. Jeszcze raz dziękuję za wszelki wkład. Wiele z tych spraw wróci we wrześniu w formie poprawek.

1-025

**Connie Hedegaard**, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, let me first, on behalf of Mr Lewandowski, ask you to please accept his apologies for not being present. He is unfortunately constrained by the annual meeting of the Commission with the Court of Auditors where he takes an active part in presenting the recently adopted triennial revision of the financial regulation; so he simply had to be there today.

I therefore replace him and I will of course transmit to him the comments which you express in this first debate on the Commission's presented draft budget and the forthcoming trilogue which precedes Council's reading.

Our dialogue this year will go well beyond the 2011 budget, as important political initiatives with far-reaching budgetary consequences are being discussed. But let us not forget that one of the major components for this year is the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty in budgetary matters. We need to keep our commitment to ensure good collaboration between the institutions – as good as it has been in the past – within this new institutional framework. This is vital to achieving a successful and timely outcome to the 2011 budgetary procedure.

Let me then stress that I do take thorough note of your concerns and can assure you that the Commission shares the view that there is a need for a targeted quota of spending which is becoming even more important in a restrained context. The Commission has presented a draft budget which respects the financial framework and is based on sound estimates. It is important to recall that the draft budget for 2011 has been drawn up in a context of tight expenditure ceilings and national finances under severe pressure.

Against such a difficult background, the Commission has proposed a draft budget which responds to the political requirements with a justified and reasoned increase. Yes, in the current difficult economic situation the recovery effort will have to be pursued, and the rapporteur is right also in placing this, as we have just heard and as I can see from the document, at the heart of social inclusion strategies. Its innovative abilities are a key resource for the development and growth of the European Union.

I would like to make a call on this House to support our proposal and particularly the increase in payment appropriations, since it constitutes a tangible contribution to delivering implementation on the ground and to supporting European economies. As spending programmes reach cruising speed, increased payment levels for activities under the heading Competitiveness for Growth and Employment, that is +6.8%, and Cohesion for Growth and Employment, which is +16.9%, prove that these policies are implemented vigorously to accelerate the recovery process. Good budgetary implementation remains also essential and in particular the implementation of the structural and cohesion funds.

Let me reiterate that the Commission remains committed to maintaining administrative efficiency and, in line with previous commitments, the Commission will not request any new posts. It wants to underline that such commitment goes beyond the establishment plan and also applies to external personnel, for which the Commission is even proposing a reduction. Every year the Commission provides full information on administrative expenditure; it is ready to discuss with the budgetary authority any alternative presentation to ensure transparency on this expenditure.

Let me finish by thanking the rapporteur for making available at such an early stage an indicative list of new pilot projects and preparatory actions ahead of Parliament's reading. This will help our dialogue and ultimately allow for the best implementation of projects which will be adopted at the final stage. I am confident that at the forthcoming trilogue we will

have the opportunity to advance in a constructive way, as in previous years. The Commission will continue to do its utmost to help to pave the way for a successful outcome to this budget procedure.

1-026

**Edít Herczog**, *Az Ipari, Kutatási és Energiaügyi Bizottság véleményének előadója.* – Az Ipari, Kutatási és Energiaügyi Bizottság jelentéstevőjeként engedjék meg kedves képviselőtársaim, hogy kifejezzem aggályainkat azzal kapcsolatban, hogy vajon a jelen pénzügyi keretben elegendő kapacitás található-e a kiemelt európai szakpolitikai kezdeményezések megfelelő szintű finanszírozására. Az Európai Unió hatásköre a Lisszaboni Szerződéssel jelentősen kibővült, és olyan szakpolitikákat kellene finanszíroznunk az ipar, a kutatás-fejlesztés területén, mint az úrpolitika, az innovációs politika vagy egyes meglévő politikák megerősítése terén, például kutatás-fejlesztés, az energia és az iparfejlesztés területén. Bizonyára belátják képviselőtársaim, hogy ezek azok a helyek, ahol a legtöbb munkahelyet lehet teremteni az Európai Unióban, ezért ezeknek a politikáknak a támogatása stratégiai jelentőségű.

2011-re nekünk a legfontosabb célkitűzésünk, hogy a 7. számú kutatási keretprogramot ne terheljék ezek a politikák, ehhez más forrásokat találjunk, hiszen a 7. kutatási keretprogram továbbfejlesztése önmagában is nagyon nagy kockázatokkal jár. Emellett meggyőződése az Ipari Bizottság tagjainak, egyetértésben gondoljuk ezt, hogy költségvetési rugalmasságra van szükség, hogy például az európai stratégiai energiatechnológiai terv, a SET-Plan a mostaninál hatékonyabban valósulhasson meg. Talán nem meglepő, ha azzal szeretném zárni, hogy az elmúlt öt év eredményeként kiemelten kezeljük a kis- és közepes vállalkozásokat, ezért a kis- és közepes vállalkozások számára tett ígéreteink nem maradhatnak üres ígérek. Egyelőre ezeket hiányoljuk a Biztos úr által benyújtott tervezetből, és kívánjuk a Tanácsnak és a Bizottságnak, hogy innovatív ötletekkel álljanak elő, amelyeket támogathatunk.

1-027

**Mairead McGuinness**, *rapporteur for the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development.* – Mr President, according to the list someone else should be speaking, but thank you for calling me at this point.

I was delayed coming to Strasbourg, as many can be, but I did see much of the countryside on the way. As you know, there is much pressure on farmers and the rural community.

I want to thank the budget rapporteur for her work and for her commitment to keeping her colleagues informed at every stage of the process.

There are some concerns around agriculture. I hope that the Commission's optimism over market developments comes to fruition and is accurate, because if it is not I would be worried about the budgetary pressures in 2011 should the markets not evolve in the favourable way that the Commission anticipates. There have been problems in the past and we fear that these might happen again.

It is important to mention in this budget debate the difficult situation around agriculture payments as we look beyond 2011. It is good that there will be no financial discipline required next year, and indeed I hope that position prevails, although it will be tight in 2012.

However, this House needs to know that in 2013 we will be facing a situation where there will be reductions in payments to farmers where modulation applies, and that is before we have reform of the common agricultural policy.

A simple message to the Commission is that agriculture is vulnerable and it is important for food security, for environmental protection and because it is the very heart of the European Union. It needs an adequate budget and that must be reflected in the resources that are made available to it.

Market support measures are vital when we have a crisis, and that is why I stress my concerns that you need to be cautious about how the markets emerge in terms of agriculture.

Looking today at the countryside looking at its best, I would say there is a price to be paid for a countryside and a rural fabric that will survive and thrive, and this needs to be reflected in the budgetary resources we make available to agriculture.

1-028

**Britta Thomsen**, *rapporteur for the opinion of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality.* – Mr President, on behalf of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, I would like to highlight the need for financial resources to be available to combat all forms of discrimination against women, in particular inequalities regarding the pay gap.

I also stress the importance of appropriate funding for the European Institute for Gender Equality in Lithuania, and would like to highlight the need to set up the necessary funds to establish a European observatory on violence against women, building on existing institutional structures, as was agreed by the Council on 8 March 2010.

Finally, we would also urge the Commission to urge the Member States to make greater use of the Structural Funds, within the framework of the European Social Fund, as a way of promoting equality between men and women.

1-029

**Salvador Garriga Polledo**, *en nombre del Grupo PPE*. – Señor Presidente, queridos colegas, hay que tener mucho cuidado con este ejercicio presupuestario. Yo no recuerdo, en dieciséis años de actividad parlamentaria, haber tenido una situación de tanta presión por parte de los Ministros de Hacienda nacionales.

Está claro que, por parte del Consejo, se va a buscar una reducción de los créditos de pago, incluso por debajo del 1 %, basada sobre todo en la subejecución –que ya empieza a aparecer– de los Fondos Estructurales, debido a las dificultades de tesorería en los Estados miembros.

El Consejo también querrá establecer reducciones de créditos de compromiso en la categoría de los gastos administrativos para adecuar así esa categoría nº 5 a la tendencia general de recortes que aparece en las administraciones nacionales.

Y, por supuesto, el Consejo querrá crear grandes márgenes en las categorías de gasto para salvaguardar algunas de las prioridades que ha detallado la ponente, como son Kozloduy, ITER o Galileo, que, siendo muy importantes, no estaban previstas en las actuales perspectivas financieras.

Es evidente que las circunstancias son extraordinarias y no estaban previstas cuando aprobamos, en diciembre del año 2006, el marco financiero plurianual y que, de existir alguna flexibilidad en el mecanismo del presupuesto comunitario, sería ahora el momento de demostrarlo, pero esto va a requerir mucha flexibilidad negociadora.

Las crisis en las tesorerías nacionales son un hecho, pero las prioridades políticas de la Unión Europea, expresadas por ejemplo en este mandato presupuestario, son también un hecho.

Seguro que todos haremos un ejercicio de responsabilidad, seguro que encontraremos partidas presupuestarias de donde ahorrar, pero recordemos que una estrategia de crecimiento económico de la Unión Europea pasa por tener un presupuesto de la Unión suficiente. Y este Parlamento luchará por ello.

1-030

**Francesca Balzani**, *a nome del gruppo S&D*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, il mandato per il trilatero è un atto importante, soprattutto quest'anno, perché con l'entrata in vigore del trattato di Lisbona e con l'unica lettura sono necessarie, fin dall'inizio, la massima chiarezza e la massima cooperazione fra le istituzioni di bilancio.

È un bilancio che prosegue, prende corpo e forma in un momento difficile. I margini disponibili per gli stanziamenti d'impegno sono pari a un miliardo e duecento milioni – quindi sono molto esigui – ma ciò che è più delicato ancora è che per il 70% sono a carico della seconda rubrica, della rubrica che contiene la politica dell'agricoltura, la conservazione e la gestione delle risorse naturali e quindi la lotta al cambiamento climatico.

Ma è difficile anche perché sono aperte molte procedure dalle quali dipende in grande parte la misura delle risorse che saranno effettivamente disponibili. Penso alla revisione del bilancio, del regolamento finanziario e dell'accordo interistituzionale, all'attivazione del servizio di azione esterna, ma soprattutto alla crisi e all'instabilità dei mercati finanziari. La crisi stessa che ha messo a rischio l'euro ha dimostrato che qualunque risposta europea trova nel bilancio e nelle sue risorse uno strumento fondamentale, evidenziandone così tutta l'importanza, ma anche tutti i limiti.

In questo scenario il Parlamento europeo deve segnare la sua linea rossa, stabilire quali tra le priorità devono avere la massima evidenza nel suo principale documento contabile. Abbiamo scelto come gruppo di trovare un delicato equilibrio tra la necessità di preservare la natura di scopo di questo mandato e quella di non svilirne il significato politico. Allora abbiamo posto al centro come priorità quella di non ripetere gli errori del passato e quindi di assicurare risorse certe e adeguate per la realizzazione degli obiettivi della strategia 2020 anzitutto, ma anche di mantenere risorse adeguate per le azioni della rubrica 2, e soprattutto quelle che si sostanziano nella lotta alla disoccupazione. Ma è importante anche mantenere la centralità della lotta al cambiamento climatico.

Sono molte quindi le sfide da affrontare. Ce n'è anche una che abbiamo posto come centrale, all'inizio del mandato: quella di fare un grande sforzo per un coordinamento e una nuova coerenza tra il nostro bilancio europeo e quelli dei singoli Stati membri, perché la coerenza e il coordinamento delle politiche economiche dell'Unione e dei suoi Stati sono valori fondamentali per il futuro dell'Unione.

1-031

**Thijs Berman**, *rappporteur for the opinion of the Committee on Development*. – Mr President, I am moved by your proverbial patience. Thank you very much and my humble apologies.

The current economic crisis has hit the developing countries hard – and harder than the countries in the developed world – even though they are not responsible for the causes of this crisis. The same applies to climate change: developing countries have little to do with the causes of climate change, but they are suffering the most from its effects.

It is therefore of great importance that the EU makes sure that money meant for development goals actually serves this purpose and this purpose alone. First of all, it means that the budget aimed at supporting developing countries in their fight against the effects of climate change should be additional money. The ‘fast-start’ climate finance package should not come at the expense of existing development cooperation programmes.

Secondly, I support the principle of financial assistance to the main ACP banana-producing countries. However, this should not be financed via the margins, and I strongly oppose the draft proposal by the Commission in which funds from the development cooperation instruments are redeployed for this assistance. Funds used under the DCI must target poverty alleviation, and although I support the creation of an instrument for cooperation with industrialised countries – ICI+ – that instrument should not be financed by the DCI either.

1-032

**Anne E. Jensen, for ALDE-Gruppen.** – Hr. formand! Jeg vil også gerne takke fru Jędrzejewska for hendes stramme styring af denne tekst, som har givet et klart budskab, vi kan gå til forhandlinger med. Det er rigtigt, hvad hun siger: Den flerårige ramme for EU's budget er nu så stram, at det bliver mere end svært at indfri en række løfter. Man kan sige, at i tidligere år har vi kunnet finde ledige penge på landbrugsbudgettet, men der er bare ikke så mange ledige penge mere. Vi skal kunne følge op på vækststrategien 2020, vi skal kunne investere i fælles energiprojekter, vi skal kunne investere i fælles transportprojekter, vi skal kunne satse på de unge og forskning, og vi skal kunne finansiere en stærk og fælles udenrigstjeneste. Og så er jeg meget enig med kommissær Hedegaard i, at vi skal sikre, at der er tilstrækkelig betaling til strukturfondene, så vi indfried løfterne over for de nye medlemslande.

Der er alvorlig brug for at få den lovede midtvejsrevision af budgettet, så vi kan få klarhed over, hvordan vi kan finansiere nye behov. Mærkeligt nok ser vi nu flere og flere eksempler på, at medlemslandene gerne vil betale. De vil bare ikke betale via EU's budget! Vi ser det f.eks. med oprettelsen af de tre nye finanstilsyn, der skal sikre mod fremtidige finanskriser i EU. De skal både betales af medlemslandene direkte og af EU's budget. Hvis hele udgiften blev taget over EU's budget, ville den flerårige ramme nemlig blive sprængt! Men det er selvfølgelig meget mere bureaukratisk og besværligt at skulle opkræve pengene hos medlemslandene direkte, og det giver os dårligere overblik og dårligere kontrol og opfølgning. Det er en rigtig skidt udvikling.

Skal vi så ikke spare på EU's budget? Jo, selvfølgelig skal vi også være sparsommelige i en krisetid, men jeg vil bare sige, at hvis alle medlemslande havde ført deres budgetpolitik som EU's budget, havde der ikke været nogen underskud, og der havde ikke været nogen gældsproblemer. Her har vi nemlig lofter og stramme rammer! Der er ikke nogen muligheder for at skabe problemer. Så måske er det de nationale myndigheder, der skal lære af EU, og tænke på, om der her er noget, man kunne bruge på nationalt plan også.

1-033

**Isabelle Durant, au nom du groupe Verts/ALE.** – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, permettez-moi d'abord de remercier notre rapporteure pour son travail de grande qualité. Son approche synthétique qui évite de se perdre dans trop de détails est tout à fait adéquate. Il serait en effet inapproprié, dans une négociation pour un mandat, de se perdre dans trop de détails. Ce mandat aura donc le soutien de mon groupe.

Sur le fond, je constate que le rapport fait référence, à de nombreuses reprises, à la nécessité, pour l'Europe, d'agir face à la crise économique et financière et, évidemment, je m'en félicite. Il est toutefois regrettable qu'il ne soit nullement fait mention de la crise écologique qui risque pourtant d'avoir des répercussions autrement plus importantes à long terme.

La réponse à la crise écologique et au changement climatique devrait beaucoup plus inspirer l'action de l'Europe. Évidemment, une telle réponse devrait se refléter dans le budget communautaire et, même si je me réjouis de l'augmentation du budget de Life +, cela ne suffit évidemment pas et cela ne fera pas l'affaire.

Ce qu'il nous faut, c'est un nouveau *green deal* européen, un *green deal* avec une approche en matière de politique agricole, avec moins d'accent sur les surfaces arables et plus sur la qualité de notre alimentation et le caractère durable des exploitations, une politique de recherche qui ne fait pas disparaître l'argent du contribuable dans un gouffre financier, comme par exemple le réacteur Iter, mais qui met l'accent sur les énergies renouvelables, les moyens de transport durables, l'innovation en technologies vertes, les Fonds structurels qui devraient être alloués en fonction de critères de lutte contre le changement climatique – et la concentration dans les infrastructures routières n'est pas vraiment une politique innovante en la matière – et, enfin, une politique de pêche qui ne contribue pas à la surexploitation des mers.

Toujours est-il que je ne vais pas me perdre dans des exemples de ce que je souhaiterais. Je soutiendrai néanmoins le rapport parce que, pour le trilogue, il me semble un bon mandat, et, pour le reste, sur le projet de budget, nous y reviendrons plus tard, mais je pense que les moyens ne sont pas adaptés.

1-034

**Marisa Matias**, *em nome do Grupo GUE/NGL*. – Discutimos aqui hoje o mandato do Parlamento nas negociações com a Comissão e com o Conselho para o Orçamento para 2011. É um mandato difícil porque ocorre num contexto de redução e contracção generalizada das políticas orçamentais à escala europeia.

A Esquerda Unitária Europeia opõe-se declaradamente à assombrada e assombrosa reabilitação de uma nova vaga de programas de estabilidade, que visam a redução dos défices de Estado, que acabarão por fazer mergulhar a Europa numa nova recessão. A proposta de orçamento europeu, que serve de base ao mandato que agora discutimos, não se encontra apenas limitada pelos Tratados em vigor ou por um quadro financeiro plurianual que já deveria ter sido revisto há muito tempo. Ela é ainda refém deste modelo que, sinteticamente, procurei aqui criticar.

Com os 27 Estados-Membros a diminuírem drasticamente despesas, não é um orçamento europeu, que pesa 1% no PIB europeu, que irá compensar. Nenhuma das prioridades apresentadas pelo Parlamento poderá ser satisfatoriamente cumprida com uma proposta de orçamento de 130 mil milhões de euros.

O mandato insiste na juventude, mas é óbvio que ela foi sacrificada no altar das contas das vistas estreitas. Insistimos no ambiente, mas é óbvio que os governos só querem ouvir falar desses compromissos bem lá mais para a frente.

Reclamamos a urgência e a solidariedade no apoio à Palestina e aos palestinianos, mas é óbvio que esta não é manifestamente uma prioridade da Comissão.

Depois do que aconteceu com a Frota da Liberdade, tal é, no mínimo, indigno.

1-035

**Marta Andreasen**, *on behalf of the EFD Group*. – Mr President, I thank the rapporteur for her work, but I have come here to ask for a drastic reduction of the budget for 2011.

The crisis we are going through requires the European Union to tighten its belt as much as or more than the Member States. Looking to increase the budget with the argument that we are investing in programmes to get Europe out of the crisis is not honest – even less so when we look at the results of the programmes on which the EU has spent taxpayers' money in the last decades. Would we be in such a crisis if the EU had spent the money efficiently?

Those who believe they have a right to get salary increases while their counterparts in the Member States are suffering reductions or losing jobs are wrong. Those who believe we can continue to spend more and more at European Union level without anybody noticing are wrong. Please, let us stop this waste of taxpayers' money now.

1-036

**Martin Ehrenhauser (NI)**. – Herr Präsident! Die drastische wirtschaftliche Situation erfordert natürlich auch radikale Einsparungen im EU-Haushalt, wobei ich diese Prioritäten und vor allem den Mut dazu hier in diesem Bericht überhaupt nicht finden kann. Ganz im Gegenteil! Man beschwert sich noch über die zu geringe Steigerung des Haushalts. Der Bericht ist also ein „Weiter so“, der weder in die eine Richtung noch in die andere Richtung wirklich einen Fortschritt bringt.

Dabei wäre es ein Leichtes, mit vermeintlichen Kleinigkeiten – vor allem im Verwaltungsbereich – große Einsparungen zu erzielen. Ich denke da zum Beispiel an den Bereich der EU-Agenturen. Durch Schließung oder Fusionierung könnte man hier innerhalb eines Jahres eine halbe Milliarde Euro einsparen, ohne dass die Qualität der Verwaltungsleistung wirklich sinkt. Oder vielleicht auch die Schließung des Ausschusses der Regionen oder des Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses. Hier kann man sicherlich auch innerhalb eines Jahres leicht zweihundert Millionen einsparen und wenn man die Gebäude verkauft, nochmals so viel. Oder vielleicht bei uns selbst: Wir könnten auch bei uns selbst zu sparen beginnen. Wir könnten zum Beispiel alle gemeinsam auf das Reisen mit Business-Class-Tickets innerhalb Europas verzichten. Auch so könnten wir einen wirklich vernünftigen Beitrag leisten.

Was mir an diesem Bericht gut gefallen hat – das möchte ich auch erwähnen –, war die Priorität hin zu lebenslangem Lernen. Vor allem sollten wir hier die Priorität setzen für das Programm „Leonardo da Vinci“. Der Austausch von Lehrlingen ist sehr wichtig. Vielleicht sollten wir auch ein Finanzinstrument schaffen, das es für alle jene Bürger, die diese Bürgerinitiative nützen möchten, ermöglicht, dass deren Kosten wenigstens zu einem Teil getragen werden.

1-037

**Alain Lamassoure (PPE)**. – Monsieur le Président, mes chers collègues, la procédure budgétaire de 2011 s'est engagée dans le brouillard et, depuis l'adoption du projet de budget par le Collège, le brouillard s'est encore épaissi.

Comment pouvons-nous adopter un budget 2011 sans savoir comment seront prises en compte les responsabilités nouvelles conférées à l'Union par le traité de Lisbonne? Depuis février dernier, la commission des budgets a demandé à la commission exécutive de présenter le projet de révision des perspectives financières dont nous avons besoin. Faute de réponse, nous débattons après-demain la question orale que nous avons déposée à ce sujet. Premier nuage d'incertitude.



Deuxième nuage, la nouvelle crise financière, la crise de la dette publique. Le 9 mai dernier, le Conseil européen a décidé un plan de stabilisation financière à hauteur de 750 milliards. Ce plan comporte 60 milliards que l'Union européenne peut emprunter et prêter avec la garantie donnée par le budget communautaire. Il s'agit d'une possibilité radicalement nouvelle qui représente la moitié du budget de l'Union, mais le Parlement n'est pas saisi.

Jeudi prochain verra probablement l'apparition d'un nouveau nuage, l'agenda 2020 que le Conseil européen devrait adopter. Il comporte une demi-douzaine de priorités d'actions phares. Sans moyen de financement, cette stratégie n'a aucune crédibilité. Or, elle est présentée comme la feuille de route de l'Union pour les dix ans à venir.

Dans cet océan d'incertitude, la commission des budgets, unie derrière son rapporteur, insiste pour que le Conseil fasse des choix politiques. Faut-il dépenser plus ou faut-il dépenser moins? Et si l'on veut dépenser mieux, le moment est venu d'organiser un exercice qui n'a jamais été fait, nous répartir les rôles entre le budget européen et les budgets nationaux, et, pour cela, introduire les parlements dans le nouveau mode de gouvernance de l'Union.

Tous nos États sont ruinés et l'Union elle-même est financée par eux. L'heure est venue de faire preuve d'imagination et d'audace.

1-038

**Göran Färm (S&D).** – Herr talman! Ett särskilt tack till föredraganden, Sidonia Elżbieta Jędrzejewska. Hon har etablerat ett utmärkt samarbete både med de politiska grupperna och inte minst med sakutskotten. Det tror jag är väldigt viktigt i denna situation.

Vi måste ha bred enighet om vad det är vi ska göra när vi har en så otroligt besvärlig ekonomisk situation för medlemsstaterna. Särskilt nödvändigt är det förstås att nå enighet i de fall där vi kommer att slåss för att revidera budgettaken, för mer pengar. Det måste vi göra – trots detta besvärliga läge – på några områden. Jag tänker framförallt på två områden. I kategori 1, alltså politiken för tillväxt och jobb, kommer det att bli helt nödvändigt om vi ska kunna hävda parlamentets roll när det gäller ekonomisk återhämtning och likaså i kategori 4, EU:s roll i världen. Fast vi måste verkligen koncentrera oss på de mest centrala områdena.

På några punkter verkar vi dock ha delade meningar i förhållande till föredraganden, och vi kommer att lägga ändringsförslag på ett par viktiga områden. Jag ska bara nämna tre stycken helt kort.

Det första handlar om ungdomspolitik. Vi är överens om prioriteringen, men vi tycker att föredraganden fokuserar alldeles för ensidigt på rörlighet. Ungdomars situation, inte minst ungdomsarbetslösheten, handlar ju om så mycket mer. Det handlar om utbildning, det handlar om arbetsmarknadspolitik och det handlar om sociala insatser.

Det andra gäller frågan om Gaza. Det borde vara självklart även för EPP-gruppen att stödja kravet på att Israel ska lyfta blockaden, precis som rådet har gjort tidigare idag. Några säger att detta inte hör hemma i ett budgetärende. Det menar jag är fel. Detta har i högsta grad med budgeten att göra, för blockaden hindrar EU:s insatser när det gäller återuppbyggnad och man får inte fram det nödvändiga materialet, till exempel.

Den tredje punkt jag vill nämna handlar om biståndet. Både när det gäller klimatet, när det gäller de så kallade ”banana company measures” och när det gäller samarbetet med industriländerna måste vi vara tydliga med att detta inte får inkräkta på biståndet till de fattigaste länderna eller på millenniemålen. Därför väddar jag till föredraganden och de politiska grupperna att stödja dessa högst rimliga ändringsförslag.

1-039

**Ivars Godmanis (ALDE).** – Mr President, I would like to say a few words about risks and possibilities. According to EU 2020, research and development is one of the flagships, and it is already planned in this budget that there should be 15.8% more commitments, which is plus EUR 727 million. This year, only 1.6% more commitments were planned, and it looks as though we are making 10 times more commitments for research, but the only problem is, if we look at the payments, we will see that we cannot pay, because this year we are planning to make 13% fewer payments than in 2009.

So the only thing I have to say at this moment is that we need to do our best – the Commission and everybody together – to ensure that deliverance of the scientific research projects will be of the necessary high quality to fulfil the commitments to be paid out. Until now, starting from 2007-11, this has not been the case, unfortunately. We could believe and work...

*(The President cut off the speaker.)*

1-040

**Vicky Ford (ECR).** – Mr President, we remain in an unprecedented economic crisis, and across Europe ordinary people feel the pain. Twenty-three million residents are unemployed, and those lucky enough to have jobs know that they will work for longer, earn less and pay more in taxes to repay unsustainable public debts.

Austerity did not start in Greece or Ireland. There are pay cuts or freezes in Spain, Italy, Portugal, the UK and others. Germany has announced EUR 60 billion of tax rises and spending cuts. Last week the Dutch people went to the polls and voted for austerity, and the French are debating raising their retirement age.

European institutions like this one must not be immune to our citizens' pain. It is vital that we recognise what our Member States are doing to control their own budgets. We must approach our own with the same sense of responsibility and realism.

Our Amendment 34 asks the EU to lead by example. This year, make sure that there is no unessential spending, hold back from unaffordable increases and return savings to our Member States.

We were voted and elected to listen to the people. Now is not the time to be deaf to their cries.

1-041

**Alajos Mészáros (PPE).** – Köszönöm szépen Elnök úr! Szeretnék csatlakozni Herczog Edit kollegámhoz, az Ipari Bizottságból egy rövid hozzászólással. Tudom, hogy szóba került, hogy milyen kevés a pénz és mennyi mindenre kellene költenünk, viszont el kell mondanom, hogy nagyon szeretném, ha találnánk forrásokat azokra a kutatási programokra, amelyek az energiaellátás...

(Az elnök megvonta a szót a képviselőtől.)

1-042

**President.** – Mr Mészáros, it is connected with catch-the-eye. It could have been a question to the last speaker, but you did not have such a question. I am sorry.

1-043

**Monika Hohlmeier (PPE).** – Herr Präsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Alle Länder der Europäischen Union leiden unter einer hohen Verschuldung und unter der Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise. Sie leiden aber auch darunter, dass über Jahre hinweg hohe Haushaltsdefizite – zum Teil auch im Übermaß – in einer Vielzahl von Ländern akzeptiert und geduldet worden sind. Wenn wir den neuen Haushalt 2011 angehen, dann genügt es nicht, nur die Haushalte der Länder herunterzufahren, sondern wir müssen auch die Ausgaben unseres Haushaltes sorgfältig überprüfen und neue Ausgaben ebenfalls einer sorgfältigen Überprüfung anheimgeben.

Ich gehe ein auf den Europäischen Auswärtigen Dienst, dessen Aufbau und auch Finanzierung weiterhin äußerst unklar ist. Es gibt keinen transparenten Aufbau – ich fordere auch Kosteneffizienz unter Nutzung der Synergien mit nationalen auswärtigen Diensten, es muss klare Regelungen der Verantwortlichkeiten geben, eine transparente Rechenschaftslegung gegenüber dem Europäischen Parlament, und es sollte nicht in immer mehr Entscheidungen versucht werden, die Mitentscheidungs- und Aufsichtsfunktionen des Europäischen Parlaments auszuhebeln. Das Europäische Parlament ist kooperativ und wird auch in schwierigen Situationen zur Seite stehen. Aus diesem Grund müssen wir auch in diesen Fragen das Europäische Parlament als Mitentscheidungsträger einbeziehen.

Des Weiteren halte ich es für notwendig, dass wir endlich die Verringerung des bürokratischen Aufwands tatsächlich Realität werden lassen, z. B. in der Landwirtschaft und auch bei kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen, die dringend wachsen und Innovationen tätigen und auch bestehen müssen. Wenn wir die Haushaltsdefizite und auch Steuern verringern und Steuereinnahmen steigern wollen, dann ist es notwendig, dass wir bei kleinen und mittelständischen Unternehmen die bürokratische Belastung reduzieren und Innovationen ermöglichen und den Verdrängungswettbewerb durch die Großindustrie gegenüber missliebigen kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen endlich verringern und dem nicht auch noch Vorschub leisten.

Ich teile zudem die Auffassung des Vorsitzenden unseres Haushaltsausschusses, dass wir erst exakte Daten zu diesem Haushalt haben müssen, bis wir ihn dann letztendlich beschließen können.

1-044

**László Surján (PPE).** – Köszönöm a szót Elnök úr! Kedves kollégák! Ahogy figyelem a hozzászólásokat, úgy látom, hogy két ellentétes stílust figyelhetünk meg, két ellentétes gondolkodást. Az egyik újabb és újabb feladatokat emleget, újabb és újabb ötletekkel állunk elő, illetve a meglévő programjainknak a hatékonyabb, gyorsabb végrehajtását sürgetjük. Nagyon helyes, mert ezek jó és fontos programok. Mások a tagállamok nehézségeire hivatkozva az európai költségvetést is vissza akarják vágni.

Kedves kollégák! Az európai költségvetés nem oka a problémának, hanem része a megoldásnak. Olyan eszközökkel rendelkezünk, amelyeket ha sikerül jól alkalmaznunk, akkor az Európai Unió minden tagállama jobb helyzetbe kerülhet. Gondolok a kis- és közepes vállalkozások támogatására, az elmaradt térségek fölhoztalára, általában véve a mezőgazdaság támogatására is. Ugyanakkor ne feledjük el, hogy most egy trialógusra készülünk, egy világos mandátumot akarunk adni a jelentés tervezőjének, illetve a Parlament delegációjának, hogy ezen a tárgyaláson eredményes legyen. Ha most belemegyünk részletkérdésekbe, akkor el fogjuk veszíteni a legfontosabb üzeneteinket.

Én teljesen egyetértek a szocialistákkal abban, hogy a gázai probléma nagyon nagy probléma, de nem gondolom, hogy ennek most, idén júniusban a tárgyalásokban van a helye. Ha a napi politikát ide hozzuk, akkor miért nem beszélünk a közép-európai árvizekről? Az én saját választókerületem is rettentő mértékben szenved. Családok élete ment tönkre az elmúlt hetek esőzéseiben. Persze, hogy ki kell állnunk, de vannak erre más eszközei a Parlamentnek, mint ahogy a gázai probléma megoldásának is. Ezért azt javaslom, hogy kövessük a jelentéstevőt.

1-045

**Seán Kelly (PPE).** – A Uachtaráin, ar dtús ba mhaith liom an coimisinéir agus an rapóirtéir a mholadh as ucht a mhíniú dúinn conas a oibreoidh an buiséad amach anseo. Go ginearálta, aontaím leis na pointí atá déanta ag mo chomhghleacaithe, ach ba mhaith liom cúpla pointe eile a dhéanamh.

1-046

Firstly, I would like to agree with my Irish colleague regarding the importance of agriculture and the preservation of the rural way of life, which is of absolutely fundamental importance to the quality of life and the future of our countries.

Secondly, under the Lisbon Treaty, we have competence for sport and tourism in particular: two areas that are very important to me. I would like this to be taken into consideration when the budget is being done, because there is not much point in having a competence for sport and tourism if we do not have a budget to enact some actions in due course.

1-047

Sin iad na pointí is tábhachtaí domsa. Níor mhaith liom níos mó a rá – mar tá an t-am beagnach istigh – ach iarraim oraibh iad a chur san áireamh nuair a bheidh an buiséad á phlé.

1-048

**Bogusław Liberadzki (S&D).** – Panie Przewodniczący! Przede wszystkim chciałbym pogratulować pani poseł Sidonii Jędrzejewskiej nie tyle samego kształtu sprawozdania, co trybu w jakim pracowała nad tym sprawozdaniem i konkluzji, do których doszła. Chciałbym podkreślić kilka wartości podstawowych. Po pierwsze, że została poświęcona uwaga stronie dochodowej tego budżetu. Po drugie, z tego budżetu na rok 2011 wynika dla nas także w ramach mandatu wniosek następujący – rośnie udział wydatków sztywnych. W tej części, rzeczywiście tak jak tutaj Państwo mówili, musimy patrzeć na efektywność tych wydatków, tzn. jakie przynoszą rezultaty. Zostaje nam bardzo ważny moment do refleksji. Jakie środki zostaną na to, żeby podejmować nowe inicjatywy? Ten stopień swobody środków na nowe inicjatywy jest coraz mniejszy. Musimy sobie zdawać z tego sprawę i ta dyskusja odzwierciedla to wyraźnie.

1-049

**Franz Obermayr (NI).** – Herr Präsident! Ein paar Anmerkungen zum Haushaltsplan 2011. Zur Einwanderung: Anstatt die Migrationsflut nach Europa einzudämmen und die Außengrenzen zu sichern, soll 2011 das Budget der Frontex gekürzt werden. Mehr Geld soll hingegen in den europäischen Flüchtlingsfonds fließen, dessen Ziel die Neuansiedlung von Flüchtlingen in der EU ist. Eine solche Budgetpolitik entbehrt jeder Logik und wird illegaler Einwanderung und Asylmissbrauch Tür und Tor öffnen.

Außerhalb der EU soll die finanzielle Hilfe für Palästina gekürzt werden. Stattdessen erfolgt eine wesentliche Aufstockung der Mittel für die Erweiterung, wie etwa für den Beitrittskandidaten Türkei. Ich verlange eine Erklärung, warum die Türkei, die mehr Rück- als Fortschritte verzeichnet, nun auch noch mit mehr Geld belohnt werden soll. 8 Millionen im Jahr sind ja immerhin schon einiges.

Im Bereich der Verwaltung muss das Parlament der Neugründung von zig Agenturen endlich einen Riegel vorschieben. Es geht nicht an, dass sich die EU in Zeiten der Wirtschaftskrise für jedes Problem eine Agentur leistet. Es muss zudem der konkrete Mehrwert jeder bestehenden Agentur geprüft und kontrolliert werden.

1-050

**Jan Kozłowski (PPE).** – Na wstępie chciałbym pogratulować Sidonii Jędrzejewskiej. Uważam, że zarówno przygotowane przez nią sprawozdanie, jak i proces pracy nad poprawkami wykazują jej konsekwencję w trzymaniu się obranej linii, przy jednoczesnym zachowaniu otwartości na zgłaszane uwagi.

Odnosząc się do sprawozdania chciałbym podkreślić, w odniesieniu do działu 1b, że przewidywany wzrost płatności jest wprawdzie znaczny i zgodny z wieloletnimi ramami finansowymi, jednakże biorąc pod uwagę wcześniejsze utrudnienia w realizacji projektu w związku z kryzysem ekonomicznym i spodziewaną kumulacją płatności wniosków zarówno z Europejskiego Funduszu Rozwoju Regionalnego, jak i z Funduszu Spójności, środki zaplanowane przez Komisję na rok 2011 mogą być niewystarczające.

1-051

**Karin Kadenbach (S&D).** – Herr Präsident! Ein herzliches Dankeschön an die Berichterstatlerin! Ich möchte beim Beitrag vom Kollegen Färm anschließen, bei dem es um die Jugendpolitik und die Förderung der Jugend ging.

Wir haben uns Beschäftigung und Wachstum auf die Fahnen geheftet, und das ist das große Ziel der nächsten Jahre. Ich glaube, es ist ganz wesentlich, dass wir hier verstärkt auch darauf achten, dass dieses Wachstum auf der einen Seite ein

nachhaltiges Wachstum ist und dass vor allem bei der Konsolidierung des Budgets der Europäischen Union, aber auch der einzelnen Budgets der Mitgliedstaaten darauf geachtet wird, dass diese Konsolidierung sozialverträglich stattfindet und dass vor allem diese Konsolidierung nicht die berechtigten Belange und Forderungen der Jugend vergisst, nämlich ihr Recht auf beste Bildung und Ausbildung und ihr Recht auf einen Arbeitsplatz.

Denn ich glaube, es kann für junge Europäerinnen und Europäer nichts Wichtigeres geben, als ihre Fähigkeiten einsetzen zu können. Wir werden sie brauchen, um in Zukunft europäisch wettbewerbsfähig zu bleiben.

1-052

**Elie Hoarau (GUE/NGL).** – Monsieur le Président, nos collègues Stéphane Le Foll et Patrice Tirolien ont déposé un amendement en commission, puis en assemblée plénière, sur le projet de budget 2011.

Notre groupe y souscrit pleinement. C'est pour cela qu'il l'a déposé également.

Je demande à tous les collègues de voter pour cet amendement qui porte sur le paragraphe 40 et qui demande, non pas la baisse, mais l'augmentation des crédits POSEI, surtout au regard des conséquences qu'auront les accords signés à l'OMC entre l'Union européenne, la Colombie et le Pérou, des conséquences de ces accords sur les cultures traditionnelles des régions ultrapériphériques de l'Union européenne.

1-053

**Νικόλαος Σαλαβράκος (EFD).** – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, χωρίς αμφιβολία η παρούσα οικονομική κρίση και η απειλούμενη ύφεση στην Ευρώπη πρέπει να αντιμετωπιστούν με αύξηση των επενδύσεων.

Βασικό μέλημα λοιπόν είναι η εξασφάλιση των πόρων για τη χρηματοδότηση των έργων. Και για να υλοποιηθεί ο προϋπολογισμός, επαναφέρω μια παλιά μου πρόταση: προτείνω να εξεταστεί η περίπτωση έκδοσης ευρωπαϊκών ομολόγων για την εξασφάλιση της χρηματοδότησης μεγάλων ευρωπαϊκών αναπτυξιακών προγραμμάτων, όπως πανευρωπαϊκοί αυτοκινητόδρομοι υψηλών ταχυτήτων, νέες τεχνολογίες για την αντιμετώπιση των κλιματικών αλλαγών σε πανευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο, δημιουργία ενιαίου λογιστικού για τον τομέα της υγείας, μεγάλες επενδύσεις στην ενέργεια, καθώς επίσης και ενιαίο σύστημα ναυσιπλοΐας.

Πιστεύω, κύριε Πρόεδρε, ότι πρέπει να αντιμετωπίσουμε τον κίνδυνο της ύφεσης με συντονισμένες και άμεσες ενέργειες. Ο χρόνος επείγει!

1-054

**Alajos Mészáros (PPE).** – Köszönöm Elnök úr és elnézést kérek az előző félreértésért. Csak két-három mondatban szeretnék hozzászólni, mint az Ipari Bizottság tagja, azokhoz a kutatási programokhoz, amelyek az energiaellátás fenntartható biztonságát célozzák meg. Szóba került itt nemrég az ITER fúziós reaktor program. Szeretném informálni a kedves kollégákat, aki esetleg nem tudná, hogy olyan kötelezettségeket vállaltunk fel ebben a programban, ahonnan már igazán nincs nagyon visszalépés. Ez az egyetlen világot átívelő kutatási program, ahol az Európai Uniónak van vezető szerepe. Olyan országok vannak benne, mint Oroszország, Kína, Egyesült Államok. Ezért nagyon kérem a kedves kollegákat és majd a költségvetést előkészítő embereket is, hogy gondoljunk erre a programra. Tudom, hogy nagyon sokba kerül, de mégis szeretném, hogyha erre a programra áldoznánk.

1-055

**Connie Hedegaard, Member of the Commission.** – Mr President, I would like to thank you all for some very clear and concise remarks. As I mentioned at the beginning, I will ensure that all your comments and considerations are transmitted immediately to Mr Lewandowski.

As always, the Commission will try to act as an honest broker. We heard in the discussion today how many different wishes there are and how many political priorities you would like to have, so there is no question that this is a difficult exercise. I think it was Mr Garriga Polledo who said that, on the basis of his 16 years of experience, we have probably never had such a difficult situation. The same is true for the Member States.

It was mentioned that the money will have to be spent wisely. I think it was Mr Lamassoure who said that it must be better spent. I can assure you that the Commission would like to work very closely with the European Parliament to ensure that the money that we get is spent as well as possible.

Thank you for all your input. Just a few factual points: Mr Berman, on behalf of the Committee on Development, mentioned that development money – and particularly the fast-start money for climate change – should be additional. I am very glad to be able to say that the Commission's fast-start money will be 100% new and additional. That is very important. Also, in response to what Mr Färm was hinting at – the necessity to ensure that this money will be aimed at the most vulnerable and least developed countries – that is also the case with the Commission money.

I think those were the only factual matters. I will bring the whole wish list and all the priorities, as they have been expressed here, to Mr Lewandowski.

1-056

**VORSITZ: DAGMAR ROTH-BEHRENDT**  
*Vizepräsidentin*

1-057

**Sidonia Elżbieta Jędrzejewska, sprawozdawca.** – Koleżanki i koledzy! Bardzo Wam dziękuję za wszystkie uwagi, dziękuję za nowe impulsy i za miłe słowa. Dziękuję także za krytykę, bo ta krytyka i uwagi do mojej dotychczasowej pracy i sprawozdania na pewno pomogą mi w tym, aby jesienią udało się jak najlepiej sformułować stanowisko Parlamentu i abyśmy jak najlepiej mogli przejść przez negocjacje.

Podsumowując Wasze wypowiedzi, chciałabym wspomnieć o kilku sprawach. Musimy spojrzeć na to, co się dzieje w związku z budżetem na rok 2011 jako na sumę presji finansowej, wynikającej z priorytetów, które my jako Parlament stworzyliśmy, ale które także państwa członkowskie przyjęły. To, że Unia Europejska według traktatu z Lizbony ma być ważnym aktorem na scenie międzynarodowej, to że mamy ambitne ogromne projekty związane z Galileo, związane z fuzją – to wszystko są ogromne, drogie projekty, które się nie biorą z nikąd, i to, że jesteśmy w takiej a nie innej sytuacji jeżeli chodzi o budżet Unii Europejskiej wynika właśnie z tych nowych ambicji, które postanowiono zrealizować, a teraz trzeba je sfinansować.

Dla mnie, jako sprawozdawcy tej Izby, jest rzeczą niedopuszczalną, by ambicje, które niesie ze sobą traktat z Lizbony, które promuje także Rada, miały być finansowane kosztem priorytetów Parlamentu Europejskiego. Tak być nie może. My musimy też jako Parlament Europejski mieć przestrzeń, możliwości finansowe na realizację priorytetów, które wynikają z naszej pracy. Stąd ta lista na nasze negocjacje na koniec czerwca.

Jedna istotna sprawa: cieszy mnie poparcie tej Izby wobec mojego priorytetu dotyczącego młodzieży, który zapoczątkowałam w Komisji Budżetowej. Zwracam też uwagę na to tym z Państwa, którzy chcą, aby ten priorytet młodzieżowy szedł jeszcze dalej. Zasadą naczelną jest subsydiarność i nie chciałabym, abyśmy przynosili zadania państw członkowskich na poziom Unii Europejskiej tam, gdzie to nie jest potrzebne. Stąd trzeba też się samoograniczać.

Jeszcze raz dziękuję za wszystkie uwagi.

1-058

**Die Präsidentin.** – Die Aussprache ist geschlossen. Die Abstimmung findet am Dienstag, 15. Juni 2010, statt.  
*Schriftliche Erklärungen (Artikel 149)*

1-058-500

**Cătălin Sorin Ivan (S&D), în scris.** – Mulțumesc în primul rând raportorului, care într-o situație bugetară dificilă și în cadrul unei noi proceduri încă foarte ezitantă, a reușit să colaboreze bine cu toate grupurile și să țină cont de diferitele puncte de vedere. Însă nu pot să nu atrag atenția asupra atitudinii Comisiei și a Consiliului față de responsabilitatea lor în procedura bugetară. Suntem în luna iunie 2010 și proiectul de buget pe 2011 nu ține cont încă de SAEE, nu ține cont de o mare parte dintre noile prerogative ale UE după intrarea în vigoare a Tratatului de la Lisabona și nu ține cont suficient de obiectivele agendei Europa 2020. Domnul Comisar Lewandowski ne-a promis un buget axat pe tineret și educație însă dacă ne uităm la proiectul de buget pe care l-a propus, linia pentru Învățarea de-a lungul vieții, cel mai important program din acest domeniu, nu este majorat decât cu 2%, adică echivalentul inflației de anul curent.

1-058-750

**Angelika Werthmann (NI), schriftlich.** – Sehr geehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Die Planung für das Budget 2011 ist die erste nach Inkrafttreten des Vertrages von Lissabon – und sie steht im Zeichen der Krisen. Das spiegelt sich in den sehr, sehr knappen Margen des EU-Haushalts für 2011 wider. Das wiederum könnte sich negativ auf die Ziele der Strategie EU 2020 auswirken. Positiv hervorheben möchte ich, dass die Jugend als besonders förderungswert herausgestrichen wird. Die konkrete Förderung, so wie sie im Haushaltsentwurf vorgeschlagen wird, entspricht leider nicht den Erwartungen des Europäischen Parlaments. Gerade in der Jugendförderung kann schon mit relativ geringen Mitteln vieles erreicht werden. Abschließend möchte ich noch zu bedenken geben, dass die 60 Milliarden Euro, die durch das EU-Budget garantiert werden – nach Ratsbeschluss vom 9. Mai 2010 – sehr wohl Auswirkungen auf das Budget haben können. Danke!

1-059

**19 - Fortschritte bei der Verwirklichung der Millenniums-Entwicklungsziele: Halbzeitbilanz zur Vorbereitung des Treffens der hochrangigen VN-Vertreter im September 2010 (Aussprache)**

1-060

**Die Präsidentin.** – Als nächster Punkt folgt die Aussprache über den Bericht von Michael Cashman über Fortschritte bei der Verwirklichung der Millenniums-Entwicklungsziele: Halbzeitbilanz zur Vorbereitung des Treffens der hochrangigen VN-Vertreter im September 2010 (2010/2037(INI)) (A7-0165/2010).

1-061

**Michael Cashman, rapporteur.** – Madam President, can I say, as I begin, I think we should really call these not ‘Millennium Development Goals’, but ‘millennium development challenges’. So often the word runs off our tongue – ‘the MDGs’ – but do we ever actually revisit what they are?

Back in the year 2000 when we were going through economic boom times, we made promises and we made commitments. Sadly, colleagues, those commitments have not yet been achieved. We are five years away from the date that we set, 2015, when we would tackle these major challenges.

Let me restate them: the major challenges are extreme poverty and hunger, access to universal primary education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal health, AIDS, malaria and TB, environmental sustainability and global partnership for development: eight millennium development challenges which still remain challenges. And now, during this week, the EU will come together to hopefully forge a united position ahead of the September plenary at the United Nations in New York.

But I have to say the signs are worrying. There is a lack of commitment to that 0.7% of our gross national income that we said we would commit to taking on these challenges. In some of the least developed countries we are slipping way, way away from the targets that we need to be reaching mid-way through.

There has been some progress and, yes, the investment that we have made – and I use that term wisely – the investment that we have made so far has paid off. The maternal health improvements are there. Child mortality rates are low, low, low and, yes, the numbers of children dying are gradually decreasing.

But our problem is that, not only do we need more money to tackle these commitments, we now need additional finances to tackle the problems associated with climate change which are bedeviling the positions that we are taking in the developing countries and the least developed countries.

And that is why in my report I have looked at not only what we have done so far, but how much more we need to do. And that means looking at the big problem we have in the European institutions of policies, on the one hand, that want to deliver positive change and policies, on the other, which contradict and undermine that.

Think of trade, think of the common agricultural policy, think of the common fisheries policy. Without policy coherence our investment in these countries will never pay off. And it is investment. It is in our long-term economic interest to get rid of these MDGs, to achieve them and get rid of these problems that curse individual lives across the world.

So what I want to see is leadership from the EU. Not the minimum set that they can agree on, but a commitment to that 0.7% of gross national income, a commitment to additional financing; and we do not want a redefinition of overseas development assistance. There must be no tinkering at the edges.

So we have an interesting debate tonight. I want to thank the NGOs across Europe for supporting my report. I wish us tonight and especially in the vote tomorrow to put aside our political differences. It will not be a perfect report; nothing produced by this House ever is, but let me say this: let us not now use party political differences to take away from ourselves the opportunity to go for a united position at the United Nations and achieve the MDGs by 2015.

1-062

**Andris Piebalgs, Member of the Commission.** – Madam President, the power and the importance of the MDGs come from being a collective commitment to shared development goals. They stand as a common framework to coordinate and check international development activities. They help galvanise development efforts and help deliver opportunity to millions of people around the world.

Despite impressive gains, however, overall progress has been uneven among the different goals, across regions and within developing countries. 2010 really is a milestone. It is necessary to consider what we got right and what went wrong, and what have been the key successes and failures since the signing of the Millennium Declaration.

It is important to reflect on how best to approach the next phase and how to accelerate progress in areas that are lagging behind. It is also critical that progress towards meeting the MDGs is robust and sustained. Strengthening country-owned institutions, policies and service-delivery systems will be essential, as will avoidance or mitigation of shocks and the promotion of broad-based economic growth.

Mr Cashman’s excellent report responds to the issues mentioned and gives powerful guidance for the European Union in preparation for the United Nations high-level meeting in September and beyond.

I am pleased to see a strong convergence between Mr Cashman’s report and the Commission’s communication, a 12-point EU action plan in support of the Millennium Development Goals. We need to respect our aid commitments of 0.7% of GNI by 2015 at the latest. We need to turn aid effectiveness from a good concept into tangible reality. We need to ensure

that policy coherence for development becomes a strong tool to guide EU decision-making. We need to pay special attention to countries most off-track, including those in situations of conflict and fragility. We need to pay particular attention to the MDGs that are most off-track, at the same time maintaining an integrated comprehensive approach to the MDGs.

I very much agree that governance is central to the successful achievement and sustainability of the MDGs. The commitment to govern effectively is a basic condition of any pursuit of public development strategies and policy. With the delivery on other commitments we need improved predictability and effectiveness to support country-led developments that foster inclusive economic growth and increase public investments in education, health and infrastructure, enhance success to clean energy and promote low-carbon development. Our aid should act as a catalyst to accelerate domestic resource mobilisation to finance MDGs.

I shall also say a brief word on the discussions we had in the Foreign Affairs Council today. I am broadly satisfied with the conclusions we have reached. There is a clear commitment to meet the 0.7% ODA commitment by 2015. Council adopted gender equality and women's empowerment in the development plan of EU action for the years 2010 to 2015. Also, the 12-point EU action plan on MDGs proposed by the Commission is reflected rightly.

The Council has agreed to make a real step forward in terms of aid effectiveness, inviting concrete proposals from the Commission. I believe that, whilst we should not be complacent, it represents a package that will enable us to lead by example in New York. It is by no means perfect, but provides a basis for progress. Once again my congratulations on Parliament's MDGs report.

1-063

**Alf Svensson, för PPE-gruppen.** – Fru talman! Låt mig allra först tacka Michael Cashman för trevliga gemenskaper när han har resonerat kring dessa utomordentligt angelägna och viktiga frågor. Jag vill också säga att det har varit intressant för mig som gammal svensk parlamentariker att vara med här i Europaparlamentet och se att man försöker finna samförstånd. Sen var det väl inte väntat att våra grupper skulle finna totalt samförstånd.

Nu säger Michael Cashman – och jag håller helt med honom – att det behövs mer resurser. Jag tror däremot inte att det alltid ska handla om mer skatter. Jag skulle vilja säga så här: Släpp entreprenörerna loss och ge dem en chans i de fattiga länderna, så att det skapas arbetstillfällen. Jag tror inte heller att det är klokt med det moratorium som Michael Cashman föreslår. Däremot vill jag väldigt gärna stryka under vad som står i punkt 47, där det starkt pläderas för att vi måste ta itu med den diskriminering som finns av grupper i de många fattiga länderna. Detta tycker jag, och säkert många andra, är en fråga som vi skulle behöva uppehålla oss vid väldigt länge när vi talar om millenniemålen.

Det talas om 0,7 procent. Jag skulle väldigt gärna vilja att vi talade om 1 procent av BNI. För det menar jag att de rika länderna egentligen har ansvar för att se till att man åtminstone kommer upp till. Sen är det en annan fråga: Jag tror inte att det är särskilt klokt att fatta ett beslut om att länderna ska nå upp till 0,7 procent även om man så skulle vilja, för jag tror att det i mångt och mycket skulle vara ett slag i luften.

Men dessa frågor är angelägna och de är naturligtvis moraliskt sett de mest angelägna frågor som denna kammare kan syssla med. Att människor dör av törst och hunger borde vara det mest outhärdliga för alla ledamöter av Europaparlamentet.

1-064

**Corina Crețu, în numele Grupului S&D.** – Într-adevăr, așa cum s-a subliniat mai devreme, criza economică și financiară pe care o traversăm își pune grav amprenta asupra obiectivelor asumate de statele membre în cadrul Obiectivelor de dezvoltare ale mileniului. De aceea, este de apreciat realismul și abordarea rațională a autorului raportului, dl. Cashman.

Este îmbucurător să constatăm, după zece ani de la stabilirea Obiectivelor de dezvoltare ale mileniului, o serie de progrese în combaterea sărăciei extreme, a foametei și a virusului HIV, chiar dacă aceste progrese nu sunt suficiente. Simultan cu identificarea punctelor critice în demersul de realizare a ODM, raportul Cashman prezintă alternative pentru stoparea risipirii fondurilor destinate asistenței pentru dezvoltare, printr-o îmbinare complexă, dar echilibrată, a acțiunilor de ordin legislativ, financiar și a mecanismelor de piață.

Vreau să subliniez, în primul rând, satisfacția de a fi citit în corpul raportului recomandarea adresată Uniunii Europene de a canaliza cel puțin jumătate din ajutorul acordat țărilor celor mai puțin dezvoltate și de a identifica grupurile cu situația cea mai dificilă în aceste țări, în special în ceea ce privește situația femeilor, a copiilor și a persoanelor cu handicap, precum și de a integra într-un mod mai eficient interesele grupurilor vulnerabile în strategiile sale privind dezvoltarea. În multe zone, situația acestor grupuri este critică.

Anul acesta, așa cum s-a spus în septembrie 2010 la întâlnirea la nivel înalt a Națiunilor Unite, vom avea, sper eu, o perspectivă mai detaliată asupra situației în domeniul asistenței pentru dezvoltare. Iar Raportul Cashman exprimă un punct de vedere extrem de structurat și care are în spate o filozofie a dezvoltării durabile.

1-065

**Leonidas Donskis**, *on behalf of the ALDE Group*. – Madam President, I hope my colleague, Michael Cashman, and our colleagues will regard my remarks as a supplement and as a token of appreciation, rather than a revision. The MDGs allow us a unique point of entry into the human condition at the beginning of the 21st century. Therefore, it is critically important to come up with a new and fresh perspective, instead of offering that of the 20th century. It is a fact of our time that no development is possible without security, and *vice versa*. This is why we have tried to offer a more balanced approach to the MDGs, paying more attention to such regions as Central Asia, where poverty goes hand in hand with a lack of safety, insecurity, instability, forced child labour and even slavery.

In addition to the autocratic regimes in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, ethnic violence recently broke out in Kyrgyzstan. Dire straits, combined with instability and violence, may lead to a humanitarian catastrophe in the region. If we need proof that no durable and sustainable development exists without security, we have it here.

In addition to that, we cannot forget about extreme forms of poverty in such European countries as Moldova and Albania. Let us take, for example, some grave problems relating to health care. In Ukraine and Moldova 300 out of 10 000 people suffer from tuberculosis. The aforementioned countries do not fall into the category of least developed countries but they certainly fall into that of developing countries.

If the MDGs do not embrace the least stable and least secure countries, we will never achieve a viable, social and moral order there. Therefore, the time has come to expand our horizons. Although sub-Saharan Africa is crucial to us, we cannot confine the MDGs to this sole, familiar context. We are facing new challenges and we have to react to them. Last but not least, the MDGs are inseparable from the necessity to empower the least developed, developing and least secure countries so that they can shape their future themselves.

1-066

**Judith Sargentini**, *namens de Verts/ALE-Fractie*. – Welkom meneer Piebalgs, commissaris voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking. Graag had ik meneer De Gucht, commissaris voor handel, naast u gezien, omdat wij in dit Huis proberen nu de komende vijf jaar een inhaalslag te maken. De millenniumdoelen liggen bepaald niet op schema en toch hebben wij daar met zijn allen een handtekening onder gezet, dat hebben wij beloofd. Wij hebben beloofd - en ik herinner me die leus nog, want ik werkte bij ontwikkelingsorganisaties in die tijd - "Armoede de wereld uit", of in het Engels "*Make poverty history*". We zijn nog steeds geen geschiedenis aan het schrijven.

En het kán wel. We kunnen wel praten over 0,7% van ons bruto nationaal product aan hulp en zelfs meer. We kunnen praten over nieuwe vormen van financiële hulp, maar dat wordt steeds ingewikkelder in deze tijden van economische crisis. Maar waar we echt over moeten praten, is over een andere manier van samenleven, over eerlijke handel. Wij kloppen ons nu wel op de borst omdat wij de allergrootste voorzieners zijn van ontwikkelingshulp in de wereld, maar eigenlijk zouden wij ons op de borst moeten kloppen over het feit dat wij de grootste consumentenmarkt zijn.

Als wij eerlijk zouden gaan handelen, dan zou een heleboel hulp waarschijnlijk niet meer nodig zijn. Op de een of andere manier blijft het eenvoudiger om hulp te geven dan om te zeggen "wij zullen boertjes in Afrika niet meer wegconcurreren". Als wij multinationals beperken in hun mogelijkheid om de belastingen te ontduiken, dan zouden er een heleboel schatkisten in Afrika beter gevuld zijn. En als ik zie hoe wij omgaan met de stemlijsten voor deze resolutie, waar er geplust en gemind wordt, dan vraag ik mij af waar het grote gebaar blijft? Waar blijft ons signaal dat we over vijf jaar echt de millenniumdoelen zullen halen?

1-067

**Nirj Deva**, *on behalf of the ECR Group*. – Madam President, our rapporteur has done an excellent job and has made an appeal for Parliament to give 100% support to the report and to our efforts at the UN. My group is quite happy to give 99.9% support, with a few differences of opinion.

We keep talking about MDGs. What are these MDGs? Well actually there are eight Millennium Development Goals, and I think we should have had more. Had we had more, we would have achieved some of the targets that we have been trying to achieve faster. One of the things that is most important in eradicating poverty is to have stakeholderships, to be able to own something, to have property or to own a small business.

Members have travelled abroad and have seen millions and millions of slums in developing countries and hundreds and thousands of small businesses – garages, shops, repair shops, various people doing various things – at the side of the road as they travel in air-conditioned cars. The trouble is that none of those slums and none of those businesses are registered. They do not have a capital value. Should we be able to recapitalise those properties and those businesses, we would put nine trillion dollars' worth of capital assets into the hands of the leaders of the developing countries. Yes, nine trillion. That is larger than the entire debt that we have been worrying about in Europe and more than value of the stock markets in New York, London and Tokyo.



However, we have not found a way to capitalise on those properties and those businesses. They are outside the legal system. Had we been able to do that, we would have been able to eliminate poverty faster. This is what has happened in other parts of the world.

1-068

**Gabriele Zimmer**, *im Namen der GUE/NGL-Fraktion*. – Frau Präsidentin! Mein Dank gilt vor allem Herrn Cashman für die Vorlage dieses Berichtes, den wir im Entwicklungsausschuss mit großer Unterstützung verabschiedet haben, und ich hoffe sehr, dass es uns als Parlament gelingt, gemeinsam unmittelbar vor der Ratstagung zu signalisieren, dass wir den Millenniums-Entwicklungszielen eine übergroße Bedeutung beimessen.

Wir erwarten, dass sich die Mitgliedstaaten ihrer Verpflichtung bei der Durchsetzung der Millenniums-Entwicklungsziele auch bewusst werden, d. h. insbesondere auch bei den von ihnen selbst übernommenen Verpflichtungen, nämlich den entsprechenden Anteil für die Entwicklungshilfe selbst zu zahlen. Herr Cashman hat zu Recht vermerkt: Wir liegen als Europäische Union hier mit minus 20 Milliarden Euro in einem Defizit. Was vornan gestellt werden muss, ist die ganz klare Aussage: Wir kämpfen für die Durchsetzung dieser Millenniums-Entwicklungsziele bis 2015, und wir werden auch nicht zulassen, dass diese Jahreszahl einfach verschoben wird, immer mit der Begründung, dass letztendlich durch die Auswirkungen von Krisen wir als Nationalstaaten dazu nicht mehr in der Lage wären und wir überhaupt das Recht hätten, hier etwas zu verschieben. Aber die Tatsache, dass über eine Milliarde Menschen in Armut und Hunger lebt – 1,5 Milliarden sogar in Armut –, der Nachweis, dass in den letzten Jahren sogar in bestimmten Regionen der Welt, in der Subsahara, die Armut zugenommen hat, die lassen überhaupt keine andere Möglichkeit zu, als hier sehr deutlich einzufordern, was wir hier wollen.

Ich bitte deshalb auch meine Kollegen, gerade auch von der konservativen Fraktion, dass Sie nicht den Bericht mit Ihren Anträgen noch weiter verwässern. Dieser Bericht stellt eine ausgewogene Mischung dar aus realen Forderungen, Anforderungen, dem notwendigen Druck, den wir erzeugen müssen, und wir sollten dort an keiner Stelle irgendetwas zurücknehmen.

Ich wäre sogar an einigen Stellen noch weiter gegangen. Ich hätte auch noch konkret gefordert, dass wir keinen weiteren Vertrag unterzeichnen und weiter leben lassen, der nicht der Durchsetzung der Millenniums-Entwicklungsziele dient. Hier schließt sich für mich nämlich der Kreis: Wir brauchen nicht nur innerhalb der Entwicklungspolitik eine kohärente Politik, sondern es muss für die gesamte EU-Politik wichtig sein, den Kampf gegen Armut und Unterentwicklung konkret zu führen.

1-069

**Gerard Batten**, *on behalf of the EFD Group*. – Madam President, no one could fail to agree with the Millennium Development Goals formulated in 2000, and no one could fail to be astounded by the complete lack of reality in believing that such goals could be achieved by the target date of 2015.

Quite apart from the totally unrealistic timescales to achieve these gargantuan tasks, there is the amount of money that the report now says should be spent.

Where is the money to come from? Most countries in Europe, including Britain, are on the verge of bankruptcy, and only stringent public spending cuts will reverse the situation. In these circumstances the way to help poorer countries become more prosperous and alleviate their multitude of social ills is to stimulate the world economy.

We should not be thinking of more ways to tax those businesses that still make profits and drive them abroad beyond the EU's control. What we should do is the following: relax EU trade barriers and protectionist measures that restrict trade with poorer nations; dismantle the ever-increasing burden of regulation and red tape that is strangling businesses across Europe; abolish the European single currency and allow countries like Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Spain to return to the world of economic reality.

And, of course, Britain should leave the European Union as soon as possible.

1-070

**Santiago Fisas Aixela (PPE)**. – Señora Presidenta, Señorías, la lucha contra la pobreza y los otros Objetivos del Milenio deberían unírnos a todos. Y lamento que algunos Grupos políticos hayan introducido determinados temas que puedan hacer difícil esta unanimidad.

Temas morales, como la propuesta del aborto como un método de control de la natalidad, o temas económicos, como la introducción de un impuesto sobre las transacciones de divisas. Creo que es un impuesto muy difícil de implementar, de controlar y de recaudar y, además, si no se adopta de una forma generalizada, sobre todo entre los principales bloques financieros, las operaciones se desplazarían a aquellos países donde no estuviera vigente.

Lamento que el informe, que contiene muchísimos puntos positivos, no obtenga la unanimidad de todos los Grupos políticos a causa de estos temas concretos.

1-071

**David-Maria Sassoli (S&D).** – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, ringrazio il relatore Cashman per il lavoro che ha svolto e per aver ricordato l'importanza del vertice di New York.

L'Europa ha una grande opportunità, quella di presentarsi come partner mondiale per lo sviluppo. I dati che abbiamo sono sempre allarmanti: nel 2009 un miliardo di persone ha sofferto di fame cronica e il dato si è incrementato oggi con la crisi economica. A questo dobbiamo aggiungere i danni provocati dal cambiamento climatico, fattore che non fa altro che ampliare i problemi che si cercava di tenere sotto controllo.

Bisogna riconoscere che gli obiettivi presentati nel 2000 erano sicuramente ambiziosi, ma solo con paesi donatori potevano essere rispettati. Spiace, alla luce di questi impegni per i paesi in via di sviluppo, che alcuni paesi europei siano lontani dagli impegni assunti. Spiace ad esempio che il mio paese – l'Italia – sia ormai a un desolante 0,16% del PIL.

Dobbiamo rendere vincolante per tutti i paesi l'impegno a raggiungere lo 0,70% del PIL entro il 2015, come stabilito dalla Commissione europea. Tutti i paesi devono sentire il dovere morale e l'obbligo politico a mantenere questo impegno. L'eccellente lavoro del relatore Cashman consente al Parlamento europeo di essere protagonista nella difesa della dignità delle persone.

1-072

**Franziska Keller (Verts/ALE).** – Madam President, the Millennium Development Goals are sure not perfect, but what makes them great and different is that they demand measurable progress, and because they are measurable we can see that we are not on track currently and we need to reinforce our efforts.

The EU institutions – and that includes us – can do a lot to reach the targets. For example, we can use the reform of the fisheries policy to support fisherwomen and fishermen in developing countries rather than industrialised fishing companies. We can use the CAP reform to focus on sustainable agriculture and eliminate all direct and indirect export subsidies – and we can stop ACTA, for which the Commission still has not delivered the proof that it will not hinder access to medicine and technology transfer. And we can finally recognise that you cannot achieve maternal health without women's rights.

All these example show that development policy is more than a small field. Aspects of development policies can be found in all our committees, and we should be aware of that. Without policy coherence – and that is not just any coherence, but it is policy coherence for development as it is stated in Article 208 of the Lisbon Treaty – we will not get anywhere. And this we should also take into account when designing the External Action Service.

Finally, I would like to know from the Commission what its plans are for the post-MDG commitments that we will also have to talk about at some point.

1-073

**Elie Hoarau (GUE/NGL).** – Madame la Présidente, mes chers collègues, avouons qu'il est déplorable de constater qu'à deux tiers du parcours, on en soit aussi loin de la réalisation des objectifs initiaux fixés par les OMD. Même si on est en période de crise, la moindre des choses est d'exiger que tous les pays développés, dont l'Union européenne, tiennent leurs engagements, notamment envers les pays pauvres en leur octroyant les 0,7 % de leur RNB pour l'aide au développement.

Par ailleurs, dans le cadre des accords de partenariat économique entre l'Union européenne et les ACP, que je suis de près en tant que membre de l'APP, une trop grande part des crédits est dédiée au commerce au détriment des programmes permettant de réaliser les objectifs du millénaire pour le développement. Un rééquilibrage est, de mon point de vue, nécessaire au profit de ces OMD dans le cadre de ces accords.

1-074

**Cristian Dan Preda (PPE).** – Aș vrea să subliniez, înainte de toate, faptul că mi se pare esențial ca Uniunea să promoveze, în Conferința de revizuire de la New York, un plan de acțiune ambițios și să adopte de urgență noi măsuri concrete pentru a ne onora cu toții promisiunea de solidaritate cu categoriile cele mai defavorizate ale planetei.

Concluziile Consiliului, adoptate chiar astăzi, sunt, din acest punct de vedere, un pas în direcția potrivită, pentru că, spun eu, Europa trebuie să rămână un lider în lupta împotriva sărăciei și un partener credibil în pactul global pentru dezvoltare, încheiat prin acceptarea Obiectivelor de dezvoltare ale mileniului. Realizarea acestor obiective presupune, așa cum se știe, nu numai căutarea unor noi resurse de ajutor pentru dezvoltare, ci și voința politică de a transforma în realitate aceste obiective.

Pe de altă parte, cred că este momentul să reflectăm asupra integrării sistematice a unei abordări bazate pe drepturile omului în toate acțiunile întreprinse pentru realizarea Obiectivelor de dezvoltare ale mileniului. Respectarea drepturilor

omului, promovarea mecanismelor de responsabilitate sunt foarte importante pentru a ameliora condiția celor ce trăiesc în sărăcie și finalmente pentru realizarea ODM.

Aș vrea, de asemenea, să subliniez anumite aspecte problematice ale raportului Cashman. Pentru Grupul PPE, introducerea unilaterală a unei taxe de tip Tobin, prevăzută la punctul 8, nu poate fi acceptată, pentru că este greu de conciliat cu ideea finanțării bunurilor publice globale. De asemenea, ideea anulării datoriilor țărilor în curs de dezvoltare, prezentă la punctul 13, este dificil de susținut în contextul dezbaterilor asupra necesității, pentru aceste țări, de a-și asuma responsabilitatea procesului de dezvoltare și a realizării Obiectivelor de dezvoltare ale mileniului.

În fine, punctul 42 abordează aspecte care țin de libertatea de conștiință a fiecăruia dintre noi și nu cred că este potrivit să impunem statelor membre ce poziție trebuie să adopte în materie de avort.

1-075

**Norbert Neuser (S&D).** – Frau Präsidentin, Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Das Erreichen der Millenniumsziele 2015 ist entscheidend davon abhängig, wie viel Geld die reichen Industrieländer zur Bekämpfung von Hunger und Armut zur Reduzierung der Kinder- und Müttersterblichkeit und zur Bekämpfung von Malaria und Aids zur Verfügung stellen.

Unser Fazit ist ernüchternd: Unsere Versprechen werden nicht eingehalten. Vor der Finanzkrise hatten wir in Europa als reiche Industrieländer für dieses Jahr 2010 den ärmsten Ländern 50 Milliarden US-Dollar zugesagt. Es werden deutlich weniger sein: ca. 36 Milliarden US-Dollar. Auch der vereinbarte Stufenplan, nach dem die reichen Länder 0,7 % ihres Bruttonationaleinkommens für Entwicklungshilfe aufbringen wollen, wird nicht eingehalten werden. Es gibt gute Beispiele, aber mein Land, Deutschland, sieht nicht gut aus. Wir sollten dem Beispiel anderer Länder folgen wie Schweden, Luxemburg, Belgien, Irland, Großbritannien und auch Spanien.

1-076

**Enrique Guerrero Salom (S&D).** – Señora Presidenta, señor Comisario, señor Cashman, en el año 2000 definimos e identificamos los objetivos que deberíamos alcanzar para luchar contra la pobreza, la exclusión y la desigualdad, pero hicimos algo todavía más importante: asumimos compromisos concretos y generamos una dinámica mundial que ha sido apoyada por gobiernos, organizaciones no gubernamentales y por los propios países en desarrollo.

Desde entonces hemos avanzado, pero no suficientemente, y la crisis nos está haciendo retroceder. Hace unos minutos hemos escuchado, desde posiciones euroescépticas y egoístas, que debíamos volver al realismo. Yo declaro que realismo hoy es luchar por cambiar la realidad del mundo, es apoyar este informe mañana en el Pleno, es apoyar al Consejo que, en su segunda conclusión de la reunión de hoy, ha señalado que es posible alcanzar en 2015 lo que nos propusimos en 2000.

1-077

**Rareș-Lucian Niculescu (PPE).** – Doresc să fac referire la punctul nr. 22 din proiect, care invită Uniunea Europeană să elimine subvențiile pentru exporturile agricole și „alte aspecte negative ale politicii agricole”. Cred că acest tip de abordare este hazardat, agricultura europeană nu poate supraviețui fără aceste subvenții, mai ales în această perioadă de criză economică gravă și de volatilitate extremă a prețurilor.

Agricultorii europeni sunt oricum puternic împovărați de condițiile privind calitatea și bunăstarea animalelor, pe care trebuie să le respecte, ceea ce îi dezavantajează în fața competitorilor externi. Consider că o eventuală eliminare a subvențiilor pentru exporturi ar fi o greșeală cu consecințe grave și îi rog pe colegi să voteze împotriva acestui punct.

1-078

**Mairead McGuinness (PPE).** – Madam President, I thank the rapporteur, Mr Cashman, for this report and the passionate presentation of it.

I am particularly grateful about his paragraphs 48, 49 and 50 on food security. I actually think his explanatory note is much stronger than the paragraphs in the report, because we have a real problem in the European Union. We are spending less and less of our development aid budget where it is needed most – that is, in subsistence agriculture and among peasant farmers. The figures – and they were in our resolution on food security in January 2009 – are as follows: we have reduced the amount of development aid devoted to agriculture and rural development from 17% in 1980 down to just 3% in 2006.

Perhaps the Commission will tell us what actions they are taking to address that – and I see a nodding head, so I am hopeful – and also to get governments in African countries to recognise that hunger exists in the rural areas where people could actually farm if they had the tools.

I disagree fundamentally with paragraph 22. You know the reasons. We should not go alone on this, and export refunds are not the problem.

1-079

**Κρίτων Αρσένης (S&D).** – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, θα ήθελα να ευχαριστήσω πολύ τον κ. Cashman για την εξαιρετική δουλειά που έκανε. Πρέπει πραγματικά να υποστηρίξουμε όλοι ένθερμα αυτήν την έκθεση, να στείλουμε το μήνυμα στα κράτη

μέλη ότι θα πρέπει να μείνουν συνεπή προς τις υποχρεώσεις τους για την υλοποίηση των στόχων της χιλιετίας, για την καταπολέμηση της φτώχειας.

Εν μέσω αυτής της οικονομικής κρίσης, η οποία - δεν πρέπει να το ξεχνάμε αυτό - μπορεί να πλήττει εμάς, αλλά πλήττει και τις αναπτυσσόμενες χώρες, είναι τα προϊόντα των αναπτυσσόμενων χωρών που πολλές φορές δεν καταναλώνουμε και σε αυτές τις χώρες αυξάνεται η φτώχεια, αυξάνονται όλοι αυτοί οι δείκτες που θέλουμε να αντιμετωπίσουμε με τους στόχους της χιλιετίας.

Την ίδια στιγμή η κλιματική αλλαγή, που εμείς προκαλέσαμε, επιδεινώνει την πρόσβαση στην τροφή, σε νερό, στις υπηρεσίες υγείας· επιδεινώνει την ίδια την υγεία. Χρειαζόμαστε λοιπόν επιπλέον πόρους για να αντιμετωπίσουμε και την κλιματική αλλαγή και για να βοηθήσουμε αυτές τις χώρες να προσαρμοστούν στην κλιματική αλλαγή.

Ταυτόχρονα όμως πρέπει να είμαστε συνεπείς και με τους στόχους της χιλιετίας. Γι' αυτό οι πόροι αυτοί θα πρέπει να είναι ανεξάρτητοι. Και χαίρομαι παρά πολύ για τη δήλωση της Επιτρόπου κ. Hedegaard ότι η Επιτροπή στηρίζει αυτό το αίτημα.

1-080

**Sergio Paolo Francesco Silvestris (PPE).** – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, è difficile accogliere l'appello del relatore Cashman, che ha invitato tutti i gruppi a sostenere fuori dagli schieramenti questa relazione, quando poi in questa relazione si è inserito qualche elemento di chiara marca ideologica.

Ad esempio, al paragrafo 42 della relazione, che riguarda l'impegno per l'aborto sicuro e la pianificazione familiare, si torna surrettiziamente ad inserire principi che noi non possiamo condividere. Noi non chiediamo come Europa agli Stati di finanziare la vita, di finanziare la maternità e la genitorialità responsabile, di sostenere la prosecuzione delle gravidanze, ma invitiamo gli Stati a finanziare lo strumento dell'interruzione di gravidanza come un contraccettivo o come uno strumento per pianificare le nascite e la demografia.

Su questo non potremo mai trovarci d'accordo. Una eugenetica di Stato, che finanzia la morte e non finanzia la vita, che sostiene l'interruzione di gravidanza e non sostiene quanti scelgono di interromperla per una questione di disagio socioeconomico, è una questione che non può trovarci assolutamente d'accordo.

1-081

**Γεώργιος Παπανικολάου (PPE).** – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, ευχαριστώ τον εισηγητή για την πολύ καλή δουλειά που έχει κάνει. Πράγματι, η αποτυχία επίτευξης των ενδιάμεσων στόχων πρέπει να μας προβληματίζει έντονα τόσο λόγω της απροθυμίας κάποιων κρατών μελών όσο και λόγω των αντικειμενικών οικονομικών αδυναμιών που προκαλεί η κρίση.

Επιτρέψτε μου να σταθώ σε ένα συγκεκριμένο σημείο: στον ενδιάμεσο στόχο 8 που αναφέρεται στη βοήθεια των αναπτυσσόμενων χωρών προς τις αναπτυσσόμενες, σημείο στο οποίο αναφέρθηκαν ήδη αρκετοί συνάδελφοι. Αν και ενδιάμεσος στόχος ήταν να αυξηθεί η βοήθεια προς τις αναπτυσσόμενες χώρες στο 0,56% του παγκόσμιου ΑΕΠ, σήμερα σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο βρισκόμαστε μόνο στο 0,3%, δηλαδή στο μισό του προβλεπόμενου στόχου, και σε ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο μόνο στο 0,4%. Και βεβαίως σε αυτό προστίθεται και το ηθικό δίλημμα κατά πόσον οι πόροι που διαθέτουμε αφιερώνονται εκεί που πρέπει, σε εκείνους που έχουν πραγματικά ανάγκη και δεν αναλώνονται άδικα μέσα από διεφθαρμένες πρακτικές και κυβερνήσεις.

Καταλήγω λοιπόν τονίζοντας, κυρία Πρόεδρε, ότι χρειαζόμαστε αναπτυξιακή λογική, οικονομική προσέγγιση στα δεδομένα αυτά και όχι απλώς κάποιες φορές να καλύπτουμε τις τύψεις των αναπτυσσόμενων χωρών προς τις αναπτυσσόμενες.

1-082

**Franz Obermayr (NI).** – Frau Präsidentin! Die Millenniumsziele sind zweifelsohne wichtig, um den Ärmsten unter den Armen ein Leben in Würde im eigenen Land zu gewährleisten. Wer in seiner Heimat eine ordentliche Lebensgrundlage hat, muss sich nicht in die Hände von Schleppern begeben. Besonders herausstreichen möchte ich auch den Kampf gegen schwere Krankheiten, gerade bei Kindern und Müttern. Hier sollten wir aber auch die Pharmaindustrie in die Pflicht nehmen und dafür sorgen, dass eine zunehmende Versorgung mit Generika sichergestellt werden kann.

Andererseits: Wer Entwicklungshilfe leistet, sollte auch eine Kooperation erwarten. Hier erwarte ich eine Kooperation der Empfänger hinsichtlich der Rückführung illegaler Migranten in die entsprechenden Herkunftsländer. Schließlich muss auch ganz besonders auf nachhaltigen und nachvollziehbaren Einsatz der Mittel geachtet werden. Sauer erwirtschaftetes Steuergeld darf nicht in dunklen Kanälen versickern.

Eines ist ganz klar: Die Leistungsfähigkeit unserer Mitgliedstaaten ist sehr angespannt, und je schneller wir uns erholen, die EU sich erholt, desto eher haben wir die Möglichkeit, langfristig nachhaltige Hilfe zu leisten.

1-083

**Karin Kadenbach (S&D).** – Frau Präsidentin! Mein Dank gilt vor allem dem Kollegen Cashman. Entwicklungshilfe und Armutsbekämpfung dürfen keine Almosenpolitik – etwa nach dem Prinzip von Zuckerbrot und Peitsche – sein. Ganz im Gegenteil: Wir brauchen verlässliche, planbare, nachhaltige Rahmenbedingungen, die die Möglichkeiten eröffnen, dass Menschen unter menschenwürdigen Bedingungen leben und arbeiten und damit ein existenzsicherndes Einkommen erwirtschaften können. Wir dürfen nicht nur anonyme Zahlen vor Augen haben, sondern wir müssen die betroffenen Menschen und ihre Schicksale sehen. Wir dürfen unsere Energien nicht darauf verwenden, Entschuldigungen und Ausreden zu finden, warum wir unseren Verpflichtungen nicht nachkommen können oder gar wollen, sondern wir sollten unsere Energien darauf verwenden, Vorschläge zur Finanzierung der Entwicklungshilfe, wie sie hier gemacht wurden – etwa die Finanztransaktionssteuer – ernsthaft zu diskutieren.

1-084

**PRESIDENZA DELL'ON. ROBERTA ANGELILLI**  
*Vicepresidente*

1-085

**Andris Piebalgs, Member of the Commission.** – Madam President, it was a fascinating debate. I would just take a couple of points that I think require some clarification.

The Millennium Development Goals should and can be achieved, and I say this with full responsibility. It is not only my view; it is also the United Nations' view. It is the view of the developed and the developing world and we need to make an effort.

It is also important that this House calls very strongly for commitment of 0.7% of GNI. I know that it is part of sovereignty that every country decides on its budget, but, if Parliament will not call for it, who else will do it with such a strong voice? It is true that we need to be accountable, but Parliament has a lot of power in this issue. You should not underestimate your strength on this issue, and I believe that it is very important that it should be done.

I believe that it is important also to strengthen our relations with sub-Saharan Africa. I know that there have been a lot of disappointments, but being new in this job and really looking for all the complex of issues with the colonial past, Cold War years, and development, I believe sub-Saharan Africa deserves particular care and particular attention.

The trade issue is important to address and it should be fair trade, but we know that until now these unilateral trade preferences have not helped the countries evolve. They have not been substantial in regional trade either, and our approach now is really to create fair trade conditions, investment for trade and in particular looking for regional trade. I believe that is the right approach and we need to strengthen it. I will work together with my Trade Commissioner. He was, for a short while, also Development Commissioner and he takes these things very close to his heart.

Tax evasion and illicit flows are an important issue but I believe that part of the responsibility lies with the G20 and us to make a very strong global system so that tax evasion and illicit flows are impossible. We also pay particular attention in our projects to support a property register, because, definitely, growth is not possible without a strong property register and legal systems that support it.

On rural and food security issues, it is true that it is a focus of our policy, but part of the money for food security comes through our budget support and that way statistics do not always correctly reflect them. We need to think how to better reflect them, but a clear commitment is demonstrated by our food facility and the money put towards its construction.

I would finish with a call which Michael Cashman made: that this report really deserves cross-party support. I know that some issues are divisive but they should not divide Parliament in strong support for this report. We need this support because society needs it and if Parliament will give overwhelming support for the report, it will be easier for the Communities that care for development cooperation policy really to push forward this agenda and be more successful.

1-086

**Michael Cashman, rapporteur.** – Madam President, Commissioner, I would like to thank you for your closing words. I absolutely agree with you.

It has been an interesting debate. I want to thank the shadow rapporteurs, who I have really enjoyed working with – Mr Svensson, Mr Donskis, Mrs Sargentini, Mrs Zimmer and all of the others. My memory sadly escapes me – it is something to do with age. Let me say about age – I do not want to live more years and witness more suffering, more hunger, more poverty, and increasing mortality rates amongst women giving birth and amongst children under five. I want us to see these MDGs achieved.

I would say to those who have spoken with some reservation about elements of this report: let us not turn around to our citizens and say that we failed to agree and we failed to vote in favour of that report because it had elements within it that I could not vote for. What kind of signal does it send to people living in poverty and deprivation – without water, without

access to health care, without access to education, without access to an equal life – that somehow in a debate in Brussels there were elements within a report that prevented us from doing the right thing for the majority of this planet?

I urge all the colleagues here today to please vote in favour of this report tomorrow – not for me, because Michael Cashman will go back to a home with running water, with health care, will be loved and hopefully be nursed into amnesia and old age. But think of that child or that woman dying in childbirth, think of that child dying through malaria or diarrhoea or TB or AIDS or HIV, and of the young woman denied access to education so that she cannot empower herself for the rest of her life. Think not of us here but think of those outside.

1-087

**Presidente.** – La discussione è chiusa.

La votazione si svolgerà martedì 15 giugno 2010.

### *Dichiarazioni scritte (articolo 149)*

1-087-500

**Elisabeth Köstinger (PPE),** *scritto.* – Vor dem Hintergrund der weltweiten demografischen Entwicklungen, des rasanten Bevölkerungswachstums und der fortschreitenden Ressourcenknappheit gehören greifende Maßnahmen der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit zum Gebot der Stunde. Bei der Erreichung der Millenniumsziele müssen die Beseitigung von Armut und Hunger, der Zugang zu Ausbildung und die Verbesserung der Gesundheit, unter anderem durch die Bekämpfung von Krankheiten, höchste Priorität haben. Die Europäische Gemeinschaft ist in ihrem Vorgehen in der Handelspolitik und der internationalen Zusammenarbeit dringend gefordert, einen konkreten Beitrag in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit zu leisten. Das oberste Ziel muss die Förderung der Eigenständigkeit, Unabhängigkeit und Selbstinitiative der betroffenen Länder sein. Es muss weiters sichergestellt werden, dass finanzielle Maßnahmen in diesem Bereich greifen und ihr klar definiertes Ziel erreichen. Ein Schlüsselmodell für eine nachhaltige Kreislaufwirtschaft nach fairen Spielregeln liegt meiner Meinung nach in der ökosozialen Marktwirtschaft, deren Kernbereich eine klein strukturierte, multifunktionale Landwirtschaft darstellt. Die Bestrebung der Millenniumsziele sollte daher die Förderung eines bäuerlichen Modells der Landwirtschaft sein, das unabhängig und krisenresistent ist, die bäuerliche Familie ins Zentrum stellt und kulturell gewachsenes und auf die regionalen Bedürfnisse abgestimmtes Know-how begünstigt. Diese nachhaltige Form der Landwirtschaft ist in der Lage, eine regionale Eigenständigkeit zu entwickeln, die Versorgung mit Lebensmitteln sicherzustellen und sowohl ökologische, als auch soziale Aspekte abzudecken.

1-088

## **20 - Rete ferroviaria europea per un trasporto merci competitivo (discussione)**

1-089

**Presidente.** – L'ordine del giorno reca la raccomandazione per la seconda lettura della commissione per i trasporti e il turismo sulla posizione del Consiglio in prima lettura in vista dell'adozione del regolamento del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio relativo alla rete ferroviaria europea per un trasporto merci competitivo (11069/5/2009 - C7-0043/2010 - 2008/0247(COD)) (Relatore: Marian-Jean Marinescu) (A7-0162/2010).

1-090

**Marian-Jean Marinescu, Raportor.** – Datoria Parlamentului European este să elaboreze legislație care să îmbunătățească situația, să aducă plus valoare în domeniul respectiv. Compromisul pe care îl discutăm astăzi cred că îndeplinește aceste condiții. S-a ajuns la el după foarte multe discuții, determinate câteodată, din păcate, de presiuni din partea unor actori implicați în acest Regulament.

Consiliul a avut o contribuție pozitivă, prin introducerea Anexei care cuprinde primele nouă coridoare. Această inițiativă grăbește punerea în aplicare a Regulamentului, chiar dacă termenele cerute de statele membre, trei și cinci ani sunt, în unele cazuri, cred eu, exagerate.

Coridoarele se înființează pe baza unor criterii, dintre care cel mai important este eficiența economică. Fiecare coridor va fi gestionat de un *executive board* și de un *management board*. Acestea vor coordona implementarea investițiilor, elaborarea orarului, dezvoltarea terminalelor, uniformizarea regulamentelor.

Orarul va fi elaborat în continuare în conformitate cu Directiva 2001/14/CE. Se va organiza un ghișeu unic pentru alocarea capacității în interiorul orarului deja aprobat. Este un mare pas înainte, atât pentru transparență, cât și pentru eficiența activității companiilor de transport.

Nu există prioritate pentru traficul de marfă. Traficul de pasageri nu va fi perturbat. Dimpotrivă, poate avea avantaje, datorită coordonării deciziei la nivel de coridor. În cazul unei dereglări a traficului, regulile decise la nivel de coridor vor fi aplicate astfel încât perioada pentru revenirea la normal să fie minimă.

Consider că acceptarea de către Consiliu a deschiderii coridoarelor pentru toți beneficiarii interesați este un alt mare câștig al acestui Regulament. Există, de asemenea, posibilitatea ca statele membre, pe baza unor motive serioase, să nu participe la crearea unui coridor.

Stimați colegi, perioada crizei creată de cenușa vulcanică a demonstrat că nu există coordonare a traficului pe calea ferată la nivel european. Companiile au pierdut o ocazie importantă să demonstreze că traficul pe calea ferată poate fi o alternativă la traficul aerian. De altfel, stadiul aplicării primului pachet feroviar ne arată foarte clar că nu există o piață internă veritabilă în acest sector.

Acest Regulament este un pas înainte în eficientizarea transportului de marfă pe calea ferată. Rămâne la latitudinea statelor membre să finanțeze dezvoltarea infrastructurilor feroviare. Sunt convins că necesitățile pieței vor demonstra utilitatea acestor investiții. În contextul crizei actuale și al necesității reducerii emisiilor de dioxid de carbon, este clar că transferul, de pe șosele pe calea ferată, al transportului de mărfuri este un factor pozitiv, care trebuie luat în serios.

Doresc să mulțumesc pe această cale raportorilor din umbră, dlui Liberadzki, dnei Bilbao, dlui Eppink, dlui Cramer, președinției spaniole, în special dlui Jesús Izarzugaza, precum și *staffului* Comisiei pentru transport. De asemenea, țin să îi mulțumesc dlui Mathieu Grosch pentru sprijinul acordat.

1-091

**Viviane Reding, Vice-President of the Commission.** – Madam President, I would like to thank first the rapporteur, because Mr Marinescu and his shadow rapporteurs have done very positive and important work. Now we are at the end of the second reading, and the Commission would like to reaffirm once again – and in the strongest possible terms – the political and industrial importance of the subject on which Parliament has to decide.

Notwithstanding the adverse economic cycle we are in, there are some clear lessons to be learned: how to revitalise the rail freight sector, because rail freight transport is primarily international, and an indisputable factor in its success is the availability of good-quality rail infrastructure at the European level. That is what the customers ask for. Good-quality rail infrastructure across borders is an essential condition for the competitiveness of many rail freight market segments, and it is primordial if rail wants to compete with other modes of transport.

This also explains why the Commission proposed, at the end of 2008, the development of a European rail network for competitive freight based on freight corridors. These corridors link the main industrial regions of Europe, where the most substantive flow of goods originates and terminates along the main international axes. The legislative proposal to which your attention is drawn today contains decisive elements which favour this development of high-quality rail infrastructure at international level. These include cooperation between rail infrastructure managers, reliability of infrastructure capacities allocated to the corridors, good coordination between rail infrastructure management and goods terminal management, and non-discriminatory access to these corridors for all operators.

The Council's position at first reading maintains the basic principle put forward in the Commission's original proposal but waters down some of the elements. The TRAN Committee has reintroduced, at second reading, important amendments which strengthen the regulation, and they bring back the original Commission proposal. The Commission considers that the compromise obtained during the negotiation is balanced and that the general objectives of the Commission's proposals are duly taken into account. We are very grateful to Parliament in that it has succeeded in reinforcing the role of the one-stop shop, which had been reduced to a mere mail box in the common position of the Council.

I know, rapporteur, that some people want to go back to the common position. I invite you and Parliament to resist these attempts, because they would weaken the compromise that you have been able to reach.

For the railway undertakings and for other applicants which wish to have access to the corridor infrastructure, the one-stop shop is a considerable simplification of the present, very burdensome procedure, because the one-stop shop will be able to take decisions itself instead of referring matters to the individual infrastructure managers, which cover only national sections of each corridor. But, of course, the one-stop shop is limited to catalogue or reserve capacity: that is, the capacity which the infrastructure managers themselves have already decided to set aside for freight trains. Corridor managers have also several options as to the way in which the one-stop shop should be established.

Let me emphasise that the one-stop shop is a joint body set up or designated by the management board of each corridor: its function is that of a coordination tool. It may be a technical body within the corridor management structure, or one of the infrastructure managers concerned, or the bodies already established by Rail Net Europe. So it is not a supranational body, but it is a tool which speeds up and simplifies, in a very transparent and non-discriminatory manner, the path allocation process.

The infrastructure managers have the responsibility to predefine capacity. The one-stop shop just sells paths to applicants on the basis of decisions already taken by infrastructure managers on the predefined infrastructure capacity. Some have

gone as far as saying that, with this regulation, the Commission wants to give priority to freight trains over passenger trains, thus threatening the efficient provision of rail passenger services, in particular at regional and local level. Now let me be very frank: this is improper, it is not the right reading of the proposal, and it does not correspond at all to the texts that everybody can read in Article 14, in Article 15. Priority rules for trains are not something the Commission will ever want to decide from Brussels. Freight traffic is systemically discriminated against today because passenger traffic always has priority, even in cases of disturbance.

What the text says is that the infrastructure managers themselves must take the responsibility to define transparent, consistent, non-discriminatory rules for both types of traffic so that freight trains which are on time do not have to be systematically delayed in case of disturbance. This is, I believe, a very good compromise, and if you parliamentarians adopt it and if it is also then correctly implemented, the Commission is convinced that it will contribute to the revitalisation of rail freight and will help the European economy to start again after the present crisis.

1-092

**Mathieu Grosch**, *im Namen der PPE-Fraktion*. – Frau Präsidentin, Frau Kommissarin! Schade, dass das, was hier von der Kommission gesagt und klargestellt wurde, in der Presse nicht soviel Anklang findet, wie das, was gewisse Gesellschaften hier über diese Verordnung erzählen.

Sie haben es heute auf den Punkt gebracht: Die Schaffung eines integrierten Schienennetzes im Güterverkehr ist für uns auf jeden Fall von absoluter Notwendigkeit und Wichtigkeit. Es bringt im Endeffekt die Gesellschaften zu einer Übung, die sie nicht gerne machen, das hat die Vergangenheit bewiesen. Es ist die Übung, einfach einmal zwischen den Ländern zusammenzuarbeiten.

Vor kurzem haben wir noch über die Liberalisierung gesprochen: Wir unterschreiben eine Liberalisierung zusammen mit den Ländern, und 21 Länder bringen es fertig, im Schienenverkehr nichts zu machen.

Jetzt sprechen wir über Güterverkehr. Normalerweise müsste man doch so eine Verordnung gar nicht machen müssen. Wir wollen helfen, damit sie effizienter werden. Von Studie zu Studie wird gesagt, dass wir mehr Verkehr von der Straße auf die Schiene bringen müssen, und bei jeder Initiative, im Schienenverkehr europäisch zu denken, ist immer die eine oder andere Gesellschaft oder das eine oder andere Land da, um zu sagen: Nein, bei mir ist es besser, und man soll meine Regeln akzeptieren.

Ich möchte dem Berichterstatter und auch den Schattenberichterstatter für diese Arbeit danken, die sie zusammen mit der Kommission und dem Rat gemacht haben. Wir plädieren für diese Zusammenarbeit. Wir unterstreichen, dass der Personenverkehr eine Priorität behält, wie es 2001 festgelegt wurde. Wir wollen im Vorfeld transparente Regeln, damit in akuten Situationen nicht egal wie entschieden. All das soll also sowohl dem Nutznießer für Personenverkehr wie auch den Infrastrukturmanagern im Land selbst doch alle Zuversicht geben, das hier mitzumachen. Nein, man möchte dies nicht! Warum? Ganz einfach weil man neue Akzente mit dieser Richtlinie setzen wird, die gewisse Monopole, auch gewisse Landesmonopole, wegnimmt.

So kann die Schiene morgen nicht funktionieren! Deshalb hoffe ich, dass wir eine breite Mehrheit haben, um diesen Kompromiss, den alle zusammen gefunden haben, hier morgen abzustimmen, und dass die 40 Unterschriften, die auch größtenteils aus meiner Fraktion kommen, keine Mehrheit finden. Ich danke Ihnen auf jeden Fall für Ihre Arbeit.

1-093

**Bogusław Liberadzki**, *w imieniu grupy S&D*. – Pani Przewodnicząca! Mamy za sobą dzisiaj niemalże rok pracy z dwoma prezydentami, na szczęście pod tym samym dobrym przewodnictwem pana posła Marinescu, nad projektem rozporządzenia, które rzeczywiście miałyby zmienić oblicze transportu kolejowego.

Chciałem podkreślić dwie kluczowe rzeczy. Po pierwsze chodzi nam o konkurencyjny transport kolejowy ładunków. Po drugie chodzi nam o to, żeby to rozporządzenie dawało pewną wartość dodaną. Moja grupa polityczna dostrzega tę szansę na wartość dodaną w tym, że zaczniemy tworzyć elementy europejskiej przestrzeni kolejowej, coś na kształt *European Single Rail Market*, tak aby przechodzić od państwowych systemów kolejowych na system europejski.

Podstawowe postanowienia i rozwiązania, które skłoniły nas ostatecznie do poparcia, to jest po pierwsze „punkt kompleksowej obsługi” (*one - stop shop*) jako koncepcja wygodna dla klienta. Po drugie, to że chcemy utworzyć 9 korytarzy w układzie kontynentalnym, czyli po raz pierwszy szansa przejścia przez granice państw, włączając wszystkie państwa zainteresowane. Po trzecie mówimy o tym, że jest szansa na podniesienie interoperacyjności. Bo co jest źródłem nieszczęść kolei? Bardzo niska interoperacyjność. Po czwarte, że stworzyliśmy warunki do tego, żeby w czasie do pięciu lat wyznaczyć strategiczne potrzeby inwestycyjne. Wreszcie żeby był harmonogram czasowy, żeby nie odkładać tego w nieskończoność, i żeby był instytucjonalnie zunifikowany sposób zarządzania każdym korytarzem transportowym.

To są te punkty, które skłoniły nas do poparcia i być może będą obiecujące, jeżeli te pesymistyczne oceny pana posła Groscha się nie spełnią, czyli jeśli kolej zechce być biznesem i przemysłem.



1-094

**Izaskun Bilbao Barandica**, *en nombre del Grupo ALDE*. – Señora Presidenta, deseo sinceramente que esta Directiva permita convertir definitivamente el transporte ferroviario de mercancías en una verdadera alternativa al transporte por carretera.

Alcanzar este objetivo es necesario por razones de eficiencia energética y medioambientales, pero también porque la consolidación de unos corredores ferroviarios verdaderamente transeuropeos va a añadir flexibilidad, eficacia, intermodalidad y posibilidades al movimiento de mercancías en particular y a la logística en general. Y ambos son factores básicos para la competitividad de la economía real en Europa.

Tras las decisiones que adoptamos hoy, hay muchas horas de duro trabajo que han aportado mejoras al proyecto inicial. Es un acierto convertir en norma las características que debe reunir un tramo ferroviario para alcanzar la característica de corredor europeo, porque eso va a ayudar a las autoridades estatales y regionales a planificar y a coordinarse, a entenderse.

Es muy importante, igualmente, integrar en esta planificación a las instituciones de todos los niveles, porque es más eficiente a la hora de optimizar las inversiones y porque es un modo realmente visible de integrar y de construir Europa de abajo a arriba, de hacer sentir que todos cuentan en los proyectos europeos.

Y, en contra de lo que hemos estado escuchando y leyendo estos días, decir que es una mejora también dotar a cada corredor de una ventanilla única como herramienta de gestión. Es la opción más eficiente y la más equilibrada en un sentido puramente político; es más acorde con las ideas de subsidiariedad y proporcionalidad, y corresponde a la idea de proyecto europeo. La ventanilla podrá tomar decisiones por sí misma, lo que supone una simplificación de los actuales procesos y una manera transparente y no discriminatoria de asignar surcos.

Los gestores disponen, además, de varias opciones sobre cómo establecer la ventanilla. He de decir asimismo que este Reglamento no prioriza –como ha dicho la Comisaria Reding– el transporte de mercancías sobre el de viajeros, como hemos escuchado también. Y esto no se corresponde con la interpretación de los artículos 14 y 15.

Quiero agradecer, por último, el esfuerzo a todos los Grupos por su inclusión en uno de los tramos del proyecto ferroviario que es tan importante para mi país, la «Y vasca». Es una cuestión importante para una economía como la vasca, netamente exportadora, y mejora claramente la perspectiva y las posibilidades de desarrollo de nuestros puertos comerciales, llamados a jugar un importante papel en el futuro como elemento básico de las llamadas «autopistas del mar».

Espero, por último, que mejoremos también en la transparencia y en la integración del papel de este Parlamento en el futuro proyecto porque ha sido un poco trabajoso conseguir nuestra posición en este debate.

1-095

**Michael Cramer**, *im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion*. – Frau Präsidentin, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Zunächst geht mein Dank an den Berichterstatter und die Schattenberichterstatter.

Wir Grünen wollen dem Güterverkehr keine Priorität einräumen. Wir wollen die größtmögliche Flexibilität, um die vorhandenen Kapazitäten für alle Verkehrsarten auf der Schiene effizient zu nutzen. Wir wollen aber einen One-Stop-Shop als Ansprechpartner für die Kunden.

Nun soll dieser aber auch über die Trassenvergabe entscheiden. Für Länder mit stark frequentiertem Schienennetz und Mischverkehren ist das eine Katastrophe. Die jetzige Formulierung habe ich bis heute nicht verstanden. Deshalb habe ich promovierte Juristen und Ökonomen zurate gezogen. Aber auch die konnten mir nicht helfen. Und einem widersprüchlichen Wortungetüm stimmen wir jedenfalls nicht zu.

Obwohl die Finanzmittel von 20 Milliarden Euro auf 8 Milliarden Euro fast gedrittelt wurden, soll die Anzahl der Korridore von sechs auf neun erweitert werden. Das ist doch glatte Realitätsverweigerung! Der Korridor 3 – Stockholm-Malmö-Kopenhagen-Hamburg-Innsbruck-Verona-Neapel-Palermo hat zum Beispiel vier Probleme. In Hamburg existiert ein Engpass, die feste Fehmarnbelt-Querung wird zementiert, die in der Schweiz gerade fertig gestellten beiden Alpentunnel werden ignoriert, und die Brücke über die Straße von Messina soll ein europäisches Projekt sein. Die kostengünstigere, kürzere und schnellere Alternative ist die Verbindung von Kopenhagen über Rostock nach Nürnberg durch die neu gebauten Alpentunnel nach Neapel. Wir wollen mit einer anderen Verkehrspolitik den Klimawandel stoppen. Sinnlose Großprojekte, gepaart mit Realitätsverweigerung, verschlingen nur Geld. Deshalb lehnen wir diesen Bericht ab!

1-096

**Anna Rosbach**, *for EFD-Gruppen*. – Fru formand! Jeg er stor tilhænger af godstransport på skinner. Det nuværende europæiske jernbanenet skal forbedres og koordineres af hensyn til såvel det overfyldte vejnet som miljøet. Mange EU-medlemsstater har i årevis forsømt at vedligeholde deres skinnenet til fordel for godstransport på landeveje. Og det betaler

vi nu prisen for! Det er på høje tid, at vi politisk opprioriterer togdrift. Vi har brug for handling og et nyt syn på togtransport i Europa generelt.

Men - for der er et men - jernbanen er ikke nogen magisk eller problemfri løsning. Jernbanen har sin akilleshæl: Fragten skal bringes fra produktionsstedet til banen på lastvogn, derefter køres med tog til en banegård i nærheden af slutforbrugeren, hvorefter den atter bringes over på en lastbil på den sidste strækning. Det fordyrer automatisk produktet, forlænger transporttiden og øger den administrative byrde. Så medmindre vi vil lægge al vores industriproduktion helt tæt på en jernbane, følger disse ulemper med.

Vi skal i de enkelte lande se på, hvorledes den nationale situation er, og hvorledes den kan forbedres og koordineres. Vi skal se på, hvordan vi kan samarbejde i stedet for at trække en harmonisering ned over staterne. Vores lande og jernbanesystemer er meget forskellige, og det er vi nødt til at respektere og arbejde ud fra.

1-097

**Michel Dantin (PPE).** – Madame la Présidente, je voudrais tout d'abord féliciter le rapporteur pour l'excellent travail qui a été fait. Le texte a évolué entre les deux lectures et il nous paraît aller dans le bon sens. J'ai pu constater, depuis un an que nous parlons de ce dossier, l'incompréhension de nos opinions publiques, de la mienne en tout cas, lorsqu'elles découvrent le degré actuel de non-coordination entre les sociétés de transport ferroviaire.

Comment, dans cet hémicycle, de manière régulière, appeler à plus d'ambition en matière environnementale? Regretter que Copenhague n'ait pas été un plein succès alors que nous ne sommes pas capables entre nous, ici sur le continent européen, d'avoir un vrai transfert du transport de marchandises vers le ferroviaire, en ferroviaire pur ou en multimodal?

Dans les quelques sections où le transport multimodal s'est développé, il a fallu un temps aux transporteurs routiers pour s'adapter, mais ils ont su trouver la complémentarité et montrer l'efficacité de ce dispositif. Nous ne pouvons pas, aujourd'hui, avoir un débat sans suite, nous avons obligation d'agir, et d'agir à court terme.

Alors c'est vrai qu'au-delà de ce texte, il peut y avoir, ici ou là, des problèmes d'infrastructures. Je voudrais en particulier, Madame la Commissaire, attirer votre attention sur la question des sections transfrontalières. Elles sont souvent l'affaire de personne, elles sont pourtant le maillon qui est nécessaire à la bonne réalisation de notre projet européen.

J'entends aussi, ici et là, des craintes, notamment de la part des partenaires sociaux, d'un dessaisissement d'une parcelle de pouvoir. Mais je suis sûr que le succès de ce projet, c'est le pari gagné de travailler plus, et de travailler plus ensemble. Voilà bien, me semble-t-il, un dossier où l'Europe peut montrer un visage concret aux yeux de nos concitoyens. Nous en avons grand besoin.

1-098

**Saïd El Khadraoui (S&D).** – Voorzitter, commissaris, collega's, ik zou op mijn beurt ook de rapporteur en schaduwrapporteurs willen danken voor het goede werk. Ik denk dat het resultaat gezien mag worden en belangrijk is. Het vrachtvervoer heeft namelijk de laatste twintig jaar bijna systematisch marktaandeel verloren ten opzichte van de weg en het werd ook zwaar getroffen door de economische crisis. Het is dus nodig om maatregelen te nemen om het vervoer via spoor opnieuw een stimulans te geven.

De verordening die voorligt is natuurlijk maar één middel om het vrachtvervoer via spoor concurrerende te maken. We zullen ook een hele reeks andere maatregelen moeten nemen, bijvoorbeeld inzake technische interoperabiliteit en inzake financiering van infrastructuurwerken. We zullen ook de marktwerking moeten optimaliseren, intermodaal transport bevorderen, enz. Maar het is duidelijk dat de uitbouw van internationale vrachtcorridors waarlangs goederentreinen op een vlotte manier doorheen Europa kunnen rijden, een belangrijke stap is in de goede richting.

Het éénloketsysteem waartegen sommige collega's zich verzetten, is net een manier om het gebruik van de corridors door potentiële klanten te vergemakkelijken, te vereenvoudigen en transparanter te maken. Het is geen dubbel werk ten opzichte van wat nationale infrastructuurbeheerders vandaag al doen. Integendeel, het is aanvullend en zorgt voor een betere coördinatie.

Ik sluit mij ook aan bij de collega's die benadrukt hebben dat deze verordening niet ten nadele zal zijn van de passagierstreinen. Het is echter wel noodzakelijk om duidelijke prioriteitscriteria vast te leggen, zodat vrachtvervoer en passagiersvervoer op de meest optimale wijze kunnen worden ingezet.

1-099

**Gesine Meissner (ALDE).** – Frau Präsidentin, Frau Kommissarin! Wir sind uns absolut darin einig, dass wir den Binnenmarkt auch im Schienengüterverkehr brauchen. Dies ist ganz wichtig. Auf dem Papier haben wir das schon lange, in der Realität leider noch nicht.

Wenn es jetzt noch einige Differenzen gibt, dann hat dies damit zu tun, dass wir in den verschiedenen Mitgliedstaaten unterschiedliche Erfahrungen mit dem Funktionieren bzw. Nicht-Funktionieren des Eisenbahnnetzes haben.

Ich komme aus Deutschland, wo es schlecht wäre, wenn wir einen Vorgang für den Güterverkehr vor dem Personenverkehr hätten. Das würde den ÖPNV – den öffentlichen Personennahverkehr – sehr beeinträchtigen. Gleichzeitig wissen wir ganz genau, dass wir ein durchgängiges System in Europa brauchen. Das wollen wir auch, das brauchen wir auch. Es ist nur die Frage, wie das umgesetzt wird, mit wie vielen Korridoren und dann natürlich auch wer jetzt die One-Stop-Shop-Regeln festlegt, wer also die Trassen vergibt. Da gibt es durchaus unterschiedliche Meinungen. Manche meinen, es gäbe ein Parallelsystem, das wir schaffen würden, wenn wir einen One-Stop-Shop pro Korridor hätten und nicht funktionierende nationale One-Stop-Shops, die vielleicht miteinbezogen werden müssten. Das ist der einzige Dissens, den wir haben, sonst sind wir alle der Meinung, dass wir diesen Güterverkehr in Europa brauchen.

1-100

**Tomasz Piotr Poręba (ECR).** – Pani Przewodnicząca! Analizując rozporządzenie Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady dotyczące sieci kolejowej ukierunkowanej na konkurencyjny transport towarowy, widać jak wielkim wyzwaniem było osiągnięcie porozumienia w tak trudnej i politycznie uwarunkowanej sprawie. Niestety wciąż jednak znajdują się w tym rozporządzeniu zapisy dla mnie kontrowersyjne, zarówno w kontekście konkurencyjności transportu kolejowego, jak i niezależności zarządzenia zarządcy kolejowej struktury. Mam tu na myśli te zapisy, głównie nowy ustęp artykułu 12, które przekazują prawo do przyznawania zdolności przepustowej do korytarzowego „punktu kompleksowej obsługi” (*one - stop shop*), naruszając tym samym wyłączne w tym względzie prawo zarządcy i ograniczając jego niezależność.

Bardzo kontrowersyjna jest także dla mnie propozycja ustępu 3, aby w przypadku innych prac zarządca informował o ich przydzielaniu „punktu kompleksowej obsługi”, który udzieli odpowiedzi wnioskodawcy. Możliwe przekazanie za pośrednictwem „punktu kompleksowej obsługi” odpowiedzi negatywnej bez wątplenia zbiurokratyzuje i opóźni proces przydzielania tras pociągu, zmniejszając jednocześnie możliwość elastycznego reagowania na zmienne potrzeby przewoźników. W oczywisty sposób może to osłabić konkurencyjność transportu kolejowego.

Bardzo wątpliwe są również zapisy ustępu 4, które stanowią naruszenie zasady poufności informacji handlowej, co zamiast zapewnić przejrzystość funkcjonowania „punktu kompleksowej obsługi”, może stać się narzędziem do zwalczania konkurencji poprzez stosowanie nieuczciwych praktyk.

1-101

**Inés Ayala Sender (S&D).** – Señora Presidenta, acabamos de volver de los «TEN-T Days» celebrados en Zaragoza estos días, donde, tanto la Comisión Europea como el Parlamento, la Presidencia española y los Ministros de Transportes de la Unión Europea han reconfirmado el diagnóstico: la cuota de tráfico de mercancías por ferrocarril está retrocediendo seriamente, incluso en países que eran campeones del mismo hasta hace poco, como Alemania.

Y también había un acuerdo sobre el tratamiento a seguir: la necesidad de una terapia de choque para reactivar este tráfico si queremos cumplir primero nuestros compromisos con Kyoto de reducción de emisiones y también por la urgencia en conseguir la diversificación de las alternativas para el tráfico rampante por carretera, antes del colapso total.

Urge, por lo tanto, aumentar la cuota de mercancías en tren, pero ello ha de ser asegurado a nivel europeo y transfronterizo, con visión de futuro, trenes de 900 metros y más en corredores continuos o con prioridad y con plena seguridad, tal y como se plantea a través del RTMS.

De ahí la importancia de este dossier. Por lo tanto, felicito al señor Marinescu y a todos los que han colaborado en las negociaciones, por el compromiso que representa, todavía inicial y con cláusula de posible adhesión de otros corredores, y sobre todo por la explicitación de que ya se prevé una fuerte sinergia con la revisión de las redes transeuropeas. De ahí que agradezca y reconozca especialmente la inclusión del corredor de mercancías nº 16 para cuando esté concluido, así como la importancia de los puertos secos o de interior, además de los marítimos.

Como se ha dicho, y creo que el mejor ejemplo es mi país, hasta ahora hemos visto aumentar la cuota de tráfico ferroviario de pasajeros en detrimento de las mercancías. No teman, pues, no hay riesgo alguno de que los pasajeros pierdan ninguno de sus derechos adquiridos frente a las mercancías.

Y en cuanto a la adjudicación de los *slots* a la ventanilla única, no se preocupen los colegas alemanes: los operadores nacionales tendrán capacidad de decisión. La *Deutsche Bahn* está asegurada.

1-102

**Andreas Mölzer (NI).** – Frau Präsidentin! Die vorliegende Verordnung zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr wird meiner Meinung nach zu negativen Auswirkungen für den Eisenbahnbetrieb in ganz Europa führen. Mit der Brechstange den Weg für eine europäisch gesteuerte Netzbewirtschaftung zu ebnen, löst die bestehenden Probleme eben nicht. Ganz im Gegenteil, durch die Zentralisierung und Zersplitterung der Zuständigkeiten kommen neue Schwierigkeiten hinzu: Wenn Güterzüge künftig Vorrang haben,

wird das den Personenverkehr, den wir aus Umweltgründen fördern wollen, wettbewerbsmäßig noch mehr ins Hintertreffen führen.

Die EU kann nicht Umweltfreundlichkeit predigen, mit Biodieselvorschriften das Autofahren verteuern und dann mit Privatisierungsvorschriften Nebenlinien vom Zugverkehr abschneiden und auf den großen Verbindungen Güterkorridore zulasten des Personenverkehrs diktieren. Vor allem während der Hauptverkehrszeiten ist hier sensibel zu agieren, damit nicht die Pendler bestraft werden.

Die Verlagerung der Kompetenzen von den nationalen Infrastrukturbetreibern hin zu den One-Stop-Shops führt zu einer Zersplitterung der Zuständigkeiten und damit zu einer Aufblähung des bürokratischen Apparats. Mit der Schwächung der nationalen Stellen will man offenbar sukzessive eigene europäische Infrastrukturbetreiber aufbauen, was weder sinnvoll noch zweckmäßig ist. Durch die in der Verordnung enthaltenen Regeln kommt zum Kompetenzverlust infolge der frühzeitigen Trassenanmeldungen noch ein Kapazitätsverlust hinzu. Der vorliegende Kompromissvorschlag ist daher meines Erachtens abzulehnen.

1-103

**Axel Voss (PPE).** – Frau Präsidentin! Grundsätzlich möchte ich hervorheben, dass es natürlich schön ist, dass wir uns in einem Binnenmarkt bewegen und hier den Zugverkehr und den Güterverkehr miteinbeziehen und die Zusammenarbeit fördern. Nur möchte ich darauf hinweisen, dass wir unterschiedliche Systeme und Bahnnetze in den Mitgliedstaaten haben. So ist das in den bevölkerungsdichten Regionen natürlich immer sehr schwierig. Wir haben keine getrennten Systeme, d.h. de facto führt ein One-Stop-Shop eben doch zu einer Art Vorrang für den Güterverkehr, und selbst bei einer Neufestlegung von Trassen wird eine solche Zentralstelle auch den Personenverkehr entsprechend beeinflussen, und auch hier werden wir eine Art Vorrang feststellen können, wenn es auch hier nicht explizit steht. Wir müssen aber zusehen, dass wir auch weiterhin in den bevölkerungsdichten Regionen einen attraktiven Personenverkehr haben.

1-104

**Silvia-Adriana Țicău (S&D).** – În ultimii ani, Comisia s-a concentrat asupra trei mari direcții principale pentru dezvoltarea transportului feroviar: deschiderea concurenței, îmbunătățirea interoperabilității și a siguranței rețelelor feroviare naționale și dezvoltarea infrastructurii de transport feroviar. Cu toate acestea, transportul feroviar de marfă în Uniunea Europeană reprezintă doar 18% din totalul transportului intern de marfă.

Pentru a îmbunătăți eficiența transportului feroviar de marfă în raport cu alte moduri de transport, Uniunea trebuie să definească și să garanteze o funcționare cât mai eficientă a coridoarelor feroviare de transport de marfă. Acestea trebuie să fie concepute pentru a garanta continuitatea internă a fiecărui coridor, prin asigurarea interconexiunilor necesare între diferite infrastructuri feroviare existente și prin alocarea capacităților necesare pe întregul traseu al coridorului.

Crearea unui astfel de coridor trebuie să asigure interconexiuni mai bune cu infrastructura feroviară a țărilor vecine. Consider că este esențial ca administratorii de infrastructură care participă la coridorul de transport de marfă să utilizeze aplicații informatice interoperabile, pentru a trata cererile de trasee internaționale și a gestiona traficul internațional în cadrul coridorului.

1-105

**Seán Kelly (PPE).** – Madam President, firstly, the European Union does an awful lot of good work. Only last week we saw success at the European Court of Justice on roaming rates. I think Commissioner Reding had a very important part to play in that, and I compliment her.

The motorways of the sea is another example which colleagues have mentioned, and now we are discussing this very important topic: transport of freight by rail. I think the point made by Mr Marinescu is important. While the amount of freight transported by rail has declined over the years, the climate has now changed. With global warming and volcanic ash, people are more amenable to travel by rail and to send freight by rail. There are difficulties, I know, but the gains are immense in terms of cost, in terms of less pollution, less log jams, less accidents on the roads. If I may use a pun, you are on the right track – the railway track! Keep it going and have as much success as you had with the roaming charges.

1-106

**Werner Kuhn (PPE).** – Frau Präsidentin, Frau Kommissarin! Auch ich möchte noch einmal hervorheben, dass das Gütervorranggesetz, was die Öffnung des Eisenbahnmarktes und die weitere Liberalisierung betrifft, einen richtigen Schritt in Richtung Wettbewerb auf der Schiene in ganz Europa bedeutet.

Wenn wir dieses Gütervorranggesetz durchsetzen wollen, müssen wir natürlich auch daran denken, dass es in Europa Länder wie Deutschland gibt, die den größten Anteil des Transits überhaupt realisieren müssen. Es ist hier von etlichen Rednern bereits dargestellt worden, dass wir in Deutschland unsere Korridore gerade durch die großen Ballungsgebiete gelegt haben. Die Kommission hat die Korridore für den Gütervorrang hier hineingelegt. Und das integrierte System, das auch Taktverkehre im Schienenpersonennahverkehr hat, das auch die Fernverkehre in Deutschland im Takt laufen lässt und den Güterverkehr noch dazu, das muss in besonderer Weise aufeinander abgestimmt werden. Deshalb ist es

notwendig, dass, wenn der One-Stop-Shop richtig arbeiten soll, er nur in exzellenter Abstimmung mit dem jeweiligen nationalen Infrastrukturbetreiber arbeiten kann.

1-107

**Josefa Andrés Barea (S&D).** – Señora Presidenta, dentro de los corredores de transportes transeuropeos está el corredor ferroviario llamado «corredor mediterráneo». Es una comunicación vital que comunicará el norte de África con Europa.

Para España es vital porque este eje es prioritario, dado que comunicaría Algeciras con Europa. No siendo excluyente de otros corredores prioritarios, pasaría por Almería, Murcia, Comunidad Valenciana y Cataluña. La razón la ha mencionado la Comisaria Reding: mayor actividad económica y gran concentración de transporte terrestre. Ésta es una de las dos condiciones. Se abriría la posibilidad de comunicar con distintos puertos marítimos de la zona mediterránea. Hay que tomar impulso económico, ser competitivo –también lo decía la Comisaria– porque en esta zona se produce más del 50 % de las exportaciones españolas.

Por lo tanto, si fomentamos un eje estratégico ferroviario por el Mediterráneo, vamos a lograr mayor competitividad para España y mayor competitividad para Europa.

1-108

**Franz Obermayr (NI).** – Frau Präsidentin! Schiene statt Straße sollte der Leitsatz der europäischen Politik für den Güterverkehr im 21. Jahrhundert sein, und anstatt an einer Ausweitung der EU-Richtlinie für die Zulassung von so genannten Ggalinern zu arbeiten, muss unser Ziel die Verlagerung des Güterverkehrs auf die Schiene sein. Die Schiene letztlich sollte für Frächter schneller, kostengünstiger und somit auch attraktiv genug sein, damit sie die Straße verlassen.

Was mich am vorliegenden Entwurf überrascht, ist die Tatsache, dass der Brenner-Basistunnel in keinem Wort erwähnt wird. Immerhin ist er Kernstück der 2 200 km langen Bahnverbindung von Berlin nach Palermo und ein wesentliches Projekt im Rahmen der transeuropäischen Netze. Wie allgemein bekannt ist, ist die Finanzierung auf italienischer Seite völlig unklar, und die EU weigert sich, darüber hinaus rechtlich verbindliche Finanzierungszusagen für die Zeit nach 2013 zu geben.

Der Brenner-Basistunnel darf kein Milliardengrab werden. Ich erwarte mir klare Worte zu diesem Bauprojekt. Das sind wir den Steuerzahlern und den Bewohnern nördlich und südlich des Brenner-Basistunnels in Italien und Österreich auch schuldig.

1-109

**Georges Bach (PPE).** – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, je donne raison au collègue qui mentionnait tantôt qu'il reste beaucoup à faire; néanmoins, je suis d'avis que cette proposition est un grand pas dans la bonne direction. Je crois que ce texte possède le potentiel pour aboutir à un projet ambitieux de nature européenne. Il est grand temps d'agir afin d'accroître la compétitivité du fret ferroviaire, notamment en promouvant la coopération et la coordination à tous les niveaux.

Je ne partage pas les craintes de quelques pays membres qui voient dans ce texte un danger pour le contrôle des opérateurs nationaux sur le réseau ferroviaire et craignent des désavantages pour le transport des passagers. Je ne pense pas que ce règlement aura des impacts négatifs sur le transport ferroviaire des passagers. Au contraire, il aidera à augmenter la qualité du transport des marchandises et à éviter qu'il se transfère encore davantage sur la route.

1-110

**Viviane Reding, Vice-President of the Commission.** – Madam President, let me thank Parliament for the work which has been done, and let me also say that the conclusions which have been presented by the rapporteur will send a very clear message to the Member States and to the stakeholders, because we all know that freight corridors are necessary for the revitalisation and development of rail freight. And we also know that their implementation has to be coordinated and coherent at European level. We see active participation of all the rail actors.

In the light of this debate, let me insist once again on two issues. The first: the one-stop shop is not a supranational body but an operational tool to make the path allocation process more efficient. Second, this regulation can be implemented in full respect of the need for capacity of other types of transport, in particular passenger transport. The Commission thinks it will be very good for Europe if this proposal could be voted strongly tomorrow.

1-111

**Marian-Jean Marinescu, Raportor.** – Compromisul este susținut de cel puțin patru grupuri politice. De asemenea, este susținut de Comisie și va fi și o declarație în acest sens mâine. Compromisul este susținut de asociațiile europene ale transportatorilor și ale managerilor de infrastructură.

Avem un singur amendament, depus sub presiunea unui singur actor pe piața transportului de marfă pe calea ferată, care, de altfel, joacă, după părerea mea, un joc duplicitar: în presa locală se discută despre perturbarea transportului de pasageri,

iar aici amendamentul depus se referă, de fapt, la eliminarea ghișeului unic, care aduce transparență și asigurarea unei concurențe loiale.

Aprobarea acestui amendament ne conduce la procedura de conciliere și golește textul Regulamentului de valoare adăugată. Fără acest ghișeu unic, acest Regulament devine inutil, aduce prea puține modificări la situația actuală. Aș vrea să vă spun un lucru: ceea ce s-a spus aici, că ghișeul unic face alocarea capacităților, nu este adevărat, pentru că alocarea capacităților se face în conformitate cu Directiva 2001/14/CE, la fel cum se face și astăzi și *infrastructure managers* decid asupra parcursului trenurilor de marfă și asupra rezervei pentru cererile *ad hoc*, iar *one-stop shop* face această alocare în interiorul acestor decizii, luate deja de managerii de infrastructură. Deci, ceea ce susține altcineva, îmi pare rău, este fals.

Actualul compromis a fost obținut ca urmare a unor negocieri dificile. Textul actual cuprinde exact ceea ce are nevoie transportul de marfă: coordonare a traficului, investiții, gestionare, reguli uniforme în cazul unor perturbări, acces facil pe piața liberă pentru solicitanți. Concilierea nu poate aduce mai mult decât avem acum, dimpotrivă, poate slăbi conținutul Regulamentului și poate să îl facă inutil. Mi s-ar părea bizar ca o singură companie să poată să aibă câștig de cauză în fața Consiliului, Parlamentului European și a Comisiei Europene. Recomandarea mea, bineînțeles și rugămintea mea, este de a se vota acest compromis în forma în care este prezentat acum.

1-112

**Presidente.** – La discussione è chiusa.

La votazione si svolgerà martedì 15 giugno 2010.

### *Dichiarazioni scritte (articolo 149)*

1-113

**Debora Serracchiani (S&D), per iscritto.** – Lo sviluppo di un sistema europeo di trasporti efficiente e sostenibile prevede un rilancio del trasporto ferroviario merci, attraverso un'azione coordinata tra gli Stati membri e una cooperazione tra gestori dell'infrastruttura ferroviaria per sviluppare l'intermodalità, l'apertura al mercato e la gestione del traffico tra merci e passeggeri.

La proposta di regolamento ha l'obiettivo di migliorare il servizio del trasporto ferroviario delle merci mediante una metodologia di individuazione dei corridoi europei che devono garantire un servizio merci di qualità. Il corridoio merci n. 5 era già stato delineato a livello ministeriale nel 2006 in base al corridoio Baltico-Adriatico, al corridoio paneuropeo VI e al progetto prioritario 23. Pertanto, è giusto portare avanti gli impegni presi e perseguire gli obiettivi stabiliti, così come è stato più volte ribadito durante la conferenza sulle TEN-T di Saragozza.

1-114

## **21 - Elezione di un vicepresidente del Parlamento europeo**

1-115

**Presidente.** – Vi informo che, per quanto riguarda la carica vacante di vicepresidente del Parlamento europeo, ho ricevuto da parte del gruppo PPE la candidatura dell'on. László Tökés.

L'elezione si svolgerà domani, martedì 15 giugno 2010, alle 12.00.

1-116

## **22 - Diritto all'interpretazione e alla traduzione nei procedimenti penali (discussione)**

1-117

**Presidente.** – L'ordine del giorno reca la relazione di Sarah Ludford, a nome della commissione per le libertà civili, la giustizia e gli affari interni, sulla proposta di direttiva del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio sul diritto all'interpretazione e alla traduzione nei procedimenti penali (00001/2010 - C7-0005/2010 - 2010/0801(COD) (A7-0198/2010).

1-118

**Sarah Ludford, rapporteur.** – Madam President, it has been recognised by most of us for over a decade that the EU needed to act to strengthen the rights of suspects and defendants throughout the Union and to give safeguards necessary to ensure fair trials. This is in the context of much tighter cooperation on policing and prosecution, the introduction of the European arrest warrant and the fact that many EU citizens take advantage of free movement rights and may have a brush with the law in an unfamiliar environment.

There was an attempt at a comprehensive measure on so-called procedural guarantees, one that MEPs strongly supported, but that ran up against a brick wall in the Council in 2007.

I was delighted that last year the Commission (and I am delighted to see Vice-President Reding here for this debate), supported by the Swedish Presidency, revived the matter in the form of a road map of half a dozen individual measures.

This is the first to see the light of day. This directive says that, if you become a suspect or you are arrested, questioned or put on trial and you do not understand the language of the country, you have a right to interpretation and translation, under certain conditions, for police questioning, hearings, meetings with your lawyer and so on. Broadly speaking, you have to be put in the same position as a local.

The basis of cooperation between Member States in criminal justice is mutual recognition, the almost automatic recognition of the decisions of courts in other EU countries based on mutual trust, but it is not sensible just to assume that trust exists. It has to be earned through full respect by all EU countries of certain standards of justice and fair trial.

All of us in this debate have probably dealt with cases where we do not believe someone got a fair trial. I have recently dealt with the case of Garry Mann, who was returned to Portugal under a European Arrest Warrant. In the original trial both the charge and sentence were delivered orally. Mr Mann did not know what he was charged with until after he was convicted. The interpreter was a local hairdresser, a friend of the judge's wife. When he was deported back to the UK he was given a simple letter in English effectively saying not to come back to Portugal for two years, yet years later a European Arrest Warrant was issued to summon him back to serve sentence.

Lack of a proper and professional language support has also figured as one of the defects in the case I am dealing with in Greece of Andrew Symeou.

The aim of this measure is not only to make sure that Member States are implementing Article 6 of the European Convention, but also to further develop its minimum standards. As the road map last November said, there is room for further action on the part of the EU to ensure full implementation in respect of convention standards and, where appropriate, to ensure consistent application of those standards and to raise them.

I believe Parliament made good use of its newly acquired Lisbon Treaty powers of joint responsibility for legislation. We fought hard with a lot of help from Vice-President Reding, to whom I pay tribute, and her officials, to raise standards on certain key points, including interpretation of communications between the suspect and the lawyer in all phases of the proceedings, the right for the suspect to challenge the decision that there is no need for interpretation or translation, and also the right to complain on quality.

We secured the right to limit recourse to partial translation, so all essential material must be translated and oral exceptions must indeed be exceptions, and that the suspect should not be allowed to waive the right to translation without prior advice. Those are just some of the key points.

To sum up, I believe strongly in the European arrest warrant, but we need the road-map programme to strengthen citizens' rights and make it work better. Strengthening safeguards and defence rights is not at all about being soft on crime. It is about being tough on crime. Good efficient justice through high-quality decisions means catching more criminals, and cutting corners on costs is not best value since if you get a poor court decision or bad police practice, then people are going to appeal.

Cheap justice is no justice. I therefore commend this directive to you. I thank the Spanish Presidency, with whom we have a good process of negotiation as well as with the Commission, and I will deal in my summing-up with the plenary amendments being tabled.

1-119

**IN THE CHAIR: Diana WALLIS**  
*Vice-President*

1-120

**Viviane Reding, Vice-President of the Commission.** – Madam President, that is right. Procedural safeguards represent a top priority in the justice area for the coming years because we need those minimum standards for the rights of the defendants in criminal proceedings. They are indispensable to promote real mutual trust between the judicial authorities of different Member States. Without this trust, mutual recognition will never work properly.

Judges and prosecutors must be confident that, no matter where the proceedings take place in the Union, a common core of basic rights will be upheld. Citizens must be sure that minimum standards for procedural rights will enforce their trust in our justice system and also in the EU as an area of freedom and security and justice.

That is why I warmly welcome the agreement reached by the two co-legislators. I would like to give specific thanks to the rapporteur, Baroness Ludford, and the whole LIBE Committee for their excellent work on this file.

As Commissioner, I am pleased that many of the compromise solutions take inspiration from our March 2010 proposal. The proposal was meant to reach what Parliament has now reached, namely to ensure high standards for defendants and to avoid any risk of falling below the European Convention on Human Rights *acquis*. The directive, as it is now on the table,

will increase the minimum standards. Consistent provision of interpretation throughout criminal proceedings and translation of essential documents will simply result in the right to a fair trial being upheld in a more systematic and streamlined way. I fully agree with the rapporteur that cheap justice is no justice and leads to more costs in the end as well as to a lack of trust from both judges and citizens.

I am also very glad that it was possible to have a very swift adoption of this directive. This is the first step on the road map which indicates that all institutions are living up to the pledge they made to treat this file as a matter of priority.

There is only one element with which I have to disagree, and that is the request by some Member States to extend the implementation period to 36 months. The Commission considers that three years is excessively long because none of the Member States submitted any evidence that the implementation of this piece of legislation would be very difficult. In addition, the Member States also knew that this legislation would be adopted and have already known this for several years.

Having said that, in a spirit of compromise, I will accept the solution. What I say now is very important for the future. On the understanding that this will not set a precedent for future road map measures – and I would like to underline this three times – I will say ‘yes’ this time but not again. I would also like to emphasise that the Commission will deploy all the necessary resources at its disposal to enforce the Member States’ obligations concerning the timely and correct implementation of the decision. This is in accordance with the Lisbon Treaty and with the Stockholm Programme.

As you know, the Commission is already working on the subsequent road map measures. I will very shortly be putting forward a proposal on the right to information – the letter of rights. This will be presented in the coming week, so what we have initiated today will be work in progress.

1-121

**Elena Oana Antonescu**, în numele Grupului PPE. – Aș dori să încep prin a o felicita pe dna raportor Ludford pentru întreaga muncă depusă și prin a-i mulțumi pentru modul în care a colaborat cu raportorii alternativi.

Existența unor standarde comune este o condiție esențială pentru încrederea reciprocă în sistemele legale ale statelor membre. Dreptul la un proces echitabil al persoanelor suspectate sau acuzate este un drept fundamental, prevăzut în articolul 47 din Carta drepturilor fundamentale a Uniunii Europene și articolul 6 din Convenția europeană pentru apărarea drepturilor omului și a libertăților fundamentale. Însă, în lipsa unor standarde adecvate în ceea ce privește apărarea, există riscul producerii unor dezechilibre între mijloacele pe care acuzarea le are la dispoziție și gradul de protecție a drepturilor persoanelor suspectate sau acuzate.

Eforturile depuse pentru consolidarea drepturilor procedurale în Uniunea Europeană au fost de lungă durată. Primii pași au fost făcuți în noiembrie 2000, când Consiliul, în conformitate cu Concluziile de la Tampere, a adoptat un program de măsuri de punere în aplicare a principiului recunoașterii reciproce în materie penală. Au urmat apoi propunerea Comisiei de decizie-cadru privind anumite drepturi procedurale în procesele penale, în anul 2004, în cazul căreia nu s-a putut ajunge la un acord, negocierile fiind abandonate în iunie 2007; foaia de parcurs a Președinției suedeze din iulie 2009, care a propus o abordare graduală a drepturilor procedurale; propunerea Comisiei din iulie 2009, respectiv decembrie 2010, odată cu intrarea în vigoare a Tratatului de la Lisabona și a schimbării de cadru juridic și, în sfârșit, inițiativa celor treisprezece state membre.

Iată că, după aproape șapte ani, suntem pe cale să adoptăm prima măsură din cadrul foii de parcurs privind drepturile procedurale: Directiva privind dreptul la interpretare și la traducere în cadrul procedurilor penale. Vreau să îmi exprim satisfacția cu privire la rezultatul obținut în urma negocierilor dintre instituții, textul pe care urmează să îl votăm miercuri aducând îmbunătățiri importante propunerii statelor membre.

Îmi exprim speranța că perioada de implementare de trei ani nu va constitui un precedent pentru următoarele măsuri din cadrul foii de parcurs și că statele membre vor depune toate eforturile pentru a aplica cât mai rapid, în mod corect, coerent și echitabil, toate prevederile Directivei.

1-122

**Carmen Romero López**, en nombre del Grupo S&D. – Señora Presidenta, a mí también me satisface la conclusión de estos trabajos, y agradezco a la señora Ludford especialmente la colaboración que nos ha brindado a todos los ponentes alternativos.

Éste es el primer texto de codecisión en el que el Parlamento ha tenido una voz decisiva sobre la propuesta de Directiva que han presentado los tres Estados miembros, y es importante que haya sido una eurodiputada británica la ponente de este texto.

Los Estados miembros han hecho uso de la prerrogativa que les concede el Tratado de Lisboa –como se ha dicho– en materia de cooperación judicial penal para poder presentar iniciativas, pero el bloqueo en el que estaban los derechos



procesales desde 2004 fue parcialmente resuelto en este primer derecho en la hoja de ruta presentada por la Presidencia sueca.

El camino estaba abierto y se vio interrumpido por la elección de la nueva Comisión. En este caso, la Comisión decidió presentar también su propuesta de Directiva, que llevaba elaborando. El Parlamento introdujo en sus enmiendas los trabajos de la Comisión. Ha sido, por lo tanto, un ejemplo de buena cooperación institucional para no perder tiempo y poder agilizar estos derechos procesales, este primer derecho.

Ello ha permitido agilizar los trabajos. Ahora esperamos, como la señora Comisaria acaba de decir, que el resto de los derechos, la Carta de Derechos, que es el segundo del paquete de garantías procesales, esté ya cuanto antes aquí, en sede parlamentaria. Y el resto también, porque tampoco tendría ningún sentido que este paquete se fuera demorando y no pudiéramos terminarlo en un plazo razonable.

El espacio de seguridad, de justicia y de libertad no puede construirse, como ya han dicho el resto de las ponentes, si no empezamos con el fundamento de estas garantías procesales. ¿Cómo vamos a vivir en un espacio seguro, justo y libre si un ciudadano puede ser arbitrariamente detenido y se convierte en sospechoso, si no tiene estas garantías procesales, estos estándares mínimos en los Estados miembros? ¿Qué significa entonces esta Europa que queremos construir?

Es cierto, como han dicho también otras ponentes, que las amenazas del terrorismo, del crimen organizado, nos obligan a reforzar nuestros mecanismos de seguridad –de ello es un ejemplo la orden europea de detención– pero todos sabemos que si no tenemos esta Europa de la justicia y de la libertad, no habremos hecho ese diseño que queremos para nuestro futuro.

*(La oradora acepta responder a una pregunta formulada con arreglo al procedimiento de la tarjeta azul (Artículo 149, apartado 8, del Reglamento))*

1-123

**William (The Earl of) Dartmouth (EFD).** – Madam President, I should like to ask Mrs Romero whether it has occurred to her that citizens in countries with much higher standards of individual rights, for example, the United Kingdom, are subjected to the much lower standards of individual rights prevalent in other European countries under the European Arrest Warrant and the other European Justice directives.

Has that occurred to you?

1-124

**Carmen Romero López (S&D).** – Sí, probablemente la pregunta está interpelando esos estándares mínimos que estamos pretendiendo para los Estados miembros, pero, evidentemente, cada Estado miembro puede incrementar esos estándares y, desde luego, ésa es su intención.

Esto es construir una Europa que nos haga vivir en un espacio en el que podamos tener unos mínimos deseables para todos los Estados miembros, pero qué duda cabe que con la tradición histórica de su país y con la tradición histórica de tantos otros países que componen Europa, estoy segura de que estos estándares se van a incrementar cada vez más.

1-125

**Alexandra Thein, im Namen der ALDE-Fraktion.** – Frau Präsidentin, sehr geehrte Damen und Herren! Um die grenzüberschreitende Verfolgung von Verbrechen zur Sicherheit der Bürger in der Europäischen Union zu verbessern, arbeiten Sicherheits- und Strafverfolgungsbehörden immer enger zusammen. Ich verweise insofern beispielhaft auf den Europäischen Haftbefehl. Im Gegenzug sind aber fundamentale Rechte von beschuldigten Bürgern auf der gesetzgeberischen Strecke geblieben. Bisher ist jeder Versuch, rechtstaatliche Garantien im Strafverfahren EU-weit abzusichern, an der erforderlichen Einstimmigkeit im Rat bzw. an der gegenseitigen Anerkennung gescheitert.

Mit dem Inkrafttreten des Lissabon-Vertrags eröffnen sich nun neue Chancen für den Schutz grundlegender Verfahrensrechte der Bürger in Strafverfahren. Das Europäische Parlament ist nunmehr erstmals mitentscheidungsbefugt, und im Rat bedarf es nur noch der qualifizierten Mehrheit.

Wir Liberalen setzen uns bekanntlich für den Schutz und den weiteren Ausbau der Bürgerrechte ein. Daher haben wir uns auch dafür eingesetzt, dass zukünftig alle EU-Bürger das Recht auf einen Dolmetscher und auf eine schriftliche Übersetzung erhalten, wenn sie polizeilich oder gerichtlich als Beschuldigte in einem Mitgliedstaat vernommen werden, dessen Sprache sie nicht beherrschen.

Es ist absolut notwendig, dass nicht nur die Strafverfolgung grenzüberschreitend besser abgestimmt wird, sondern auch die Rechte der Bürger in Ermittlungs- und Strafverfahren – wie z.B. das Recht auf ein faires Verfahren – den Bürgern europaweit auf einem adäquaten Niveau zur Verfügung stehen.

1-126

**Heidi Hautala, *Verts/ALE-ryhmän puolesta*.** – Arvoisa puhemies, äskeinen kysymys, joka esitettiin Romero Lópezille oli tietysti hyvin olennainen. Juuri sen takia me työstämme prosessuaalisia miniminormeja, että voimme luottaa toisiin jäsenmaihiin esimerkiksi rikoksesta epäillyn tai syytetyin luovutustilanteessa.

Haluan kiittää esittelijää siitä, että hän on tehnyt todella hyvää ryhmätyötä meidän kaikkien varjoesittelijöiden kanssa. Kaikkein tärkeintä on todeta, että nyt meillä on direktiivi, jonka tulee taata se, että jokaisella on oikeus ymmärtää ja tulla ymmärretyksi viranomaisessa ja tuomioistuimessa, mikä on yksi oikeusvaltion perusedellytyksistä.

Kiitan esittelijää myös siitä, että hän näki vaivaa löytääkseen ratkaisuja, joiden avulla ylitämme tiettyjä ongelmia, joita eri jäsenvaltioilla on erilaisten oikeuskulttuurien vuoksi. On tietenkin valitettavaa, että voimaantumisaika tulee olemaan 36 kuukautta. Siitä huolimatta luulen, että meidän täytyy hyväksyä tämä lopputulos, koska se on kuitenkin sisällöltään sellainen, että voimme mennä tästä eteenpäin.

1-127

**Bairbre de Brún (GUE/NGL).** – A Uachtaráin, tháinig mórcheist amháin chun suntais dom rómhall chun leasuithe a chur síos sa choiste – coiste nach bhfuil mé i mo bhall de. Bainneann sé seo leis na teangacha atá clúdaithe ag an treoir.

Is mór againn an tagairt do ‘ateangaireacht agus aistriúchán ... i dteanga dhúchais an té atá cúisithe nó amhrasta’ i bpointe 10(e) sa téacs comhaontaithe. Tá baol ann, áfach, gur féidir an fhoráil ‘nó i dteanga eile ar bith a thuigeann sé’ a úsáid chun rogha na dteangacha a shrianadh agus chun tabhairt ar an té atá cúisithe nó amhrasta teanga a úsáid nach dá rogha féin í, teanga lena bhféadfar é nó í a chur faoi mhíbhuntáiste nuair a bhítear ag déileáil le ceisteanna dlíthiúla ar féidir leo bheith casta.

An féidir leis an gCoimisinéir a gheallstan nach amhlaidh an cás agus a gheallstan go mbaineann an treoir seo le teangacha mionlaigh fosta?

Tagraíonn ár leasuithe d’ionstraimí éagsúla idirnáisiúnta agus Eorpacha maidir le húsáid teangacha mionlacha agus réigiúnacha. Go háirithe, tagraímid d’Airteagal 21 den Chairt um Chearta Bunúsacha, a chumhdaíonn, i measc nithe eile, an prionsabal de neamh-idirdhealú maidir le rogha teanga.

Tá súil againn go soiléireoidh na leasuithe an cheist seo faoi theangacha, nach bhféadfaidh siad aon amhras ann agus go dtacófar leo.

1-128

**William (The Earl of) Dartmouth, on behalf of the EFD Group.** – Madam President, this directive is one of a series whose total effect is that every citizen and resident of the United Kingdom is subject to being carted off to jail in other European countries. Whether the country is Portugal, in the case of Garry Mann, or Hungary, in the case of two southwestern constituents, there is simply not the same legal protection for the individual as pertains in the United Kingdom – whatever illusions have been pedalled in this Chamber.

Therefore this translation directive is a fig leaf. It is trying to stick plaster over the near-decapitation of Britain’s hard-won liberties at the hand of the European Arrest Warrant. I would note that, even in its own terms, this directive is flawed. The decision as to what is relevant for translation lies largely with the prosecutor. Moreover, there is a chronic and absolute shortage of translators and interpreters, not least because the institutions of the European Union absorb so many.

Our distinguished colleague, Baroness Ludford, has characterised herself many times as a campaigner for human rights. I would ask her, therefore, just this once to put aside her obsession with a federal Europe and join our campaign to repeal the European Arrest Warrant. That is what matters.

1-129

**Simon Busuttil (PPE).** – Il-proposta li għandna quddiemna llum hija waħda tajba li jisthoqqilha l-appoġġ tagħna għaliex tagħti aktar u mhux inqas drittijiet liċ-ċittadini tal-Unjoni Ewropea. Il-Partit Popolari Ewropew se jivvota favur tagħha, pero mhux se nivvutaw favur l-emendi li ser isiru għaliex inkella nharbtu l-kompromess delikat illi ntlahaq. Jien nixtieq fl-intervent tiegħi nitkellem pero dwar is-sitwazzjoni kemxejn ambigwa li nholqot bejn il-Kunsill u l-Kummissjoni fil-prezentazzjoni ta' din il-proposta legiżlattiva. Fil-fatt, aħna kellna quddiemna mhux proposta waħda imma tnejn. F'Diċembru li għadda kellna l-proposta legiżlattiva tal-Kunsill tal-Ministri u f'Marzu ta' din is-sena kellna proposta minghand il-Kummissjoni fuq preċisament l-istess suġġett. Il-mistoqsija li qamet quddiem dan il-Parlament hija l-mistoqsija ambigwa ta' liema test se jrin nahdmu fuqu aħna f'dan il-Parlament. Fil-fatt nahseb illi din mhijiex l-ewwel darba li għrat u ser terġa' tkompli tiġri. Fil-fatt bħalissa għandna quddiemna wkoll proposta oħra tal-Kunsill tal-Ministri dwar l-Ordni Ewropea ta' Protezzjoni u anke hawnhekk il-Kummissjoni Ewropea diġà ddikjarat illi trid toħroġ bil-proposta tagħha wkoll. Il-Kunsill fuq din il-proposta qieghed jgħidilna biex naċċettaw il-proposta tiegħu - qed nitkellem fuq il-proposta dwar il-European Protection Order - mentri l-Kummissjoni qieghda tgħidilna biex ma naċċetawhix. Issa żgur li ma kinitx l-intenzjoni ta' min fassal it-Trattat li meta ta l-poter lill-Kunsill li jressaq proposti legiżlattivi jinholqu sitwazzjonijiet ambigwi bħal dawn, meta jkollok żewġ istituzzjonijiet jiggieldu ma' xulxin fuq liema proposta għandha tiġi aċċettata. Jiena

jidhirli li f'kaži fejn il-Kummissjoni għandha l-intenzjoni li tagħmel proposta allura għandha tiftalla l-Kummissjoni tagħmilha u mhux jagħmel il-proposta tiegħu l-Kunsill. Jekk ma nagħmlux hekk nispiċċaw f'sitwazzjonijiet ta' battibekk, ta' ambigwità li tajjeb illi nevitawhom.

1-130

**Tatjana Ždanoka (Verts/ALE).** – Madam President, first of all I would like to thank Baroness Ludford for her excellent work on behalf of human rights.

I am now speaking on behalf of the European Free Alliance MEPs, representing regions and minorities. I stress that the directive also applies to non-official languages of the European Union. It means that the translation and interpretation referred to in the document should be guaranteed in regional and minority languages. For example, in those judicial districts in which the number of residents using regional or minority languages justifies it, the possibility of using such languages must be afforded. It is a pity that the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages is not yet part of the *acquis* but I am sure that it will be one day, and that the use of such languages in criminal proceedings will be provided for to a greater extent, although by the EU alone.

1-131

**Kinga Gál (PPE).** – Tisztelt Elnök asszony! Biztos asszony! Kedves képviselőtársaim! Először is hadd gratuláljak a jelentéstevőnek kitartó munkájához, hiszen a már évek óta tárgyalásban lévő intézkedés a Lisszaboni Szerződésnek köszönhetően végül megvalósulni látszik. A tanácsi road-map 5 intézkedése közül elsőként. Az irányelv fontossága alapvető, hiszen amikor az Unió területén szabadon mozoghatunk és élhetünk, nem elhanyagolható a polgár számára az sem, hogy olyan nehéz helyzetben, mint egy büntetőeljárás megindulása is, meg tudja érteni, hogy mi történik vele és meg tudja érteni magát.

A Stockholmi Program keretein belül kibontakozó kezdeményezés egyike azoknak, amelyek konkrétummal töltik meg az Európai Unió alapvető célkitűzéseit. Ettől válik az uniós jog, a közösségi erőfeszítés életségévé, a Stockholmi Program pedig elérhetővé a polgárok számára. Maradéktalanul támogatom az Alapjogi Charta és az Európa Tanács Emberi Jogi Egyezményének vonatkozó paragrafusainak a bevonását is. Lisszabon után és az Emberi Jogi Egyezményhez való csatlakozásunk hajnalán ez elvárható.

Ugyanakkor fontosnak tartom felhívni a figyelmet egy lényeges kérdésre, amire nem tér ki a jelentés. Az adott tagállamon belül, akár nagy számban élő nemzeti kisebbséghez tartozó polgárokat ugyanúgy meg kell illesse az anyanyelvhasználat joga a büntetőeljárás során, mint azt a polgárt, akit épp egy véletlen sodor az adott tagállamba. És épp e közösségi jog rendelkezései folytán használhatni fogja majd anyanyelvét.

Ez a fontos jogszabályi előrelépés arra kellene sarkallja a tagországokat, hogy az elv érvényesüljön azon saját állampolgárai esetében is, akik egy nemzeti kisebbség nyelvén beszélnek. Az uniós koherencia megkívánja, hogy a közösségi jog átültetése kiegészüljön a tagállami hatáskörbe tartozó, mondjuk ezúttal kisebbségi nyelvhasználatot érintő szabályozásokkal.

1-132

**Carlos Coelho (PPE).** – O facto de os governos dos Estados-Membros não terem chegado a acordo inviabilizou a primeira tentativa de um instrumento jurídico comunitário para garantir uma maior homogeneidade ao nível das garantias processuais em todo o território da União.

Esta nova abordagem gradual começa pelo direito à tradução e à interpretação, no âmbito dos processos penais, e é a primeira de seis medidas previstas no roteiro. Actualmente, o direito à tradução escrita de documentos importantes do processo não existe em todos os Estados-Membros. E, mesmo quando existe, esse direito pode variar consideravelmente. Nem sempre é garantido, por exemplo, o direito à interpretação entre o suspeito e o seu advogado. Esta directiva permite conferir estes direitos a qualquer pessoa suspeita ou acusada da prática de uma infracção penal até ao termo do processo.

Apoio o acordo alcançado em trólogo. Os compromissos alcançados permitem dar resposta à maioria das preocupações, quer as que foram manifestadas pelo Parlamento, quer aquelas que resultaram da proposta da Comissão. Felicito a Comissária Reding pelo facto de ter apresentado oportunamente uma boa proposta e felicito a Baronesa Ludford, a nossa relatora, pelos compromissos que conseguiu obter na maioria dos pontos.

Sublinho especialmente a tradução escrita dos documentos essenciais do processo e a garantia que o nível de protecção nunca deverá ser inferior ao previsto na Convenção Europeia dos Direitos do Homem e na Carta Europeia dos Direitos Fundamentais.

Espero que os Estados-Membros implementem rapidamente aquilo que foi acordado e não deixem para o último momento a transposição desta importante directiva.

Gostei muito de ouvir a Comissária Reding garantir que vai, de imediato, apresentar mais propostas no âmbito do roteiro, e gostaria de incentivá-la a fazê-lo. Temos de tornar evidente que estamos a construir de forma coerente a Europa da justiça

e não apenas a Europa da segurança e a Europa da liberdade. Verifico, finalmente, com satisfação, que todos os Estados-Membros, com excepção da Dinamarca, serão abrangidos por estas normas, uma vez que quer o Reino Unido, quer a Irlanda exerceram o seu direito de *opt-in*.

1-133

**Axel Voss (PPE).** – Frau Präsidentin! Liebe Frau Kommissarin, Ihnen auch recht herzlichen Dank dafür, dass Sie sich so vehement für die Verfahrensschutzrechte und Normen einsetzen, die uns immer weiter auf einen justiziellen Binnenmarkt zuführen. Ich bin ganz froh, dass wir es letztlich geschafft haben, auch dank meiner Kollegin Elena Antonescu, dass wir die Bagatellverfahren aus diesem Bereich heraushalten konnten. Es wäre noch ganz schön gewesen, bei den Übersetzern noch mehr Anforderungen zu stellen, denn was nützt eine Übersetzung, wenn man die Qualität der Übersetzer nicht sicherstellen kann. Die Umsetzung von drei Jahren halte ich zwar für schmerzlich, aber durchaus nicht für nachteilig für die Betroffenen, weil sie die europäische Menschenrechtskonvention haben und auch der ganze Justizdienst umgestellt werden muss. Das ist bei der Juristerei auch wichtig. Deshalb danke ich Ihnen, dass das so gut gelaufen ist. Vielen Dank!

1-134

**Evelyn Regner (S&D).** – Frau Präsidentin! Der vorliegende Bericht ist ein Fortschritt für Europa. Er ist ein guter Schritt, um ein Europa des Rechts zu schaffen. Viel wird nun allerdings davon abhängen, ob nun auch der Rahmenbeschluss einheitlich angewendet wird, denn die einheitliche Anwendung des Rahmenbeschlusses ist von absoluter Bedeutung. Denn wenn Unterschiede bei den rechtlichen Mindeststandards bestehen, kann das Vertrauen in die jeweiligen Rechtssysteme nicht hergestellt werden. Darum geht es – Vertrauen herzustellen!

Persönlich möchte ich noch sagen, dass ich es toll gefunden hätte, wenn auch die Verwaltungsstrafverfahren Einzug gehalten hätten, denn nun wird ein sehr wichtiger Komplex des rechtlichen Lebens nicht erfasst. Aber mir ist natürlich bewusst, dass das ein ganz besonders wichtiges und weites Feld ist. Ich hoffe, dass dem im Zuge der Umsetzung des Stockholm-Programms auch bald entsprochen wird.

1-135

**Gerard Batten (EFD).** – Madam President, the fundamental problem with the European Arrest Warrant is not inadequate translation services, but rather that it has rendered national courts completely powerless to protect their own citizens against unjust extradition in the first place.

My constituent Andrew Symeou has been held for 11 months awaiting trial in the Greek prison of Korydallos. Six more British citizens, including Daniel Bell and George Hollands, face extradition and remand in Korydallos.

The British court is not even allowed to consider the so-called evidence against them. In Korydallos, prisoners are kept four to a cell designed for one, the toilet is a hole in the corner, no toilet paper is supplied, drugs and violence are rife and the screams of rape victims can be heard at night.

The British Government should be ashamed of itself that, on the strength of a piece of paper, it is prepared to consign British citizens to what can only be described as a shithole.

1-136

**Andrew Henry William Brons (NI).** – Madam President, it is self-evidently right that people facing criminal proceedings should have interpretation and translation services, especially since the European Arrest Warrant allows people to be extradited for acts that are not even offences in their own country. However, this is one of the unspoken costs of large-scale migration – one that was not admitted at the time that it started.

1-137

**Γεώργιος Παπανικολάου (PPE).** – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, θέλω και εγώ με τη σειρά μου να ευχαριστήσω την εισηγήτρια για την πολύ γόνιμη συνεργασία που είχαμε. Πολλοί από εμάς, στην Επιτροπή Πολιτικών Ελευθεριών και Δικαιοσύνης, υποβάλαμε τροπολογίες σε αυτήν την τόσο σημαντική έκθεση και οι τροπολογίες αυτές συμπεριλαμβάνονται πλέον στο τελικό κείμενο.

Πράγματι η διαδικασία ήταν εξαιρετικά δύσκολη. Τα συμπεράσματα όμως είναι γόνιμα. Και πράγματι, καθώς φτάνουμε στο σημείο της ψήφισης αυτής της οδηγίας, οφείλουμε όλοι να αναγνωρίσουμε ότι στα πλαίσια των ποινικών διαδικασιών θεμελιώνουμε ακόμη περισσότερο την κατοχύρωση των δικαιωμάτων των αλλόγλωσσων κατηγορουμένων.

Η τριετία όμως που έχουμε μπροστά μας, κυρία Επίτροπε, στα πλαίσια αυτού του οδικού χάρτη για την εφαρμογή είναι αρκετός χρόνος. Περιμένουμε πολλά από την Επιτροπή σε ό,τι αφορά την εφαρμογή και τα χειροπιαστά αποτελέσματα μετά την ενσωμάτωση αυτής της οδηγίας. Έχουμε μεγάλες προσδοκίες. Ευελπιστούμε ότι θα αλλάξουν πολλά. Έχει σημασία όμως, όπως πολύ σωστά ειπώθηκε και από τους συναδέλφους προηγουμένως, να μην τα αφήσουμε όλα για την τελευταία στιγμή.

1-138

**Viviane Reding, Vice-President of the Commission.** – Madam President, may I thank all the Members of this House who have, in a very credible and strong way, supported the area of justice which we have started to build.

The European Treaty of Lisbon gives us the possibility now – by giving us the tools – to move forward step by step, putting in place the rights of the citizens, be it the rights of the convicted, or the rights of the victims. Everything is in the pipeline and will come quickly.

The question related to more proposals forming part of the road map: yes, after the right of interpretation, which I am sure the House will endorse tomorrow, there will be the right of information, the letter of rights which I will put on the table of this House before summer. That will then be followed by the right to legal advice and the right to communicate with people who are dear to the heart.

So you see we are going in a direction which aims to achieve the following: the same high level of rights for all EU citizens wherever they are, whatever their problem. It does not matter whether they are travelling for study, for business or for leisure: they should feel at home, and have the same rights as they have at home, wherever they find themselves in Europe.

One very important question which has been underlined by several members is the question of language. Article 2(1) and Article 3(1) state very clearly that the accused person who does not understand or speak the language of the criminal proceedings concerned has to be provided with interpretation and a translation of the documents. Now this implicitly means that the language into which the proceedings are translated is the language that this person understands. So in fact it does not concern only European Union languages or minority languages. It concerns the language of the person who is in front of a tribunal. I believe that this is only fair because we have to have fair proceedings in order to build the trust of the citizens in our justice system and also, and this is of the utmost importance, in order to ensure the mutual trust of the judges and the prosecutors in neighbouring countries' systems, which cannot be achieved unless we also have a comparable level of rights.

There was one question by Mr Busuttil and other Members about procedures – not about procedural rights, but about internal procedures – due to the coexistence of a Member State initiative and of a Commission proposal. Well I must say that in this case this really did not hamper in any way the swift adoption of a very high-quality and balanced legislative instrument.

Why did it happen? We are now in a very peculiar period. We are coming out of the third pillar and find ourselves in a normal codecision situation. I suppose that after some months we will have learned how best to utilise the tools which are at our disposal in order to reach the best solutions very swiftly. And when I say reaching the best solutions, I mean in the way we used to prepare such solutions: by having an impact assessment, by also having a call for people to come in and say what they think about our proposals. These are the normal proceedings which we are used to and which will guarantee in the end, via the codecision procedure and after having a public consultation and an impact assessment, that we achieve sound policy. Sound policy which then can be implemented at national level without creating more distortions than rights, as unfortunately has happened in the past.

But we are here with a new Treaty, we are here with a Charter of Fundamental Rights, we are going to become a party to the European Convention on Human Rights. I am very confident that, if we should meet together some years from now, we will say, yes, together we have constructed that area of justice and fundamental rights which our continent must become.

1-139

**Sarah Ludford, rapporteur.** – Madam President, I would like very sincerely to thank my high-quality shadow rapporteurs for their help. I am pleased we are debating and voting this directive this week, still under the Spanish Presidency. It is historic, being the first criminal justice measure negotiated under codecision and the first EU fair trial law.

I strongly agree with Vice-President Reding about the three-year implementation period. It was very cheeky of Member States to slip this in unilaterally after we had reached a Council-Parliament deal. They will not get away with it again. I say to UKIP that there is no call to get nationalistic about the quality of justice. I am strongly critical of the lower UK standards that developed over the last decade like control orders, which are house arrest, and 20-day detention without charge. I hope the new government returns fully to the rule of law.

I am very pleased that my country and Ireland have exercised their opt-in to participate, so this directive will cover 26 countries. This directive is in the spirit of Magna Carta, habeas corpus and the Bill of Rights, whereas UKIP would let bank robbers and terrorists escape justice.

Turning to the amendments, Mrs de Brún explained the amendments on the rights to use European regional or minority languages. While having sympathy with their motivation, I have to oppose them because they do not in fact fit the directive. The test in the directive is one of comprehension and ability to express oneself, as Vice-President Reding said. It is not about the right to choose as such, so there has to be a procedure of verification of the person's ability to speak and understand and, if they do not accept the language offered, the option would be to challenge the decision. Member State

national laws specifying minority language rights are unaffected, although in practice those rights are arguably increased in that if the speaker of a minority language is unable to understand the proceedings then the directive's rights apply equally to them.

I ask that the directive be passed unamended and quickly so that it gets on the statute book. I look forward to Commission proposals on the further road map measures – the first expected in about a fortnight – and I know that in the hands of our feisty champion, Vice-President Reding, they are in very good hands.

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

1-140

**Gerard Batten (EFD).** – Madam President, Baroness Ludford has said in the past in these debates that somehow UKIP and I personally want to make life easier for gangsters and bank robbers on the Costa del Sol. She has mentioned that kind of thing again.

Baroness Ludford, can I ask you: do you actually have a figure for the number of criminals and bank robbers who have been returned to Britain from the Costa del Sol since the European Arrest Warrant has been in operation?

1-141

**Sarah Ludford, rapporteur.** – Madam President, no, but I am sure I can research that and let Mr Batten know the figure.

In return, Mr Batten, can I ask a question of you who, like me, represents London? Hussain Osman, one of the attempted bombers in London in July 2005 escaped to Italy, no doubt hoping to disappear there. In the past, he might have languished for years without being brought back to court. He was brought back within six weeks. He was convicted and he is now serving a sentence under a terrorism conviction. You, I suppose, would have been happy that he would never have been brought back to trial.

1-142

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

The vote will take place on Wednesday 16 June 2010.

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

1-142-250

**Raffaele Baldassarre (PPE), per iscritto.** – La proposta di progetto di decisione quadro stabilisce obblighi fondamentali sulla base della Convenzione europea dei diritti dell'uomo e della giurisprudenza della Corte europea. Il diritto all'interpretazione e alla traduzione è fondamentale per chi deve affrontare un'accusa in un procedimento penale e non conosce la lingua del procedimento. Inoltre, in base all'articolo 6 del trattato, l'Unione rispetta i diritti fondamentali quali garantiti dalla Convenzione europea per la salvaguardia dei diritti dell'uomo, che sancisce il diritto a un equo processo.

Il testo oggi in discussione è soddisfacente in un'ottica di compromesso e pienamente accettabile. Nel testo di compromesso, infatti, la Presidenza ha salvaguardato i punti essenziali indicati dagli Stati membri quanto ai costi derivanti dall'attuazione della direttiva e al periodo di trasposizione. Alla luce di ciò, non posso che compiacermi dei risultati raggiunti in sede di Consiglio e di Parlamento europeo: l'interpretazione dovrà essere prodotta nella lingua madre del sospetto o in una lingua che questi conosca, mentre la traduzione riguarderà solo i documenti essenziali e sarà valutata la possibilità di fare dei riassunti orali dei documenti principali.

1-142-500

**Alfredo Pallone (PPE), per iscritto.** – L'Unione europea ha, tra i suoi obiettivi, la creazione di uno spazio unico di giustizia, con norme comuni, un elevato tasso di cooperazione e al contempo garanzie procedurali per le parti. Il discorso è ancora più delicato per quanto riguarda i procedimenti penali, in cui, data la delicatezza della materia e spesso la gravità sia del fatto che della pena, è necessario avere un elevato tasso di certezza giuridica e assicurare il rispetto dei diritti.

Con l'entrata in vigore del trattato di Lisbona, l'Unione europea deve non soltanto rispettare la CEDU, ma anche basarsi su di essa, conformemente alla Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'Unione europea, per stabilire norme a livello di UE che offrano protezione a indagati e imputati.

In particolare, per quanto riguarda il diritto all'interpretazione e alla traduzione, è fondamentale garantire a tutti gli imputati la possibilità di avere piena conoscenza di tutti gli atti del procedimento e di poter comprendere nonché di potersi esprimere nella propria lingua con la garanzia di disporre di traduzione e interpretazione. È un'esigenza imprescindibile dello spazio unico il fatto che ogni cittadino abbia le stesse facoltà e goda degli stessi diritti e garanzie di quelli di cui beneficia nel proprio paese di origine.

1-142-750

**Zbigniew Ziobro (ECR), na pismie.** – Jedno z największych osiągnięć Unii Europejskiej, jakim jest swobodny przepływ osób, a także ciągłe trwająca imigracja, niezależnie od swoich zalet, mają też ciemniejszą stronę, jaką jest wzrost liczby

przestępstw popełnianych przez cudzoziemców. Gdy osobą podejrzaną jest cudzoziemiec, bariery językowe stanowią istotny problem dla sprawnego przeprowadzenia postępowania karnego. Jeżeli wyroki sądowe mają być bez zastrzeżeń uznawane przez inne państwa Unii, w każdym kraju powinny obowiązywać minimalne gwarancje procesowe. Prawo do zaznajomienia się z oskarżeniem w swoim własnym języku jest niewątpliwie jednym z podstawowych elementów prawa do obrony, bez czego nie można w ogóle mówić o rzetelnym procesie. Projekt dyrektywy o tłumaczeniach w procesie karnym spełnia więc tutaj swoją rolę, niezależnie od tego, że odpowiednie zasady i tak już obowiązują w państwach członkowskich UE. Bardzo się cieszę, że w drodze kompromisu pomiędzy Parlamentem, Radą a Komisją Parlament zrezygnował ostatecznie z wprowadzenia wielu nierozsądnych wymogów, które mogłyby doprowadzić do paraliżu postępowań karnych, zwłaszcza w prostszych sprawach. Jestem przekonany, że projekt dyrektywy w obecnym kształcie przysłuży się do budowania zaufania pomiędzy wymiarami sprawiedliwości państw Unii, przy jednoczesnym poszanowaniu zróżnicowanej tradycji prawnej państw członkowskich.

1-143

### 23 - Adoption by Estonia of the euro on 1 January 2011 (debate)

1-144

**President.** – The next item is the report by Edward Scicluna, on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, on adoption by Estonia of the euro on 1 January 2011 (COM(2010)0239 – 2010/0135(NLE)) (A7-0182/2010).

1-145

**Edward Scicluna, rapporteur.** – Madam President, I am pleased to be able to present this report endorsing Estonia's application to join the eurozone.

It is very significant that a small, but highly determined, EU Member State comes knocking on the eurozone's door during such difficult times. It says a lot about the country and it says a lot about the euro and the eurozone as well.

The reason why Estonia should join the eurozone is straightforward. Estonia has met the Maastricht criteria laid down in the treaties. More importantly, we need to keep in mind that these achievements were reached during the worst global financial, economic and social crisis we have seen in our lifetimes. Such achievements, it must be said, are the result of determined, credible and sustained efforts by successive Estonian governments and the Estonian people. Moreover, despite the eurozone's recent difficulties, public opinion in Estonia is strongly in favour of joining the euro.

As rapporteur, I have been in constant contact with the Commission, the European Central Bank and the Estonian Government and visited Estonia in the middle of May when the Commission and the ECB published their convergence reports. The preparations made by the Estonian Finance Ministry, Parliament and Statistical Office and the Central Bank are a credit to Estonia.

I must raise my concern, however, at the extremely short time that Parliament is being given to present its report following the publication of these convergence reports. I do not think it is appropriate. As has been stated in the past, it demonstrates a lack of respect for Parliament. I admit that there have been some noticeable improvements, as when the Central Bank and the Commission met with the Bureau and gave an oral explanation of progress. However, I sincerely hope that this timetable will not be followed next time a country wishes to join the eurozone.

Although there may be some who say that the eurozone should sort out its problems before taking in new members, in my opinion this would be a short-sighted approach. As members of the eurozone, we are either confident and motivated enough to see our way through the stormy seas the euro is passing through or else we lose our heads in a frenzy and refuse an able and qualified Member State which wants to join the euro and is ready to give a helping hand in the time of need.

In our battle to restore confidence in the eurozone with measures to improve the sustainability of public finances, through tighter statistical governance, my opinion is that Estonia will be a real asset to the eurozone. Its prudent approach to public finances meant that, by the end of 2009, it comfortably had a very low – if not the lowest – government budget deficit in the eurozone. Meanwhile, despite a massive contraction of the economy by nearly 15% in 2009, the fact that it had rebuilt up large surpluses during the good years has meant that its government debt to GDP ratio is, at 7.2%, easily the lowest in the EU and one of the lowest in the world. Put plainly, during the worst economic and social crisis, Estonia has kept its house in order.

This puts Estonia firmly in the group of eurozone countries which are more fiscally disciplined and prepared to take the tough choices to maintain sustainable public finances. It also carries significant political symbolism. Estonia's application to join is a significant symbol to its neighbours that joining the euro should be an attractive option for those countries which prepare themselves well.

Finally, this is not to say that an easy economic path ahead lies ahead for Estonia. Unemployment is extremely high, for one thing, and the inflation risk for the future is also not very good. Therefore the Government needs to maintain vigilance over prices, especially during the changeover period.

Therefore I commend this report to this House.

1-146

**Olli Rehn**, *Member of the Commission*. – Madam President, first of all I would like to thank Mr Edward Scicluna for his very balanced and substantive report on Estonia's convergence and entry into the euro area.

I also want to congratulate our Estonian friends on reaching this important milestone.

I appreciate the overwhelming support for Estonia's euro adoption given by Parliament's ECON committee on 2 June. It is indeed crucial in bringing the Commission proposal further and eventually introducing the Euro in Estonia on 1 January next year.

We all know that the convergence assessment and the decision on Estonia's adoption of the euro will take place against the background of one of the most difficult times for the euro area – if not the most difficult time – since its creation.

In this respect this positive assessment on Estonia is an especially important signal, showing that the EMU framework is fully functional. It also underscores that, in the convergence assessment, Member States are examined on the basis of their own performance, on their own merits and with full respect to the principle of equal treatment.

The positive assessment on Estonia is also a strong positive signal for the markets as well as for the non-euro area Member States at this current juncture.

Let me stress that Estonia would enter the euro area from a very strong position with credible policies, one of the strongest fiscal positions and by far the lowest debt level in the EU, as Mr Scicluna illustrated. While the average in the European Union is currently around 75% public debt, Estonia has a debt level of 7.2%, which is of course a huge difference from the average. While not immune to the crisis, the Estonian economy has also shown its ability to operate and adjust under a fixed exchange rate regime for close to two decades since 1992. Therefore euro adoption itself is not expected to be a major shock to financing conditions as financial deepening is already well advanced.

Of course, euro adoption will not be the end of the road; quite the contrary. Should Estonia adopt the euro next year, it will be key to maintain policy discipline and fully gear fiscal, structural and prudential policies towards a successful performance within the euro area.

I welcome the willingness of the Estonian authorities to reassure euro-area and EU partners through a formal letter stating their firm commitment to stability-oriented policies and setting out policy priorities accordingly.

In parallel, there is a pressing need to strengthen economic governance in Europe. The Commission's recent proposals aim at both substantial deepening of economic governance in Europe and prudent widening of the euro area on the basis of the countries' own merits.

That is the way to build up a stronger and more effective economic and monetary union.

To conclude, after this week's consultation with the European Parliament, the issue will be followed by a discussion in the European Council later this week. Should all go as planned, we expect to have all relevant legal acts adopted by the ECOFIN Council on 13 July, thus giving Estonia sufficient time to prepare for the changeover and for the adoption of the euro on 1 January next year.

So, once more, many thanks for your support for the proposal, and my warmest congratulations to the Estonian people!

1-147

**Gay Mitchell**, *on behalf of the PPE Group*. – Madam President, may I thank the rapporteur for a very fine report. I can support him in the general thrust of his comments and also in the concerns that he raises.

Can I say in particular that we are able to admit Estonia to the euro area because of sacrifices made by the Estonian people and the leadership given by the Estonian Government and Parliament. This leadership goes beyond simply putting their house in order and making the sacrifices that go with that. While some of us are licking our wounds, being very uncertain about the future and wondering about the eurozone, here is this small country showing the way. It is a beacon not just for the other countries in that region that aspire to join the European Union, but a beacon for the whole of Europe to reinforce our confidence at this difficult time which will pass.

I would like to remind the House while I am on my feet that, during the first 10 years of the euro, 16 million jobs were created within the European area – many more jobs than were created at the same time in the United States. This really is therefore an endorsement of the whole project at a time when it needs endorsement by a courageous parliament, courageous government and courageous people. I welcome Estonia and I think they are doing the right thing.



The experience from my country – another small country – has been almost entirely beneficial. Think about where small countries would otherwise be. Where would we be if we did not have the European Central Bank and the Commission and the fellowship of the eurozone ministers in these difficult times? We would be truly lost.

Two points I want to raise concern the issue of boom-bust cycles, which has to be addressed and does need to be monitored, and that of asset inflation. I was raising this with the President of the European Central Bank for two years before it became popular to talk about it. The Commission and the ECB have to somehow come to terms with how low inflation and low interest rates also give asset inflation. There has to be some way of dealing with that.

I am glad to support the general thrust of the rapporteur's report.

1-148

**Ivari Padar**, *fraktsiooni S&D nimel*. – Lugupeetud kolleegid, ülehõmme hääletame ühiselt Euroopa Parlamendi raporti üle Eesti liitumiseks euroalaga. Siis jääb pisut alla kuu ülemkogu ametliku otsuseni. Liitumine euroalaga on Eesti jaoks järjekordne vahefiniš Euroopa Liidu lõimumisprotsessis ja liitumine on loomulik osa Eestis aastate jooksul viljeletud arukast eelarvepoliitikast. Juba majanduskriisi algusfaasis mõistis meie ühiskond, et kriisist tulenenud väljakutsed vajavad täiesti uut lähenemist ja paljude seniste poliitikate ümbermõtestamist. Konkreetselt tähendasid need sammud mitmeid eelarvekärpeid 2008. ja 2009. aastal.

Liitumine tähendab, et viimastel aastatel tehtud pingutused olid õiged, ja viimaste aastate arengud on näidanud ka seda, kui oluline on usaldusväärne statistika ja topeltstandardite vältimine. Olen kindel, et Eesti jätkab talle juba nii omast läbipaistvat ja mõistlikku fiskaalpoliitikat ka edaspidi. Me oleme mõistnud, et väiksel avatud majandusega riigil pole teist võimalust. Eesti liitumine on positiivne märk kogu Euroopale. Meie usk ühisrahasse on just kui julgustav valgus tunnelis tänases Euroopa keerulises majandusolukorras.

Usun, et Eesti liitumisega saab euroala endale liikme, kes mõistab kehtestatud mängureegleid ja kellest on kasu rahaliidu ja ühisraha tugevdamisel. Omalt poolt soovin tänada kolleege, nimeliselt raportööri Edward Sciclunat ja variraportööre sisuka töö eest. Kinnitan teile, et Eesti on euroalaga liitumiseks valmis. Tänan.

1-149

**Wolf Klinz**, *im Namen der ALDE-Fraktion*. – Frau Präsidentin! Ich freue mich aufrichtig, Estland ab 1. Januar 2011 als 17. Mitglied der Eurozone begrüßen zu dürfen. Unser baltischer Nachbar – unsere Vorredner haben es ja schon ausgeführt – ist tatsächlich eines der ganz wenigen Länder, die die Maastricht-Kriterien erfüllen, und zwar mit Bravour!

Im aktuellen Umfeld können wir sicher sein, dass die Kommission, Eurostat und auch die EZB genau hingesehen haben und keine Rücksicht bei der Beurteilung der Zahlen haben walten lassen. Der Rat wird ebenfalls ohne jeglichen politischen Bonus entscheiden.

Der Euro steht – das wissen wir alle – heute, 10 Jahre nach seiner Einführung, vor der größten Bewährungsprobe und Herausforderung. Es zeugt von einem immensen Engagement, von einem unglaublichen Willen und von außerordentlichen Anstrengungen, dass Estland es geschafft hat, unter diesen Umständen tatsächlich die Beitrittskriterien zu erfüllen. Ich finde, es zeugt auch davon, dass es sie vertragsgetreu erfüllen will. Estland weiß, dass es als Mitglied der Europäischen Union auch die Verpflichtung hat, eines Tages Mitglied der Eurozone zu werden, und dass es das so schnell tun möchte, erfüllt mich persönlich mit Befriedigung. Es zeigt, dass es noch Länder gibt, die tatsächlich Zutrauen haben in dieses Gemeinschaftswerk.

Zum Glück musste die estnische Regierung diesen Beschluss des Beitritts nicht dem Volk zur Abstimmung vorlegen, denn wir wissen sicherlich, dass die Bürger zum Teil sehr besorgt sind. Sie sehen, wenn sie den Medien folgen, den Euro als Weichwährung, die Eurozone als Transferunion, und sie fürchten, dass die Euro-Einführung zu großen Preiserhöhungen führt. Slowenien und Deutschland sind Beispiele dafür, und in Deutschland gibt es nicht umsonst das Wortspiel vom „Teuro“, also dem teuren Euro. Dass das also alles nur eine gefühlte Inflation ist, wie die EZB sagt, ist sicherlich etwas untertrieben.

Als Mitglied der Eurozone muss Estland auch die Probleme der Gemeinschaftswährung schultern und damit auch Mitglied des Eurozonen-Rettungsschirms werden. Was für Auswirkungen das eventuell auf den Haushalt hat, wissen wir nicht. Ich würde gerne die Kommission bitten, hier für Klarheit zu sorgen. Ich wünsche Estland weiterhin eine gute Entwicklung und hoffe, dass sich seine Leistungen vor allem bezüglich Haushaltsdisziplin und Inflationsbekämpfung auch in Zukunft als nachhaltig erweisen werden.

1-150

**Kay Swinburne**, *on behalf of the ECR Group*. – Madam President, I would like to thank the rapporteur, Mr Scicluna, for his clear and comprehensive report. We fully support his conclusions. During this time of unprecedented economic turmoil across the globe following the financial crisis of 2008-09, it is a testament to the financial skill and fiscal discipline of the Estonian Government that they have qualified for euro entry.

Their ability to keep their public deficit in check despite the high pressures of unemployment is to be applauded. It is my opinion that, if any Member State meets the stringent criteria for euro entry and if it is their wish to join the Eurozone even at this turbulent time, then it is ultimately a decision for their constituents and I wish them well in their chosen journey.

1-151

**Andrew Henry William Brons (NI).** – Madam President, many think that congratulations should be given to Estonia; I offer the Estonian people my commiserations. The value of a country's currency must reflect the relative demand for its exported and imported goods and services, as well as other monetary movements, and must change according to need. A country tied to a currency value that does not reflect the needs of its economy will find that any economic problems are aggravated.

The United Kingdom found this when we were members of the predecessor of the euro, the Exchange Rate Mechanism. We found ourselves locked not only into a single currency value, but also into a recession from which we escaped only when we left the ERM.

The Scicluna report congratulates Estonia on replacing current and capital account deficits with current and capital account surpluses. This appears to be good news, but there are dangers on the horizon. This surplus might result in the Commission and the European Central Bank setting the kroon-euro rate at too high a level. If Estonia then suffered a decline in the value of its exports relative to imports, a recession and balance of payments deficit would follow from which it would not be able to escape. Estonia will lose its monetary and fiscal sovereignty, and therefore political sovereignty, which is ironic for a country that only 19 years ago escaped from the clutches of the Soviet Union.

1-152

**Arturs Krišjānis Kariņš (PPE).** – Godājāmā priekšsēdētāja! Futbolā kā fani mēs sagaidām likumsakarību. Mēs sagaidām, ka komanda ar vislabāko disciplīnu un vislielāko pašatdevi uzvarēs Pasaules kausā. Šāda likumsakarība ir jāievēro arī eiro zonas paplašināšanas gadījumā. Ir jāapbalvo budžeta disciplīna un reformu veikšana ar uzņemšanu eiro zonā. Pasaules ekonomikas augšupejas posmā no 2005. līdz 2008. gadam vairums Eiropas valstu izdeva krietni vairāk naudas, nekā tās varēja atļauties, viņas dzīvoja pāri saviem līdzekļiem. Viņas sagatavoja augsni, faktiski, šodienas eiro krīzei. Pa šo laiku, kamēr citi naudu izdeva, mūsu draugi Igaunijā bija nedaudz prātīgāki, viņi veidoja budžeta uzkrājumus. Un, pateicoties šiem uzkrājumiem un viņu budžeta disciplīnai, smagā ekonomikas lejupeja, kas viņiem bija vērojama arī 2009. gadā, nenoveda Igauniju līdz bankrotam. Tā vietā, ievērojot stingru disciplīnu, Igaunija atbilst visiem Māstrihtas kritērijiem, un viņus būtu jāuzņem eiro zonā. Euro ieviešana Igaunijā būs laba vēsts trijos dažādos veidos. Pirmkārt, tas ir ļoti svarīgs un spēcīgs signāls starptautiski, ka par spīti visām grūtībām eiro zona turpina paplašināties. Otrkārt, tas ir pozitīvs signāls visām Baltijas valstīm un Baltijas reģionam, ka Baltijas valstis un reģions ir stabils un spēj veikt pragmatisku politiku. Un, treškārt, tas ir ļoti svarīgs signāls Latvijai un citām eiro kandidātvalstīm, ka, ievērojot Māstrihtas kritērijus, tas tiks vainagots, apbalvots ar uzņemšanu eiro zonā. Šodien Eiropā dalībvalstīm ir jāsavēd savu budžetu kārtībā, lai iedzīvotāji un finanšu tirgi atkal uzticētos eiro zonai. Manuprāt, Igaunijas uzņemšana eiro zonā darbosies kā ļoti labs piemērs citu valstu valdībām un sabiedrībām, ka budžeta disciplīna ir iespējama pat ļoti grūtos apstākļos. Paldies par uzmanību!

1-153

**George Sabin Cutas (S&D).** – La debutul crizei economice în Uniunea Europeană, țările baltice au fost printre cele mai grav afectate. Tigrii baltici deveneau, după un *boom* economic de câțiva ani, bolnavii Europei. Iată însă că într-un timp record Estonia se pregătește să devină membră a zonei euro. Aderarea acesteia vine însă să întărească zona euro într-un moment critic. Este de apreciat ambiția Estoniei de a adopta moneda unică în ciuda crizei care nu a ocolit-o, dar care a știut să-i facă față cu măsurile de austeritate și de disciplină fiscală prompte. Deși puternic lovite de criză, țările baltice au avut avantajul unei datorii publice reduse, ceea ce le-a furnizat un grad sporit de flexibilitate pentru împrumuturi externe. Este un lucru de reținut, având în vedere că raportul dintre datoria publică și PIB-ul Estoniei este de 7,2%, cu mult sub valoarea de referință de 60%.

Cred că este timpul să învățăm din lecțiile crizei europene și ale determinării estone și să reușim să găsim calea de mijloc între ambiție și prudență. Totuși, în cadrul acestui proces nu avem dreptul să neglijăm componenta socială a trecerii la euro. Experiența statelor ce au aderat anterior indică riscuri majore privind creșterea prețurilor, de aceea, sper că autoritățile estone vor ști să aplice politici fiscale echilibrate, astfel încât cetățenii să nu fie obligați la sacrificii majore. În acest sens, colegul meu Scicluna atrage foarte bine atenția asupra riscului privind inflația.

Nu în ultimul rând, trecerea Estoniei la euro are și o dimensiune simbolică, ea reprezentând un exemplu pentru țările din est, cărora criza le-a diminuat atât elanul, cât și posibilitățile reale de a se încadra în termenele asumate pentru adoptarea euro.

1-154

**Olle Schmidt (ALDE).** – Fru talman! Jag vill rikta en personlig hyllning till Estland. Idag har Europa och euron svåra problem. Det är i svåra tider som agnarna sällas från vetet. Vi kan här se skillnad på dem som verkligen tror på Europa och vill ge sitt bidrag till ett starkare EU, som Estland, och de som ängsligt står vid sidan och väntar på hur det ska gå, som mitt hemland Sverige, fru talmans hemland Storbritannien, och Danmark.

Låt oss för ett ögonblick anta att EU:s mödrar och fäder hade stått och väntat på samma sätt när det hela började – var hade Europa då varit idag? Det är i kristider som EU utvecklas och visar sin styrka för ett mer enat och starkare Europa. Euron är den mest synliga symbolen för ett enat Europa. Heder åt Estland!

1-155

**Elena Băsescu (PPE).** – Doresc în primul rând să felicit Estonia pentru eforturile deosebite depuse în vederea îndeplinirii criteriilor de convergență prin adoptarea de politici prudente. Va deveni, astfel, a șaptesprezecea țară care adoptă moneda euro. Într-o perioadă grea pentru economia europeană, când se speculează tot mai mult cu privire la ieșirea unor state membre din zona euro, Estonia dă dovadă că este pregătită să treacă la moneda unică.

Acest lucru reprezintă și un semnal puternic pentru o eventuală extindere a zonei euro spre est. Celelalte opt state care au făcut obiectul raportului de convergență din 2010, printre care și România, au realizat progrese inegale în direcția adoptării monedei unice și deocamdată nu îndeplinesc toate criteriile pentru a intra în zona euro. În final, doresc să afirm faptul că orice stat membru trebuie să adopte moneda euro doar în momentul în care este pe deplin pregătit.

1-156

**Zigmantas Balčytis (S&D).** – Iš tikrųjų, taip pat prisidedu prie visų šiandieninių sveikinimų Estijos vadovybei. Lietuva prieš keletą metų taip pat buvo tame pačiame kelyje, tačiau pritrūko vienos dešimtosios infliacinio rodiklio. Iš tikrųjų, kiekviena valstybė turi savo skirtingą istorinę praeitį. Turime skirtingą ekonominę struktūrą ir turime skirtingus sprendimus, kurie buvo priimti dėl tam tikrų praeities dalykų. Estija skiriasi tuo, kad, ko gero, buvo mažiau populistinių sprendimų dėl praeities, manau, kad savo laiku buvo labai griežta Centrinio banko politika ir daugelis kitų dalykų. Tai iš tikrųjų yra pavyzdys mums visiems, ypatingai Baltijos valstybėms, ir mes, tikiuosi, taip pat po keleto metų turėsime tą pačią malonią akimirka. Dar kartą noriu pasveikinti ir dabartinį Europos Parlamento narį, buvusį finansų ministrą, kuris taip pat prisidėjo prie šito proceso, ir noriu pasveikinti visą Estijos vyriausybę su tikrai labai geru ekonomikos ir pinigų sąjungos tam tikrų principų įgyvendinimu. Sėkmės.

1-157

**Graham Watson (ALDE).** – Madam President, the fact that Mr Brons, who spoke earlier in the debate, dribbled out his words and then promptly left speaks volumes for the interest that he and his party really show in this debate.

The interesting point about Estonia's adhesion to the euro is that it is a vote of confidence in Estonia and a vote of confidence in the euro. The euro has come in for much criticism, especially and predictably in the Anglo-Saxon press. The reality is that without the euro, and without the budgetary discipline shown by countries like Estonia, there would be no hope for any of us.

1-158

**Milan Zver (PPE).** – Verjetno si ne bi mogel odpustiti, če bi izpustil tole priložnost in ne bi čestital kolegom iz Estonije.

Estonija je med tistimi tranzicijskimi državami, ki je zadnji dve desetletji dosegala najboljše rezultate in to na mnogih področjih.

Spomnimo se na njihovo odlično davčno reformo, zelo zgodaj, že v 90-tih letih, so liberalizirali gospodarski sistem in to na način, kot ga drugim tranzicijskim državam ni uspelo.

Jaz sem prepričan, da bo Estonija trden steber euroobmočja, da bo veliko bolj korektno delovala kot marsikatera članica euroobmočja in da bo prispevala svoj delež k stabilnosti naše skupne valute.

1-159

**Olli Rehn, Member of the Commission.** – Madam President, I would like to thank the Honourable Members for their support.

Let me use this opportunity to inform you of the reasons for the tight timetable for adopting the convergence report to which Mr Scicluna referred. The cut-off date for the assessment depends on the availability of the forecast data, which itself depends on the date of the validation of the public finance data by Eurostat. In fact, to give the European Parliament more time, Eurostat agreed to advance the validation of the fiscal data. Still, the production process of the report by the Commission is very tight because we want to ensure a quality product, and squeezing it further would not be feasible without compromising the overall Union-wide assessment of all Member States, not least as regards the excessive deficit procedures and the overall respect of the Stability and Growth Pact, which is the very foundation of the economic and monetary union.

In fact we will use the same raw material tomorrow in the Commission when we take decisions on, in total, 16 excessive deficit procedures – 12 existing and four new excessive deficit procedures for the EU Member States. So it is indeed an overall Europe-wide process and that imposes some limitations on the Commission's work in this regard.

In any case, I appreciate your pragmatism and I might say that I met members of the ECON Committee on 13 April to have an informal advance dialogue on the convergence prospects for Estonia. I would also like to add that the Commission is ready to inform the Parliament at any time regarding the economic and fiscal situation in Estonia. It is clear that Estonia must stay vigilant to ensure the stability of its public finances and macroeconomic development, and the Commission will certainly monitor this very vigilantly.

Finally, I count on having Estonia as an ally in pursuing fiscal discipline in terms of exercising peer pressure in the Eurogroup. We need allies to that end, and I count on Estonia in that regard. We need to work together in order to ensure the sustainability of public finances and thus sustainable growth and job creation in Europe.

I think it was Mr Brons who referred to Estonia supposedly losing its recently regained independence and its freedom. Maybe I should respond to Mr Brons by saying that perhaps it would be relevant to mention the reasoning followed by my grandfather when he voted 'yes' in the referendum in Finland on Finland's EU membership, some 15 years ago. He said to me that he spent five years on the front to defend his country looking to the East, but since then he had always looked to the West.

1-160

**Edward Scicluna, rapporteur.** – Madam President, thank you for your explanation, Mr Rehn. I understand the timetable is such. My concern was that Parliament's role could not be seen as trivialising, which I am sure the Commission had borne in mind.

To conclude, I would like to thank my fellow shadow rapporteurs for their useful advice and meaningful amendments, which I fully supported and inserted in the report. I would especially mention my fellow MEP Mr Ivar Padar, the former Estonian Minister of Finance, as well as the current Minister, Mr Jürgen Ligi, for their very frank and open explanations given every time I needed their help.

I wish the Estonian people well. They have so far succeeded in proving the critics wrong. I now invite them to continue on the spot and keep full vigilance over their economy, especially its competitiveness, to ensure that their success will continue in the future as eurozone members.

I therefore commend this report to the House. Estonia's application deserves our support and I hope that, when Parliament votes on Wednesday, a convincing majority will give the Estonians the credit they deserve and demonstrate that the eurozone is very much alive.

1-161

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

The vote will take place on Wednesday 16 June 2010.

### *Written statements (Rule 149)*

1-161-500

**Ian Hudghton (Verts/ALE), in writing.** – President, in these difficult economic times it is easy to overlook how far Europe has come in recent years. Just twenty years ago, Estonia was part of the Soviet Union; today it stands ready to join the Euro zone. We must not underestimate the difficulties which all of Europe - whether in or out of the single currency - faces. Nevertheless, Estonia faces the challenges as an independent nation within the EU and will accordingly be a key player in finding the solutions. I look forward to Scottish independence when the people of Scotland will also have a full role to play in Europe's future.

1-162

**Kristiina Ojuland (ALDE), kirjalikult.** – Lugupeetud eesistuja, tänan raportöör Edward Sciclunat Eesti eurosooniga ühinemist toetava raporti koostamise eest. Mul on hea meel, et Eesti jõupingutusi Maastrichti kriteeriumidele vastamiseks on vääriliselt hinnatud, ning loodan, et kolleegid toetavad raportit kolmapäevasel hääletusel. Euro kasutuselevõtt Eestis järgmise aasta 1. jaanuaril toimub kogu eurosooni jaoks murrangulisel ajal. Üleilmne majandus- ja rahanduskriis paljastas liikmesriigid, kes on ühiselt kokkulepitud kriteeriumidest süstemaatiliselt kõrvale hiilinud ning seadnud sellega ohtu ülejäänud liikmete majandused. Käesolev kriis on äärmiselt õpetlik ja on eriti tähtis, et kõik eurosooni liikmesriigid ja Euroopa Keskpank peaksid hoolsalt silmas, et Maastrichti kriteeriumid oleksid pidevalt täidetud. Kriteeriumid muutuvad oma olemuses mõttetuks, kui liikmesriikidel lubatakse neist kõrvale kalduda ja teiste arvelt „jänest sõita”. Kuigi pretsedent on loodud, ei saa me loota päästepakettidele, mille abil korvata liikmesriikide vastutustundetuid majandus- ja rahanduspoliitilisi otsuseid. Eesti valitsus on pidanud langetama mitmeid raskeid, kuid hädavajalikke otsuseid, et stabiliseerida riigieelarve ning peatada majanduslangus. Eelseisev eurosooniga liitumine annab tunnistust sellest, et valitsuse tegevus on vilja kandnud. Loodan, et teisedki liikmesriigid on valmis võtma kasutusele meetmed, mis tagavad Euroopa majanduse ja rahanduse jätkusuutlikkuse ning konkurentsivõime, arvestades maailmamajanduses toimuvaid

strukturaalseid muutusi. Eesti liitumine eurotsooniga saadab olulise julgustava signaali ning lubab uskuda, et viimasel ajal langustrendil ühisraha stabiliseerub peagi.

1-163

## 24 - One-minute speeches on matters of political importance

1-164

**President.** – The next item is the one-minute speeches on matters of political importance.

1-165

**Elena Oana Antonescu (PPE).** – În România și în multe alte state ale Uniunii Europene și-au făcut loc așa-numitele „magazine de vise”, în care se comercializează substanțe prelucrate chimic pe post de înlocuitor pentru droguri. Guvernul României a emis o ordonanță de urgență prin care zeci de astfel de substanțe sunt interzise.

Totuși, datorită modului de funcționare al acestor magazine, amenințarea drogurilor letale nu a fost stăvilită și nu va putea fi blocată fără o reacție generală din partea instituțiilor europene și a tuturor guvernelor statelor membre. S-au înregistrat multe decese, iar sănătatea a mii de persoane este pusă în pericol.

Numeroase ONG-uri din România avertizează că există un număr enorm de substanțe prelucrate chimic care pot produce astfel de efecte și interzicerea lor pas cu pas nu poate fi o soluție realistă de combatere a problemei. România este un caz fericit, pentru că a sesizat creșterea acestui fenomen în timp util, însă el ar putea fi la fel de viu și în alte state europene.

De aceea, cred că instituțiile Uniunii Europene trebuie să preia inițiative pentru a ne asigura că ducem o luptă continuă nu numai împotriva drogurilor, dar și împotriva surogatelor de droguri letale.

1-166

**Rovana Plumb (S&D).** – În România se continuă șirul măsurilor abuzive pe care le manifestă puterea de dreapta cu atacarea dreptului la liberă exprimare. În Parlamentul național se discută un proiect de lege privind organizarea și funcționarea radioului și televiziunii publice. Propunerea venită din partea puterii este un atac direct asupra libertății de expresie din România și încalcă grav atât Constituția, drepturile minorităților, cât și normele internaționale în domeniu.

Organizațiile europene de profil, dar și cele din România au adus deja critici. Toate regulamentele mass-media din Europa prevăd respectarea dreptului la libertate exprimare și informare garantat de articolul 10 din Convenția Europeană a Drepturilor Omului.

Solicit Comisiei Europene și autorităților române o soluționare corectă și democratică a unui mecanism care să permită radioului și televiziunii publice să funcționeze pe principii echidistante, etice și europene.

1-167

**Sonia Alfano (ALDE).** – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, soltanto un attimo.

*(L'oratore appare per qualche secondo imbavagliata per indicare l'impossibilità di parlare).*

Questo è quello che accadrebbe se in Italia una legge presentata ed approvata la scorsa settimana al Senato italiano, il cosiddetto Ddl intercettazioni, dovesse essere approvato anche alla Camera.

Con quel decreto legge praticamente viene vietato a giornalisti, blogger, a chiunque, di pubblicare delle intercettazioni. Questo è palesemente incostituzionale ed è anche contro la Carta dei diritti dell'Unione europea che, all'articolo 11, prevede che ogni persona ha diritto alla libertà di espressione e anche di ricevere e comunicare informazioni.

Io vorrei fare soltanto un esempio per chiedere l'attenzione delle Istituzioni europee, perché è veramente una forma di censura incredibile. Vorrei fare un esempio lampante, palese, reale. Mio padre era un giornalista ucciso dalla mafia e negli ultimi sette anni, grazie a delle intercettazioni, è emersa la vera matrice di quell'omicidio mafioso e grazie alle intercettazioni abbiamo scoperto che lui è morto perché un latitante si nascondeva nelle nostre zone. Quindi chiedo attenzione alle Istituzioni europee.

1-168

**James Nicholson (ECR).** – Madam President, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the current situation facing the regional government in Northern Ireland, which is confronted with a fine in excess of EUR 60 million filed by the Commission in relation to so-called errors on how subsidies have been allocated to farmers.

I want to make it very clear that, whilst I fully understand that proper procedures must be adhered to, the misallocated monies amount to around EUR 3 million over a five-year period, so I would argue that this decision is a grossly unfair one and imposes a flat-rate fine rather than being proportional.

We are all acutely aware of the budgetary constraints faced by government departments all over Europe and, by any stretch of the imagination, public finances in Northern Ireland will undoubtedly suffer because of this.

I do not know where the ultimate blame lies, but I know it is not necessarily with the farmers who did not do it deliberately, or with the department or whoever, but it is the Northern Ireland budget that is having to pay for this at a time when they cannot afford it.

1-169

**Søren Bo Søndergaard (GUE/NGL).** – Fru formand! Jeg vil godt takke formand Buzek for, at han i sin indledning nævnte situationen i Iran. Den kaldte han "bekymrende". Det må vist siges at være en diplomatisk underdrivelse. Situationen i Iran er katastrofal! Demokratiforkæmpere spærres inde og torteres, fagforeninger undertrykkes, religiøse mindretal, som f.eks. bahaier, sidder fængslet i årevis på absurde anklager, og hver dag kommer der nye henrettelser. Mange af dem foregår oven i købet offentligt for at skræmme oppositionen og enhver kritik af styret. Men formanden nævnte ikke, at Parlamentet siden sidste mødeperiode har haft besøg af den iranske udenrigsminister. Derfor vil jeg godt opfordre Præsidenten til at diskutere, hvordan vi forholder os til officielle besøg af repræsentanter for det iranske morderregime.

1-170

**Corneliu Vadim Tudor (NI).** – În urmă cu câteva săptămâni, un film realizat cu camera ascunsă a făcut înconjurul lumii. Fosta noră a reginei Marii Britanii, ducesa de York, Sarah Ferguson, pretindea o mită de 500 000 de lire sterline pentru a interveni, cât ai pocni din degete, pe lângă fostul ei soț, prințul Andrew, ca să rezolve o problemă. Scuzele ei ulterioare, cum că a fost beată, nu au reușit să inducă în eroare pe nimeni, fiindcă aceasta este starea ei naturală.

Ce minune a tehnicii este această cameră ascunsă! Ar trebui să-i ridicăm un monument în fiecare țară. Fără ea, noi n-am putea afla fața nevăzută a lucrurilor, comportamentul secret al atâtor persoane publice.

Acum 200 de ani, Napoleon a luat de pe biroul lui Frederic cel Mare de la castelul Sans-Souci, un ceas deșteptător de argint pe care, când și-a făcut testamentul, pe insula Sfânta Elena, l-a lăsat moștenire unui apropiat. Era pradă de război.

Acum, prada de război de numește comision, atenție, sponsorizare. Dacă estul Europei este aproape de faliment, acest fapt se datorează nu numai corupției din țările noastre, ci și corupției și șantajului pe care le exercită unele persoane publice și instituții din occident, mai ales bănci. Este momentul să ne unim eforturile pentru a distruge mafia, acest vierme atât de inventiv...

*(Președintele a întrerupt vorbitorul)*

1-171

**Luis Yáñez-Barnuevo García (S&D).** – Señora Presidenta, quería aprovechar este minuto para felicitar a la Presidencia rotatoria española por los esfuerzos que ha hecho este semestre para superar la posición común con respecto a Cuba y crear un nuevo tipo de relación de la Unión Europea con Cuba que incluya naturalmente como asunto prioritario la defensa de los derechos humanos.

Esa política no se ha visto sido coronada por el éxito, básicamente por culpa de la intransigencia de la dictadura cubana, que empezó esta Presidencia justamente en enero de este año con la expulsión del diputado que les habla cuando intentaba visitar la isla, con todos los visados y toda la legalidad, para preocuparse por los derechos humanos en la misma.

Pero esa nueva política que emprendió el Gobierno español dará sus resultados más temprano que tarde.

1-172

**Sergej Kozlík (ALDE).** – Nová pravicová maďarská vláda premiéra Orbána, ktorá má v maďarskom parlamente ústavnú väčšinu, vsadila na hrubý nacionalizmus. Hneď prvým zákonom nového maďarského parlamentu bol zákon o dvojakom občianstve. Ním sa otvára priestor získať maďarské občianstvo príslušníkom maďarských menšín v susedných krajinách výlučne na báze etnickej príslušnosti.

Tento zákon, ktorý má výrazne exteritoriálne účinky, odmietla maďarská vláda prerokovať so susednými krajinami. Je to hrubé porušenie európskych princípov priateľského spolunažívania národov. Úplne otvorene sa tiež v najvyšších maďarských politických kruhoch spochybujú závery Trianonskej zmluvy a povojnové usporiadanie Európy. Je to pre Európu prinajmenšom varovné. Podobné extempore predchádzali viacerým vojnovým konfliktom na našom kontinente.

1-173

**Rareș-Lucian Niculescu (PPE).** – Potrivit ziarului italian *La Repubblica*, ediția din 31 mai a acestui an, unele companii de asigurare din Italia practică o așa-zisă taxă pe risc de naționalitate. Consecința acestei taxe este faptul că cetățenii care provin din țări cu fluxuri mari de migrație, de exemplu, România sau Bulgaria, sunt obligați să plătească taxe mai mari la încheierea unei polițe de asigurare auto.

Potrivit specialiștilor juriști italieni, legislația națională privind imigrația impune accesul nediscriminatoriu la servicii, indiferent de naționalitatea solicitantului.

Întrebarea pe care o ridic în această seară în fața Parlamentului este dacă o astfel de practică poate fi considerată în conformitate cu legislația europeană privind discriminarea.

1-174

**Илияна Малинова Йотова (S&D).** – Днес трябваше да говоря за Шенген, но една друга тема се оказа доста по-важна. Европейският парламент и министрите ще дадат повече власт на Евростат за финансов одит на бюджетите на държавите-членки. Междувременно комисарят Оли Рен посочи България като страна, в която Евростат ще изпрати първата проверка с новите одитни функции поради съмнения в достоверността на данните, които е подало българското правителство за бюджетен дефицит и дълг. Само за броените дни в резултат на това изявление позициите на България на световните финансови пазари рязко се влошиха.

Болшинството от нас подкрепят разширените правомощия на Евростат и увеличените възможности за контрол. Бихме искали обаче в тях да се предвидят механизми, които да изключват предварителни оценки за една или друга страна членка, които могат да навредят на нейния финансов имидж. Преди това Комисията трябва да разполага с анализ дали наистина е извършена фалшификация на данни, умишлено или не.

Очевидно в случая българското правителство е нарушило комуникацията с Комисията, като е оставило впечатление за непрозрачност и неверност на предоставените данни. Не е коректно обаче една отделна страна да се посочва и използва като аргумент в полза на решението за новите контролни правомощия на Евростат.

1-175

**Antonya Parvanova (ALDE).** – Madam President, the mass protests that occurred as a result of the disputed presidential elections in June 2009 have been the pretext for the Iranian regime to continue its persecution of human rights activists and its denial of women's rights and religious freedom. According to several organisations, including Amnesty International, the Supreme Leader of the Revolutionary Guards intelligence services has reinforced their control over the country and intensified the perception already in place for years.

Despite a recent release of 81 prisoners, reportedly 450 other prisoners remain in jail, often convicted in shameful post-election trials. Twenty-two executions have been reported in Iran for the month of June alone. I think the European Parliament needs to send a strong signal of solidarity to the Iranian people. We cannot turn a blind eye to human rights violations, and, in line with the European Parliament resolution of 10 February 2010, I would suggest that we move strongly to support the human rights activists by granting them temporary asylum. Europe should also call one more time for Iran to introduce a moratorium on the death penalty, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolutions.

1-176

**Diane Dodds (NI).** – Madam President, I want to bring before this House my concern at recent increasingly levels of terrorism in Northern Ireland.

Some Members may be aware of the recent murder of Bobby Moffat. Mr Moffat was gunned down by those believed to be connected with so-called Loyalist paramilitaries in mid-afternoon on Belfast's Shankill Road while people, young and old, shopped, going about their daily business.

The perpetrators of this cowardly deed, whilst few in number, believe justice can be administered through murder, beatings and intimidation. In recent days, a senior commander in the Police Service of Northern Ireland stated that the threat from Republican terrorism was at its most severe level for many years.

I am sure Members will join with me in saying that this Parliament stands with the good people of Belfast's Shankill Road and the vast majority of the people in Northern Ireland in expressing disgust at this murder and will stand with them in opposing terrorism in all its forms.

1-177

**Nuno Teixeira (PPE).** – Está em vias de ser concluído um acordo de comércio livre entre a União Europeia, a Colômbia e o Peru, que abre ainda mais o nosso mercado a produtos agrícolas que são absolutamente chave para as regiões ultraperiféricas. Falo da banana, do rum e do açúcar.

O acordo garante às empresas europeias uma entrada fácil no mercado de manufactura destes dois países e beneficiará os Estados-Membros que exportam alta tecnologia e importam bens agrícolas. Mas este acordo prejudica de forma objectiva o conjunto das regiões ultraperiféricas, cuja vulnerabilidade é conhecida. Só as Canárias perderam, nos primeiros quatro meses do ano, cerca de 20% da quota de mercado na comercialização de banana.

Fique, contudo, claro, que não estamos contra o acordo. O que se exige apenas é que se avalie o impacto deste acordo nas regiões que são por ele mais afectadas - veja-se o exemplo dos produtores de banana das Ilhas da Madeira e das Canárias - e que se definam medidas compensatórias que minimizem os prejuízos causados.

1-178

**Edít Bauer (PPE).** – Közép-európai régió talán soha nem látott módon szenved az árvizektől. Lengyelország, Magyarország, Csehország mellett Szlovákiát is rendkívüli módon sújtotta az árhullám. Ezért az Európai Unió szolidaritására most nagy a szükség Különösen fontos, hogy a segítség hamar érkezzon. Azt szeretném kérni, hogy a Bizottság mozgósítsa a lehetséges eszközöket, hogy a károkat mérsékelni lehessen, hiszen ilyen kiterjedt károk helyreállítására egyetlen tagállam sem rendelkezik megfelelő tartalékkal.

A másik probléma, amire szeretném felhívni a figyelmet, az a hátrányos megkülönböztetés, melyet a szlovák állampolgársági törvény módosítása hoz azokkal szemben, akik július 17-e után a szlovák mellett más állampolgárságot is felvették, tekintet nélkül arra, hogy ez tagországi vagy harmadik országi állampolgárság. Az új törvény értelmében egy sor munkahelyhez a kettős állampolgárságot kérőknek nem lesz hozzáférésük, nem lehetnek állami alkalmazottak, de tűzoltók sem, azzal az indokkal, hogy biztonsági kockázatot jelentenek az államnak. Az állampolgárok ilyen fajta megbélyegzése teljes mértékben elfogadhatatlan.

1-179

**Silvia-Adriana Țicău (S&D).** – În următoarele 9 luni Comisia, statele membre și Parlamentul European vor defini viitoarea rețea centrală TEN-T și nodurile de interconectare cu rețeaua de transport a țărilor vecine Uniunii. Dezvoltarea sistemului TEN-T, atât infrastructura, cât și serviciile de transport trebuie să constituie o parte importantă a strategiei UE-2020. Piața internă și coeziunea economică și socială a Uniunii depind de o infrastructură de transport eficientă, sigură și interoperabilă. Uniunea are nevoie de o infrastructură de cale ferată de mare viteză care să deservească toate capitalele UE și toate marile orașe europene, precum și de modernizarea infrastructurii porturilor maritime și fluviale.

Solicit Comisiei ca, în cadrul viitoarei perspective financiare, bugetul alocat dezvoltării sistemului de transport transeuropean să crească de la 11% din bugetul pentru politica de coeziune la minimum 20% și să se reducă decalajul de dezvoltare a infrastructurii de transport dintre centrul și sud-estul Uniunii. De asemenea, pentru a impulsiona statele membre să investească în infrastructura TEN-T, solicit Comisiei creșterea cotei de cofinanțare din bugetul TEN-T, în special pentru tronsoanele transfrontaliere.

1-180

**Graham Watson (ALDE).** – Madam President, I rise to draw attention to the blockade in the Indian State of Manipur. Highway 39, which links the state to the rest of India, has been blockaded since 12 April. This has prevented food and fuel and medical supplies from reaching some two and a half million people; hospitals have been forced to stop all but emergency operations; the prices of essential goods are up by 300% on a black market; and half a million children under the age of eight are among the worst hit.

The road has been blockaded by Naga tribespeople and particularly by the All Naga Students' Association. I hope the House will join me in urging the Indian Government urgently to seek a negotiated settlement, including the repeal of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, to put an end to a humanitarian crisis which is almost as serious as that in Gaza.

1-181

**László Tőkés (PPE).** – Elnök asszony! Magyarországon és a szomszédos Szlovákiában árvíz pusztít. Ezzel szinte egy időben mindkét országban parlamenti választásokra került sor. Ebből a párhuzamból kiindulva egy szuggesztív erejű metafora fogalmazódik meg. Miközben széleskörű összefogással az árvíz sújtotta területek megsegítésén fáradozunk, önkéntelenül is a volt keleti tömb kommunizmus sújtotta országaira gondolunk. Ezek sorába saját országom, a posztkommunista válsággal küszködő Románia is beletartozik.

Együttérzésemet fejezve ki az árvízkárosultak iránt, az Unió és a Parlament gyors és hatékony anyagi támogatását kérem számukra. Öröndetes, hogy a magyarországi és a szlovákiai választások antikommunista győzelmet hoztak. Kérem az Európai Parlamentet, hogy a válsággerjesztő kommunista múlt örökségének a leküzdésében is nyújtsanak segítséget országainknak.

1-182

**George Sabin Cutaș (S&D).** – Comisia Europeană pregătește documentul Cartea verde privind pensiile, prin care executivul european va căuta să stimuleze dezbaterea pe tema unei strategii europene a pensiilor. Liniile principale ale acestei strategii trebuie să urmărească soluționarea problemelor demografice și bugetare cu care se confruntă statele membre. Având în vedere îmbătrânirea populației Uniunii Europene, presiunile exercitate asupra finanțelor publice vor crește semnificativ în următorii ani.

Independent de situația politică din statele membre, prioritatea majoră a unei astfel de strategii trebuie să o constituie garantarea unui standard de viață decent celor care s-au retras din viața activă. Nu trebuie să uităm că pensionarii constituie un grup social captiv. Aceștia nu mai au de multe ori posibilitatea de a opta pentru o sursă alternativă de venit, precum angajarea, din cauza vârstei înaintate și, de aceea, insist ca această prioritate să fie principalul obiectiv al acestui document.

1-183

**Alajos Mészáros (PPE).** – Ezekben a napokban emlékezünk meg a Trianoni Szerződés aláírásának 90. évfordulójáról. A trianoni diktátum alatt a történelmi Magyarország elvesztette területének kétharmad részét és lakosságának több mint felét.



Magyarok milliói kerültek szülőföldjük elhagyása nélkül idegen országok kötelékébe. Mégis túl kell lépünk ezen a modern Európa történelmében példátlan igazságtalanságon, és a boldog, közös európai jövőkép érdekében alázattal elfogadni a helyzetet. Nem gondolunk az elcsatolt területek rendezésére határmódosítással, csak egyet kérünk, tiszteletet, nyelvünk és kultúránk szabad gyakorlását. Sajnos ezen a téren mi, szlovákiai magyarok nem lehetünk maradéktalanul elégedettek. Magyarország új kormányának döntése a kettős állampolgárság megadásáról a határon kívül rekedt magyarok számára egy szimbolikus gesztus, amely a magyar nemzet eszmei összetartozását hivatott jelezni. Ez semmilyen veszélyt nem jelent a környező országokra, ezért az a kérésünk, hogy az érdekelt polgárok számára ezt feltétel nélkül tegyék lehetővé.

1-184

**Frédéric Daerden (S&D).** – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, je souhaite souligner un succès dans la lutte contre la pauvreté en cette année européenne qui lui est consacrée. En effet, lors du Conseil des ministres de l'emploi et des affaires sociales, l'objectif chiffré de lutte contre la pauvreté – réduire de 20 millions le nombre de personnes en situation de risque de pauvreté – a été établi et validé par les ministres.

Cet objectif chiffré avait été défini comme l'un des objectifs principaux de la vice-première ministre belge Laurette Onkelinx, en charge des affaires sociales, et j'ai moi-même soutenu cette ambition depuis le Parlement européen dans nos débats. Au sein du Conseil, avec d'autres ministres européens, Mme Onkelinx n'a pas relâché ses efforts pour l'obtenir.

La motivation du gouvernement belge pour mener à bien la future présidence et remplir les objectifs de son programme en matière sociale est intacte malgré notre situation institutionnelle actuelle. Sur base de nos résultats électoraux, je suis convaincu que la future présidence belge du Conseil sera active et engagée dans la réalisation de ces objectifs sociaux.

1-185

**Petru Constantin Luhan (PPE).** – Anul 2010 a adus noi inundații de-a lungul Dunării, provocând pagube materiale comunităților locale și implicând utilizarea multor resurse pentru diminuarea efectelor. Modul în care inundațiile afectează afacerile dezvoltate în comunitățile situate de-a lungul Dunării este un punct important ce trebuie reflectat în cadrul strategiei UE privind Dunărea.

Ultimele dezbateri ce au avut loc în România, la Constanța, au adus în prim-plan noi preocupări ale statelor membre în vederea dezvoltării economico-sociale a Dunării. Este necesar ca aceste propuneri să fie susținute în paralel de măsuri inovatoare care să permită diminuarea pagubelor materiale produse de inundații.

Altfel, regiunile se confruntă cu pierderi sporite, atât în ceea ce privește afacerile existente, cât și în ceea ce privește potențialul de dezvoltare pe care acestea îl generează. Regiunile au nevoie de susținere pentru a răspunde acestor provocări, astfel încât pagubele produse de inundațiile cauzate de Dunăre să fie minime.

1-186

**Edward Scicluna, Rapporteur .** – Nixtieq nindirizza lill-Parlament fuq kwistjoni importanti li tolgot il-qalba tal-prinċipji demokratiċi, dik tal-libertà tal-kelma.

Bhala MEP huwa d-dmir tiegħi li nesprimi d-drittijiet demokratiċi tiegħi skont il-liġi billi ninforma lill-kostitwenti tiegħi dwar il-ħidma parlamentari tiegħi u dan permezz tal-midja inkluż programmi televiżivi. L-awtorità tax-xandir bhala regolatur hija mitluba mil-liġi li tassigura bilanċ politiku fid-diversi programmi kif imxandra mid-diversi stazzjonijiet televiżivi privati meħudin flimkien. Ma titlobx li kull programm ikun bilanċjat b'mod li persuna, għax waħedha, ma tistax tesprimi l-opinjoni tagħha fuq materja ta' *public policy*. Minkejja dan ġejt akkużat tliet darbiet li ksirt il-liġi u l-istazzjon televiżiv ġie mmultat talli xandar rapporti tiegħi mill-Parlament Ewropew bl-akkuża ridikola li hloqt żbilanċ fil-programm tiegħi stess. Madankollu wara din id-deċiżjoni hemm l-idea żbaljata li bilanċ huwa mfittex mhux permezz tal-pluraliżmu u/jew l-inkoraġġiment li ġej minn twemmin politiku differenti biex jersqu u jagħtu l-opinjoniġiet diversi imma billi twaqqaf dawk li jazzardaw jagħmlu dan.

Ħafna Maltin kellhom aspirazzjonijiet għoljin tal-Unjoni Ewropea fir-rigward tal-valuri, iżda ddiżappuntati li ċ-ċensura qed tgholli rasha f'ċirkostanzi li huma meqjusin bhala li jindikaw tendenza inkwetanti.

Sur President, qed nitlob il-protezzjoni tal-Parlament kontra l-indhli fuq id-drittijiet demokratiċi tiegħi bhala ċittadin Ewropew kif ukoll bhala Membru elett tal-Parlament Ewropew.

1-187

**Milan Zver (PPE).** – V enem od zadnjih nastopov sem opozoril na problem, ki ga dokazujejo mnoge raziskave. Govorim namreč o nazadovanju v razvoju demokracije v okviru Evropske unije, pa tudi na globalni ravni.

Danes bi rad opozoril, da velja podobno tudi za indeks, ki meri svobodo medijev. Celo nekatere razvite države nazadujejo, še bolj pa nekatere nove članice, ki stabilno demokracijo šele vzpostavljajo.

Naj omenim samo primer moje Slovenije, ki je v zadnjem letu na lestvici medijske svobode po raziskavi "Novinarji brez meja" padla za sedem, po analizi "Freedom house" pa za tri mesta.

V teh državah so novinarji, torej v tranzicijskih državah, tudi najbolj ranljivi in hitro padejo pod vpliv lastnikov medijev, politične moči in kapitala. Ranljivi so zaradi svojega negotovega socialnega položaja, zaradi pomanjkanja profesionalnih kompetenc ali izkušenj in podobno.

Mislím, da ti splošni trendi ne bi smeli ostati neopaženi, predvsem pa pozivam Evropsko komisijo pa tudi države članice, da oblikujejo učinkovito strategijo boja za več medijske svobode, ki ni le steber demokracije, ampak je biti objektivno informiran tudi ena od temeljnih človekovih pravic.

1-188

**András Gyürk (PPE).** – Elnök asszony! Idén márciusban az EP határozatban szólította fel Kubát arra, hogy engedje szabadon a politikai foglyokat. Az állásfoglalás oka egy éhségstrájkoló elítélt tragikus halála volt. A kubai rezsím cinikusan reagált és kijelentette, nem fog engedni a nemzetközi nyomásnak. Ezen előzmény ismeretében érthetetlen, hogy a spanyol uniós elnökség alatt egyre többet hallani olyan hangokat, melyek szerint az EU-nak felül kell vizsgálnia Kuba-stratégiáját.

A világ változott, puhítani kell hozzáállásunkon, valahogy így szól az érvelés. Az elmúlt években valóban sok minden változott, Kuba azonban elnyomó diktatúra maradt. Ezért az EU és Kuba közötti bármiféle közeledésnek továbbra is alapfeltétele, hogy először a kommunista rezsím gyakoroljon gesztusokat, mindenekelőtt engedje szabadon a politikai foglyokat. Tisztelt Ház! A közös uniós külpolitikai fellépés nem tartalmazhat maszatoló kompromisszumokat az emberi jogok területén. A közös külpolitikához következetesség és hitelesség kell.

1-189

**Tamás Deutsch (PPE).** – Mélyen tisztelt Elnök asszony! Tisztelt képviselőtársaim! Európai polgárok milliói gyors döntéseket várnak tőlünk. A közép-európai áradások kárvallottjai, európai polgárok milliói nehéz helyzetükben várakozással és bizalommal figyelnek ránk. Lengyelek, csehek, szlovákok és magyarok millióinak életét keserítették meg az elmúlt hetekben a közép-európai árvizek, a természeti katasztrófák. Kétszer ad, aki gyorsan ad, tartja egy magyar mondás. Az Európai Parlament, úgy tűnik megfelel ennek az elvárásnak. Elkészült egy határozati javaslat a segítségnyújtásról és erről már ezen a héten dönteni tudunk. Elvárjuk, hogy az Európai Bizottság is hasonlóképpen gyors és hatékony eljárásban nyújtson megfelelő anyagi segítséget az újjáépítéshez a közép-európai polgároknak.

1-190

**Cristina Gutiérrez-Cortines (PPE).** – Señora Presidenta, hablo en favor de los alumnos de las Escuelas Europeas, cuyas calificaciones no son reconocidas por el Ministerio de Educación español.

Hijos, casi todos, de funcionarios españoles, están recibiendo un trato discriminatorio e injusto. La tabla de equivalencias que se está aplicando, recientemente consolidada por el ministerio español, reduce medio punto o un punto a los alumnos que han estudiado en las Escuelas Europeas. Chicos y chicas que, además, hablan idiomas. Esto significa que, a la hora de tratar de integrarse en carreras que tienen una nota de corte elevada, quedan fuera del sistema.

Entendemos que esto es una injusticia *per se*. En primer lugar, porque España firmó todos los acuerdos y convenios y no los está cumpliendo. En segundo lugar, porque es una discriminación básica. No se puede ir presumiendo de ser un país europeo cuando realmente se está tratando de manera injusta y discriminada a los alumnos de nuestras Escuelas Europeas.

1-191

**Nuno Melo (PPE).** – Senhora Presidente, uma denúncia e um apelo. Uma denúncia de um crime ambiental: 320 mil toneladas de resíduos altamente perigosos, depositados entre 2001 e 2002 numa zona densamente povoada do Norte de Portugal, a céu aberto, contaminando solos e águas, produtos com teores elevadíssimos de chumbo, zinco, cádmio, crómio, arsénio, sendo que as autoridades nacionais portuguesas, apesar de alertadas, não intervêm.

Na verdade, nesta legislatura, o Governo socialista, já em resposta a um deputado à Assembleia da República portuguesa, confirmou que essa intervenção não aconteceu, intervenção que, numa legislatura anterior, um outro ministro do ambiente socialista assegurou acontecer e, por isso, também um apelo, Senhora Presidente, que é para que as instituições europeias intervenham. Já interpelei a Comissão Europeia solicitando essa intervenção. Hoje faço esta denúncia no Parlamento Europeu e espero que uma resolução, que tenciono apresentar, possa ser discutida e votada para que a saúde das pessoas não continue a ser posta em risco.

1-192

**Salvatore Iacolino (PPE).** – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la parità uomo-donna di certo non si raggiunge anticipando al 2012 l'innalzamento a 65 anni del tempo previsto per il collocamento in quiescenza della donna, prima previsto con una forma graduale che avrebbe portato in Italia all'allineamento uomo-donna soltanto nel 2018.

Il governo, tuttavia, si è subito adeguato e questo non esclude un rilievo nei confronti di una decisione affrettata e scarsamente motivata. Ogni *welfare* ha una sua peculiarità e una sua flessibilità e i risparmi che possono essere assicurati debbono garantire misure compensative attive proprio a sostegno delle donne.

Rispetto a ciò che invece ha detto la collega Alfano pocanzi a proposito della legge sulle intercettazioni in Italia, non vi è ancora alcuna norma. Vi è un'ipotesi di norma che costituisce un punto di equilibrio fra diritto di cronaca, e come tale inviolabile, e diritto alla *privacy*. Tutti questi sono elementi fondamentali che verranno tenuti in conto dal Parlamento italiano.

1-193

**Anna Záborská (PPE).** – Tretieho júna bol zavraždený arcibiskup Luigi Padovese, predstaviteľ katolíckej cirkvi v Turecku. Dovoľte mi dve poznámky.

Tragédia sa vysvetľuje podľa známeho receptu: mentálna nestabilita vraha. Spoločný argument používaný na vysvetlenie aj iných náboženských vrážd v Turecku. Diagnóza urobená skôr ako sa vôbec začalo vyšetrovanie. Je najjednoduchšie celú záležitosť zaškatuľkovať a potom páchatel'a zaradiť medzi náboženských extrémistov.

Druhá poznámka: som prekvapená, že na politickej úrovni, okrem predsedu frakcie Európskej ľudovej strany, nezareagoval žiaden významný európsky politik. Poukazuje to aj na to, že aj práca médií prináša svoje ovocie. Ak ide o katolícku záležitosť, reaguje sa podľa toho, ako to vyhovuje. Buď sa mlčí, alebo sa rozpúta až nenávisťná kampaň.

Žiadam európske inštitúcie, aby pozorne sledovali nielen vyšetrenie tejto vraždy, ale urobili z perzekúcie kresťanov a nedodržiavania ľudských práv v Turecku jednu z dôležitých otázok negociačného procesu.

1-194

**Joe Higgins (GUE/NGL).** – Madam President, tonight children, women and men from three different working class communities in Dublin – Coolock, Crumlin and Sean McDermott Street in the North Inner City – protested outside Dublin City Council in a desperate effort to halt the closure of their public swimming pools, which the Council says it has no finances to run.

In these communities already hit by high unemployment, recreation facilities are already very scarce, and closing these pools would amount to a barbaric act of social vandalism. These threatened closures reflect savage cuts in public spending by the Irish Government, fully supported by the EU Commission.

The cost of running these pools would amount to perhaps EUR 1 million per year. Meanwhile, the Irish Government is pouring EUR 30 billion into recapitalising banks and developers. Incredibly, Dublin City has been selected as the European Capital of Sport 2010! I join with these communities in demanding that these pools are kept open; keep recreation facilities in working-class communities open for the people and close down the developers and the bondholders.

1-195

**President.** – That concludes the item.

1-196

## 25 - Derivatives Markets: Future policy actions (short presentation)

1-197

**President.** – The next item is the report by Werner Langen, on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, on derivatives markets: future policy actions (COM(2009)0563 – 2010/2008(INI)) (A7-0187/2010).

1-198

**Werner Langen, Berichterstatter.** – Frau Präsidentin! Ich möchte zuerst den Kollegen, die gemeinsam mit mir einen sehr breit angelegten Bericht nach den Mitteilungen der Kommission verfasst haben, dafür danken, dass sie kompromissbereit waren, dass wir uns nicht auf eine Minimallösung geeinigt haben, sondern auf tragfähige Kompromisse.

Ich möchte aber auch dem Kommissar Barnier Dank sagen dafür, dass er jetzt Nägel mit Köpfen machen will. Herrn McCreevy – Ihren Vorgänger, Herr Barnier – haben wir zum Jagen tragen müssen. Bei Ihnen sind wir sicher, dass Sie schnell, zuverlässig und korrekt die Vorschläge zur Finanzmarktregulierung vorlegen und gemeinsam mit uns umsetzen können. Ich kann Ihnen nur sagen: Sie tun recht daran, dass Sie nicht auf den Letzten im Geleitzug oder die Störrischen im Rat warten. Sie haben das Parlament bei einer klaren und fairen Regulierung der Derivatemärkte voll an Ihrer Seite.

Wir haben im Ausschuss den Bericht mit breiter Mehrheit – 43 Ja-Stimmen, 1 Nein-Stimme, 1 Enthaltung – angenommen, und die professionellen Beobachter aus anderen Mitgliedstaaten haben sich zum Teil gewundert, dass nach der kontroversen Diskussion so eine einvernehmliche Regelung zustande gekommen ist. Alle haben sich um sachgerechte Kompromisse bemüht, auch in den beiden Punkten, die bis zuletzt umstritten waren: der Governance, die Bedingungen für

die Clearing-Stellen, und zum ändern der Formulierung, die wir lange heftig und umstritten diskutiert haben, über die Drittstaatenregelung. Sie haben heute ein Anhörverfahren, eine öffentliche Konsultation zu zwei Teilbereichen eingeleitet – die Dokumente liegen seit heute Nachmittag vor – zu Shortselling und zu Derivaten und Marktinfrastrukturen. Ich glaube, dass wir bei der Regulierung schärfere Regeln brauchen und dass wir uns nicht darauf einlassen sollten, jetzt, nachdem der erste Teil der Finanzmarktkrise einigermaßen bewältigt wurde und der zweite Teil der Finanzmarktkrise ansteht, es weiter zuzulassen, dass ein gewaltiger Markt mit dem zwölffachen Volumen des Weltsozialproduktes unreguliert bleibt. Das sind die OTC-Derivate, das sind aber auch andere Punkte, und jeder von uns weiß, dass das nur ein Teil der Finanzmarktregulierung ist und nicht alles.

Finanzmarktkrise und Derivate, die nicht an den Börsen gehandelt werden, haben die Krise zweifellos verstärkt. Die Bilanzierungsregeln aus den USA und das Netting im Innerbankenverkehr haben Transparenz behindert, und insbesondere die Kreditausfallversicherungen auf Staatsanleihen sind in Verruf geraten.

Auch im Falle Griechenlands gibt es keine Beweise dafür, dass die CDS die Krise verursacht haben, sondern es ist ganz klar, dass in erster Linie nicht Spekulanten, sondern die Verschuldungsprobleme der Mitgliedstaaten die Ursache sind. Deshalb wird man das Problem nur lösen können, wenn man die Verschuldungsprobleme löst.

Wir haben ein weiteres Problem aus den Erfahrungen der vergangenen Jahre erkannt, dass nämlich die Marktmacht der sechs größten Institute ein Problem ist. Diese sechs größten Institute – davon drei aus Europa und drei aus den USA – haben 80 % des Derivatemarktes zu verantworten. Es ist die historische Erfahrung von 1992, als gegen das britische Pfund spekuliert wurde und damals wurde unter dem Namen Soros der Beitritt des britischen Pfundes zum Euro verhindert, und es ist auch die historische Erfahrung einzelner Aktivisten, die gesehen haben, dass damals einige Zentralbanken ihr gesamtes Vermögen aufbrauchen mussten.

Der Markt braucht Regeln, er muss streng reguliert werden, und die Beschlüsse des Wirtschafts- und Währungsausschusses umfassen insgesamt 48 Einzelpunkte. Die Standardisierung der Derivate, Transaktionsregister, Aufbau von zentralen Gegenpartei-Clearingstellen, Rückgriff auf organisierte Märkte, Verbesserung der Marktintegrität und Marktaufsicht, die Derivate für Unternehmen, Endnutzer müssen eine besondere Regulierung haben, und wir brauchen die schon genannten Eigentumsregeln.

Zum Schluss möchte ich Ihnen, Herr Kommissar, die uneingeschränkte Unterstützung des Parlaments mit breiter Mehrheit zusichern. Fahren Sie nicht im letzten Wagen des Zuges, sondern im ersten und Sie werden uns an Ihrer Seite haben.

1-199

**Kay Swinburne (ECR).** – Madam President, I welcome Mr Langen's report as part of the difficult path towards effective regulation of derivative products. It has been clearly shown that the lack of transparency in this field can cause the build-up of unknown risk in our financial system. However, Mr Langen's report also recognises that derivative products also serve the opposite purpose of dispersing risks for businesses, small and large, which are going to be the foundation of economic recovery in Europe.

I am glad that Parliament has clearly voiced its opinion that many end users should be exempt not just from clearing, but from collateralisation and capital requirements as well. Although I do not agree with everything in Mr Langen's final report, particularly with regard to the banning of certain types of products, as I believe this needs considerably more research to avoid the financial innovators finding simple way of rebranding or engineering even more complex products to get around overly prescriptive rules, I am, however, confident that the process of European and global law-making continues and that we will come up with a workable and effective solution for derivative instruments.

1-200

**Elena Băsescu (PPE).** – În primul rând, doresc să-l felicit pe dl Langen pentru munca depusă la acest raport. Instrumentele financiare derivate sunt considerate a fi una dintre cauzele care au stat la baza declanșării crizei financiare. În vederea prevenirii unor noi crize, propunerile făcute de Comisie cu privire la piața derivatelor vin să diminueze riscul pe care aceste instrumente îl prezintă pentru economia europeană.

Pentru a restabili încrederea în piețele financiare, este nevoie de un cadru legislativ care să ducă la creșterea transparenței și la evaluarea corectă a riscurilor de către participanții la piață. Pe termen scurt, un obiectiv important îl reprezintă reducerea riscului de contraparte. Acest lucru se poate realiza prin utilizarea mai intensă a caselor de compensare în contraparte centrală. În vederea sporirii transparenței, centralizarea tranzacțiilor prin intermediul unei contrapărți centrale este necesară. În acest sens, contrapărțile centrale contribuie la menținerea integrității pieței bursiere.

1-201

**Michel Barnier, membre de la Commission.** – Madame la Présidente, Mesdames et Messieurs les députés, d'abord je voudrais dire un mot de remerciement au président Werner Langen pour ce rapport et à la commission ECON. C'est un rapport de très grande qualité, économiquement et politiquement très important, et qui vient au bon moment. Werner Langen pose – ce qui ne m'étonne pas de lui – de bonnes questions et adopte un point de vue, et vous propose un point de

vue ambitieux. Je crois que c'est en effet la bonne approche sur un tel sujet compte tenu de son importance financière, mais aussi économique.

Vous savez, Mesdames et Messieurs les députés, que nous parlons, quand on évoque les produits dérivés, d'un marché de 600 000 milliards de dollars et de produits qui sont utilisés quotidiennement par les banques mais aussi par les entreprises pour couvrir les risques de variation de change, de taux d'intérêt, ou la volatilité des cours du pétrole.

Ce sont des produits utiles, Mme Swinburne vient de le dire, pour nos économies mais, en même temps, ils peuvent être source de risques et échappent aujourd'hui largement à toute forme de transparence et d'enregistrement. Et c'est cela que nous devons changer. C'est ce que vous proposez, Monsieur Langen, dans votre rapport. C'est également l'orientation que la Commission avait annoncée dans sa communication sur les marchés dérivés en octobre 2009 et que j'ai confirmée, souvenez-vous-en, personnellement, devant le Parlement le 13 janvier dernier. C'est bien la preuve, Monsieur Langen, que j'ai l'intention, comme je l'avais dit le 13 janvier, d'être dans le premier wagon du train et non pas dans le dernier wagon.

Dans cet esprit précisément, je vous confirme mon intention de présenter une proposition législative en matière de produits dérivés OTC cet été, et, plus précisément, au tout début du mois de septembre. Les objectifs sont clairs: nous voulons renforcer la transparence, nous voulons généraliser la standardisation, nous voulons consolider les marchés.

Mais nous devons aussi faire tout cela, Mesdames et Messieurs les députés, sans improvisation, vite et bien. Les analyses du Parlement sont sur la table, mes services travaillent depuis plusieurs mois et en dialogue constant avec toutes les parties prenantes; aujourd'hui même, nous avons lancé une consultation publique pour finaliser nos propositions sur quelques sujets spécifiques. Je veux citer, à titre d'exemple, les critères qui doivent être retenus pour rendre obligatoire la compensation des produits; les produits dérivés ne peuvent pas être tous standardisés.

Deuxième question: le type et le niveau des exigences prudentielles de gestion des risques – que nous devons avoir vis-à-vis des chambres de compensation – Mme Bănescu a évoqué à juste titre cette question. Ces chambres doivent nous permettre de réduire les risques systémiques. Nous devons être très vigilants pour qu'elles réussissent en réunissant toutes les conditions pour tenir ce rôle.

Troisième point, les conditions dans lesquelles les chambres de compensation, dans les pays tiers, peuvent offrir ces services en Europe. Autre question: l'interopérabilité potentielle entre les chambres de compensation, la question des *trade repository*, ce sont des infrastructures clés, puisqu'elles rassembleront l'ensemble des informations sur les transactions. Comment les réguler, faut-il exiger un établissement dans l'Union européenne? Voilà autant de questions auxquelles nous allons être attentifs, nous devons veiller aux réponses qui vont nous être apportées. Et nous prendrons en compte les résultats de cette consultation dans notre étude d'impact et dans la proposition législative.

Je voudrais évoquer quelques points plus spécifiques du rapport Langen. Tout d'abord, je note les préoccupations du Parlement sur la propriété des chambres de compensation et sur le risque de contrôles excessifs de ces chambres de compensation par leurs utilisateurs. Je partage, Monsieur Langen, votre souci d'être attentif à tout risque de conflit d'intérêts mais, dans le même temps, nous devons tenir compte des règles communautaires fondamentales dans le domaine de la liberté d'investissement, et ces règles se prêtent difficilement à une réglementation de la propriété des chambres de compensation. Mais nous allons continuer à travailler sur cette question.

C'est un sujet sensible, je ne veux pas l'éviter, j'ai posé cette question dans la consultation et, en tout état de cause, il faut des dispositifs de gouvernance stricts pour limiter tous les risques de conflits d'intérêts.

Je note aussi votre préférence pour une localisation des chambres de compensation et des référentiels centraux en Europe. Personnellement, Monsieur Langen, j'ai de la sympathie pour une telle approche. Voilà pourquoi nous avons présenté trois options différentes dans notre consultation en ce qui concerne les *trade repository*.

Mais que ces infrastructures soient en partie en Europe et en partie ailleurs, le défi est de s'assurer que toutes ces entités sont bien soumises à des règles équivalentes et que nos autorités compétentes ont un accès direct, instantané, sans condition, aux informations dont elles ont besoin.

Le rapport exprime aussi une préférence pour un rôle fort de l'ESMA dans l'autorisation à la supervision des chambres de compensation et également dans l'enregistrement et la surveillance des *trade repository*. C'est là aussi une question très importante sur laquelle nous devons continuer à travailler. Monsieur Langen, la responsabilité en matière de supervision et d'autorisation et la responsabilité fiscale sont liées.

Accorder la responsabilité de la supervision à ESMA conduirait à ce qu'ESMA prenne également théoriquement en charge la responsabilité budgétaire ce qui, au stade actuel, semble difficile, mais nous n'avons pas pris, sur ce point, de décision définitive.

Je partage également vos préoccupations sur la volatilité des marchés dérivés des matières premières – je suis d'ailleurs en train de travailler précisément sur cette volatilité – et également – comme je l'avais déjà dit devant le Parlement – sur la maîtrise de tous les risques de spéculation et d'hyperspéculation, opérations que je trouve scandaleuses sur les matières premières agricoles. Nous devons, là aussi, aller vers la transparence généralisée dans ces marchés et mettre en place des outils pour lutter contre la volatilité excessive de ces marchés.

Enfin, la Commission veut apporter une solution aux dysfonctionnements observés récemment sur les marchés dérivés, notamment sur les dettes souveraines. J'ai lancé également aujourd'hui, Mesdames et Messieurs les députés, une consultation sur la vente à découvert, y compris sur les CDS souverains. Nous présenterons une initiative législative également au mois de septembre.

Voilà pourquoi je pense sincèrement, je suis heureux de vous le dire personnellement, que le rapport Langen démontre le niveau d'engagement sur ces sujets extrêmement graves pour aider à définir et à mettre en œuvre une stratégie pour le marché des dérivés OTC, afin qu'il devienne plus sûr, plus transparent, plus efficace et, de beaucoup de points de vue, ce rapport constitue pour les gouvernements et pour la Commission un très utile et très important encouragement dont je vous remercie.

1-202

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

The vote will take place tomorrow (Tuesday 15 June 2010).

1-203

## 26 - Internet of Things (short presentation)

1-204

**President.** – The next item is the report by Maria Badia i Cutchet, on behalf of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, on the Internet of Things (COM(2009)0278 – 2009/2224(INI)) A7-0154/2010).

1-205

**Maria Badia i Cutchet, Ponente.** – Señora Presidenta, señora Comisaria, la verdad es que creo que no voy a utilizar los cuatro minutos, porque a estas horas de la noche y con tantos diputados, no hace falta dar muchas explicaciones. Pero sí decir que se trata de un informe sobre un tema que en los próximos diez o quince años va a revolucionar totalmente la relación entre personas y objetos y entre objetos y objetos: una nueva aplicación de Internet.

Quiero aplaudir aquí la Comunicación que ha elaborado la Comisión, por la oportunidad del momento en que se ha presentado esta Comunicación, porque se trata de que podamos prever un poco las consecuencias de esta nueva aplicación; unas consecuencias que tienen muchísimas virtudes: pueden mejorar muchas facetas de nuestra vida, abren oportunidad de nuevos negocios y de mejora de la producción.

Pero también, evidentemente, tienen sus riesgos. En cuanto al informe, en el que he trabajado, junto con los ponentes alternativos de otras formaciones políticas –a los cuales quiero agradecer su trabajo–, hemos intentado que los usuarios tuvieran toda la seguridad y toda la privacidad que preocupan al utilizar estas nuevas tecnologías. Hemos estado estudiando si el marco jurídico cubría todas las posibilidades que abren estas nuevas aplicaciones y, de momento, parece que sí, pero lo que se ha decidido es que habría que ir evaluando. A medida que estas aplicaciones se vayan incorporando a las distintas facetas de nuestras vidas, se han de ir evaluando, para ver que, realmente, los usuarios tengan su privacidad y su seguridad cubiertas, desde el punto de vista de la salud, pero también desde el punto de vista de la privacidad y de tantas y tantas cuestiones.

Creo que es un buen enfoque. Esto es sólo el principio. Y quizá, aparte de lo que ya dice el informe, señora Comisaria, deberíamos pensar en cómo informamos bien a los usuarios para que sepan realmente de qué se trata. Porque, la verdad es que no solamente los usuarios sino también la mayoría de los diputados de esta Cámara que no se ocupan de estas cuestiones, cuando hablamos de la Internet de los objetos, nos miran con una cara como diciendo ¿y esto qué es?, ¿no?

Creo que sería interesante que, aparte de todas estas posibilidades y estas atenciones que contempla el informe –y también su Comunicación–, pensáramos bien en cómo vamos a explicar a las personas, a los ciudadanos y las ciudadanas, a los usuarios, lo que es la Internet de los objetos y qué es lo que pueden hacer con estas nuevas aplicaciones y cómo quedan cubiertas su privacidad y su seguridad. Creo que éste es el punto central de esta nueva aplicación: que los ciudadanos confíen en ella, que se sientan seguros.

1-206

**Lena Kolarska-Bobińska (PPE).** – Pani Przewodnicząca! Internet przedmiotów jest częścią agendy cyfrowej. Jednym z naczelných celów tej agendy jest wprowadzenie powszechnego dostępu do internetu i walka z wykluczeniem cyfrowym. Niestety w Europie istnieją obecnie bardzo duże różnice jeśli chodzi o dostęp do internetu. Polska pozostaje w tyle za wieloma krajami europejskimi: tylko 13% gospodarstw domowych ma tam dostęp do szerokopasmowego internetu.

Dlatego też założenia agendy cyfrowej, by do 2013 roku wprowadzić powszechny dostęp do sieci, są dla nas niezmiernie ważne.

Mówiąc o internecie przedmiotów musimy pamiętać o tym, aby nie pogłębiły się te różnice, które już w tej chwili istnieją, jeśli chodzi o dostęp do internetu. Istnieje bowiem taka obawa, że na obecne różnice nałożą się kolejne i powstanie nowa fala wykluczenia cyfrowego w Europie. Niektóre osoby, które dopiero będą wchodziły w świat internetu, będą bardzo odstawały od tych, które korzystają już z nowych technologii, bardzo dobrze poruszają się w ich świecie i wiedzą, jak z niego korzystać. Dlatego mówiąc o internecie przedmiotów, musimy pamiętać o tym, jakie stanowi to wyzwanie dla Komisji Europejskiej, właśnie po to, żeby nie pogłębiały się różnice w dostępie do agendy cyfrowej.

1-207

**Silvia-Adriana Țicău (S&D).** – Pentru relansarea economiei europene sunt necesare investiții în noile tehnologii ale informației și comunicațiilor, ca instrument de stimulare a creșterii economice.

Internetul obiectelor poate reprezenta o modalitate de a răspunde nevoilor populației în vârstă și a persoanelor cu handicap și de a asigura servicii de îngrijire fiabile. Subliniez însă că este necesară aplicarea de măsuri pentru a garanta protecția vieții private, ușurința instalării și a funcționării, precum și informarea clienților cu privire la serviciile disponibile.

Solicităm Comisiei să monitorizeze cu strictețe implementarea reglementărilor deja adoptate la nivel european în materie și să prezinte, înainte de sfârșitul anului, un calendar al orientărilor pe care intenționează să le propună la nivel comunitar pentru a consolida securitatea internetului obiectelor și a aplicațiilor RFID.

De asemenea, Comisia trebuie să depună eforturi suplimentare pentru a garanta că tehnologiile legate de internetul obiectelor respectă cerințele utilizatorilor, de exemplu, opțiunea de dezactivare a trasabilității, precum și drepturile și libertățile individuale.

1-208

**Γεώργιος Παπανικολάου (PPE).** – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, θα ήθελα να ευχαριστήσω την εισηγήτρια για την πάρα πολύ καλή εργασία της. Πράγματι αυτή η συζήτηση αναφέρεται στο μέλλον. Και αναφερόμαστε κατά κάποιο τρόπο σε μια επανάσταση στην επικοινωνία, στην επικοινωνία ανθρώπων και πραγμάτων, αλλά και συσκευών μεταξύ τους.

Παράλληλα όμως με την πρόκληση που θέτει το θέμα που συζητούμε - και είναι προς τιμή του Κοινοβουλίου μας ότι έχουμε αυτή τη συζήτηση σήμερα και όλες αυτές τις δράσεις και την έκθεση αυτή - πρέπει να δούμε και τους κινδύνους που ελλοχεύουν σε αυτό καθώς χρησιμοποιούνται τεχνολογίες αναγνώρισης ραδιοσυχνότητας οι οποίες περιέχουν πρόσβαση στην ιδιωτική ζωή. Και ο κίνδυνος που ανακύπτει είναι σαφής: πρόσβαση από τη μία και προστασία από την άλλη, ευρυζωνικότητα σε αντιπαράθεση με την ιδιωτικότητα.

Οι προβληματισμοί είναι εμφανείς. Ποιος θα διοικεί τη νέα τεχνολογία; Τι θα γίνει με τα ευαίσθητα προσωπικά δεδομένα; Πόσο ιδιωτικά θα είναι τελικά αυτά τα δεδομένα μας; Πόσο καλή ασφάλεια θα υπάρξει;

Αυτό που χρειάζεται είναι ισορροπία στη νέα αυτή τεχνολογία. Μια τεχνολογία η οποία θα πρέπει να είναι αξιόπιστη - μια τεχνολογία η οποία κατά την επεξεργασία αυτών των δεδομένων θα σέβεται απολύτως τα θεμελιώδη δικαιώματα και τις αρχές περί προστασίας των προσωπικών δεδομένων.

1-209

**Zuzana Roithová (PPE).** – Přes deset let můžeme sledovat, jak internet věci postupně mění náš svět, naše zvyklosti, a to jsme teprve na prahu možností této superdigitální revoluce. Velmi se mi líbí zpráva kolegyně Cutchet, protože upozorňuje, že potřebujeme novou evropskou legislativu, která podpoří vývoj dodatečné síťové struktury pro internet věci, zajistí interoperabilitu mezi různými systémy, dokáže předjímat zvýšená rizika bezpečnosti kybernetického prostoru. Potřebujeme však také kvalitní a včasné hodnocení vlivu rostoucího množství rádiových vln na zdraví lidí i zvířat včetně ptáků a drobných zvířat ve městech. Spotřebitelé by na každém obalu měli zjistit, kde jsou umístěny pasivní i aktivní RFID tagy, jaký mají čtecí rozsah, druh přijímaných i vysílaných údajů. Měli bychom našim občanům zajistit bezpečné využívání i soužití s čipy, to je ochránit jejich čipy před zavirováním a zneužitím dat, ale také umožnit lidem umlčet čipy zabudované do věcí, které nás obklopují. Není možné nechat rozvoj internetu věci bez regulace zajišťující předběžnou opatrnost. To je jasný politický signál a zadání pro Evropskou komisi.

1-210

**Jaroslav Paška (EFD).** – Takisto by som chcel podporiť túto správu, ktorá skutočne otvára dvere pre zavedenie novej technológie, technológie budúcnosti. Využitím tejto technológie v priemyselnej produkcii sa skutočne zmení život našich občanov, a zmení sa teda aj charakterizovanie a posudzovanie alebo zverejňovanie vlastností jednotlivých produktov a výrobkov.

V súvislosti s touto novou technológiou sa však treba naozaj vážne venovať legislatívnemu zabezpečeniu súkromia občanov, pretože technológia umožní monitorovať a sledovať nielen produkty, ale aj používateľov týchto produktov. Preto

je veľmi dôležité dbať na to, aby technológia, ktorá bude uvedená do života, bola tak právne zabezpečená, že nebude poškodzovať súkromie občanov.

1-211

**Neelie Kroes, Vice-President of the Commission.** – Madam President, with great admiration for Mrs Badia i Cutchet, I want to underline that we are on the same track and that Parliament has taken an active and important role and indeed a global view – not just a local one for this area of the world – in promoting the Internet of Things. That is quite well worded in your report, and in particular your drawing of attention to the major developments that should have a profound impact on the daily lives of European citizens in the decades ahead. I was impressed by the other Members of Parliament paying their respects to Mrs Badia i Cutchet and also underlining how important it is for European citizens.

It was rightly mentioned that it is also a matter of communication, for we have to get more attention to this very important issue. So congratulations for the pioneering role in pointing out the key challenges of the Internet of Things. I would like to repeat that the rapporteur did a great job in emphasising the number of important public policy issues.

I share her view that the European Union should ensure a regulatory and a legal framework and I recently spoke in this field of the values framework that protects the European citizen and at the same time promotes public as well as private sector investments in the Internet of Things.

For the Internet of Things to be developed effectively and deliver on its promise, we need on the one hand a public debate and on the other stable conditions for investment.

And we certainly must avoid people feeling that the Internet of Things was pushed upon them. It is not a matter of an obligation; it is a matter of getting an opportunity, a challenge, so to say, and a potential impact. It is great. We need to be conscious of the decisions that we are making and at the same time we need to give researchers and businesses a perspective for medium- to long-term investments, creating a level playing field and a set of common rules. I think that was one of those challenges that Parliament as well as the Commission is facing.

Now that an agenda has been set, it is time to roll up our sleeves, so to speak, and start implementing. We have started on this, for now is indeed the time for implementation and out of the 14 lines of action laid down in our communication on the Internet of Things, I am happy to report that several are already on their way.

A study on the environmental aspects of the radio frequency identification is going on and the institutional dialogue is well on its way. And in a longer term perspective, a first wave of eight EU-funded research projects will start this year and that will certainly create unprecedented synergies of the future.

And there are some other actions like governance of the Internet of Things, the right to the silence of the ships, privacy, data protection, standards and security that will require a sustained commitment of time and of collective effort.

And that is why I have decided to establish an expert group which will be asked to review those issues and not just to review those issues, but also others. It will be composed of representatives from civil society, industry, regulatory agencies, universities, governments. What I have in mind is that they will meet quarterly over two years and their reports on progress will of course be available to you.

In conclusion, it is all about communication now and it is, indeed, implementing what we have promised the people. And just to give a short reaction to Members, it is quite clear that the Commission has made the statement that every European should be digital in 2013 and we give that statement the status of ‘this we believe’ or rather ‘this we will do’ and ‘this we can do’. I have the privilege to be invited to the ITRE Committee and to the Committee for Culture and it is quite clear that we must communicate that this is the list to do.

There is one line that is quite obvious, that every European should be digital, and that makes certain that your worry whether that could be done is put into clear wording.

On the issue of protecting people’s data, protection is an important point in our digital agenda. It is about trust and security. If you are not giving trust then you cannot expect that people will use this phenomenon, so it is a circle in which we have to deal with all those aspects and then indeed give an opportunity that is a challenging one for the European citizen.

1-212

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

The vote will take place tomorrow (Tuesday 15 June 2010).



*Written statements (Rule 149)*

1-212-002

**George Sabin Cutaș (S&D)**, *în scris*. – Internetul obiectelor este o arhitectură informațională constituită dintr-o rețea de obiecte interconectate prin intermediul tehnologiei identificării prin radiofrecvență și cea a internetului. Avantajul unei astfel de inovații este facilitarea comerțului cu bunuri și servicii și transmiterea informației privind obiectele care ne înconjoară într-un timp real. Principalele puncte ale unui cadru de reglementare în acest domeniu sunt încurajarea investițiilor pentru a permite companiilor europene să beneficieze de pe urma valorii adăugate aduse de această inovație și stabilirea unui sistem de guvernanta a structurii informaționale, care să permită informarea corespunzătoare a consumatorilor și să respecte datele cu caracter personal ale cetățenilor europeni. Prin urmare, consider că sarcina Comisiei Europene este de a continua finanțarea proiectelor din domeniul internetului obiectelor sub egida celui de-al 7-lea Program-cadru pentru competitivitate și inovare și de a crea un sistem de guvernanta transparent și sigur pentru internetul obiectelor.

1-212-003

**Marian-Jean Marinescu (PPE)**, *în scris*. – Tehnologia legată de internetul obiectelor va permite evoluții semnificative în domeniul sănătății, al transportului, al eficacității energetice, al mediului, al vânzării cu amănuntul și al luptei împotriva contrafacerii. Dezvoltarea de noi aplicații a internetului obiectelor va depinde de încrederea pe care consumatorii europeni o vor acorda sistemului. Securitatea eficientă este una dintre caracteristicile esențiale ale oricărei dezvoltări care riscă să pună în pericol datele cu caracter personal. Comisia trebuie să depună eforturi suplimentare pentru a garanta că tehnologiile legate de internetul obiectelor respectă cerințele utilizatorilor (în special opțiunea de dezactivare a trasabilității) și respectă drepturile și libertățile persoanelor fizice. Această tehnologie trebuie să facă, pe viitor, obiectul unor evaluări mai detaliate ale Comisiei Europene, cu privire mai ales la impactul undelor radio și al altor mijloace de activare a tehnologiilor de identificare asupra sănătății. Comisia va trebui să asigure dezvoltarea unui sistem transparent bazat pe principii respectării vieții private încă din momentul proiectării, care să permită menționarea explicită a prezenței mijloacelor de identificare și trasabilitate și care să garanteze consumatorilor și autorităților delegate posibilitatea de a verifica fiabilitatea datelor și modul de funcționare a sistemului, precum și faptul că datele vor putea fi accesate doar de utilizatorii autorizați.

1-213

**27 - Internet governance: the next steps (short presentation)**

1-214

**President**. – The next item is the report by Francisco Sosa Wagner, on behalf of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, on Internet governance: the next steps (COM(2009)0277 – 2009/2229(INI)) (A7-0185/2010).

1-215

**Francisco Sosa Wagner, Ponente**. – Señora Presidenta, el informe que he tenido el honor de redactar, en estrecha colaboración con los ponentes alternativos, se ocupa de definir Internet como un bien público mundial que ha de gestionarse atendiendo al interés común general.

Fundado en un modelo público-privado, debe impedirse su control por alguna entidad o por algún grupo de entidades, así como cualquier tentativa de las autoridades estatales o supranacionales destinada a controlar el flujo de información que a la red accede.

Una preocupación fundamental de este informe ha sido la posición que en el gobierno mundial de Internet tiene la Corporación de Internet para la Asignación de Nombres y Números (ICANN, según sus siglas en inglés). Como se trata de una institución privada, sometida al Derecho de los Estados Unidos, hemos puesto de relieve su singularidad, habida cuenta del delicado cometido que desempeña y, aunque defendemos su mantenimiento porque su actuación ha sido eficaz en términos generales, propugnamos una reforma que permita mayor participación de las instituciones europeas en sus órganos directivos.

Pero Internet es, ante todo, un instrumento esencial para el ejercicio de libertades fundamentales y para el disfrute de una ciudadanía auténticamente democrática. Por ello, han de establecerse garantías significativas contra nuevas formas de vigilancia, de control y de censura por parte de los actores públicos o privados, de modo que la libertad de acceso a Internet y la protección de la vida privada sean reales y no ilusorias. En especial, se pide a los gobiernos que se abstengan de limitar el acceso a Internet a través de la censura, el bloqueo, el filtrado u otros medios, así como de encargar a entidades privadas que lleven a cabo estas actividades.

Las restricciones que se juzguen indispensables, por ejemplo, para la protección de los menores, han de limitarse a lo estrictamente necesario en una sociedad democrática, han de venir fundadas en el Derecho y deben respetar el principio de proporcionalidad, tal como ha sido elaborado por el Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea y por el Tribunal de Derechos Humanos.

El acceso a Internet ha de facilitarse a todos los ciudadanos de una manera eficaz y, sobre todo, sin discriminaciones, debiendo hacerse un especial esfuerzo en relación con las personas que viven en las zonas rurales, en los términos, por cierto, ya previstos en la Agenda Digital aprobada por este Parlamento.

Sostenemos que es muy importante que la voz de Europa se oiga unida y fuerte en el gobierno de Internet, tanto en la ICANN como en otros escenarios internacionales, especialmente en el Foro para la gobernanza de Internet, por ser éste un instrumento poderoso de diálogo entre gobiernos, sociedad civil y sector privado. La próxima sesión de este Foro se ha de celebrar en el mes de septiembre en Vilnius y su importancia no ha pasado desapercibida a quienes hemos redactado este informe, por lo que la apoyamos decididamente, al tiempo que proponemos algunas correcciones a su modo de funcionamiento.

En estos escenarios es muy importante que se defiendan los principios de la Unión Europea expresados en el artículo 2 de su Tratado, especialmente nuestras relaciones con países cuyos valores puedan ser diferentes de los europeos.

Respetados colegas, Internet es el gran mar, el océano que ha de unir a ciudadanos en libertad.

Termino expresando mi agradecimiento a los colegas que han colaborado conmigo en la redacción de este informe, así como a los funcionarios de la comisión, que me han prestado inestimable ayuda. Muchas gracias por su atención a estas horas de la noche.

1-216

**Axel Voss (PPE).** – Frau Präsidentin! Die Bedeutung des Internets – und das knüpft ja nahtlos an das Thema an, welches wir auch vorher hatten – ist in diesen letzten 20 Jahren extrem gewachsen. Ganze Wirtschaftszweige sind entstanden, Geschäftsmodelle hängen von der ununterbrochenen Nutzung des Internets ab, und wir verbinden mittlerweile Bildungsfragen damit. Wir haben einen Ersatz für soziale Begegnungen in diesem Internet. Wir haben aber auch eine extrem andere private Kommunikation, und es hat mittlerweile eine Infrastruktur, die einer öffentlichen Daseinsvorsorge gleicht. Deshalb brauchen wir bei der Weiterentwicklung des Internets auch eine Art Mitspracherecht.

Allerdings müssen wir auch immer sagen: Die Freiheit des Internets wird zum einen natürlich auch missbraucht, zum anderen ist es aber auch ein Wert an sich, den wir dort erhalten müssen, und wir können online nicht erlauben, was offline verboten ist. Durch diese Selbstregulierung aber findet dies nicht so statt, wie man sich das wünschen würde. Deshalb sind die Freiheit auf der einen Seite und der Datenschutz und die Privatsphäre auf der anderen Seite keine konkurrierenden Ziele, sondern gehören in ein Konzept.

Deshalb möchte ich die Kommission gern ermutigen, bei dieser Mitsprache und Weiterentwicklung des Internets auch dabei zu sein.

1-217

**Zuzana Roithová (PPE).** – Internet byl dosud řízen bez účasti vlád. Z bezpečnostního hlediska již tato samoregulace není akceptovatelná. Kyberterorismus či jednostranný vliv států, jako je Čína, a jejich tajných služeb se jeví jako velmi urgentní. Vláda USA má dnes vliv na klíčová rozhodnutí ohledně internetu, jelikož hlavní organizace podléhá kalifornským zákonům, a to nemusí být výhodné pro Evropskou unii v budoucnosti. Podporuji Komisi, která chce reformovat vnitřní struktury řídicích orgánů internetu směrem k vyšší transparentnosti a odpovědnosti. Ovšem zařazení správy internetu pod agenturu OSN nepovažuji za šťastné, považuji to za málo flexibilní řešení. Potřebujeme účinný odvolací mechanismus proti jakémukoli zásadnímu rozhodnutí dosavadní organizace, např. ve formě arbitráží. Potřebujeme také zvýšit demokratičnost zastoupení. Uživatelské či spotřebitelské organizace i svazy internetových podnikatelů dnes nemají dostatečný prostor pro vyjádření svých postojů. Věřím, že toto vše Evropská komise zohlední.

1-218

**Petru Constantin Luhan (PPE).** – Am ajuns la momentul în care utilizarea internetului este indispensabilă atât pentru cetățeni, cât și pentru organizații. Datorită faptului că prin intermediul internetului putem beneficia de o gamă largă de servicii și facilități, acesta poate fi privit ca un bun public mondial la care fiecare trebuie să aibă acces necondiționat.

Susțin ca prin programe concrete de finanțare europene să facilităm accesul la acest serviciu și să-i dezvoltăm infrastructura de comunicații în toate regiunile Europei, în special în zonele rurale și în țările membre în curs de dezvoltare. Astfel vom reuși să reducem decalajele digitale, sociale și culturale în Europa față de celelalte zone ale lumii.

În același timp Uniunea Europeană trebuie să se asigure că existența și securitatea propriei infrastructuri de internet este bine protejată în fața atacurilor cibernetice de orice fel. Consider că eforturile depuse în această direcție trebuie să fie identificate și coroborate cu celelalte măsuri de protecție și bune practici adoptate de comunitatea internațională.

1-219

**Piotr Borys (PPE).** – Chciałbym pogratulować sprawozdania.

Jedną z kluczowych rzeczy jest oczywiście agenda cyfrowa, która w perspektywie najbliższych lat sprawi, że każdy Europejczyk będzie miał możliwość szerokopasmowego dostępu do internetu. Także faktycznie kwestia podmiotowości jest tutaj klasyczna. Udział w elemencie ICANN'u musi być partnerski. Myślę więc, że ta reforma powinna sprawić, że Unia Europejska będzie w pełni partnerem, który może mieć wpływ na funkcjonowanie tej instytucji.

Oczywiście kluczowymi zasadami jest wolność w internecie i prawa podstawowe. Natomiast pamiętajmy o rzeczach najważniejszych, głównie związanych z ochroną nieletnich. Także ważnym elementem będzie omawiana równolegle kwestia związana z hazardem w internecie. Będzie też wiele kwestii dotyczących tego, które dane można filtrować, oczywiście uwzględniając prawa podstawowe i to, co rządy państw członkowskich będą chciały w swoim zakresie kontrolować. Jednak najważniejszą rzeczą jest to, aby faktycznie Unia Europejska w organizacji ICANN była traktowana podmiotowo i miała partnerski udział w zasadach, którymi organizacja ta się kieruje.

1-220

**Jaroslav Paška (EFD).** – Je nesporné, že internet je zdrojom obrovského množstva informácií – je to more, dokonca oceán informácií. Treba sa však pozrieť aj na hodnotu týchto informácií, lebo niektoré z nich sú klamlivé, lživé a sú skôr dezinformáciami ako informáciami pre ľudí.

Súčasne s internetom sa nám do domácností, do detských izieb totiž dostávajú aj pornografia a hazardné hry. A myslím, že to je problém, ktorý by sme mali riešiť súčasne s otvorením tohto internetového trhu. Treba vnímať aj dôsledky otvorenosti a treba vnímať aj to, či je rodič alebo rodina schopná brániť sa všetkým tým informáciám a všetkým tým veciam, ktoré internet prináša.

Myslím, že druhá stránka otvorenosti internetu musí byť zodpovednosť a zodpovednosť inštitúcií, ktoré tieto možnosti poskytujú.

1-221

**Silvia-Adriana Țicău (S&D).** – Parlamentul European sugerează Comisiei să creeze posibilitatea unei reprezentări reale a societății civile europene în forurile internaționale privind guvernarea internetului precum și în organizațiile sau consorțiile pentru standardizarea pe internet.

Pentru Uniunea Europeană sunt importante protecția infrastructurii de internet și rezistența acesteia la atacuri cibernetice, precum și protejarea datelor și a vieții private. Comisia și statele membre trebuie să-și mărească eforturile pentru asigurarea securității spațiului cibernetic în Uniunea Europeană și să participe la cooperarea internațională în domeniu.

Consider că sunt necesare măsuri suplimentare pentru a realiza o mai bună înțelegere și conștientizare a jurisdicției în materie de criminalitate informatică și a *cloud computingului*, pe baze egale și pentru a stabili obligații și responsabilități clare pentru părțile interesate.

Subliniez importanța serviciilor electronice și în special a semnăturii electronice și a necesității de a crea o infrastructură de chei publice la nivel paneuropean, care să asigure interoperabilitatea transfrontalieră a semnăturilor electronice și pentru a spori securitatea pe internet.

Închei atrăgând atenția supra faptului că pentru creșterea încrederii consumatorilor în accesarea informațiilor și serviciilor disponibile prin internet devine tot mai necesară certificarea site-urilor web din punctul de vedere al securității.

1-222

**Neelie Kroes, Vice-President of the Commission.** – Madam President, the active interest of the European Parliament in the important area of internet governance has helped to consolidate and underpin the position of the European Union.

In recent years the public policy dimension of internet governance has become more visible and more important as internet use has grown and its governance has taken on wider implications. The rapporteur Mr Sosa Wagner – and I pay tribute to him – and his colleagues are to be congratulated for addressing the relevant public policy issues in the report.

Parliament and the Commission share many similar ideas and goals in this respect. You will have noticed that, when I presented the digital agenda for Europe to you, many of the issues raised in this report are reflected in its actions. The principle that I would like to highlight is the need to ensure that European values, as you have underlined, are enshrined in the global debate. We must ensure that the interests and rights of EU citizens and enterprises are taken into account in the international debate in managing this global resource.

We will be interacting with some of the global internet governance stakeholders at the next meeting of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) later this month in Brussels. Another major event this year which has already been touched upon will certainly be the Internet Governance Forum in Vilnius in September. I warmly

welcome the European Parliament's intention to participate again this year with a strong delegation. Of course I am aware that you, as the Presidency, will decide who is in that delegation but I sincerely hope that we will be privileged to have Mr Sosa Wagner and his ideas in that delegation. Your active involvement in this forum over the last four years has indeed promoted European values and I can only thank you as Members of Parliament for this, as well as for the excellent cooperation between our institutions. I hope we can continue to work in this spirit in the area of internet governance.

What I would like to underline, with reference to the remark that your rapporteur, Mr Sosa Wagner, made – and this is a very emotive question – is that we are responsible for the protection of minors from abuse over the internet and that we have to combine our efforts to be successful. This is not easy, not because we are not aware of the need to tackle this problem but because those who are involved in this process are people who will use every means they can. You can be absolutely sure of this. If you read the key action plans, you will see that they talk about safety, protection, security and trust. Key Action 6, for example, is worded already but there are a number of other key actions that are very relevant to the problems you have mentioned.

I could not agree more with those who were saying that the role of the EU in ICANN cannot be underestimated. We should take our responsibility and fulfil our important role. Of course with such a huge challenge as that presented by the internet there is also a downside, and we should do our utmost to tackle the problems involved in that downside. In any case we can do more together than each on his own.

1-223

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

The vote will take place tomorrow (Tuesday 15 June 2010).

Our thanks to all the interpreters and staff.

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

1-224

**Rareș-Lucian Niculescu (PPE), în scris.** – Doresc să fac referire la un amendament pe care l-am propus în Comisia pentru piață internă și protecția consumatorilor referitor la necesitatea de a susține facilitarea accesului și dezvoltarea internetului în noile state membre, în special în zonele rurale. Satele europene - mai ales cele din estul Uniunii - nu trebuie excluse din discuțiile referitoare la etapele următoare în guvernarea internetului. În 2009, rata de penetrare a Internetului la nivelul gospodăriilor a fost de 38% în România, a doua cea mai scăzută din Europa după Bulgaria. Salut, așadar, sprijinul financiar european care va permite României să garanteze fiecărei gospodării accesul la Internet și subliniez că această investiție va contribui semnificativ la modernizarea satului românesc și la dezvoltarea economică a mediului rural.

1-225

**28 - Agenda for next sitting: see Minutes**

1-226

**29 - Closure of the sitting**

1-227

*(The sitting closed at 22.50.)*