

ПОНЕДЕЛНИК 24 ФЕВРУАРИ 2014 Г.
LUNES 24 DE FEBRERO DE 2014
PONDĚLÍ 24. ÚNORA 2014
MANDAG DEN 24. FEBRUAR 2014
MONTAG, 24. FEBRUAR 2014
ESMASPÄEV, 24. VEEBRUAR 2014
ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ 24 ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 2014
MONDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 2014
LUNDI 24 FÉVRIER 2014
LUNEDI' 24 FEBBRAIO 2014
PIRMDIENA, 2014. GADA 24. FEBRUĀRIS
2014 M. VASARIO 24 D., PIRMADIENIS
2014. FEBRUÁR 24., HÉTFŐ
IT-TNEJN, 24 TA' FRAR 2014
MAANDAG 24 FEBRUARI 2014
PONIEDZIAŁEK, 24 LUTEGO 2014
SEGUNDA-FEIRA, 24 DE FEVEREIRO DE 2014
LUNI 24 FEBRUARIE 2014
PONDELOK 24. FEBRUÁRA 2014
PONEDELJEK, 24. FEBRUAR 2014
MAANANTAI 24. HELMIKUUTA 2014
MÅNDAGEN DEN 24 FEBRUARI 2014
PONEDJELJAK 24 VELJAČE 2014

1-002-000

VORSITZ: MARTIN SCHULZ

Präsident

(Die Sitzung wird um 17.00[nbsp]Uhr eröffnet.)

1. Wiederaufnahme der Sitzungsperiode

1-004-000

Der Präsident. - Ich erkläre die am Donnerstag, 6.[nbsp]Februar 2014, unterbrochene Sitzungsperiode für wieder aufgenommen.

2. Genehmigung des Protokolls der vorangegangenen Sitzung: siehe Protokoll

3. Erklärungen des Präsidenten

1-007-000

Der Präsident. - Werte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir haben alle die dramatischen Ereignisse des vergangenen Wochenendes rund um den Maidan-Platz in Kiew verfolgt und gesehen, wie die Ukraine den wohl bedeutendsten Wandel ihrer jüngeren Geschichte durchlebt hat. Im Namen des Europäischen Parlaments möchte ich dem ukrainischen Volk gegenüber unsere Solidarität zum Ausdruck bringen: Wir bewundern Ihren Mut, Ihre Würde und Ihr Durchhaltevermögen!

Bei den Gewaltexzessen im Kampf um mehr Demokratie und Gerechtigkeit haben in den letzten Tagen zahlreiche Menschen in der Ukraine ihr Leben verloren. Im Namen des Europäischen Parlaments möchte ich den Angehörigen der Opfer unser Beileid aussprechen und unsere Solidarität übermitteln.

Eine gute Nachricht erreichte uns aber am Samstag: Nach mehr als zweieinhalb Jahren wurde Julija Tymoschenko endlich in die Freiheit entlassen. In diesem Zusammenhang möchte ich ausdrücklich dem ehemaligen Präsidenten des Europäischen Parlaments, Pat Cox, sowie dem ehemaligen Präsidenten der Republik Polen, Aleksander Kwaśniewski, meinen Dank für ihren unermüdlichen Einsatz aussprechen: Ihre Vermittlerrolle hat einen wesentlichen Beitrag auf dem Weg zur Freilassung von Frau Tymoschenko geleistet.

Die Ukraine steht vor großen Herausforderungen. Oberstes Ziel muss es sein, die Stabilität und Einheit des Landes sowie die nationale Versöhnung sicherzustellen. Dazu muss schnell eine Regierung gebildet werden, die die unterschiedlichen Kräfte des Landes widerspiegelt und den Weg für freie und faire Präsidentschaftswahlen am 25. [nbsp]Mai ebnet.

Es kommt nun darauf an, dass die Europäische Union und die internationale Gemeinschaft den Ukrainern beistehen, um den drohenden wirtschaftlichen Kollaps des Landes abzuwenden und der Ukraine eine friedliche Zukunft in einer stabilen Demokratie zu ermöglichen.

Heute Abend kehrt unsere Ad-hoc-Delegation mit den neuesten Eindrücken aus Kiew zurück. Wir werden uns am Mittwoch mit dem Thema im Plenum befassen.

Meine Damen und Herren! In Solidarität mit den Menschen, aber vor allen Dingen in Respekt vor den Opfern, die im Kampf um die Demokratie und Freiheit ihr Leben gelassen haben, bitte ich Sie, sich für eine Minute des Angedenkens zu erheben.

(Das Parlament erhebt sich zu einer Schweigeminute.)

Meine Damen und Herren! Vor mehr als zwei Jahren kam es zu einem tragischen Unfall vor der indischen Küste in Kerala. Bei diesem Unglück verloren zwei indische Fischer ihr Leben. Den Familien der Opfer spreche ich zum wiederholten Male im Namen des Europäischen Parlaments unser Mitgefühl aus.

Das Schicksal der italienischen Marinesoldaten Massimiliano Latorre und Salvatore Girone liegt seit mehr als zwei Jahren in den Händen der indischen Justizbehörden. Ohne darauf einzugehen, ob die Klage gegen die beiden Soldaten begründet ist, möchte ich mich an dieser Stelle der Sorge der italienischen Behörden über die Dauer und die wiederholten Verzögerungen in diesem Falle anschließen. Im Namen des Europäischen Parlaments fordere ich die indischen Behörden auf, unverzüglich das Völkerrecht und vor allem die UN-Seerechtskonvention anzuwenden.

Italien und die EU werden weiterhin die Piraterie bekämpfen – das steht fest –, weltweit und besonders in gefährdeten Gebieten. Die Beziehungen zwischen der Europäischen Union und Indien müssen auf gegenseitigem Vertrauen und der Achtung der Rechtsstaatlichkeit beruhen. Die europäisch-indischen Beziehungen können nur auf der Basis von Diplomatie und Dialog gedeihen. Jedwede Form von Vergeltung, vor allen Dingen an den beiden genannten italienischen Staatsbürgern, ist daher unangemessen. Wir drücken unsere Solidarität mit ihnen aus.

4. Prüfung von Mandaten: siehe Protokoll

5. Berichtigungen (Artikel 216 der Geschäftsordnung): siehe Protokoll

6. Antrag auf Schutz der parlamentarischen Immunität: siehe Protokoll

7. Weiterbehandlung eines Antrags auf Schutz der Immunität: siehe Protokoll

8. Mitteilung des Präsidenten

1-013-000

Der Präsident. - Am 6.[nbsp]Februar 2014 habe ich den Beschluss gefasst, Herrn Godfrey Bloom gemäß Artikel[nbsp]153 Absatz[nbsp]3 Buchstabe[nbsp]a der Geschäftsordnung eine Rüge zu erteilen. Herr Bloom wurde sofort über diesen Beschluss in Kenntnis gesetzt und ich erhielt am 12.[nbsp]Februar eine Eingangsbestätigung. Die Vorsitzenden der Ausschüsse, welchen Herr Bloom angehört – das sind der ECON-Ausschuss und der Ausschuss für die Rechte der Frau und die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter – wurden ebenfalls gemäß Artikel[nbsp]153 Absatz[nbsp]1 der Geschäftsordnung über diese Maßnahme informiert. Herr Bloom kann innerhalb von zwei Wochen nach Eingang dieses Beschlusses gegen diesen Beschluss beim Präsidium Beschwerde einreichen.

9. Unterzeichnung von nach dem ordentlichen Gesetzgebungsverfahren angenommenen Rechtsakten (Artikel 74 GO): siehe Protokoll

10. Delegierte Rechtsakte (Artikel 87a GO): siehe Protokoll

11. Konsultation der anderen Organe: siehe Protokoll

12. Anfragen zur mündlichen Beantwortung (Einreichung): siehe Protokoll

13. Petitionen: siehe Protokoll

14. Übermittlung von Abkommenstexten durch den Rat: siehe Protokoll

15. Vorlage von Dokumenten: siehe Protokoll

16. Arbeitsplan

1-022-000

Der Präsident. - Der endgültige Entwurf der Tagesordnung dieser Tagung, wie er in der Konferenz der Präsidenten in ihrer Sitzung vom Donnerstag, dem 20.[nbsp]Februar 2014,

gemäß Artikel[nbsp]137 der Geschäftsordnung festgelegt wurde, ist verteilt worden. Dazu habe ich Ihnen zwei Mitteilungen zu machen:

- Montag: keine Änderungen.
- Dienstag: keine Änderungen.
- Mittwoch: Zu der Abstimmung über den Bericht von Frau McAvan über die Tabakrichtlinie habe ich einen schriftlichen Antrag des Kollegen Callanan als Vorsitzendem der ECR-Fraktion erhalten, dass die Abstimmung wegen vorgenommener technischer Änderungen am Text verschoben werden soll. Herr Callanan hat mir mit Schreiben vom 21.[nbsp]Februar mitgeteilt, dass seine Fraktion deshalb, weil sie die Änderungen am Text nicht für technisch, sondern für inhaltlich hält, beantragt, die Abstimmung darüber zu verschieben. Ein gleichlautendes Schreiben habe ich von Herrn Kollegen Reul, aber in persönlicher Funktion, erhalten.

Ich weise Sie darauf hin, dass die Schreiben bei mir eingegangen sind. Nach den Vorgaben unserer Geschäftsordnung ist aber zu Beginn der Abstimmung ein entsprechender Antrag hier im Plenum zu stellen. Ich möchte Ihnen nur schon vorab mitteilen, dass ein solches Schreiben bei mir eingegangen ist und Sie sich bitte in den Fraktionen darauf einstellen, dass ein solcher Antrag kommt.

- Donnerstag: Die EVP-Fraktion hat beantragt, die Aussprache zur Lage in Venezuela mit einer Entschließung abzustimmen. Dazu hat Herr Audy das Wort gewünscht. Bitte sehr, Herr Audy!

1-023-000

Jean-Pierre Audy, *au nom du groupe PPE*. – Monsieur le Président, mes premiers mots seront pour remercier la Conférence des présidents d’avoir accepté d’inscrire ce débat à l’ordre du jour. Au nom de mon groupe, je voudrais souligner –[nbsp]mais les parlementaires le savent[nbsp]– que des manifestations populaires se sont développées au Venezuela ces derniers temps, lesquelles ont été réprimées dans le sang par les autorités avec un bilan extrêmement lourd: 10[nbsp]morts, plus d’une centaine de blessés et plusieurs personnes arrêtées, parmi lesquelles des leaders de l’opposition démocratique et des étudiants.

Notre assemblée a toujours considéré qu’il était inadmissible que des autorités tuent leur peuple. Dans ce contexte, j’ai oublié d’ajouter que notre parlement a régulièrement proposé au gouvernement des missions, qu’il n’a jamais pu exercer. Le gouvernement a refusé pour le seul motif que –[nbsp]comme c’est l’usage[nbsp]– nous souhaitions rencontrer l’opposition.

C’est dans ce contexte –[nbsp]je m’exprime ici également en tant que vice-président de la délégation du Mercosur; vous savez que nous avons des intérêts de négociation et qu’aujourd’hui se tient le sommet UE-Brésil[nbsp]– que nous souhaiterions que nos débats politiques soient accompagnés d’une résolution qui permettrait de transmettre au gouvernement du Venezuela le ”sentiment” de notre Parlement européen.

1-024-000

João Ferreira, *em nome do Grupo GUE/NGL*. – Senhor Audy, desde 2002, desde o golpe de Estado falhado na Venezuela, realizaram-se neste país 19 atos eleitorais. Nem o Senhor Audy, e duvido que alguns dos que aqui estão sentados nesta Câmara, possa dizer o mesmo

dos seus respetivos países. É lamentável que os golpistas que foram derrotados em 2002 não reconheçam a vontade soberana da maioria do povo venezuelano. Mas ainda mais lamentável são manobras como aquela que é aqui ensaiada pelo PPE de tentar instrumentalizar esta Câmara a favor desses interesses francamente minoritários na sociedade venezuelana.

1-025-000

(Das Parlament nimmt den Antrag an.)

(Der Arbeitsplan ist somit angenommen.)

1-026-000

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (ALDE). - Señor Presidente, el viernes ocurrió algo insólito: el grupo de mediadores internacionales que está acompañando el proceso de paz en Euskadi fue llamado a declarar a la Audiencia Nacional. El *lehendakari* estuvo en su sitio, acompañándoles en Madrid.

Pido aquí la implicación de las instituciones europeas para consolidar definitivamente la paz en Euskadi. Esa paz que tanto necesita la sociedad vasca, y eso es lo que nos están demandando. Impliquémonos, por favor —como lo hemos hecho en otros procesos europeos y como lo estamos haciendo en otros procesos internacionales. No podemos estar ausentes de este proceso del corazón de Europa.

17. Ziel für 2020 zur Verringerung der CO₂-Emissionen neuer Personenkraftwagen (Aussprache)

1-028-000

Der Präsident. - Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die Aussprache über den Bericht von Thomas Ulmer im Namen des Ausschusses für Umweltfragen, öffentliche Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit über den Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Änderung der Verordnung (EG) [Nr. 443/2009 hinsichtlich der Festlegung der Modalitäten für das Erreichen des Ziels für 2020 zur Verringerung der CO₂-Emissionen neuer Personenkraftwagen (COM(2012)0393 [C7-0184/2012 [2012/0190(COD)) (A7-0151/2013).

1-029-000

Thomas Ulmer, Berichterstatter. - Herr Präsident, Frau Kommissarin, meine sehr verehrten Damen und Herren! Mit der Debatte heute schließt sich ein Kreis von knapp zwei Jahren, der benötigt wurde, um das Dossier über den Kohlendioxidausstoß der Personenkraftwagen nach 2020 zu regeln. An dieser Stelle möchte ich mich zunächst bei allen Beteiligten bedanken: bei den Schattenberichterstattern, bei den Mitarbeitern der Fraktionen, bei den Mitarbeitern des ENVI-Büros, bei der Kommission sowie bei der irischen und der litauischen Präsidentschaft!

Der hart erkämpfte und erarbeitete Kompromiss bedeutet, dass Europa nach wie vor in der Reduktion des Kohlendioxidausstoßes die Nummer eins bleibt. Durch die Grenzwertsenkung auf den Eckwert von 95 Gramm pro Kilometer werden statistisch gesehen pro Jahr zunächst etwa 15 Mio. Tonnen Kohlendioxid eingespart – bei der Annahme, dass dadurch Automobile mit 150 bis 170 Gramm durch Neuwagen ersetzt werden, bei 12,5 Millionen Neuwagen und einem Bestand von 280

]Millionen Pkw in der Europäischen Union. Sollte dieser Bestand dann komplett auf Neuwagen mit 95[nbsp]Gramm umgestellt sein, werden wir eine Gesamtersparnis von etwa 300[nbsp]Mio. Tonnen Kohlendioxid pro Jahr haben bei einer Laufleistung von etwa 15[nbsp]000 Kilometer pro Pkw, was dem durchschnittlichen europäischen Fahrer entspricht.

Ausgewogenheit in diesem Dossier war ein sehr wichtiges Ziel. Die Preise für die Innovation müssen sowohl sozial verträglich als auch wirtschaftlich tragbar sein, sowohl für die Käufer als auch im Bereich der Herstellung. Kaufanreize für Automobile werden überwiegend über Preise formuliert. Wir haben uns dazu nach Langem entschlossen, 2020 zunächst nur 95[nbsp]% der Pkw-Flotte dazu zu rechnen. Weiterhin haben wir *Supercredits* von 7,5[nbsp]% auf drei Jahre verteilt zugebilligt. Das bedeutet einen Mehrausstoß an Kohlendioxid von 328[nbsp]125[nbsp]Tonnen im Bereich der 5%-Regelung und von 492[nbsp]188 Tonnen im Bereich dieser *Supercredits*. Das ist in meinen Augen ein vertretbares Zugeständnis an die Pkw-Produzenten.

Zusätzlich werden wir einen neuen Testzyklus einführen, der realitätsnäher ist und bessere lebensnahe Bedingungen für den Verbraucher zeigt. Wichtig ist in diesem Zusammenhang ein wissenschaftlich korrekter Umrechnungsfaktor für einzelne Klassen, der dann erarbeitet werden muss.

Ich glaube weiterhin an die Zukunft des Verbrennungsmotors, zumindest so lange bis die Speichertechniken für Strom oder alternative Energieträger im Pkw-Bereich weiter ausgereift sind. Bei zunehmender Verstromung des Verkehrs muss dann aber auch die Herkunft des Stroms kohlendioxidwirksam bilanziert werden – also ein *well-to-wheel*-Prinzip. Ich wünsche mir, dass die Automobilproduktion in Europa weiterhin im Bereich Vielfalt, Innovation und Technologie führend bleibt.

Autofahren – egal, ob mit Verbrennungsmotor oder elektrisch – ist ein emotionales Erlebnis, das die Menschen seit dem ersten Automobil beschäftigt. Wir dürfen diese hohe Emotionalität nicht unterschätzen und sind dazu aufgerufen, im Bereich Umweltverträglichkeit realisierbare Standards zu setzen, was wir mit diesem Bericht nach meinem Dafürhalten auch getan haben.

1-030-000

ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΑ: ANNY ΠΟΔΗΜΑΤΑ

Αντιπρόεδρος

1-031-000

Connie Hedegaard , *Member of the Commission*. - Madam President,

„Gut Ding will Weile haben!“ and „Ende gut, alles gut!“

are German sayings that somehow reflect what we experienced with our proposals on emissions from passenger cars. I am glad that, at the end of a rather prolonged and difficult legislative process, I can now be brief.

My thanks of course go to the rapporteur Mr Ulmer for all his work steering our proposal through very choppy waters towards this first-reading agreement. I know that there have been interesting debates on this file also within Parliament, and I am of course grateful as well to the different shadow rapporteurs who have brought their own perspective to this

discussion. I believe that, together, we have in the end managed to ensure an agreement at first reading, which I think is a good outcome. Actually we have secured a 27% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2020 for new cars, compared to the standards set for 2015. That is really something substantial.

One of the biggest points of debate was the issue of super-credits. At the end, I think we reached an outcome that is acceptable to all, and a decision that was based on a sound analysis of the implications of the choice. We can all be glad that we now have the modalities agreed for reaching the target. This now provides the manufacturers and supplier industry with the clarity they need to implement the necessary technologies and therefore continue to produce vehicles and technology that are attractive at a global level.

The 95g/CO₂ per km target is achievable and it is achievable in a cost-effective manner by employing technologies already available today. This was set out in the Commission's analysis and nothing has really called that into question. Achieving it presents multiple benefits. Mr Ulmer has already mentioned the benefit for the manufacturers; the benefit for the consumers is that they will have a reduced fuel bill. I could also mention the benefit for the European economy, which benefits from lower oil import bills and sees savings from consumers' lower fuel bills being spent for other purposes. That is a clever way to spend the money in a time of crisis in Europe.

We know that planning certainty is important for industry and, in view of that, the final compromise requests the Commission to review the legislation by the end of 2015 for the period into the next decade. I am pleased to be able to tell you that this work is already well under way. A set of studies is being undertaken so as to ensure that the next steps are based on the most up-to-date information, and in carrying them out the Commission will of course ensure that it addresses the various requests set out in the text of the final agreement, many of which have been originated here in Parliament.

As we have set out in the Commission communication on the 2030 policy framework for climate and energy, it is absolutely clear that vehicle emissions need to continue reducing in the next decade – that is the decade after 2020. The Commission indicates that transport should reduce its overall emissions by 20% in 2030, compared to 2008. That is not a small task. That is a substantial task. In view of that challenge, the Commission made a statement, which has been transmitted to Parliament for inclusion in the Minutes, and which refers both to the annual rate of reduction in CO₂ emissions and the range of ambition indicated by Parliament of 68g to 78g CO₂ per km. That will be explored in the analysis that is being done right now.

The next step for the 2015 review is that the Commission will soon launch a consultation process which will look into the various issues and parameters which would need to be addressed when setting a target for after 2020. It is very good that we are here now with a target for 2020, with the next steps already in the pipeline.

1-034-000

Fiona Hall, *rapporteur for the opinion of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy* . - Madam President, Commissioner Hedegaard mentioned the difficulties which this process has gone through. As is well known, this plenary vote should have taken place months ago, but the intervention of two heads of government caused the triologue agreement reached under the Irish Presidency to be overturned. A secret deal between two leaders is

no way to make European legislation, and it has seriously undermined the normal democratic codecision process.

Fortunately Parliament came back to the table and managed to limit the attempt to weaken the deal. This matters, not just in terms of reducing CO₂ emissions and tackling climate change, but also because more efficient cars use less fuel and save money for hard-pressed individuals – up to a thousand pounds (EUR[nbsp]1[nbsp]200) a year for the average driver. It also matters because tight standards are driving the growth of very low-emission electric vehicles, creating thousands of extra jobs, including in my own constituency in the North-East of England.

Finally, I particularly welcome the closing of the loopholes in the test cycle, which have left so many people disenchanted about their failure to get fuel efficiency from their vehicles.

1-035-000

Eider Gardiazábal Rubial, *Ponente de opinión de la Comisión de Transportes y Turismo* . - Señora Presidenta, señora Comisaria, con la aprobación de este informe estamos cumpliendo tres objetivos:

Primero: ratificamos los 95 gramos de CO₂; un 27 % menos en el consumo de combustible.

Segundo: el parámetro «huella» va a ser estudiado por la Comisión como una posible variable de medición, y

Tercero: se proporciona información más real a los usuarios sobre el consumo y las emisiones de sus vehículos a través de los nuevos tipos de ensayo.

Desde la Comisión de Transportes nos hubiera gustado que este acuerdo, también, incluyera un nuevo objetivo post 2020, pero no ha podido ser. En cualquier caso, puedo decir que estamos bastante satisfechos con los resultados de esta negociación, porque con este compromiso vamos a fomentar la investigación y la innovación en el sector del automóvil; vamos a promover el crecimiento y el empleo a la vez que vamos a ser más respetuosos con el medio ambiente.

En definitiva, vamos a mejorar la competitividad de la industria europea a la vez que reducimos la contaminación y disminuimos las costosas importaciones de petróleo.

1-036-000

Françoise Grossetête, *au nom du groupe PPE* . – Madame la Présidente, il faut rappeler que l'industrie automobile représente pratiquement 13 millions d'emplois directs et indirects, c'est-à-dire plus de 5 % de la population active, et ce sont des emplois qui sont aujourd'hui en jeu. Nos constructeurs ont subi de plein fouet la crise économique, et j'ai donc soutenu depuis le début un texte qui permette de préserver la compétitivité de notre industrie exposée à la compétition internationale exacerbée.

Arraché de haute lutte, l'accord que nous voterons demain – et j'en profite pour féliciter le rapporteur M. Ulmer – est un pas dans la bonne direction. Il s'agit d'un texte équilibré, pragmatique, débarrassé des objectifs irréalistes souhaités par certains. Mais ne nous y trompons pas: l'industrie automobile n'a pas attendu le Parlement européen pour s'engager sur la voie d'une réduction des émissions des véhicules.

L'objectif de limiter ces émissions de CO₂ à 95 g/km à l'horizon 2020, déjà très ambitieux, a été maintenu, mais agrémenté d'un délai supplémentaire pour donner plus de flexibilité

aux constructeurs. Il répond donc à la nécessité de protéger l'environnement sans porter préjudice à nos industries automobiles. Le mécanisme de bonification a également été préservé et sera en place jusqu'en 2022. Il permet aux constructeurs d'accumuler des bonus lorsqu'ils mettent sur le marché des véhicules propres. Il s'agit d'un outil incitatif indispensable pour encourager la recherche et le développement sur les véhicules de demain.

La raison doit donc prévaloir face à la désindustrialisation qui touche notre continent. Alors que les plans sociaux se multiplient, tout doit être mis en œuvre pour garder la production sur notre territoire. Priorité doit être donnée à l'emploi et à la croissance, car c'est cela que nos concitoyens attendent de l'Europe.

1-037-000

Mario Pirillo, *a nome del gruppo S&D*. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, vorrei ringraziare anche il relatore on. Ulmer, i relatori ombra, la sig.ra Commissario e le Presidenze irlandese e lituana per l'ottimo lavoro svolto su un regolamento molto complesso, sia dal punto di vista tecnico che politico, e che è stato soggetto a moltissime pressioni esterne.

L'aver confermato il *target* di emissione di 95 grammi di CO₂ per il 2020 contribuisce a raggiungere gli obiettivi di decarbonizzazione di lungo periodo, che inevitabilmente dovranno portare a soluzioni in grado di ridurre nel tempo la dipendenza dai combustibili fossili. Consumi ed emissioni di CO₂ sono direttamente collegati e si dovrà migliorare questo rapporto.

Molti studi indipendenti hanno messo in evidenza l'inesattezza degli attuali test di prova, in vigore dagli anni '70, che registrano una differenza di quasi il 25% rispetto al reale consumo delle autovetture. I consumatori ricevono quindi informazioni non rispondenti ai reali consumi di carburante.

Per questo motivo, mi auguro che la Commissione europea mantenga l'impegno preso all'interno di questo regolamento di adottare, non più tardi del 2017, il nuovo ciclo di prova mondiale, che riprodurrà le reali condizioni di guida includendo nel calcolo delle emissioni anche le nuove tecnologie di cui sono accessoriate le autovetture.

Infine, esorto la Commissione a presentare in tempi rapidi nuovi obiettivi fattibili per il 2025, che potranno aiutare il settore a essere sempre più competitivo rispetto al partner industriale non europeo.

1-038-000

Chris Davies, *on behalf of the ALDE Group*. – Madam President, it is hard to recall that it took some years to persuade the Commission to introduce legislation in the first place. You may remember that there was a voluntary agreement which the car industry was not keeping to, and it took some time before the Commission would introduce proposals specifically to reduce CO₂ emissions. This is strange, because they had been an enormous success. They have given a real fillip to the engineers, and European industry has demonstrated its ability to adjust and to go forward. I think the whole legislation has been very good indeed – good for drivers, good for our environment and good for the car industry, which has kept its lead in the world.

Although Ms Grossetête is right to talk about the competitive pressures, she also has to remember that every car sold in the European Union, whether it is made here or abroad,

has to meet those standards. So there is a degree of level playing field which allows us to make good environmental improvements.

I have dealt with a couple of pieces of legislation on this aspect before. I am looking forward to the Commission coming back next year with an ambitious report for setting 2025 standards. I want to give the car industry a clear direction, and of course we also want to address the test cycle issues. I think good progress has been made and will be made. I just hope I am here to facilitate some of it.

1-039-000

Carl Schlyter, *för Verts/ALE-gruppen.* – Fru talman! 27 länder var överens, parlamentet var överens, kommissionen var överens om att vi skulle ha 95 gram 2020 och en ambitiös politik. Och sen kommer tyska regeringen, efter att ha fått miljonbelopp från bilindustrin, och säger nej, nej, nej, nu ska vi riva upp det här demokratiskt fattade beslutet, nu är det andra bullar som gäller. Det är ju snarare att sådant borde hamna i domstol för mutbrott än att vara basen för EU:s framtida utsläppspolitik för bilar.

Det är inte alls de 95 g vi har idag. Tar man hänsyn till superkrediter och att bara 95 procent av flottan får räknas 2020, och tar hänsyn till teknikutvecklingsfördelarna som de kan tillgodoräkna sig extra, då hamnar vi på 100[nbsp]g 2020 eller över det till och med.

Dessutom, och vilket är bra att vi nu ska åtgärda, testcykeln, som också lurar konsumenterna. Varför är det bra för Europas konkurrenskraft att européerna ska köpa mer importerad bensin för pengarna? Kommissionens egen uträkning visar att en ambitiös politik på det här området är lönsam, både ekonomiskt och för miljön och för européerna. Det är den konkurrenskraften vi ska ha, inte en gammaldags tysk bilindustri som inte klarar av att anpassa sig till den moderna verkligheten.

Vem ska exportera bensinslukande bilar i framtiden? Det är ju rent nonsens att tro att det gynnar oss på något sätt. Det enda hoppet som nu kvarstår är att EU-kommissionen lägger fram ett ambitiöst förslag 2015 så att vi kan få ordning och reda i klimatpolitiken igen.

1-040-000

Ivo Belet (PPE). - De nieuwe CO₂-emissiedoelstelling voor de nieuwe wagens blijft een ambitieuze doelstelling, daar zijn wij het wel over eens, wat sommigen hierover ook mogen beweren. Ik denk dat Europa de toon zal blijven aangeven met de nieuwe doelstelling. En uiteraard is dit goed voor de consument en goed voor het milieu. Minder CO₂ betekent uiteraard minder verbruik en is beter voor onze energie-afhankelijkheid.

Wij weten dat voor sommigen het glas altijd halfleeg is, dit niet ver genoeg gaat en het bereikte akkoord niet ambitieus genoeg is, maar wij leven nu eenmaal niet in een vacuüm en Françoise Grössetête heeft het duidelijk gezegd: grote delen van de Europese auto-industrie gaan vandaag door een heel diep dal, dus het is nu zaak om een haalbaar kader te creëren, op basis waarvan onze auto-industrie technologisch toch aan de top blijft in de wereld.

Na onze instemming mogen wij uiteraard niet stil blijven zitten. De vernieuwing van de testcyclus is absoluut prioritair en wij verwachten, commissaris, van de huidige Commissie en van de komende nieuwe Commissie – en wij hopen dat u daar opnieuw deel van zult uitmaken – dat zij de komende maanden en jaren in een hogere versnelling zal schakelen en vooral de autoconstructeurs en de technologische bedrijven in Europa zal samenbrengen

om die zero-emissietechnologie in de Europese Unie te ontwikkelen. Dat is uiteraard fundamenteel voor de toekomst van onze automobieliindustrie.

1-041-000

Marita Ulvskog (S&D). - Fru talman! Jag är glad att vi äntligen röstar om denna dialogöverenskommelse, för i praktiken var den som sagt klar redan förra sommaren, och borde då ha behandlats samtidigt som vi behandlade utsläppen från lätta lastbilar.

Men jag är glad att vi nu får utsläppsmål för personbilar som borde innebära att det blir något minskade klimatutsläpp. Jag är också glad att vi får testförfaranden som gör att man kan mäta de faktiskt utsläppen. Det betraktar jag som en otroligt viktig trovärdighetsfråga.

Jag tror framför allt att dessa steg, som man verkligen kan kritisera, men om man försöker att plocka fram det positiva, så kan man tillägga att de är en viktig del också i att europeisk bilindustri ska kunna försvara sin konkurrenskraft när biltillverkare i andra delar av världen konkurrerar med att göra bilar som är klimatsmarta. Det är en konkurrensfråga, det är inte bara något som man enkelt ska försöka runda.

Mot den bakgrunden så är det kolossalt viktigt att kommissionen håller löftet om att 2015 komma tillbaka med ett långsiktigt mål när det gäller utsläppsminskningarna, och att man också tar bort undantagen för lyxbilar. Sådana ska vi inte ha egentligen.

1-042-000

Holger Kraemer (ALDE). - Frau Präsidentin, Frau Kommissarin! Ich glaube, wir haben es uns in den letzten zwei Jahren nicht sehr einfach gemacht mit diesem Thema, und ich denke, es ist auch wichtig festzuhalten, dass wir hier eigentlich nicht über Klimapolitik sprechen, sondern über Industriepolitik. Es geht um die Frage: Bleibt die Automobilindustrie in Europa wettbewerbsfähig? Bleibt sie in einem auch sehr schwierigen Marktumfeld ein industrielles Rückgrat für den Kontinent? Einer der Kollegen hat ja schon Zahlen genannt: 7 [nbsp] % der industriellen Wertschöpfung, 7 [nbsp] % der Arbeitsplätze werden durch die Automobilindustrie in Europa gestellt. Und ich denke, dass das ein Grund ist, vorsichtig, behutsam und auch ausbalanciert über die Fragen zu diskutieren, die wir hier in Gesetze überführen.

CO₂ und die CO₂-Emissionen der Automobilindustrie sind nicht allein ausschlaggebend für den Markterfolg. Ich will nur kurz empfehlen, einmal genauer einen Blick darauf zu werfen, welche Hersteller denn in Europa erfolgreich sind. Sind das die Hersteller, die eher größere Autos bauen, die auch effizient sind, oder sind es die, die kleinere Autos bauen? Ich denke, dass wir es mit den Zielsetzungen auch nicht übertreiben dürfen. Dass wir nahe daran waren, es mit den Zielsetzungen zu übertreiben, haben wir an der Diskussion gesehen, die sich im letzten halben Jahr über diese Verordnung aufgetan hat, weil es eben doch offensichtlich für einige Hersteller wirtschaftlich nicht machbar war, bis 2020 die Ziele zu erreichen. Deswegen ist auch bei der Fortschreibung des Prozesses nach 2020 Augenmaß gefragt. Es ist vollkommen klar, dass wir das Reduktionstempo, das wir da vorgelegt haben, ohne Schaden für die Industrie und die Arbeitsplätze nicht so ohne weiteres fortsetzen können!

1-043-000

Silvia-Adriana Țicău (S&D). - Acordul privind modificarea Regulamentului 443 din 2009 stabilește obiectivul de 95 de grame de dioxid de carbon pe km, începând cu anul

2020, ca medie a emisiilor pentru flota de autoturisme noi, înmatriculate în Uniunea Europeană. Creșterea eficienței și a durabilității noilor autoturisme și vehicule utilitare ușoare va reduce dependența Uniunii de importurile de petrol. Beneficiarii reducerii emisiilor de dioxid de carbon provenite de la autoturisme vor fi atât consumatorii, cât și mediul. Este important nu numai să reducem consumul de combustibil, dar, în același timp, să păstrăm avantajul competitiv al industriei europene de automobile pe piața globală. Lipsa unei infrastructuri pentru combustibilii alternativi însă, precum și a specificațiilor tehnice comune pentru interfața vehicul-infrastructură ar putea fi un obstacol pentru comercializarea vehiculelor cu emisii foarte scăzute de dioxid de carbon. De aceea, este importantă și asigurarea infrastructurii necesare, care ar facilita accesul la vehicule eficiente energetic.

Închei spunând că este important să dăm industriei constructoare de autovehicule timpul necesar să își adapteze liniile de producție - știm bine că, până apare un astfel de vehicul pe piață, trec 7 ani din momentul proiectării lui.

1-044-000

Παρεμβάσεις με τη διαδικασία *Catch- the- eye*

1-045-000

Dubravka Šuica (PPE). - Gospođo predsjedavajuća, ne bih se složila da se ovdje ne govori o klimatskoj politici nego samo o industrijskoj. Govori se i o jednoj i o drugoj jer ovaj prijedlog je dobar i za potrošače i za proizvođače, ali i za okoliš. Treba imati na umu da je emisija CO₂ iz drugih sektora u posljednje vrijeme bitno padala, a da je cestovni promet jedan od rijetkih koji još uvijek ima rast emisija i između 1990. i 2008. godine narasle su čak za 26[nbsp]%.

Zato treba pozdraviti činjenicu da se ovdje radi o smanjenju do 2020., ali isto tako treba također pozdraviti da Komisija nije stala na ovome. Zahvaljujem povjerenici Hedegaard na planu o smanjenju emisija od 2020. do 2030. za još 20[nbsp]%, što mislim da je jako dobro. Treba također uzeti u obzir da 13[nbsp]000 ljudi u Europi radi u automobilskoj industriji i ovo je ipak jedan kompromisni prijedlog. Želim, dakle, zahvaliti gospodinu Ulmeru i svima koji su intenzivno dvije godine radili na ovome projektu.

1-046-000

Judith A. Merkies (S&D). - Heel goed dat er nu een *deal* is. Ik denk dat wij daar allemaal wel bij varen. Het is alleen wel zo dat het geloof in de politiek op dit moment heel erg belangrijk is. Ik moet zeggen dat ik de weg hiernaartoe ongehoord lang vond, dat, terwijl er een *deal* lag, er tot twee keer toe werd ingegrepen door in ieder geval één bepaalde lidstaat en later ook een cluster van lidstaten die deze *deal* geen goede *deal* vond en die uiteindelijk intervenieerde.

Mijns inziens wordt hierdoor het geloof in de politiek alsook de manier van samenwerken tussen de Raad, de Commissie en het Parlement flink aangetast. Wel is het een goede zaak dat er een *deal* is met een CO₂-uitstootnorm van 95 gram per kilometer en een phase-in van 95%; dit is inderdaad belangrijk voor de consument én ook voor het exportproduct, dus het lijkt mij een *win win*-situatie voor iedereen.

Het is ook een goede zaak dat er nu eindelijk een wereldwijde test voor het testen van auto's komt en dat het gedaan is met de flexibiliteit, waarbij bij de ene auto de raampjes worden

afgeplakt en bij de andere de bumpers worden gedemonteerd. Het geloof van de consument in de auto-industrie is heel belangrijk en ik denk eerlijk gezegd dat wij ook in de toekomst rekening moeten houden met onze *deals* en de manier waarop wij die *deals* sluiten.

1-047-000

João Ferreira (GUE/NGL). - Somos favoráveis a objetivos ambiciosos no que diz respeito à redução das emissões de dióxido de carbono dos automóveis de passageiros. Somos favoráveis a esforços no domínio da investigação e desenvolvimento de conceitos de propulsão mais modernos e ecológicos, bem como à sua aplicação industrial. Neste, como em outros domínios, o interesse público deve sempre prevalecer sobre interesses privados setoriais, mas há uma questão essencial neste debate na qual temos que insistir: é que os progressos técnicos e científicos até agora conhecidos não evitam que a sociedade do automóvel, tal como a conhecemos, esteja, em grande medida, condenada a prazo. E é hoje que se antecipa e que se prepara esse futuro. É imperioso reforçar, desenvolver, modernizar, incrementar todos os tipos de transporte público coletivos, em especial os eletricamente acionados, disputando a primazia que tem sido dada ao transporte individual, em especial nas cidades. Infelizmente, não tem sido este o caminho seguido em Portugal, por exemplo, por pressão da troika e da União Europeia que a integra, o ataque às empresas públicas de transporte nos últimos anos levaram a uma redução de passageiros na ordem dos 20 %.

1-048-000

Andrej Plenković (PPE). - Gospođo predsjedavajuća, podržavam izvješće kolege Ulmera o određivanju načina postizanja cilja smanjenja emisija CO₂ iz novih osobnih automobila do 2020. Time se postavljaju jasni standardi za proizvodnju novih vozila, a ujedno je to i poticaj razvoju tehnologija i ekoinovacija koje su ključne za održavanje konkurentnosti gospodarstva. Cestovni transport danas čini jednu petinu ukupnih emisija CO₂ u Europskoj uniji, a za razliku od ostalih sektora u kojima emisije padaju, u transportu su one porasle za 23 [nbsp] % od 1990. do 2010.

Mjere koje je propisala Uredba iz 2009. te uvođenje emisija ugljičnog dioksida u sustav oporezivanja motornih vozila dovele su do pojave osobnih vozila s manjom emisijom, kao i veću osviještenost potrošača. Predloženo izvješće jasno potvrđuje cilj i mjere njegovog dostizanja do 2020. godine, kada na tržištu želimo imati nova vozila s emisijama CO₂ do 95 grama po kilometru. Iz svega navedenog, želim reći da su u Hrvatskoj s novim porezom, posebnim porezom na motorna vozila, pojeftinila ekonomična i ekološki prihvatljiva vozila i zbog toga smatram da će ovo izvješće doprinijeti i gospodarstvu i ekološkim ciljevima.

1-049-000

Biljana Borzan (S&D). - Gospođo predsjedavajuća, svrha ovog zakonodavnog prijedloga je smanjenje potrošnje goriva kod novih motornih vozila kako bi se postigli klimatski ciljevi smanjenja emisija CO₂ u Uniji. Predloženi ciljevi od 130 grama CO₂ po kilometru do 2015. i 92 grama po kilometru do 2020. u svakom slučaju su ostvarivi. Postizanjem tih ciljeva, naravno imajući na umu zaštitu interesa i opstojnosti europske autoindustrije, na dobitku će biti i potrošači i okoliš i Europska unija. Potrošači će imati manje troškove goriva, okoliš će biti zaštićen smanjenjem emisija ugljikovog dioksida, a Europska unija će smanjiti svoju ovisnost o uvoznim fosilnim gorivima.

Nadalje, uvođenje novih tehnologija u pogonske koncepte vozila potaknut će europske sektore istraživanja i inovacija. Na globalnom tržištu na kojem je dostupnost fosilnih goriva sve manja, europska autoindustrija ima priliku pozicionirati se kao predvodnik u proizvodnji automobila koji malo troše i zato trebamo podržati ovaj izvještaj.

1-050-000

Jolanta Emilia Hibner (PPE). - Pani Przewodnicząca! Można powiedzieć, zapis przewidujący ograniczenie emisji dwutlenku węgla w nowych samochodach osobowych do poziomu 95 gram dwutlenku węgla na kilometr do roku 2020, a dodatkowo jeszcze zmiany w zakresie produkcji i tzw. superjednostek, to zapowiedź tzw. rewolucji. To będzie rewolucja na miarę XXI wieku, która pokaże nam, co można zrobić w przemyśle motoryzacyjnym.

Ważne jest to, że tę sytuację wymusza w pewnym sensie sam klimat, ale też wymuszają to nowe działania, np. stosowane w tej chwili ceny paliw. Ponadto musimy sobie zdawać sprawę z tego, że te wszystkie zmiany też uruchomią dodatkowo możliwość nowych technologii w jednostkach badawczych. Te jednostki także czekały na taki impuls, żeby można było zacząć pracować np. nad nowymi silnikami elektrycznymi. Są prócz tego zachętą dla samych producentów, którzy wprowadzają innowacje technologiczne. Musimy tylko dbać o to, żeby nie wyłączyć dziecka z kąpielą i nie wprowadzić takich zapisów i regulacji, które w którymś momencie zablokują tę branżę, a reszta powinna pójść w dobrym kierunku.

1-051-000

(End of catch-the-eye procedure)

1-052-000

Connie Hedegaard, Member of the Commission. - Madam President, I think that what we have seen in this file is evidence of how, when the Commission and Parliament really work together and try to fend off those who want to dilute and delay legislation, then we can actually keep to a decent level of ambition.

I think that it is incredibly important that we manage to get first-reading agreement on this, because without that we have not, as yet, been able to move on to the next step which several of you have pointed to, namely identifying what the target for the post-2020 period should be. That is exactly where the Commission's focus will turn and, as I have already mentioned, this April/May, this spring, we will launch our consultation process on the post-2020 targets. I am looking forward to continued good cooperation with Parliament on this very important file.

1-053-000

Commission Statements

2025 target

In carrying out its impact assessment of a 2025 target the Commission will consider the appropriateness of a range of ambition levels/rates of reduction, coherent with the long term climate goals of the EU and the emission reduction trajectory referred to in recital 7 of Regulation (EU) No. xxx/2013. This assessment will cover the range of ambition sought by the European Parliament for a 2025 target in the range of 68g to 78g CO₂ /km,

equivalent to 4-6% reduction per year in relation to the 2020 target. The impact assessment will also need to consider a wide range of issues among which will be long term climate policy goals, cost-effectiveness, competitiveness, technology availability, social equity, neutrality with respect to competition. Any conclusion reached in the impact assessment on the appropriate level of ambition for a 2025 target would need to balance effects in the range of different areas assessed.

WLTP

The Commission strongly supports the ongoing work in the framework of the UNECE, with the aim of a target date for the WLTP to be operational for new vehicle types by 1 January 2017. The work at UNECE is well underway and subsequently the Commission would aim to implement the new test cycle and test procedures into EU law in 2014.

Procedure of adoption of implementing acts

The Commission underlines that it is contrary to the letter and to the spirit of Regulation 182/2011 (OJ L 55 of 28.2.2011, p. 13) to invoke Article 5(4), subparagraph 2, point (b) in a systematic manner. Recourse to this provision must respond to a specific need to depart from the rule of principle which is that the Commission may adopt a draft implementing act when no opinion is delivered. Given that it is an exception to the general rule established by Article 5(4), recourse to subparagraph 2, point b), cannot be simply seen as a 'discretionary power' of the Legislator, but must be interpreted in a restrictive manner and thus must be justified.

1-054-000

Thomas Ulmer, *Berichterstatter*. - Frau Präsidentin! Ich darf mich zunächst bei den Rednern bedanken, die ja mit einer Ausnahme alle meinen Weg mitgehen. Wir haben einen tragfähigen Kompromiss gefunden. Für mich ist die Freiheit, die wir in der Europäischen Union pflegen und unseren Bürgern immer vorleben wollen, auch unabdingbar mit Mobilität verbunden – und zwar auch mit der Chance Mobilität individuell von Punkt zu Punkt. Und das wird auf absehbare Zeit eben nur mit einem automobilähnlichen Gegenstand oder mit einem Automobil möglich sein. Massentransport bedeutet immer, dass Wegstrecken hin und weg vom Massentransportort umgesetzt werden müssen.

Ich glaube, dass ein ganz wesentlicher Bestandteil auch im Sinne des Verbraucherschutzes für diese Verordnung der neue WLTP-Zyklus sein wird, der dann weitaus realitätsnäher dem Verbraucher klarmacht, wie viel Energie, wie viel Kraftstoff sein Fahrzeug in Wirklichkeit verbrauchen wird.

Ich möchte an dieser Stelle nochmal danken! Lassen Sie mich schließen mit einem Wort von Heraklit: panta rhei. Alles fließt, alles ist in Bewegung oder alles bewegt sich vorwärts!

1-055-000

Πρόεδρος. - Η συζήτηση έληξε.

Η ψηφοφορία θα διεξαχθεί την Τρίτη 25 Φεβρουαρίου 2014 στις 12.00 το μεσημέρι.

Γραπτές δηλώσεις (άρθρο 149)

1-056-000

Adam Gierek (S&D), *na piśmie*. – Emisja CO₂ jest miernikiem zużycia paliwa i eksploatacyjnej ekonomii pojazdów. Motoryzacji nie należy łączyć z tym problemem, lecz emisją związków siarki, azotu, pyłów i CO oraz hałasu. Postęp polega na wzroście efektywności. W rachunku ciągnionym jest to emisja CO₂ w trakcie spalania, wytwarzania samochodów oraz demontażu. W konkurencji światowej producentów samochodów przewodzi Japonia. Producenci USA z uwagi na niższe jednostkowe koszty wytwarzania mają wyższą rentowność, niż Europa, która traci przemysłową konkurencyjność globalną. Potencjał innowacyjny motoryzacji jest bardzo duży i dotyczy silników, karoserii, paliwa oraz ogumienia. W szafach firm znajdują się liczne innowacyjne patenty, które zamiast inicjować, blokują rozwój. Nie ma łatwych celów - Europa i świat czekają na rewolucyjny przełom w tej dziedzinie - trzeba poprzeć projekt Komisji. Superkredyt to dobra zachęta dla firm poszukujących technologii energetycznie oszczędnych. Analizując wskaźniki emisji CO₂, trzeba rozważyć inne wskaźniki tej emisji, np. na pasażera lub też stosunek mocy silnika do wykonanej standardowo pracy przez pojazd. Brak konkurencyjności europejskiego przemysłu samochodowego skutkuje przeniesieniem produkcji motoryzacyjnej do krajów trzecich, nieobciążonych zobowiązaniami wynikającymi z Pakietu Klimatyczno-Energetycznego. Europejski rynek samochodowy różni się od amerykańskiego oraz innych pozaunijnych krajów. Być może rozwiązaniem dla UE w oparciu o proekologiczne prawo, byłoby zaostrzenie kryteriów dopuszczenia do ruchu w państwach członkowskich.

1-056-250

Daciana Octavia Sârbu (S&D), *in writing*. – Legislation has driven fuel efficiency and genuine CO₂ reductions since 2009. The negotiations on this file have been difficult and I congratulate my colleagues on the final outcome which, although not as ambitious as we might have hoped, will ensure that passenger cars continue to become more and more fuel efficient in the coming years. This will mean lower fuel costs for drivers, less localised atmospheric pollution, and lower greenhouse gas emissions. I particularly welcome the provision to revise and update the test methods to ensure a more accurate measurement of CO₂ emissions from cars and to prevent manipulation of emission readings.

1-056-500

Richard Seeber (PPE), *schriftlich*. – Sehr geehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen, wir stehen hier vor einem beachtlichen Erfolg für unsere Klimapolitik. Im Gegensatz zu den meisten anderen Bereichen steigen die CO₂-Emissionen im Straßenverkehr - dieser ist mittlerweile der zweitgrößte Treibhausgasverursacher in der EU! PKW sind alleine für sage und schreibe 12[nbsp]% der gesamteuropäischen CO₂-Emissionen verantwortlich. Zwischen 1990 und 2008 stieg der Ausstoß im Verkehr um 26[nbsp]% an. Der Fahrplan zu einem einheitlichen europäischen Verkehrsraum, den die Kommission im Jahre[nbsp]2011 angenommen hat, will den Treibhausgas-Ausstoß im Verkehrssektor bis 2050 um 60[nbsp]% senken. Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, müssen wir uns aber noch gewaltig anstrengen. Der Bericht von Thomas Ulmer ist ein erster Schritt in die richtige Richtung: 95[nbsp]g/km Pkw-Flottenverbrauch bis 2020 sind ein ambitioniertes Ziel; die bisher geltenden Werte werden um bis zu 28[nbsp]% gesenkt. Diese Verordnung mag schmerzhaft Maßnahmen mit sich bringen, wird aber langfristig dazu beitragen, Ökoinnovationen zu fördern, die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der europäischen Autoindustrie zu verbessern und hochwertige Arbeitsplätze zu schaffen!

1-057-000

(Η συνεδρίαση διακόπτεται για δύο λεπτά εν αναμονή της αφίξεως της εισηγήτριας του επόμενου θέματος προς συζήτηση.)

18. Κοινοτικό σήμα - Νομοθεσίες των κρατών μελών περί σημάτων (συζήτηση)

1-059-000

Πρόεδρος. - Το επόμενο σημείο στην ημερήσια διάταξη είναι η κοινή συζήτηση όσον αφορά:

- την έκθεση της Cecilia Wikström, εξ ονόματος της Επιτροπής Νομικών Θεμάτων, σχετικά με την πρόταση κανονισμού του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου για την τροποποίηση του κανονισμού (ΕΚ) αριθ. 207/2009 του Συμβουλίου για το κοινοτικό σήμα (COM(2013)0161 - C7-0087/2013 - 2013/0088(COD)) (A7-0031/2014), και

- την έκθεση της Cecilia Wikström, εξ ονόματος της Επιτροπής Νομικών Θεμάτων σχετικά με την πρόταση οδηγίας του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου για την προσέγγιση των νομοθεσιών των κρατών μελών περί σημάτων (αναδιατύπωση) (COM(2013)0162 - C7-0088/2013 - 013/0089(COD)) (A7-0032/2014).

1-060-000

Cecilia Wikström, föredragande . - Fru talman! Låt mig först rikta ett varmt tack för samarbetet i det här ärendet till kommissionen, kommissionär Barnier och alla hans medarbetare som har varit väldigt, väldigt trevliga att samarbeta med under hela processen. Jag skulle också vilja tacka kollegerna i parlamentet från alla grupper för det förtroende som ni har visat mig, och den samarbetsvilja som har präglat vårt samarbete.

Vi har väldigt fort, faktiskt på rekordtid, lyckats hantera en omfattande och mycket komplicerad materia och fört den till en enhällig votering i utskottet för rättsliga frågor.

Vår målsättning, och min alldeles särskilt, var hela tiden att nå en överenskommelse vid första behandlingen med rådet. Tack vare arbetet med alla skuggföredraganden och andra kolleger så har vi här i parlamentet verkligen gjort allt för att försöka nå den målsättningen. Tack till er alla som har bidragit till detta.

Men tyvärr så har ministerrådet inte klarat av att nå en gemensam position och vi har därför inte kunnat inleda förhandlingarna mellan våra institutioner. Även om omfattande arbete naturligtvis har ägt rum även inom rådet, så är det med stor, stor, stor besvikelse som jag konstaterar att det ledarskap och den vilja att förhandla med parlamentet som hade krävts för att kunna avsluta det här ärendet, har saknats totalt. En total inkompetens och bristande vilja i rådet anser jag tyvärr att vi måste konstatera.

Så sent som i december antog jag att det fanns goda möjligheter att nå överenskommelse i första behandlingen, men nu har den möjligheten slösats bort på grund av bristande ledarskap från de andra institutionerna och det är jag den första att beklaga.

Jag kommer inte att tala så mycket om detaljerna i förslaget eftersom vi alla kan dem alldeles väldigt väl vid det här laget. Tanken med den här processen är nu att modernisera och förbättra ett system för skydd av varumärken som i grunden fungerar väl. Vi gjuter en droppe olja i maskineriet för att modernisera detta; det är alldeles väldigt väl avvägt och det finns ett behov av det.

I förslaget som ligger inför kammaren finns flera förbättringar både vad gäller styrningar av OHIM, och i substantiella frågor där vi t.ex. ser till att värna yttrandefriheten mot angrepp just på varumärkesgrund.

Som föredragande var jag mycket nöjd med att vi lyckades få enhälligt stöd i utskottet. Vi hade viktiga och bra diskussioner mellan grupperna, alla fick ge och ta och till slut nådde vi en bra kompromiss som alla kunde leva med.

Därför var det med mycket stor besvikelse som jag noterade att skuggföredragandena från S&D och från EPP inte respekterar ett ingånget avtal. Vi har tagit varandra i handen, jag trodde att lagt kort ligger och att en överenskommelse gäller, men det är tydligen inte fallet och det är jag den första att beklaga.

Utskottet hade nått en balanserad ståndpunkt som skulle ha förbättrat möjligheterna att bekämpa förfalskade varor i transit genom europeiska hamnar och flygplatser på väg mot andra länder, samtidigt som vi skulle respektera internationella åtaganden om att tillåta fri transit för varor som inte är förfalskade. Kompromissen tog med skydd för att garantera fri transit av generiska läkemedel, bland annat på väg till utvecklingsländer. Allt detta arbete föreslår nu parlamentets två stora grupper att vi ska slänga bokstavligen i sjön.

Frågan om tillgång till medicin handlar naturligtvis först och främst om patent och inte om varumärken, men om man likt EPP och S&D gör en definition av varumärken som är så bred, så kommer den att riskera att skapa problem för handel med generiska läkemedel, vilket också Läkare utan gränser har noterat.

Istället för att stödja den balanserade linje som vi enhälligt röstat för i utskottet så har alltså Marielle Gallo och Bernhard Rapkay efter en intensiv industrilobbing valt att stödja ett extremt förslag som stöds av lyxindustrin och de stora läkemedelsbolagen.

Jag är väldigt, väldigt, väldigt upprörd för detta och jag undrar bara: Inte är det väl så att ni skulle ha röstat för förslag som hade varit verkningslösa för att stoppa förfalskningar? Inte tror ni väl att vi nu riskerar att slänga vår överenskommelse i sjön? Inte vill ni väl detta innerst inne?

1-061-000

Michel Barnier, *Membre de la Commission*. - Madame la Présidente, Mesdames et Messieurs les Députés, malgré le caractère un peu technique de ces textes, le paquet "marques", dont nous discutons maintenant, constitue à mes yeux un élément-clé de notre stratégie de compétitivité et d'innovation.

Le fait est que c'est bien grâce aux marques et à leur protection correcte que nos entreprises se différencient et peuvent conquérir des marchés et vendre leurs produits. C'est donc grâce à ces marques que l'innovation a trouvé une valeur monétaire.

Une étude récente de l'OHMI et de l'OEB démontre que les industries qui s'appuient fortement sur les marques représentent aujourd'hui 26[nbsp]% des emplois dans l'Union européenne! 26[nbsp]% des emplois sont directement ou indirectement liés à de telles protections dont on voit donc bien l'importance économique.

Je pense que ce système européen des marques fonctionne plutôt bien, même si, comme pour beaucoup d'autres secteurs, pour vivre encore mieux et vivre avec son temps, il doit être modernisé.

Voilà pourquoi je vous ai proposé ce paquet pour faciliter l'accès aux marques, pour assurer une protection plus efficace contre la contrefaçon et pour mieux articuler les niveaux nationaux et européen et favoriser une plus grande complémentarité entre eux.

Je voudrais donc à ce stade remercier très sincèrement Cecilia Wikström pour son travail extrêmement approfondi et compétent sur ce sujet. Je remercie également la commission JURI, son président, Klaus-Heiner Lehne, et les rapporteurs fictifs, qui ont fait preuve d'une volonté politique claire afin que vos discussions puissent aboutir rapidement. Je les en remercie également.

Comme vous le savez, j'étais aussi déterminé que votre Parlement pour faire aboutir ce paquet en première lecture, sous cette législature. Au Conseil "compétitivité" en décembre, j'ai dans cet esprit demandé aux États membres d'accélérer la discussion en la portant au niveau politique.

Mais en dépit de tous nos efforts, les vôtres et les miens, et même si une grosse partie du travail a déjà été accomplie, il est clair aujourd'hui qu'un accord politique avant la fin de votre mandat est désormais techniquement impossible du côté du Conseil. Personnellement, comme Cecilia Wikström, je le regrette sincèrement.

Dans ce contexte, votre volonté de vous prononcer en plénière sur la position de votre commission JURI constitue, de mon point de vue aussi, la meilleure façon de faire avancer ce dossier.

Malgré quelques points qui sont encore en débat, la Commission soutient en effet ce rapport dans ses grandes lignes, et je pense qu'il constitue une bonne base de départ pour les négociations qui devront s'engager dès que possible, dès que le Conseil se sera lui-même prononcé.

S'agissant de la directive, je suis heureux que le Parlement partage globalement l'objectif d'une plus grande harmonisation des procédures nationales, telle que la réclament vivement les utilisateurs et les propriétaires de marques.

Certains États membres – je le sais bien – trouvent que l'on va trop loin et que leur système est utile aux petites et moyennes entreprises parce qu'il apporte déjà une bonne "assistance" aux propriétaires de marques.

À ces États qui disent "Attention de ne pas aller trop loin", je veux dire, et je veux répondre, que la question est sans doute plus complexe que cela! Je rencontre de très nombreuses petites et moyennes entreprises qui veulent aussi déposer des marques pour se développer et qui considèrent que leur activité – leur vie – est inutilement compliquée par des procédures nationales trop complexes ou divergentes d'un pays à l'autre. Là aussi, nous devons – je pense à tout le travail que nous faisons sur l'Acte pour le marché unique – rendre plus cohérentes, plus homogènes, les procédures à l'intérieur du marché unique.

Sur la question des biens en transit, je sais que ce débat existe toujours entre vous et qu'il y a toujours des discussions et – Mme Wikström l'a dit – parfois même des désaccords.

Vous connaissez bien la position de la Commission. Le problème est réel, et je pense qu'il est urgent de s'y atteler, mais que, pour nous attaquer à cette question de la contrefaçon qui rentre par tous les côtés, nous n'avons pas d'outil très efficace, malgré le travail que nous faisons avec les services douaniers et mon collègue Šemeta.

Voilà pourquoi je répète ici devant vous ce que j'ai dit au Conseil: j'espère que vous pourrez soutenir, finalement, le niveau d'ambition que je vous ai proposé sur cette question des biens en transit.

La proposition de la Commission veut autoriser les propriétaires de marques à faire saisir des biens contrefaits, y compris lorsqu'ils transitent simplement sur leur territoire douanier. Cette proposition est faite, naturellement, dans le respect de nos engagements internationaux, je le redis à votre rapporteure, Cecilia Wikström. Mais, Mesdames et Messieurs les députés, je vous le dis très franchement et avec beaucoup de force: nous ne pouvons pas nous permettre que l'Union européenne devienne –[nbsp]ou reste[nbsp]– une sorte de plaque tournante de la contrefaçon mondiale. Il y a derrière cette contrefaçon des centaines de milliers d'emplois qui sont détruits en Europe, sans compter que certains produits contrefaits sont dangereux pour la sécurité ou pour la santé publique. C'est pourquoi, je le répète, nous ne pouvons pas nous permettre que l'Union européenne –[nbsp]le marché unique[nbsp]– soit un territoire considéré par toutes les autres régions du monde, d'où proviennent ces contrefaçons, comme une sorte de plaque tournante. Voilà notre position.

S'agissant du règlement, vous le savez, les points sensibles sont avant tout institutionnels et financiers.

S'agissant du financement de la coopération entre l'OHMI et les offices nationaux, la Commission est ouverte à l'augmentation proposée du plafond de financement des projets de coopération. En revanche, il nous semble également important de remédier au problème de l'accumulation structurelle d'un surplus budgétaire important au profit de l'OHMI, en contradiction évidente avec l'acte de base. C'est une situation qui est difficilement justifiable sur le moyen ou le long terme.

La réforme de la gouvernance de l'OHMI est une autre pierre d'achoppement dans ce dossier. L'OHMI a été explicitement inclus dans le champ d'application de l'approche commune sur les agences décentralisées qui lie votre Parlement, le Conseil et la Commission. Nous considérons donc que cet accord doit s'appliquer à cette agence (dont les fonctions se rapprochent très largement de celles de nombreuses autres agences de l'Union européenne), sauf naturellement dans le cas où ce serait clairement inapproprié en raison des tâches spécifiques de l'OHMI.

Finalement, sur la question des redevances –[nbsp]qui est une question-clé[nbsp]– je suis très reconnaissant à la commission JURI d'apporter son soutien aux montants et à la structure que nous avons proposés. Notre objectif est que les entreprises payent uniquement ce qui correspond à leurs besoins réels. C'est le principe nouveau d'une redevance par classe de produits, et non plus d'un forfait "trois classes". Nous devons en effet profiter de cette modernisation pour faire baisser les prix d'enregistrement. Quand une entreprise, notamment une petite et moyenne entreprise, ne souhaite enregistrer qu'une ou deux classes de produits, il n'est pas normal, me semble-t-il, de la faire payer pour trois classes!

Dans le contexte économique difficile que nous connaissons actuellement, je pense qu'il s'agit là d'une préoccupation primordiale. Elle rejoint d'ailleurs une préoccupation que je partage avec mon collègue Tajani et d'autres de prévoir un traitement particulier pour les petites et moyennes entreprises afin que le marché unique se réconcilie progressivement avec elles. Et là, nous sommes face à un cas précis où nous pourrions baisser les coûts pour les petites et moyennes entreprises de façon à participer clairement sur ce point, et, plus

généralement, grâce à la réforme des marques, aux efforts pour gagner la bataille de la compétitivité et de la croissance en Europe.

1-062-000

George Sabin Cutaș, *Raportorul pentru aviz al Comisiei INTA* . - Marca reprezintă pentru numeroase întreprinderi din Uniunea Europeană, și pentru clienții acestora, simbolul unui produs sau al unui serviciu de calitate. Din păcate, potrivit Comisiei Europene, valoarea bunurilor suspectate de încălcarea drepturilor de proprietate intelectuală și reținute de autoritățile din Uniunea Europeană a fost de aproximativ un miliard de euro, în 2012. Acest tip de falsificare provoacă pierderi importante companiilor europene, reduce potențialul de creștere economică a Uniunii și poate prezenta numeroase riscuri pentru sănătatea consumatorilor care folosesc un produs ce nu respectă aceleași norme de calitate. De aceea, Uniunea Europeană trebuie să acționeze pentru a stopa fenomenul contrafacerii, inclusiv pe internet. Aș dori să atrag atenția asupra faptului că, atunci când vorbim despre comerțul cu produse contrafăcute, Uniunea are, în același timp, obligația de respecta regulile comerțului internațional, inclusiv articolul 5 din GATT, care se referă la facilitarea tranzitului de bunuri, iar, nu în ultimul rând, Uniunea Europeană nu poate să restricționeze tranzitul de medicamente generice, fiind semnatară a Declarației privind acordul TRIPS și sănătatea publică.

1-063-000

Andreas Schwab, *Verfasser der Stellungnahme des mitberatenden Ausschusses für Binnenmarkt und Verbraucherschutz* . - Frau Präsidentin, lieber Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Ich glaube, dass es nach dem, was einleitend von Michel Barnier zu den Einzelheiten des Dossiers gesagt wurde, vor allem ganz entscheidend ist, darauf hinzuweisen, wie sich die Gemeinschaftsmarke 20[nbsp]Jahre nach ihrer Gründung entwickelt hat.

Während vor Beginn der Einführung der europäischen Gemeinschaftsmarke in insgesamt heute 28[nbsp]Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union 28[nbsp]unterschiedliche Marken nicht nur bestanden, sondern auch jeweils beantragt werden mussten, haben wir mit der Gemeinschaftsmarke ein System geschaffen, das Rechtssicherheit gebracht hat in einem Markt von fast 500[nbsp]Millionen[nbsp]Bürgern und Verbrauchern, und das dazu beigetragen hat, die Kosten für europäische Marken erheblich zu reduzieren.

Dass ein solches System nach 20[nbsp]Jahren eine Generalauffrischung notwendig hat, wurde mit dem Vorschlag von Michel Barnier offensichtlich. Ich glaube, dass er an ganz vielen Stellen genau dem entsprochen hat, was die europäische Wirtschaft von dieser Gemeinschaftsmarke erwartet hat: dass sie nämlich noch wettbewerbsfähiger, noch günstiger und es damit noch attraktiver für Unternehmen in der Europäischen Union geworden ist, Arbeitsplätze zu erhalten, neue zu schaffen und mit neuen Produkten diesen europäischen Markt zu bereichern.

Wenn wir diesen Weg weitergehen, dann ist es genau der Weg, der am Ende für die Bürgerinnen und Bürger, für Arbeitnehmerinnen und Arbeitnehmer Zukunft in Europa schafft! Und das brauchen wir in der Globalisierung!

1-064-000

Marielle Gallo, *au nom du groupe PPE* . – Madame la Présidente, mes premiers mots seront pour remercier Cecilia Wikström, la rapporteure, pour l'excellente coopération que nous avons eue dans ce dossier, sa méthode de travail et sa position équilibrée concernant la

révision du système européen des marques. C'est grâce à elle que nous avons travaillé vite et bien. Malheureusement, comme il a été dit, les longues tractations au Conseil nous empêchent d'adopter aujourd'hui, en première lecture, ces textes législatifs qui sont pourtant importants pour la compétitivité de nos entreprises.

J'ai déposé, au nom du PPE, et avec mon collègue Rapkay, au nom des socialistes, des amendements en plénière qui portent sur un seul point, à savoir le contrôle des biens en transit. Je propose que ce contrôle des marchandises qui transitent par l'Union européenne et sont destinées à un marché tiers soit respectueux des textes, mais que nous restions lucides. Le respect des textes est assuré, car tout contrôle devra être conforme aux obligations de l'Union européenne en vertu du droit international, et notamment aux accords GATT. Je précise que l'article 5 de ces accords qui concerne la liberté de transit énonce que le trafic en transit ne doit pas être soumis à des délais et à des restrictions inutiles. De même, le paragraphe 4 dispose que tous les droits et règlements appliqués au trafic en transit doivent être raisonnables.

Le deuxième texte qui sera respecté exige que le contrôle soit réalisé de manière à ne pas entraver le commerce des médicaments génériques. Cette obligation découle de la Déclaration de Doha sur la santé publique du 14 novembre 2001, qui est annexée aux accords ADPIC. J'ai dit qu'il fallait rester lucide et ne pas faire preuve de naïveté; en effet, les marchandises peuvent être chargées et déchargées à plusieurs reprises, ce qui fait qu'il est très difficile pour les autorités douanières de savoir exactement quelle est leur destination finale.

Ensuite, la contrefaçon est un vrai risque pour la santé, et je vais juste donner un chiffre à notre rapporteure: 550 millions de doses de médicaments contrefaits ont été saisis dans 23 pays africains, j'estime ...

(La Présidente interrompt l'oratrice)

... que nous avons une responsabilité vis-à-vis d'eux.

1-065-000

Bernhard Rapkay, *im Namen der S&D-Fraktion* . – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Kommissar, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Liebe Cecilia Wikström, eigentlich wollte ich Dich am Anfang ausdrücklich loben. Es fällt mir jetzt ein bisschen schwer, nach dem, was Du über unseren Änderungsantrag gesagt hast. Ich lobe Dich trotzdem, weil die Arbeit gemeinsam mit Dir für uns Schattenberichterstatter eine sehr fruchtbare und kollegiale Arbeit gewesen ist. Und wir haben ja, was das Abstimmungsergebnis im Ausschuss anbelangt, nun offensichtlich auch wirklich gut und kollegial zusammengearbeitet und sind zu einem einvernehmlichen Ergebnis gekommen. Ungeachtet dessen ist es ja so, dass wir diese Diskussion im Ausschuss im Hinblick darauf geführt haben, dass wir ein gemeinsames Verhandlungsmandat mit dem Rat bekommen. Der Rat hat aber eigentlich gar nicht diskutiert, er ist noch nicht so weit. Das ist ja nichts Neues, dass er immer Sand ins Getriebe wirft und eigentlich nicht dazu kommt, die Aufgaben zu machen, die im Sinne der Bürgerinnen und Bürger und im Sinne der europäischen Wirtschaft notwendig wären. Deswegen müssen wir das heute so machen, wie wir es machen, nämlich zu einem Abschluss in erster Lesung zu kommen.

Was die Äußerungen der Berichterstatterin eben gerade zum Thema Generika betrifft, möchte ich nur sagen, dass sie schlicht und ergreifend unsere Änderungsanträge nicht gelesen hat. Denn Generika wollen wir ausdrücklich schützen. Ich sage in Klammern dazu:

Generika sind eigentlich auch gar keine Frage des Markenrechts, sondern eine Frage des Patentschutzes. Es ergeben sich dadurch aber natürlich mittelbare Wirkungen auch im Bereich des Markenrechts. Deswegen war es vernünftig, dass wir das auch aufgenommen haben.

Wenn man jetzt aber nicht mit einem gemeinsamen Verhandlungsmandat zum Rat geht, sondern wir dies hier in erster Lesung abschließen wollen, dann schaut man sich natürlich manche Kompromisse nochmal an. Die waren alle super. Und der Kompromiss in diesem Punkt, wo wir auf meinen ursprünglichen Änderungsantrag zurückgegangen sind, ist ja nicht irgendwas, was uns irgendwelche Lobbyisten eingeflüstert haben. Das war jetzt nicht der Fall, und das war vor Monaten nicht der Fall, als ich den Änderungsantrag eingebracht habe. Wir haben nichts anderes gemacht, als meinen Änderungsantrag einzubringen. Das liegt daran, dass wir festgestellt haben, dass dieser Kompromiss in diesem einzelnen Punkt so verkompliziert worden ist, dass man nicht so richtig etwas damit anfangen kann. Deswegen war es vernünftig, hier noch einmal für eine Klarheit der Sprache zu sorgen. Deswegen haben wir das auch reingebracht.

Insgesamt ist es aber aus der Sicht meiner sozialdemokratischen Fraktion nicht nur ein vernünftiger Kompromiss, sondern eine wirklich gute Grundlage. Wir hoffen, dass der Rat endlich mal zu Potte kommt, auch in diesem Bereich, wo er ja selber immer einfordert, dass wir die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit schützen müssen, dass zum Schutz der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit auch der Schutz des geistigen Eigentums gehört. Der Rat hat schon beim Patentwesen seine Zicken und seine Zacken gemacht, jetzt macht er das beim Markenrecht wieder. Er ist aufgerufen, jetzt wirklich zum Ergebnis zu kommen, damit wir dann auf der Grundlage dessen, was wir jetzt in erster Lesung abschließen, in der nächsten Legislaturperiode so schnell wie möglich mit dem neuen Parlament zu einem vernünftigen Abschluss in diesem Markenrecht kommen. Das ist der Appell, den man an diese leere Bank jetzt eigentlich noch zu richten hat.

1-066-000

Christian Engström, *för Verts/ALE-gruppen* . – Fru talman! Varumärken är i grunden någonting bra. De handlar om att skydda konsumenterna och tydligt visa dem vem som har ansvaret för en produkt som man köper. Så långt är det bra.

Men tyvärr förekommer det en del missbruk av varumärkesrätt, där varumärkesinnehavare har givit sig på artister och andra skapare av kultur när de har använt varumärkena, inte för att ge sig ut för att sälja en produkt under det namnet, utan bara använda dem i konst.

Därför var jag väldigt glad åt det som vi kom fram till i utskottet och den kompromiss som gjort tydligt att varumärken inte får användas för att stävja kulturella uttryck.

Jag hade tänkt rekommendera min grupp att rösta för den här kompromissen, men precis som föredraganden Cecilia Wikström säger – fru Wikström har gjort ett utomordentligt bra jobb med att föra de här förhandlingarna framåt – jag hade också intrycket att vi alla var överens, och därför blir jag enormt förvånad och enormt besviken på de två stora grupperna EPP och S&D när de i sista minuten kommer med ett tillägg som tydligen, så vitt jag förstår från Marielle Gallos kommentarer, är avsedda att skärpa reglerna för *goods in transit*. Vi har pratat om det här under en mycket lång tid. Jag trodde vi var överens och nu kommer ett sistaminutentillägg som ska riva undan grunden för den här kompromissen.

Jag uppmanar å det starkaste EPP- och S&D-grupperna att dra tillbaka dessa ändringsförslag. Om de går igenom imorgon så kan jag inte se hur jag kan rekommendera min grupp att

stödja det här paketet, för så här gör man inte. Har man kommit överens i en förhandling så ska man respektera det.

1-067-000

Jiří Maštálka, *za skupinu GUE/NGL*. – Paní předsedající, povaha a funkce ochranných známek se vyvíjí stejně rychle jako svět kolem nás. Ochranné známky se postupem času staly předmětem rostoucího objemu investic, staly se centrem pozornosti reklamních a marketingových specialistů. Vliv médií, globalizace trhů i význam reklamy utvářejí známkoprávní realitu dnešního světa.

Proto vítám návrh zprávy, která nejen upřesňuje název ochranných známek jako takových, ale rozšiřuje i jejich definici tak, aby se alespoň přiblížila realitě. Návrh zprávy navrhuje sladit fungování zápisu ochranných známek v členských státech Evropské unie a zároveň zajistit komplementaritu Evropské unie se systémy členských států. To by se mělo odrazit v nižších nákladech a poplatcích, ve zjednodušení a urychlení procesu zápisu ochranné známky, a zejména v právní jistotě, která bohužel nyní v České republice z důvodu podvodů při registraci ochranných známek chybí.

Rád bych poděkoval zpravodajce za odvedenou práci na obou zprávách.

1-068-000

Димитър Стоянов (NI). - Г-жо Председател, несъгласието на Съвета да приеме бързо на първо четене този доклад за мен води до едно-единствено заключение и то е, че имаме един проблем, който не е свързан с конкретното предложение. Аз познавам г-жа Викстриъм и съм сигурен, и го видях с очите си в правната комисия каква чудесна работа свършихме по конкретното предложение за търговската марка. Но проблемите надвишават това измерение. Те са на едно съвсем друго ниво. Защото тук отново говорим за по-голяма хармонизация в Европейския съюз.

Но Европейският съюз в момента има един много голям друг проблем. На първо място е, че той самият е нехармоничен. Икономиките на нашите държави не са хармонични. Регионите ни не са еднакво развити. Фирмите ни не са на еднаква стартова позиция, така че да можем да кажем, че всички други правила ще бъдат изравнени за тях.

И съответно Съветът, в който заседават държавите членки и имат за цел всяка да защитава малко или много своите национални приоритети, своите национални интересни, очевидно реагира, тъй като вижда в този доклад заплаха за една част от държавите членки, за техните фирми, дали те ще бъдат на същата стартова позиция; т.е. докато ние не разрешим проблема, че има богати държави със силни фирми, които могат да налагат своето преимущество, своето доминиране над останалите държави, и други държави, чиито фирми не могат да се конкурират с тях, всяко едно развитие и хармонизация на общия пазар за в бъдеще ще бъде посрещната лошо в Съвета.

Трябва да мислим да решим генералните проблеми.

1-069-000

Giuseppe Gargani (PPE). - Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, io credo che il Commissario Barnier abbia ragione quando dice che le proposte della Commissione mirano a una strategia della competizione e dell'innovazione. Non c'è dubbio che questo è un problema che riguarda naturalmente la libera circolazione in Europa e l'obiettivo di semplificare e migliorare le procedure.

L'auspicio è che, nel momento in cui in Europa si condivide l'obiettivo da raggiungere, tale obiettivo sia effettivamente sempre raggiunto. L'Europa non deve essere una zona di passaggio per la contraffazione, perché la merce contraffatta non rappresenta soltanto un danno di natura economica per chi è possessore del marchio, ma anche perché si teme che possa esserci un rischio per la salute dei cittadini, soprattutto in materia di medicine e di tutto quello che è stato detto.

Per accertare le presunte violazioni del marchio europeo, è fondamentale rafforzare il controllo delle merci in transito e creare un meccanismo che assicuri la concreta operatività del diritto d'intervento per il titolare del marchio dell'Unione europea. È quindi necessario affidare all'Agenzia delle dogane il potere di controllo sulle merci in transito. Così come è già stato riconosciuto dalla Corte internazionale sull'accordo GATT, è evidente che non ostacoliamo in nessun modo il commercio legittimo.

Questo credo che sia un dato fondamentale da tenere presente, perché una cosa è la contraffazione e una cosa è il controllo. Quindi, credo che il marchio che dà la possibilità ai prodotti di essere commercializzati nell'ambito dell'Unione europea non crei alcun problema nel momento in cui ancora più forte è la lotta contro la contraffazione.

Credo che in sede di commissione giuridica – come tutti abbiamo riconosciuto – sia stato fatto un buon lavoro. Io ringrazio il Commissario e la collega Marielle Gallo per tutto quello che ha fatto.

1-070-000

Παρεμβάσεις με τη διαδικασία Catch- the- eye

1-071-000

Lidia Joanna Geringer de Oedenberg (S&D). - Pani Przewodnicząca! Istniejący od 15 lat system wspólnotowego znaku towarowego wymagał modernizacji przepisów i dostosowania jego terminologii do traktatu z Lizbony. Usprawnienie systemu wraz z odpowiedzialnym za rejestrację urzędem harmonizacji rynku wewnętrznego znacząco wpłynie na innowacyjność i wzrost gospodarczy w Unii poprzez lepszy dostęp dla przedsiębiorstw i uproszczenie procedur zgłaszania znaków towarowych. Przez ostatnie lata znacznie wzrosła sprzedaż internetowa w Unii: 61% użytkowników zakupiło produkty online – to o 11% więcej niż w 2008 roku.

Głównym celem istniejącego systemu wspólnotowego i prawa własności gospodarczej na szczeblu krajowym jest zapobieganie oszustwom w kwestii pochodzenia i jakości produktów. Obecne zmiany spowodują, że wprowadzanie podrabianych towarów do Unii (zwłaszcza w sprzedaży internetowej) będzie dużo trudniejsze. Jednak uważam, że instrumenty prawne umożliwiające właścicielowi znaku towarowego podjęcie działań uniemożliwiających import podrabianych towarów lub rozpoczęcie procedury prawnej wobec osób dopuszczających się nadużyć, powinny zostać doprecyzowane, wraz z osłabieniem organów odpowiedzialnych za kontrolę nad stronami internetowymi sprzedającymi takie artykuły. Pozbycie się rozbieżności w przepisach obecnych ram prawnych oraz współistnienie systemu Unii z systemami krajowymi to podstawy dla dobrze funkcjonującego rynku wewnętrznego.

1-072-000

Sandra Petrović Jakovina (S&D). - Gospođo predsjedavajuća, glavna je funkcija žiga jamčiti potrošačima ili krajnjim korisnicima porijeklo proizvoda, ali i zaštitu proizvođača. Nadam se da će ipak doći do političkog dogovora u ovom domu jer je područje zaštite žiga od vitalne važnosti za konkurentnost naših proizvoda, ali i s druge strane, ono je vrlo kompleksno i tehničko pitanje. O tome ovise mnoga radna mjesta i ovome je području potrebno pristupiti sa snažnom voljom, ali i s objektivnim i realnim stavom kako bi se stvari popravile i kako one ne bi išle na štetu poštenih i odgovornih proizvođača robnih marki, kao i na štetu kupaca koji svoj novac troše i za njega moraju dobiti ono što su i platili: proizvod koji su htjeli i koji je siguran za njihovo zdravlje.

Zaključno podržavam poboljšanje samoga procesa zaštite žiga u svrhu poboljšanja sustava registracije i eventualnog odbijanja registracije žiga. Potrebno je omogućiti trećim stranama da pismenim putem dostave središnjim uredima država članica opažanja u kojima izlažu razloge koji su prepreka registraciji.

1-073-000

Eva Lichtenberger (Verts/ALE). - Frau Präsidentin! Eine Marke ist immer auch ein Versprechen an Konsumenten – ein Versprechen, das eine bessere Sicherheit gewährt als ein sogenanntes No-Name-Produkt, meint der Konsument. Dafür ist die Marke auch wichtig, sinnvoll und gut! Sie dient nicht nur dem Schutz des Produzenten, sondern auch dem Schutz des Konsumenten. Was eine Marke aber nicht ist und nicht sein kann, ist eine Waffe gegen Generika. Und hier sind wir wirklich mitten in einem Problem.

Dem Redebeitrag der Kollegin Gallo ist klar zu entnehmen, dass die Abänderung, die von den beiden großen Fraktionen hier vorgeschlagen wird, eine Schwächung des Antrags bedeutet und noch dazu gegen das *Agreement* steht. Deswegen lehne ich das wirklich klar ab. Markenschutz als Waffe gegen Generika zu missbrauchen, halte ich für falsch. Dem dürfen wir hier mit schwächenden Formulierungen keinen Vorschub leisten!

1-074-000

Silvia-Adriana Țicău (S&D). - În 2012 au fost depuse peste 100 de mii de cereri de înregistrare de marcă comunitară, dublu față de cele depuse cu 10 ani în urmă. Această evoluție a fost însoțită de așteptări tot mai mari din partea celor interesați de a beneficia de sisteme de înregistrare a mărcilor care să fie mai coerente, mai accesibile publicului și mai moderne din punct de vedere tehnologic. Susțin sporirea accesibilității și eficienței pentru întreprinderea sistemelor de înregistrare a mărcilor din Uniunea Europeană. Acest lucru poate fi realizat prin reducerea costurilor și a complexității, creșterea vitezei, sporirea gradului de previzibilitate și de securitate juridică. Consider că progresele actuale din domeniul informaticii le permit utilizatorilor să aibă acces la alternative mai bune pentru cercetările naționale și ale celor de la nivelul Uniunii Europene. Susțin elaborarea unei serii de instrumente care să ofere mijloace mult mai bune de efectuare a cercetărilor prioritare și de monitorizare a registrului pentru detectarea contrafacțiilor.

1-075-000

(Τέλος παρεμβάσεων με τη διαδικασία Catch- the- eye)

1-076-000

Michel Barnier, *Membre de la Commission*. - Madame la Présidente, Mesdames et Messieurs les députés, j'ai écouté, avec beaucoup d'attention naturellement, vos échanges et vos dialogues. Au-delà des remerciements qui ont été adressés[nbsp]-[nbsp] et j'y suis sensible, tout comme mes collaborateurs[nbsp]- concernant la qualité de notre travail, ainsi que du travail de votre rapporteur, des rapporteurs fictifs et de la commission JURI, je vous remercie de toutes ces contributions pour un paquet qui comporte, vous l'avez bien compris, pour notre économie en général, des enjeux très importants, notamment sur cette question difficile et sensible des biens en transit.

Je voudrais juste souligner quelques points, de manière télégraphique. Je pense que les marques jouent un rôle absolument structurant dans les[nbsp] échanges[nbsp] marchands. On voit d'ailleurs, dans des régions qui n'avaient pas cette culture des marques[nbsp]-[nbsp] je pense à la Chine, où je me trouvais il y a quelques semaines[nbsp]- que, s'agissant des brevets, des marques et des appellations d'origine contrôlée, un véritable changement s'opère désormais pour bien prendre en compte les intérêts des productions de ces pays. Il est légitime que nous ayons, nous-mêmes, le souci d'une bonne protection réciproque et intelligente. Ces marques protègent les investissements des entreprises et elles contribuent à la création pour l'avenir.

Le phénomène exponentiel de la contrefaçon est la preuve éclatante de la valeur de ces marques et de l'importance qu'y attachent les consommateurs. Voilà pourquoi il est important et essentiel d'en moderniser le cadre de délivrance et de mieux les protéger.

D'abord, notre capacité à donner une réponse crédible au défi des contrefaçons en transit sera bien perçue comme un test de notre détermination, à nous Européens, à faire respecter nos propres lois. Je pense qu'il est important de ne pas manquer ce test. Si nous échouions, cela serait le meilleur encouragement[nbsp]- je pense que c'est bien là l'idée de M. Rapkay et de Mme Gallo[nbsp]- pour les contrefacteurs de tous horizons.

Je voudrais dire à M. Cutaş que j'ai écouté, comme à M. Gargani à l'instant, que le niveau d'ambition que je vous ai proposé dans mon texte initial sur cette question[nbsp]- et je m'en suis assuré auprès de notre service juridique notamment[nbsp]- est clairement respectueux, conforme, compatible avec nos obligations internationales, notamment au sein de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce.

Deuxième et dernier point: ne laissons pas des logiques de structures ou des considérations strictement financières effacer ou éclipser la nécessité de rendre les marques plus faciles d'accès et moins coûteuses pour nos entreprises, et notamment pour les PME. C'est en cela que réside l'intérêt de la partie financière des propositions dont vous discutez et dont je vous remercie.

1-077-000

Cecilia Wikström, *föredragande*. - Fru talman! Ja, jag måste en gång till understryka att jag tycker det är mycket tråkigt att vårt samarbete i utskottet skulle sluta så här. Jag är van vid att man litar på varandra och att man håller ord.

Jag vill understryka att ändringsförslaget från EPP och S&D riskerar att skapa omfattande problem för helt legitim internationell handel, och det kan också hota utvecklingen av våra europeiska hamnar och flygplatser, vilka vi behöver för en framtida tillväxt och utveckling.

Dessa risker tar man trots att det fanns ett enhälligt förslag i utskottet som möjliggör en effektiv bekämpning av förfalskningar.

Den ökande risken för beslag av helt legitima produkter, som EPP- och S&D- föreslaget innebär, skulle också leda till att generiska mediciner i transit på väg genom Europa mot behövande patienter i utvecklingsländer skulle kunna äventyras.

Man har i ändringsförslagen strukit allt faktiskt skydd för dessa, och istället lagt mycket otydliga formuleringar i ett ändringsförslag. Nu uppmanar jag alla att rösta nej till det här ändringsförslaget och i stället stödja vår kompromiss som vi var enade om så sent som för två månader sen.

Sen dess har ingenting nytt hänt, förutom att lobbyister har sprungit runt här och lyckats komma med ganska smutsiga argument som människor har köpt. Det beklagar jag.

På det stora hela är jag ändå nöjd med vårt fina samarbete. Parlamentet har arbetat effektivt för att förbättra och modernisera varumärkesskydd i Europa. Nu finns det ingen anledning att försvaga betänkandet genom att fem minuter i 12 springa lobbyintressenas ärenden och lägga till illa genomtänkta ändringsförslag, utan i stället kunde man rösta för det i utskottet enhälligt antagna betänkandet, och så skulle vi ha en klar och tydlig linje och bibehålla vårt förtroende och vårt samarbete. Något som behövs i Europa, i vår tid inte minst.

1-078-000

Πρόεδρος. - Η κοινή συζήτηση έληξε.

Η ψηφοφορία θα διεξαχθεί την Τρίτη 25 Φεβρουαρίου 2014 στις 12.00 το μεσημέρι.

Γραπτές δηλώσεις (άρθρο 149)

1-079-000

Olga Sehnalová (S&D), písemně. – Ochranné známky ovlivňují každodenní rozhodování spotřebitelů. Vytvářejí identitu výrobku, odlišují jej od konkurence, ty úspěšné budují důvěru spotřebitele v daný produkt. Jedním z úkolů ochranné známky je zaručit původ výrobku pro spotřebitele tím, že mu umožní bezpečně rozlišit mezi tímto výrobkem a výrobkem jiného původu. Dle studie Komise z roku 2012 připadá nejvyšší podíl zboží zadržného celními orgány na léčiva, a to celá čtvrtina výrobků porušujících práva duševního vlastnictví zadržných na vnějších hranicích EU. Výrobky denní potřeby a výrobky, které by mohly být potenciálně nebezpečné pro zdraví a bezpečnost spotřebitelů, představovaly dokonce téměř třetinu celkového množství zadržných výrobků. Přezkum stávajících pravidel systému ochranných známek je proto nezbytný pro potírání padělků vstupujících na vnitřní trh EU, a to zejména těch, které představují bezprostřední nebezpečí pro zdraví a bezpečí evropských spotřebitelů.

19. Δέσμευση και δήμευση των προϊόντων του εγκλήματος (συζήτηση)

1-081-000

Πρόεδρος. - Το επόμενο σημείο στην ημερήσια διάταξη είναι η συζήτηση επί της έκθεσης της Monica Luisa Macovei, εξ ονόματος της Επιτροπής Πολιτικών Ελευθεριών, Δικαιοσύνης και Εσωτερικών Υποθέσεων, σχετικά με την πρόταση οδηγίας του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και

του Συμβουλίου που αφορά τη δέσμευση και τη δήμευση των προϊόντων του εγκλήματος στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση (COM(2012)0085 - C7-0075/2012 - 2012/0036(COD)) (A7-0178/2013)

1-082-000

Monica Luisa Macovei, *rapporteur* . - Madam President, I would like to start by saying 'mission fulfilled'.

Raportoare . - Obiectiv îndeplinit. Acum dezbatem și mâine votăm Directiva privind punerea sub sechestru și confiscarea banilor și a bunurilor provenite din infracțiuni. Confiscarea banilor infractorilor se va face mai ușor și mai repede și toți vom avea de câștigat. În primul rând, vor câștiga cetățenii pentru că, în bugetele publice, vor fi mai mulți bani pentru școli, spitale sau pensii. Vor câștiga bugetele naționale și bugetul Uniunii, pentru că acestea vor crește. Numai în 2009, traficul de droguri, contrafacerea, traficul de ființe umane și de arme mici au produs 2,1 trilioane de dolari și numai 1% din aceste venituri uriașe sunt puse sub sechestru sau confiscate. Aceasta înseamnă nimic. Banii rămân la infractori și noi pierdem. Confiscarea nu este folosită în toate statele membre, iar legile la nivel național sunt inegale, consecința este dezastruoasă: lăsăm miliarde de euro pe an să fie spălați și băgați în economia ilicită sau subterană, sau în rețele criminale. Negocierile au fost dure, dar avem astăzi o directivă nouă, prin care introducem norme minime la nivelul Uniunii și introducem noi modalități de confiscare. De exemplu, se vor putea confisca bani și bunuri chiar dacă inculpatul este bolnav sau a plecat din țară și procesul penal nu se finalizează printr-o condamnare. Un pilon important al directivei este confiscarea extinsă a veniturilor care nu se pot justifica legal. De exemplu, dacă ești condamnat pentru o sumă mică de trafic de droguri - 1000 de euro - judecătorul îți evaluează toată averea și, dacă nu o poți justifica, ți-o confiscă, prezumând că provine tot din trafic de droguri. În calitate de raportor am urmărit cu prioritate să aplicăm confiscarea extinsă în cât mai multe cazuri. Astfel, ea, potrivit directivei, se va aplica în cazurile de: 1) corupție activă și pasivă în sectorul public și privat, plus corupție în cazul oficialilor europeni; 2) participarea la rețele de crimă organizată; 3) pornografie infantilă; 4) criminalitate informatică și 5) orice infracțiune pedepsită de lege cu cel puțin patru ani închisoare.

Un alt pilon important al acestei directive este confiscarea de la terți. Grupurile de criminalitate organizată transferă bunuri și bani către terțe persoane în scopul de a evita confiscarea. De exemplu: o persoană acumulează venituri prin infracțiuni, apoi vinde sau face cadou sau pune pe numele altora aceste venituri. În aceste situații confiscarea se va putea face dacă bunul se vinde sub prețul pieței sau se donează sau există indicii că nu a fost o tranzacție reală. În plus, am reușit să introducem în directivă noțiunea de reutilizare socială a bunurilor confiscate. Aceasta înseamnă că proprietățile confiscate vor putea fi folosite în interesul comunităților afectate sau în scopuri sociale sau, ca în Italia sau Marea Britanie, pentru cumpărarea de mașini sau alte echipamente necesare în lupta împotriva marii criminalități. Această directivă trebuie însă urmată de un pas și mai curajos: într-o declarație comună, inclusă în directivă, Parlamentul și Consiliul cer Comisiei să studieze posibilitatea introducerii procedurii de confiscare, în lipsa unei condamnări penale, chiar prin proceduri civile. Confiscarea civilă a dat rezultate foarte bune în statele Uniunii în care se aplică. De exemplu, în Marea Britanie, hotărârile civile de confiscare au vizat numai într-un an de zile, 2011 -2012, 11 milioane de lire sterline. Sau: în aprilie 2013, bunuri în valoare de 1,2 miliarde de euro au fost confiscate de la un om de afaceri italian cu legături mafioate - între aceste bunuri: 43 de companii, 98 de proprietăți, 66 de conturi bancare și altele.

Deci, numai dacă luăm averile infractorilor vom putea îndrăzni a crede că reducem marea criminalitate. Trimiterea unor oameni la închisoare, dar lăsarea banilor murdari în circulație, nu mai poate fi tolerată. De aceea, trebuie să facem și pasul confiscării prin proceduri civile.

Aș vrea să mulțumesc, înainte de a termina, Comisiei, celor două Președinții sub care am negociat, cea irlandeză și cea lituaniană, celorlalți raportori din grupurile politice, în special Ritei și Soniei.

1-084-000

Michel Barnier, *Member of the Commission* . - Madam President, while we await Commissioner Malmström, who is on her way, let me say a few words on behalf of the Commission on this topic, which is partly linked to the previous debate on counterfeiting.

The confiscation of assets is a very effective tool against organised crime, because it attacks the financial incentive behind crime, helps protect the EU economy against infiltration by criminal groups and returns assets to governments and citizens. At present, the amounts recovered from organised crime in the Member States seem modest compared to the estimated revenues of organised criminal groups. Today's tools for freezing, managing and confiscating criminal assets are clearly not effective enough.

For this reason the Commission proposed, in 2012, the directive which we are debating today to simplify existing rules and fill gaps which benefit convicted and suspected persons. I would like, on behalf of the Commission, to thank you, Mrs Macovei, for your excellent cooperation and for your thoughts on maintaining the added value of the Commission proposals on this important directive, which is both technically complex and politically sensitive. With the help of the Lithuanian Presidency we have reached a compromise agreement in time for adoption before the elections, and the Commission welcomes that very much.

The directive substantially improves the existing legislation for the Union with regard to extended confiscation, third-party confiscation, freezing measures and safeguards. It introduces new provisions on asset management and statistics and allows for confiscation in situations where the suspect or accused person cannot be convicted due to flight or illness.

We regret that the provisions enabling non-conviction-based confiscation in case of the death of the suspect or accused person were deleted from the proposal. The Council and Parliament have made a declaration inviting the Commission to analyse the feasibility of introducing rules on non-conviction-based confiscation which might lead to further legal proposals in this field. We will now reflect on how to take this ahead, and we look forward to discussing it in the European Parliament in the next months.

Finally, the directive recognises, in a non-binding provision, that the social reuse of confiscated assets can be a valuable tool in this area. The Commission intends to follow that by supporting an exchange of best practices between Member States.

So thank you very much for your support, so that we can say together as soon as possible, as Mrs Macovei said: mission fulfilled.

1-085-000

Salvatore Iacolino, *a nome del gruppo PPE* . – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario Barnier, non vi è dubbio che questa direttiva rappresenta un passo

avanti importante nel contrasto al crimine transnazionale. Quando, il 23 ottobre, quest'Aula ha approvato la mia relazione sul crimine organizzato, la corruzione e il riciclaggio, abbiamo previsto proprio un *timing* sulle priorità che prevedeva in primo luogo l'approvazione di questa direttiva.

Nel frattempo se ne è allargata la funzione. Abbiamo apprezzato il lavoro della collega Macovei. Bisogna colpire al cuore il sistema criminale e le organizzazioni criminali, incamerando gli illeciti che sono stati realizzati attraverso un'attività che deve essere contrastata con sempre maggiore fermezza. Si deve prevedere il congelamento e la confisca dei proventi criminali per tutti i reati da cui consegue un illecito vantaggio economico. Un contrasto nei confronti delle attività di corruzione e un contrasto nei confronti di tutte quelle attività che hanno come obiettivo di allargare il sistema economico criminale.

Si tratta di una condanna definitiva. Tuttavia, un ulteriore passo avanti potrebbe essere sviluppato con la confisca in sede civile. La distinzione fra congelamento e confisca è importante. Vi sono alcuni modelli significativi in altre realtà ed è un provvedimento che certamente segue altri provvedimenti importanti, per poi garantire il mutuo riconoscimento degli ordini di sequestro e confisca, che è il passaggio ulteriore nei confronti degli Stati membri.

Uno strumento ulteriore sarà certamente la procura europea, perché aggredire i patrimoni illecitamente acquisiti alle mafie significa utilizzare le risorse illecitamente acquisite alle mafie per il *welfare*, per l'offerta culturale e per garantire alle famiglie, ai cittadini e alle imprese oneste un futuro migliore in questa Europa.

1-086-000

Rita Borsellino, a nome del gruppo S&D. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario prima di tutto vorrei ringraziare la relatrice, on. Macovei, per il lungo e difficile lavoro svolto in questi mesi.

La direttiva che voteremo domani rappresenta un primo passo importante nella lotta alla criminalità organizzata. Solo in Europa il giro di affari delle organizzazioni criminali supera i 350 miliardi di euro. Ecco perché è importante contrastare la criminalità organizzata aggredendone proprio il patrimonio.

Come ho detto questo è solo un primo passo, perché il testo che stiamo per approvare riguarda solo norme minime comuni in materia di confisca e congelamento dei beni illeciti. A questo proposito non nascondo il mio rammarico nei confronti di un provvedimento che avrebbe potuto essere molto più ambizioso e coraggioso, ma che invece ha visto ridimensionata la sua portata a causa delle resistenze in seno al Consiglio. Se alcuni Stati membri fossero stati più coraggiosi e avessero creduto di più nell'Unione europea, oggi sicuramente avremmo avuto uno strumento di contrasto al crimine molto più efficace.

Approfitto del mio intervento per chiedere alla Commissione di tenere fede alla richiesta di effettuare in tempi brevi uno studio sugli effetti della confisca in assenza di condanna in caso di morte dell'imputato, quando le prove sulla provenienza illecita del patrimonio erano evidenti e avrebbero portato alla condanna dell'imputato stesso. L'esclusione di questa fattispecie, a mio avviso, ha indebolito l'intero provvedimento. Spero che questo studio possa già essere presentato già durante il semestre di Presidenza italiana.

Tuttavia, non posso non accogliere positivamente l'inclusione nella direttiva della possibilità per gli Stati membri di utilizzare i beni confiscati alla criminalità organizzata per fini sociali, prassi già in vigore con successo in Italia e in Irlanda.

Mi auguro – e concludo – che a questa direttiva seguiranno a livello europeo altri provvedimenti, che renderanno ancora più effettiva ed efficace l'attività di contrasto alla criminalità organizzata.

1-087-000

Rui Tavares, *em nome do Grupo Verts/ALE*. – Nós, no Grupo dos Verdes, sempre tivemos o combate à criminalidade organizada, à reciclagem de capitais, à lavagem/branqueamento de capitais como muito importante para ser feito à escala europeia. É um problema que não é regional, é um problema que é de toda a nossa União e que faz divergir recursos que poderiam ser muito melhor utilizados em questões sociais, culturais ou de, por exemplo, investimento no emprego, no Estado de direito nos nossos países.

Nós não fomos, na primeira fase deste relatório, em comissão, favoráveis ao relatório porque achávamos que ele estava ainda muito lacunar no que dizia respeito a salvaguardas e direitos procedimentais que protegem as pessoas que possam ser, digamos, injustamente condenadas nestes casos. Mas agora, após o acordo de primeira leitura com o Conselho, cremos que esses aspetos procedimentais estão revistos, estão garantidos e é com prazer que acolhemos esta proposta de diretiva e que a votaremos amanhã.

Quero, para terminar, exortar a Comissão a fazer uso das ferramentas, para já ainda só voluntárias, que permitem a utilização, a reutilização para fins sociais dos bens confiscados à máfia. Não nos esqueçamos que os bens confiscados à criminalidade organizada minaram a crença nas instituições e no Estado de direito, eles devem ser utilizados para reforçar esse mesmo Estado de direito junto das nossas sociedades e possibilitar que os bens e os capitais sejam utilizados a bem de nós todos.

1-088-000

Janusz Wojciechowski, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Pani Przewodnicząca! Przepięknie nie może się opłacać – to podstawowy sens karania przestępców. Państwowy wymiar sprawiedliwości nie może poprzestawać na samej tylko karze kryminalnej pozbawienia czy ograniczenia wolności skazanego, ale powinien uczynić wszystko, aby sprawcę przestępstwa pozbawić wszelkich korzyści odniesionych z przestępstwa. Wszystko, co poprzez przestępstwo uzyskał, co ukradł, co zrabował albo np. kupił za korzyści uzyskane z korupcji, powinno zostać mu skutecznie odebrane. Jeśli przestępstwo wyrządziło komuś krzywdę, odebrane korzyści powinny służyć naprawieniu tej krzywdy, a jeżeli szkoda dotyczy interesu państwa – skonfiskowane mienie powinno przejść na własność państwa. Jeśli przestępca traci wszystkie korzyści odniesione z przestępstwa, jeśli naprawi krzywdę, dopiero wtedy sprawiedliwość staje się pełna. Dopiero wtedy karanie przestępców zapobiega przestępstwom na przyszłość. Tym celom służy omawiana dzisiaj dyrektywa. To dobra dyrektywa, pozwalająca na skuteczniejsze ściganie i karanie przestępców, na bardziej sprawiedliwe karanie. Dlatego ją popieram.

1-089-000

Gerard Batten, *on behalf of the EFD Group*. – Madam President, this report calls for a directive which will allow judicial authorities to confiscate someone's assets without a criminal conviction. What happened to the presumption of innocence until proved guilty?

The bedrock of the English constitution is the Bill of Rights, 1689. It clearly says 'that grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before convictions are illegal and void'. That means that no government or judicial authority can impose a fine or take away someone's property for an alleged criminal activity, but must first secure a criminal conviction in a court of law. The Bill of Rights is a constitutional act and is still in force.

Our freedoms and liberties are being eroded and destroyed, and the pretext is always the same: that we have to be protected from crime and terrorism. But the single biggest reason for the increased threat of crime in the UK and Europe is the EU's open borders policy. Open borders mean that we cannot stop criminals – big and small, organised and disorganised – from coming to our country. Indeed, it will be illegal under the EU's freedom of movement directives to discriminate against criminals.

All UK MEPs should vote against this report. If a directive is adopted, then the British Government should unilaterally refuse to transpose it into UK law. It would be illegal and void.

1-090-000

Hubert Pirker (PPE). - Frau Präsidentin, Frau Kommissarin! Wir alle wissen, dass der Binnenmarkt eine der größten Errungenschaften unserer Europäischen Union ist. Leider müssen wir auch zur Kenntnis nehmen, dass mit illegalen Drogen, mit Menschenhandel, mit Waffen- und mit Kunsthandel Millionen erwirtschaftet und dann mit legalen Geschäften wieder reingewaschen werden.

Mit dieser Richtlinie soll der Versuch gemacht werden, dem Ganzen einen Riegel vorzuschieben. Die Gewinne oder Vermögenswerte aus organisierter Kriminalität sollten grenzüberschreitend einfach und effektiv beschlagnahmt oder auch zurückgefordert werden können. Hier brauchen wir bessere, effizientere und einheitliche Regelungen, und die werden wir mit dieser Richtlinie erhalten. Das Ziel muss darin bestehen, den Binnenmarkt aufrecht zu erhalten, aber organisiertes Verbrechen, das diesen Binnenmarkt missbraucht, entsprechend effektiv zu bekämpfen. D.[nbsp]h. mehr Sicherheit für Europa und Europas Bürger ist das Ziel.

Ich bin auch davon überzeugt, dass wir mit dieser Richtlinie einen wesentlichen Schritt dem Ziel näherkommen und dabei gleichzeitig auch noch Europol und Eurojust bei der so wichtigen Arbeit im Interesse der Sicherheit der Bürger Europas unterstützen.

Ich gratuliere der Berichterstatterin auch zu diesem guten Bericht und der Kommission zu dem ausgezeichneten Vorschlag!

1-091-000

James Nicholson (ECR). - Madam President, may I take this opportunity to thank all who have contributed to this debate and report. Each Member State will, of course, have its own means of freezing and confiscating the proceeds of crime. I must take this opportunity to praise the work of the Organised Crime Task Force in Northern Ireland for its role in apprehending dangerous counterfeiters, smugglers and traffickers and seizing their criminal assets.

It is also to my disappointment and dismay that two of the main governing parties in Northern Ireland saw fit to block the implementation of the National Crime Agency. The NCA has a dedicated unit operating in the UK, although it is now operationally diminished

in my own constituency. Indeed the local police service has said in relation to trafficking that cracks are beginning to open up, as the police are missing out on operational assistance which the NCA could and would have brought. I cannot think of any logical reason for these parties' decision, which does not reflect the ethos of Northern Ireland or the EU in fighting serious cross-border organised crime.

1-092-000

Elnökváltás: SURJÁN LÁSZLÓ

Aelnök

1-093-000

Слави Бинев (EFD). - Г-н председателстващ, драги колеги, за съжаление законът и комисията за облаги от престъпна дейност не постигнаха целта си в България. Европейската комисия го отбеляза в последния си мониторингов доклад. Предишните правителства злоупотребяваха с подобни регулации. Дори и сега в България не се наказват престъпниците, а само политическите и икономическите противници на управляващите. Ние не вярваме в обективността на тези институции, защото престъпници и управляващи отдавна са се слели.

Как е възможно партията, на която се крепи управлението в момента – партия АТАКА, и нейният председател да разполагат с огромни средства с неизяснен произход. Нейните депутати и служители се държат по безобразен начин, атакувайки наред и тиражирайки безобразни лъжи, незачитайки ничии права и свободи. А компетентните органи не правят нищо по случая.

Има данни, че депутатите от тази партия стават гаранتي по заеми към офшорки, за да бъдат държани изкъсо, а прокуратурата не реагира. Такива партии, понеже са лесно атакуеми, биват вкарвани в Парламента, за да обслужват престъпните управляващи. Поради това настоявам за мониторингов механизъм към националните органи да изпълняват своите задължения, за да няма случаи като в България.

1-094-000

Roberta Angelilli (PPE). - Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, mi complimento con la relatrice per l'ottimo lavoro svolto.

Il contrasto alla criminalità, alle frodi e alla corruzione è una priorità assoluta. Qualche esempio: la vendita di droghe illecite genera un profitto di 100 miliardi di euro l'anno; la corruzione, solo nell'Unione europea, è circa 120 miliardi di euro l'anno, ovvero l'1% del PIL dell'Unione europea; in Europa l'evasione fiscale costa ogni anno 1.000 miliardi di euro, più di tutto il bilancio europeo, circa 2.000 euro per ogni cittadino.

Non basta, quindi, reprimere le attività illecite con azioni di dura repressione, ma occorre anche armonizzare i regimi in materia di congelamento e confisca dei beni della criminalità. Altrimenti, si rischia di sanzionare anche duramente gli autori dei reati, senza però sottrarre loro i profitti delle loro attività criminali. Importante è anche destinare i beni confiscati a progetti di interesse pubblico e di utilità sociale.

Infine, ci tengo a sottolineare che anche nella direttiva sulla lotta allo sfruttamento sessuale dei minori e alla pedopornografia, di cui sono stata relatrice, abbiamo voluto assolutamente inserire il sequestro e la confisca dei proventi di reato, proprio perché è inaccettabile che si possa lucrare e fare affari sulla pelle dei minori.

1-095-000

„*Catch the eye*” *eljárás*.

1-096-000

Davor Ivo Stier (PPE). - Gospodine predsjedniče, od organiziranog kriminala, od ilegalnih aktivnosti stvara se, evo, 3,6 [nbsp]% globalne ekonomije globalnog BDP-a. Međutim, samo 1 [nbsp]% te imovine koje je ostvarena kaznenim djelima uspije se konfiscirati odnosno oduzeti. I zato podržavam izvjestiteljicu Macovei i ovu Direktivu koju ćemo sutra izglasati, koja stvara i minimalne standarde unutar Europske unije za zamrzavanje i oduzimanje imovinske koristi koja je ostvarena kaznenim djelima, koja naravno ide i prema proširenju onih mjera za oduzimanje imovine – da ona ne bude oduzeta samo u onim slučajevima koji su trenutno na sudu nego ukoliko okrivljenik ne može dokazati porijeklo imovine, da cijela ta imovina isto tako može biti pod tim mjerama.

Dakle, organizirani kriminal treba udarati tamo gdje ga najviše boli – upravo je to udar na imovinu koja je stečena ilegalnim radnjama.

1-097-000

Ruža Tomašić (ECR). - Gospodine predsjedniče, kao zastupnica iz Hrvatske u kojoj su mnogi političari otvoreno zlorabili službeni položaj kako bi ostvarili materijalnu korist, stvarajući pritom ogromnu financijsku štetu državi i poreznim obveznicima, apsolutno podržavam ovu inicijativu. Posebno značajnim držim uvođenje instituta proširenog oduzimanja koji se odnosi na imovinu prenesenu trećim osobama, jer onemogućuje manipuliranje sustavom.

Podržavam prijedlog i u onom dijelu u kojem uređuje upravljanje oduzetom imovinom, jer smatram da smo dužni preusmjeriti oduzeta sredstva u društveno korisne projekte i tako vratiti novac zajednici koja je najviše oštećena kriminalnim aktivnostima. S druge strane, zabrinuta sam zbog mogućnosti oduzimanja imovine bez sudske presude, jer bi takav institut mogao biti predmet zlorabe u državama članicama u kojima još uvijek nije uspostavljena potpuna vladavina prava. Moramo biti jako oprezni da ovaj institut ne postane omiljeno sredstvo pri obračunu vladajućih elita i njima bliskih struktura s političkim neistomišljenicima ili poslovnim konkurentima.

1-098-000

Nikola Vuljanić (GUE/NGL). - Gospodine predsjedniče, kao što smo vidjeli neke države već oduzimaju sredstva bez specifične kaznene osude, imaju taj mehanizam, u nekim drugima na imovinu za koju se ne može dokazati porijeklo naplaćuje se porez. Problem je zaista u dokazivanju. Naime, porezna uprava utvrdi razliku između imovine i prihoda koje je osoba imala, i što onda može raditi? Može zamrznuti i u postupku određenom tu imovinu oduzeti ili oporezovati, kao što je to slučaj u Hrvatskoj, i na taj način najbolje i najbrže legalizirati tu imovinu.

Bilo bi drugačije kad bi porezni obveznik koji se nađe u takvoj situaciji da mu je imovina veća od njegovih prihoda bio prisiljen da dokazuje porijeklo te imovine. Svakako da je potrebno uspostaviti jedinstveni europski sustav utvrđivanja legalnosti imovine, postupka zamrzavanja sumnjive i oštre kazne za prekršitelje, kao i oduzimanje takve imovine. Ključ je da se kriminal ne isplati.

1-099-000

Mairead McGuinness (PPE). - Mr President, the reason I wanted to participate in the debate is to compliment my colleague, Monica Macovei, who has been truly relentless in her pursuit – I was almost going to say of perfection – but in her attempts to root out organised crime and to get this directive to the place it is today. I think it is important to put that on the record because she has worked particularly hard.

I am mindful that in Ireland we have the Criminal Assets Bureau and it does extraordinarily good work and really important work to target criminals and to remove from them the profits of their evil doings. I am minded to say that when it comes to fuel laundering, the loss to our State from illegal activities concerning fuel is enormous and I am hoping that a new technology will root out that particular crime. Let us not fool ourselves, criminals are always one step ahead of us; but today is an important day and I compliment all of those who have made it possible.

1-100-000

(A „catch the eye” eljárás vége.)

1-101-000

Cecilia Malmström, *Member of the Commission.* - Mr President, thank you for this debate. I am sorry I arrived a couple of minutes late, but you were in good hands with my colleague Michel Barnier.

As has been said, organised crime is an enormously profitable business. Billions and billions of the income from organised crime – selling people, drugs, weapons or other things – are invested in yachts, expensive houses, hotels, gold, money, etc., and this is money that belongs to the victims and to the citizens. That is why it is so important to hit the criminals where it hurts most: getting the money. And that is why this directive is extremely important.

I would like to thank Ms Macovei. I know she has been tirelessly working on this, with the shadows and others, but she has shown great personal commitment in finally getting an agreement on this very important directive. Concerning the declaration, we take note that it will be issued shortly; we plan to launch the study before the end of the year, and we will come back to that as soon as we have more details. I am also very happy that we can decide on this before the elections. You will have an important instrument to present to the voters, and we will start implementing it as soon as possible.

I am also particularly happy that the directive addresses the issue of social re-use. It is optional, but I have seen many very good examples of good practice, for instance in Italy, and I know what an important tool this can be.

This clearly improves the current legislation. The Commission supports the compromise as finally agreed by the co-legislators, and we are looking forward to strong support tomorrow.

1-102-000

Monica Luisa Macovei, *Raportoare.* - În primul rând, este foarte important ca statele membre să transpună repede și corect această directivă. În al doilea rând, este important să facem pasul următor, și anume, confiscarea fără o condamnare penală, în orice situație, fie într-un proces penal, fie într-un proces civil. Pentru cei care au îngrijorări: confiscarea

se face de un judecător, de o instanță de judecată, evident, pe bază de probe. Prioritatea noastră trebuie să fie: *urmărește banii! Peste frontieră, confiscă profitul infractorilor!* Altfel, tot ceea ce facem este inutil. Aș vrea să dau un exemplu: doar în urmă cu 3 săptămâni, în Marea Britanie, a fost destructurată o rețea de spălare de bani prin conturi bancare offshore și investiții imobiliare. Beneficiarii erau infractori aflați în străinătate și implicați în traficul cu droguri. În timpul acestor operațiuni au fost făcute anchete în mai multe state din Uniunea Europeană și din afară și s-au confiscat circa 500 mii de lire sterline și diamante într-o valoare foarte mare. Este doar un exemplu de modul în care rețele de crimă organizată funcționează la nivel mondial. Deci, încă o dată spun: banii sunt slăbiciunea acestor rețele și aici trebuie să lovim. Trebuie să le luăm banii.

1-103-000

Elnök. - Azt hiszem itt olyan dologról van szó, ahol a társadalom igazságérzetét fogjuk erősíteni, nyomon követni tulajdonképpen.

A vitát lezárom.

A szavazásra 2014. február 25-én, kedden kerül sor.

Írásbeli nyilatkozatok (149. cikk)

1-103-250

Monika Flašíková Beňová (S&D). - Je veľmi dobre známe, že organizovaný zločin a nelegálne podniky vytvárajú každoročne obrovské zisky, ktoré sú následne legalizované a investované do legálnych činností. Za nemenej závažný problém považujem aj ukrývanie majetku a jeho opätovné investovanie v iných krajinách ako tých, v ktorých bola trestná činnosť spáchaná, čo oslabuje schopnosť štátov účinne bojovať proti cezhraničnej trestnej činnosti a v konečnom dôsledku aj znižuje daňové príjmy národných vlád a rozpočtu EÚ. Považujem preto za nevyhnutné, aby bol vo všetkých členských štátoch vytvorený efektívny systém na zmrazovanie, správu a konfiškáciu majetku pochádzajúceho z trestnej činnosti, ktorý by bol zabezpečený potrebným inštitucionálnym rámcom, ako aj finančnými a ľudskými zdrojmi. Právne predpisy EÚ a jej členských štátov, ktoré upravujú konfiškáciu majetku pochádzajúceho z trestnej činnosti, považujem za málo využívané a nedostatočne rozvinuté. Nazdávam sa, že konfiškácia majetku z trestnej činnosti je účinným nástrojom v boji proti organizovanej a závažnej trestnej činnosti a v budúcnosti by sa jej mala prikladať vyššia priorita. Predpokladám, že prijatie minimálnych pravidiel bude v súlade s režimami členských štátov v oblasti zmrazovania a konfiškácie a posilní vzájomnú dôveru a zvýši účinnosť cezhraničnej spolupráce. Európska únia musí vyslať jasný signál a podniknúť kroky v boji proti organizovanej trestnej činnosti na jej území.

1-103-500

Janusz Władysław Zemke (S&D). - Obowiązujące w wielu państwach Unii Europejskiej przepisy o konfiskacie dochodów pochodzących z przestępstw są nieskuteczne. Podejrzeni o popełnienie przestępstw, działający w zorganizowanych grupach, przenoszą swój majątek na osoby trzecie i do innych państw. Sprzyjają temu ciągnące się postępowania sądowe i stosowana praktyka przewidująca, że konfiskata jest możliwa dopiero po wyroku skazującym. Wtedy często nie ma już czego konfiskować. Ten patologiczny stan trzeba zmienić. W najpoważniejszych przypadkach trzeba się decydować na konfiskatę bezpośrednią, konfiskatę równowartości majątku czy też na konfiskatę majątku przeniesionego na osobę trzecią. Konieczne byłoby także wzajemne uznawanie przez

wszystkie państwa UE możliwości konfiskaty i zamrożenia dochodów pochodzących z przestępstw.

Zgadając się z tymi ostrymi środkami, chcę jednak zwrócić uwagę, że powinny być one stosowane pod warunkiem że decyzje podejmowałyby organy sądowe, przy poszanowaniu prawa do obrony. Trzeba działać zdecydowanie i szybko, ale nie mogą to być decyzje administracyjne, lecz zawsze decyzje organów sądowych.

1-103-750

Zbigniew Ziobro (EFD), na piśmie. – Od dłuższego czasu trwał w UE spór o kształt dyrektywy dotyczącej konfiskaty rozszerzonej, przez co traciliśmy cenny czas. Z tym większym zadowoleniem przyjmuję pojawienie się sprawozdania pani Macovei. Jest to bardzo ciekawy i wartościowy dokument, strategicznie ważny dla naszych wysiłków w walce z przestępczością zorganizowaną. Projekt zakłada wprowadzenie we wszystkich państwach członkowskich następujących rodzajów przepadku:

- przepadku narzędzi i korzyści pochodzących z przestępstwa lub ich równowartości w związku ze skazaniem;
- rozszerzonego przepadku mienia osoby skazanej, orzekałego w postępowaniu karnym;
- konfiskaty narzędzi i korzyści pochodzących z przestępstwa bez uprzedniego wyroku skazującego w przypadku niemożności kontynuowania postępowania karnego;
- konfiskaty mienia przekazanego przez sprawcę osobom trzecim.

To minimum, ale jakże ważne dla naszej walki ze zorganizowaną przestępczością, walki, która bez wątpienia ma dziś charakter globalny.

20. A Bűnüldözési Együttműködés és Képzés Európai Ügynöksége (Europol) (vita)

1-105-000

Elnök. - A következő napirendi pont az által az Állampolgári Jogi, Bel- és Igazságügyi Bizottság nevében készített, a Bűnüldözési Együttműködés és Képzés Európai Ügynökségéről (Europol) szóló jelentésről folytatott vita (COM(2013)0173 - C7-0094/2013-

2013/0091(COD)) (A7-0096/2014)

1-106-000

Agustín Díaz de Mera García Consuegra, Ponente. - Señor Presidente, señora Comisaria, el 27 de marzo recibí formalmente la propuesta legislativa sobre Europol que lanzó la Comisaria señora Malmström y, rápidamente, Señorías, me di cuenta del desafío que suponía esta propuesta de Reglamento, ya que, por primera vez desde la entrada en vigor del Tratado de Lisboa, el Parlamento, junto con el Consejo, decidiría la estructura, el funcionamiento, el ámbito de actuación y las competencias de Europol.

Para conseguir este objetivo legislativo he impulsado más de sesenta reuniones con diferentes actores y, entre ellas, me gustaría destacar las mantenidas con la Comisión Europea y con su Comisaria, con representantes de Europol, con representantes de los Estados miembros, con el Supervisor Europeo de Protección de Datos, con representantes

de los Parlamentos nacionales y, sobre todo, multitud de reuniones con mis colegas los ponentes alternativos.

Hemos querido hacer una Europol para veintiocho Estados miembros y lo hemos querido hacer entre todos. Y, para ello, hemos realizado un trabajo meticulado junto con los ponentes alternativos. Hemos realizado un duro esfuerzo de consenso que se vio reflejado el día 30 de enero pasado en la votación en comisión.

Por este motivo, quiero, Señorías, dar las gracias de una manera singular a Josef Weidenholzer, a Timothy Kirkhope, a Rui Tavares, a Cornelia Ernst y a Renate Weber.

He mantenido reuniones monográficas con los ponentes alternativos que abarcaban los temas más importantes de la propuesta de Reglamento que habíamos previamente seleccionado y diferenciado: el rechazo a la fusión entre Cepol y Europol; las disposiciones generales, definiciones y objetivos; la gobernanza de Europol; el control parlamentario; el afianzamiento del papel de las unidades nacionales; y el refuerzo de un sistema garantista de protección de datos más eficaz y más seguro.

Como resultado de estas reuniones acordamos treinta y dos compromisos, de los cuales quiero destacar: el rechazo a la fusión entre Europol y Cepol, debido a que sus objetivos y tareas están muy diferenciados en el espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia —y quiero informar, además, de que este asunto solo lo apoya un grupo político de la Cámara—.

La creación de un mecanismo de control de las actividades de Europol por los representantes democráticamente elegidos por los ciudadanos de la Unión, es decir, el Parlamento Europeo junto con los Parlamentos nacionales, y ello a través de una estructura, de un grupo conjunto de control parlamentario, tal y como viene determinado en el artículo 88 del Tratado de Funcionamiento de la Unión Europea.

El establecimiento, asimismo, de un robusto sistema de protección de datos, gracias a que por primera vez el escrutinio del tratamiento de datos por parte de Europol lo va a realizar un órgano independiente —como es el Supervisor Europeo—, que lo desarrollará en estrecha cooperación con las autoridades de control de los Estados miembros y la autoridad común de control, lo que asegurará que los datos personales de nuestros ciudadanos se tratarán de una forma más garantista y segura, como he venido reclamando desde la aprobación de la Decisión del Consejo.

Por otra parte me gustaría subrayar que, verdaderamente, lo importante de este informe es conseguir que la función que tiene Europol como apoyo y refuerzo de las autoridades policiales de los Estados en la lucha contra la delincuencia sea cada vez más eficaz y más efectiva.

En la actualidad, como saben, las actividades de las redes de delincuencia organizada cada vez son más complejas y diversas... (señor Presidente, con su venia, si quiere, puedo terminar este comentario y luego me lo deduce del tiempo de réplica, ¿le parece conveniente?, porque lo quiero exponer bien. Gracias por su comprensión, señor Presidente), decía que las actividades de las redes de delincuencia organizada cada vez son más complejas, diversas e internacionales. Los terroristas cooperan de manera transfronteriza para preparar atentados. La delincuencia en Internet sigue creciendo y, aunque el euro es una moneda muy segura, su falsificación ha causado un perjuicio financiero de al menos 500 millones de euros desde su introducción.

Y los grupos de delincuencia organizada tienen como objetivo maximizar sus ganancias y, para ello, cometen múltiples delitos, como la trata de seres humanos, el tráfico de drogas y de armas de fuego, el fraude o la ciberdelincuencia. Y, a pesar del empeño puesto por los servicios nacionales de toda la Unión, los éxitos no llegan si se actúa aisladamente. Por ello, es necesario un Reglamento comunitario.

1-107-000

Cecilia Malmström, *Member of the Commission*. - Mr President, let me begin by thanking the rapporteur, Mr Díaz de Mera, for the work he has done on this file. We have had excellent cooperation and I know how hard he worked to get the shadows and all the other co-rapporteurs on board on this very difficult file. It has resulted in a most comprehensive report, and I would like to thank him for that. I would also like to thank all the shadows and the rapporteurs of the other committees who contributed to this report.

It is already clear that this report will be further negotiated in a second reading in the next parliamentary mandate, but it is important to have this first reading today. It is a set of negotiating positions rather than the final compromise, and this is normal. There are a number of elements on which we are still not in agreement, but I think we have come a very long way.

Let me make a few comments on this. The Commission's objective in putting this forward was to make Europol more accountable, more effective and more efficient. I think we share those objectives. We are also in agreement when it comes to the need to enhance Europol's legitimacy in the eyes of European citizens by strengthening parliamentary oversight and incorporating robust data protection safeguards.

Throughout the report, Parliament calls for a series of principles and introduces criteria and detailed procedure requirements applicable to data processing activities with the aim of safeguarding fundamental rights. This is also a core concern of the Commission, and that is why data protection rules and safeguards are spelt out in Chapters 5, 7 and 8.

It is also important that EU legislation takes account of the better regulation principles, in order to avoid duplicating provisions set out elsewhere and imposing procedures which would be too cumbersome for practical cooperation. With these two principles in mind, the Commission can take on board a number of the suggestions Parliament has made to strengthen the text in this area.

Parliamentary scrutiny is, of course, of the utmost importance to me as well. It is important to recall that Article 9 of Protocol 1 to the Treaty states that the European Parliament and national parliaments together should determine the organisation and promotion of effective and regular interparliamentary cooperation within the Union. Some national parliaments have expressed their opposition to the creation of a new structure and prefer to use the existing forums. The Commission believes that it is most appropriate to leave the creation of any new forum to the joint decision of the European Parliament and national parliaments.

Regarding Europol's right to ask Member States to initiate a criminal investigation and Member States' corresponding obligations, there are some proposed amendments here that seek to downgrade this right and obligation. We take note of the amendments, but we think that they would weaken to an unjustifiable extent Europol's role in helping national law enforcement authorities to commence investigative action by feeding them with relevant information.

Concerning Member States' obligation to supply information to Europol, it is proposed to reinstate the Council decision on language that requires Member States to provide data on their own initiative. This amendment deletes the reference to priority crime areas and the obligation to send Europol a copy of bilateral or multilateral exchanges between Member States. The Commission cannot support this part of the amendments because we think that Member States should feel responsible for supplying Europol in a timely manner with fresh, relevant data to allow the Agency to build an accurate picture of criminal threats.

Turning to government arrangements, it is proposed to delete the Executive Board from among the Agency's management structures. Some proposed changes here would reduce the number of Commission representatives on the Management Board from two to one. These are basic features of the consensus reached among us – Parliament, the Council and the Commission – in the common approach to decentralised agencies. That is why the Commission cannot accept them.

Parliament also proposes assigning to the management board the power to impose a temporary or definitive ban on data processing. This is currently the prerogative of the EDPS, and therefore we do not support this amendment either.

Finally, the procedure for appointing the Executive Director is altered by reducing the Commission's role in a pre-selection committee and by involving the Council and the Joint Scrutiny Group in the selection. This again alters the balance of responsibilities agreed under the common approach, so we do not support it.

Concerning access to Europol information for OLAF, Parliament proposes to remove from Europol's tasks the duty to provide JHA Agencies and OLAF with relevant criminal information and to eliminate the possibility for OLAF to have access to Europol data. Although indirect access could be envisaged, it is important to allow OLAF to carry out these tasks in areas which are closely related to Europol's mandate – VAT, excise fraud or fraud on EU funds. Close cooperation between the bodies is enshrined in OLAF's recent legal basis, therefore we do not support the amendments.

Let me reiterate that there are areas – I have been commenting on a few of them here – where we do need to find further ground to negotiate on a second reading. But we do agree on many things. We have achieved a great deal together and have made huge progress. We share the objective of more accountability and greater efficiency and effectiveness for Europol. I am confident that with some more talks we will achieve the progress and direction that are needed for a more accountable and efficient Europol.

1-108-000

Jutta Haug, *Verfasserin der Stellungnahme des mitberatenden Haushaltsausschusses* . - Herr Präsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Mit dem Vorschlag für eine neue Verordnung für Europol kam die Kommission erst im letzten Jahr endlich der Umsetzung des Lissabon-Vertrags nahe – zu langsam! Aber – und jetzt will ich die Kommission einmal loben – sie hat dabei auch die Gelegenheit beim Schopf ergriffen und mit der neuen Verordnung die Zusammenlegung von Europol und CEPOL vorgeschlagen. Bravo! Der Haushaltsausschuss unterstützt diesen Vorschlag voll und ganz! Durch die Kombination des Fachwissens von Europol im operationellen Bereich mit dem Fachwissen der CEPOL auf dem Gebiet der Aus- und Fortbildung werden direkte und indirekte Ausstrahlungs- und Synergieeffekte innerhalb der gemeinsamen Struktur geschaffen. Auch die Vorteile einer kleinen Agentur wie CEPOL hinsichtlich der reinen Verwaltungsausgaben liegt doch

auf der Hand! Ich appelliere an den Rat und an unsere Kolleginnen und Kollegen, diese Chance nicht zu vertun! Wir werden keinen neuen Mehrjahresrahmen mit einem größeren Haushaltsvolumen bekommen! Jeden Cent, der nicht unnötig verschwendet wird, können wir für die Arbeit einsetzen, die getan werden muss. Und, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, wenn schon kein Zusammenschluss, dann aber doch bitte beide Agenturen an einen Sitz! Damit wäre dann zumindest noch ein bisschen Synergie möglich. Also bitte!

1-109-000

Alexandra Thein, *Verfasserin der Stellungnahme des mitberatenden Ausschusses für konstitutionelle Fragen.* – Herr Präsident, Frau Malmström, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! 2009 wurde Europol, das Europäische Polizeiamt, zu einer Agentur, die die nationalen Strafverfolgungsbehörden bei der gemeinsamen Prävention und Bekämpfung von schweren Straftaten und Terrorismus unterstützen soll. CEPOL, die Europäische Polizeiakademie, wurde bereits 2005 als Agentur der Europäischen Union errichtet, und das Mandat beschränkt sich auf die Fortbildung von hochrangigen Polizeiführungskräften sowie von Polizeibeamten, die eine Schlüsselrolle bei der Bekämpfung grenzüberschreitender Kriminalität spielen.

Als Berichterstatterin im Verfassungsausschuss habe ich mich auf folgende zwei Punkte konzentriert, die sich auch in dem Bericht zum Verordnungsvorschlag wiederfinden. Erstens: Ich halte die Zusammenlegung beider Agenturen für keine gute Idee der Kommission und des Haushaltsausschusses. Die Aufgabenbereiche stimmen erkennbar nicht überein, die Ausgestaltung der polizeilichen Aus- und Weiterbildung liegt richtigerweise in der Souveränität der Mitgliedstaaten. Mit Synergieeffekten ist auch nicht zu rechnen, da Europol schon voll ausgelastet ist.

Zweitens: Voll und ganz unterstütze ich gerade als Liberale, dass künftig die Tätigkeiten von Europol der Kontrolle durch die demokratisch gewählten Vertreter der Bürger unterliegen. Hierbei werden unser Europaparlament und die nationalen Parlamente zusammenarbeiten. Sie werden jährlich in Form von Tätigkeitsberichten und Jahresabschlüssen unterrichtet, und sie werden zur Information unter anderem Risikobewertungen, strategische Analysen und allgemeine Lageberichte erhalten.

1-110-000

Marco Scurria, *a nome del gruppo PPE.* – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, io volevo innanzitutto ringraziare il nostro relatore Díaz de Mera per la sua relazione su cui siamo totalmente in sintonia, a cominciare dalla contrarietà alla fusione di Europol e di Cpol.

È davvero importante riuscire a rivedere il regolamento di Europol perché, come sappiamo, negli ultimi dieci anni l'Unione europea ha visto aumentare e diversificare molto le forme di criminalità grave e di criminalità organizzata. Per contrastare questa criminalità, che è un fenomeno sempre maggiore, sempre più dinamico, sempre più complesso, occorre mettere mano a Europol, almeno per come l'abbiamo conosciuta fino adesso, soprattutto di fronte all'effetto della globalizzazione, che investe la nostra società con situazioni sempre differenti e dove serve quindi uno strumento unitario per poter intervenire. Pensiamo ad Internet che è un mezzo sempre più usato, ma che non è più solo un mezzo ma è anche un luogo dove la criminalità esercita la sua attività, ormai quasi sempre in maniera prioritaria.

Su questo punto abbiamo sostanzialmente la necessità di avere il Parlamento come elemento di controllo dell'attività di Europol. L'ente che è stato eletto dai cittadini può quindi svolgere

questa funzione e contemporaneamente avere anche la funzione di garante della protezione dei dati, che possa rispondere alle denunce, indagare sulle stesse, controllare e garantire l'applicazione delle disposizioni del regolamento, senza violare la *privacy* a cui tutti noi ovviamente teniamo.

1-111-000

Tanja Fajon, *v imenu skupine S&D*. – Končno prenavljamo še zadnjo agencijo Evropske unije, čestitke poročevalcu.

Veseli me, da smo dosegli nekaj skupnega, ko govorimo o prihodnji ureditvi organa za varstvo osebnih podatkov. Kljub vsemu pa kompromis, ki daje pristojnosti evropskemu nadzorniku osebnih podatkov z določeno stopnjo sodelovanja z nacionalnimi oblastmi za varovanje osebnih podatkov, zbuja določene pomisleke.

Skrbi me, da bo močno okrnjena kakovost nadzora osebnih podakov, kar pomeni poseg v temeljne pravice o varovanju osebnih podatkov. Napačna je namreč razlaga, da je kategorija operativnih osebnih podatkov, kot jih obdeluje in hrani Europol, primerljiva z osebnimi podatki, kot jih hrani VIS ali SIS sistem. Iz tega razloga je tudi napačno sklepati, da lahko enak sistem nadzora velja za vse.

Z vsem spoštovanjem do novega organa in do izjemno predanih trinajstih sodelavcev, pristojnih za nadzor v agencijah in institucijah Unije, je predlagana rešitev pomanjkljiva.

Kolegi, z novim izzivom se ne bo mogoče spopasti brez znanja, izkušenj in veliko tesnejšega sodelovanja z nacionalnimi oblastmi za zaščito podatkov. To bi moral biti nek skupni nadzorni organ, neke vrste institucija, pristojna za nadzor operativnih osebnih podatkov Europol, Eurojusta, urada evropskega javnega tožilca ali celo vseh agencij s področja notranjih in pravosodnih zadev.

Pomembno je, da bo organ, ki bo hranil, obdeloval in varoval osebne podatke, strokoven, učinkovit in neodvisen. Ta rešitev, o kateri govorimo, pa bo žal nezadostna v situacijah, katerim smo bili priča v preteklosti, ko so na dan prišla razkritja prisluškovalnih afer, nezakonito pridobivanje in obdelava podatkov.

Evropa mora postati enakovredna partnerica in mora na prste stopiti tudi najmočnejšim. In to lahko naredimo le z ustreznimi rešitvami.

Upam, da bo Svet prisluhnil našim stališčem ter da bo nov organ čim prej čim uspešneje začel tudi delovati.

1-112-000

Rui Tavares, *em nome do Grupo Verts/ALE*. – Senhora Comissária, Caro Colega Agustín Díaz de Mera, eu sou testemunha da importância que deste à colaboração durante o trabalho que fizemos neste relatório Europol, foi uma colaboração intensa, também com todos os colegas relatores na sombra, e agradeço-te por isso, tanto mais que vínhamos de duas posições diferentes em relação ao que é a Europol. No teu caso, dizendo que a Europol é, acima de tudo, uma agência de coordenação das agências policiais dos Estados-Membros. No meu caso, dizendo que a Europol é, e vai ser cada vez mais no futuro, uma agência através da qual damos atributos à União que são atributos típicos dos Estados e que, pelo menos, o princípio da precaução nos deve obrigar a reforçar o nosso controlo democrático sobre essa agência. Essa diferença de perspectiva não nos impediu de concordarmos em muitas coisas e conseguirmos muitas coisas em conjunto como, por exemplo, recusar a

amalgama entre Europol e Cepol ou aumentar o escrutínio parlamentar no Parlamento Europeu e nos parlamentos nacionais ou também inserir uma cláusula que foi proposta pelos Verdes para impedir o processamento de dados obtidos em violação dos direitos fundamentais.

Devo, no entanto, acrescentar, peço desculpa, Senhor Presidente, só uns segundos, que há uma linha vermelha que é a mesma que já tínhamos na comissão, que é a do acesso direto a dados em posse de companhias privadas. Tal como em comissão, nós votaremos contra esse acesso e é uma linha vermelha para aprovarmos esse relatório e espero que o tenhas em conta.

1-113-000

Ruža Tomašić, *u ime kluba ECR* . – Gospodine predsjedniče, načelno podržavam ovaj prijedlog uredbe, jer dodijeljuje Europolu nove odgovornosti. Prije svega u smislu osposobljavanja i usavršavanja policijskih službenika te potvrđuje njegovu veliku ulogu u koordinaciji među državama članicama i potpori prekograničnih operacija te u istragama.

Drago mi je da Parlament i Vijeće pokazuju političku zrelost zalažući se za uspostavu kvalitetnog nadzora nad ovom agencijom. No, kao bivša dugogodišnja policijska službenica moram reći da sam već pomalo alergična na sami spomen utjecaja politike na rad policije i s njom povezanih tijela. Među političarima će se uvijek naći oni kojima učinkovitost ovakvih agencija nije na prvom mjestu i koji su svoju moć skloni upotrijebiti kako bi manipulirali njihovim radom u svrhu vlastitog materijalnog ili političkog probitka.

Stoga držim kako bi Parlament na drugi način trebao iskoristiti legitimitet kojeg crpi iz demokratskih izbora te imenovati nezavisne stručnjake uz posebno tijelo koje bi nadziralo aktivnosti Europola.

1-114-000

Cornelia Ernst, *im Namen der GUE/NGL-Fraktion* . – Herr Präsident! Wenn es um die europäische Polizeibehörde geht, bewegen wir uns immer im Spagat zwischen Sicherheit und Grundrechten, und die richtige Balance ist immer die Frage. Und es geht darum, ob wir dem mit diesem neuen Mandat von Europol gerecht werden. Ich kann sagen, dank der transparenten und außerordentlich fairen Zusammenarbeit mit dem Berichterstatter war die Debatte solcher Themen sehr wohl möglich. Und das unterscheidet ihn auch von so manchen Diskussionen, die ich aus der Kommission heraus höre, und Vorschlägen uns gegenüber. Ich möchte Ihnen wirklich meinen Respekt zum Ausdruck bringen, denn wir haben wirklich sehr kontroverse Debatten gehabt.

Positiv ist, dass CEPOL nicht mit Europol zusammengelegt werden soll, weil CEPOL völlig andere Aufgaben hat. Das darf man nicht verwässern! Positiv ist, dass die Präzisierung in der Aufgabenstellung von Europol vorgenommen wurde und es keinen Blankoscheck gibt für alle möglichen Delikte, die in den Aufgabenbereich von Europol fallen müssen.

Aber es gibt natürlich auch Ungereimtes und Dinge, die uns nicht zufriedenstellen. Ja, wir haben tatsächlich Datenschutzregeln verankert, die ziemlich weitgehend sind, wir unterstützen sie sehr. Aber es ist völlig überfordernd und inhaltlich unserer Meinung nach falsch, wenn nun auch der EDPS die Aufsicht übernehmen soll. Wir halten eine gemeinsame Aufsichtsinstanz für wirklich besser. Positiv ist auch, dass sich der Berichterstatter für ein parlamentarisches Kontrollgremium gestritten und sich dafür engagiert hat, aber die Kompetenzen sind eben – Sie wissen das – für uns nicht ausreichend. Es kann nicht sein,

dass man als Kontrollgremium zwar eine Berufung vornehmen kann bzw. Einfluss darauf hat, dass aber kein Abberufungsverfahren unter Beteiligung des Kontrollgremiums möglich ist. Wir brauchen auch ein ausdrückliches Akteneinsichtsrecht für ein solches Kontrollgremium, damit man auch tatsächlich weiß, worüber man redet.

1-115-000

Gerard Batten, *on behalf of the EFD Group*. – Mr President, on the one hand, it is good for once to be able to agree with the report in that it opposes the merging of the European Police College and Europol. On the other hand, UK Independence Party MEPs cannot vote for it because it calls for yet more powers to be given to Europol. This report wants to increase Europol's powers to participate in the investigative and judicial proceedings of Member States.

Europol is of course the European Union's emerging cross-border police force – the United States of Europe's own FBI – but there is no need for it, or to enlarge its powers. Bilateral agreements between nation states are a far cheaper and more effective way of achieving the desired results, and by these means nations can retain democratic control and accountability over their own police forces.

Existing mechanisms and Interpol already exist to provide cooperation between the police forces of nation states. Few people in Britain realise that Europol officers have immunity for anything that they do or say in the course of their duties. Such immunity is a concept unknown under English law, where it is a centuries-old principle that no one is above the law. We need genuine cooperation between nation states, police and judicial authorities. We do not need a European police force, leading eventually to a European police state.

1-116-000

Слави Бинев (EFD). - Приветствам идеята да се подобри управлението на Европол и да се повиши ефективността му. В този ред на мисли, на отделните страни членки се пада съответна отговорност, най-вече при обмена на информация. Аз съм загрижен дали всички компетентни органи в различните държави биха могли да покрият критериите за висок стандарт.

Например бившият вътрешен министър на България в момента е подсъдим за опъване на политически чадър. Има дело в Страсбург, че българската държава е излъгала Съда по човешките права по делото на Александър Христов, пак по времето на бившите управници. И това са само част от примерите, които мога да приведа.

За новите все още няма данни за такива злоупотреби, но те със сигурност показват неефективност, а може би и некомпетентност, поради това, че не наказват политическите си слуги от АТАКА, дори когато обществото е отвратено. Настоявам за по-сериозен контрол на европейско ниво как отделните държави изпълняват задълженията си и съответно сериозни санкции при установени нарушения; както и защита на такива като мен, които се съпротивляват тогава, когато държавата не ги защитава.

1-117-000

Sonia Alfano, *a nome del gruppo ALDE*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, mi scuso, purtroppo il mio volo ha avuto un notevole ritardo. Io desidero congratularmi con il relatore Agustín Díaz de Mera, perché è stato un compagno straordinario, e in tal senso anche con tutti gli altri colleghi.

Quello che secondo me deve essere messo in chiaro, deve essere cristallizzato, è che la criminalità organizzata, la criminalità transfrontaliera non ha assolutamente ostacoli, non ha limiti e confini geografici. Non possiamo porceli noi, ecco perché era necessario un mandato configurato così come è stato previsto per Europol. Anzi, io auspico che tutti gli Stati membri possano comprendere la difficoltà che Europol ha vissuto in questi anni, in questi mesi, laddove manca il giusto e adeguato scambio di informazioni e manca, soprattutto, la volontà da parte degli Stati membri di investire su Europol. Interpol fa il suo lavoro eccellentemente, ma Europol è una realtà che si sta sviluppando e che necessita del contributo di tutti quanti noi.

Personalmente, avevo chiesto di non scindere Cepol da Europol, proprio perché nel mandato di Europol c'è anche il funzionamento del Cepol. Avevo chiesto inoltre che, visto che le due realtà sono state sdoppiate, la realtà di Cepol venisse inquadrata all'Aia, anche per un'ottimizzazione delle risorse e questo sembra non essere possibile. Al tempo stesso, in un'ottica di *spending review*, ritengo di gravissima importanza collocare Cepol in un altro contesto geografico rispetto a quello che il mio gruppo, l'ALDE, aveva proposto. Pertanto, mi auguro che ci possa essere una revisione del pensiero in tal senso e spero che questa relazione possa segnare una capacità d'investimento da parte degli Stati membri su questa realtà straordinaria di Europol.

1-118-000

„*Catch the eye*” eljárás.

1-119-000

Mairead McGuinness (PPE). - Mr President, let me first thank the rapporteur for his work on this file. I know it is a work in progress and it was interesting to hear the Commission outline the areas of disagreement but also agreement. So it is very much the case that there has been progress.

I was quite fascinated by the comments of some colleagues who described this as an effort to create a new police state. Nothing could be further from the truth. What we are trying to do here is get police forces working together so that we protect all the citizens of the European Union – and I am looking around to try and catch the eye of those who made those comments and yet again they are missing from the Chamber.

So let us be very clear: this is about a positive approach to policing, an attack on organised crime, to allow the police forces of individual Member States to work more effectively. So I hope that in the next round of Parliament we will complete this work and that those involved now will be back to do that job.

1-120-000

Hubert Pirker (PPE). - Herr Präsident! Ziel dieser neuen Regelung ist es doch, dass die Arbeit von Europol effektiver gemacht wird. Das gelingt in vielen Bereichen, und ich gratuliere dem Berichterstatter, wo ihm das gelungen ist. Ich fürchte aber, dass es in einem Bereich auch misslingen wird, nämlich dort, wo es um die Datenverarbeitung zur Verbrechensbekämpfung geht, nämlich im Zusammenhang mit Änderungsantrag [nbsp]128, wo es konkret um den Datenabgleich geht. Wenn wir alles, was dort gewünscht wird von eher der linken Seite dieses Hauses, unterstützen würden, dann machen wir aus der Polizeiagentur Europol eine Agentur für Dokumentation. Wir verbürokratisieren das ganze System. Warum? Weil nämlich beim Datenabgleich mehrfach begründet werden muss,

mehrfach dokumentiert werden muss, Konsultationen stattfinden, diese Konsultationen dann auch wieder dokumentiert werden müssen und dann auch noch der Datenschutzbeauftragte über all das zu informieren ist. Rechnet man 4000 [nbsp] Fälle pro Monat und 15 [nbsp] Minuten für einen Fall, dann braucht Europol 25 [nbsp] Beamte mehr, nur um diese Bürokratie zu bewältigen.

Datenschutz Ja, aber eine Verbürokratisierung in diesem Sinne sollte nicht stattfinden!

(Der Redner ist damit einverstanden, eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“ gemäß Artikel 149 Absatz [nbsp] 8 der Geschäftsordnung zu beantworten.)

1-121-000

Hans-Peter Martin (NI), *Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“*. – Herr Kollege, man kann Ihnen natürlich bei der Absicht, Bürokratie einzuschränken, nur zustimmen. Sie haben jetzt vom bürokratischen Aufwand gesprochen. Was glauben Sie aber, was dieser zusätzliche bürokratische Aufwand an zusätzlichen Risiken bergen würde, dass Daten, die ja eigentlich vertraulich sein sollten, gerade im Ermittlungsbereich dann entsprechend nach draußen dringen und zu vollkommen unnötigen Vorverurteilungen führen?

1-122-000

Hubert Pirker (PPE), *Antwort auf eine Frage nach dem Verfahren der „blauen Karte“*. – Es gibt eine Fülle von Bestimmungen, die gewährleisten, dass es den absoluten Datenschutz gibt. Es gibt wohl kaum eine Agentur, die so stark darauf hin kontrolliert wird, dass alle datenschutzrechtlichen Bestimmungen auch eingehalten werden, wie das bei Europol der Fall ist. Was aber hier passiert, droht in Wahrheit Europol zu lähmen und die Polizeiarbeit, nämlich den Kampf gegen organisiertes Verbrechen, in Europa zu verunmöglichen. Und dagegen spreche ich mich mit aller Vehemenz aus!

Ich danke auch der Frau Kommissarin, die auf einige dieser Mängel hingewiesen hat. Nicht alles, was sich hier einige Kolleginnen oder Kollegen im Hause wünschen, dient tatsächlich der Polizeiarbeit und der Sicherheit in Europa.

1-123-000

(A „catch the eye“ eljárás vége.)

1-124-000

Cecilia Malmström, *Member of the Commission*. – Mr President, honourable Members, thank you for this most useful debate. As I said in my introduction, I believe that many of your amendments provide for improvements of the proposal. I will not mention them all but I am glad to see that the Commission is in a position to accept around half of those tabled and I am sure we can find a solution for the rest. The challenge that we, you and the Council are all facing, of course, is to shape Europol's reform in a way that the highest protection of fundamental rights is upheld, whilst equipping the agency with the means to fulfil its mandate effectively, which is to protect European citizens. I think we are on a good track here.

As you know, the Commission expressed its view on the merger. We think that would have been a rationalisation, an operational improvement. I am sorry we did not manage to convince either Parliament or the Council on this. As a second option we would also favour co-location for Cepad and Europol in The Hague because that would mean some

savings: shared services but still maintaining the two agencies. I am sure we can come back to this.

Anyway, I am sure that together with the European Parliament and the Council, with a little bit more effort at the beginning of autumn, we can arrive at a conclusion to close this very important file. Thank you very much again to Mr Díaz de Mera who has made a very important contribution to this in the first reading.

1-125-000

Agustín Díaz de Mera García Consuegra, *Ponente* . - Señor Presidente, brevemente, gracias a la Comisaria también por su comprensión, y también por sus discrepancias, pero quiero decirle que creo que tiene más discrepancias la Comisión con el Consejo que con el Parlamento.

Y no, ¡no irá a La Haya! No irá a La Haya porque estamos en contra de la fusión, como usted podrá ver mañana.

Para las representantes de la Comisión de Presupuestos y de la Comisión de Asuntos Constitucionales: me he tomado la molestia de constatar su preocupación, señora, y la conclusión a la que llego es que la fusión haría que Europol sería más administrativo y menos operativo, mucho menos.

Así es que, si se cruzan competencias, se producen interferencias. No, no podemos estar a favor de la fusión, como se constatará mañana.

Por lo demás, quiero agradecer a todos los diputados sus apoyos, expresamente manifestados, y también sus discrepancias. Incluso el EFD ha dicho que va a votar en contra del informe, pero que también está en contra de la fusión.

Y, finalmente, señor Presidente, lo del Estado policial es una auténtica barbaridad, una *boutade*. Ese comentario es volátil, es insostenible, y está ausente de la conciencia de esta Cámara, como ausentes están los que produjeron este desafuero.

1-126-000

Elnök. - A vitát lezárom.

A szavazásra 2014. február 25-én, kedden kerül sor.

Írásbeli nyilatkozatok (149. cikk)

1-127-000

Ágnes Hankiss (PPE), *írásban*. – Üdvözlendő Agustín Díaz de Mera úr rendeletjavaslata, amelynek a célja, hogy összehangolja az Europol tevékenységét a Lisszaboni Szerződéssel úgy, hogy a rendeletben létrehozza az Europol működésének jogi keretét. Bevezetve egy olyan mechanizmust, amely elősegíti, hogy az Európai Parlament, a nemzeti parlamentekkel közösen, javítsa és felügyelje az Europol elszámoltathatóságát az európai polgárok felé. Fontosnak tartom, hogy biztosítsuk az Europol számára az olyan képzett informatikai szakértők alkalmazását, akik hatékonyan fel tudják venni a versenyt a gyorsan fejlődő és globális kiberbűnözéssel szemben, mint amilyen például az áfacsalás, a gyermekpornográfia vagy az illegális árukkal folytatott kereskedelem. A Bizottság javaslatot tett arra, hogy a két uniós ügynökséget, az Europol-t és a CEPOLT (Európai Rendőrákadémia), összevonják a szinergiákra és a megtakarításra hivatkozva, amely hivatkozás azonban nézetem szerint

nélkülözi az alapos és igazolható érveket. Magam is ellenzem a CEPOL beolvasztását az Europolba, hiszen e két szervezet céljai és feladatai amelyekkel felruházták őket, jelentősen különböznek. Nem véletlen, hogy az Európai Tanács sem támogatta az összevonást, és a tavaly októberi döntésével Budapestet jelölte meg a CEPOL következő székhelyéül. Magyarország rendkívül kedvező feltételeket biztosít majd az Európai Rendőrkadaémia hatékony és szuverén működéséhez. Ezért is örülök annak, hogy a LIBE szakbizottság múlt heti ülésén nagy többséggel elfogadta a CEPOL Budapestre történő áthelyezését.

1-127-500

Véronique Mathieu Houillon (PPE), *par écrit*. – La réforme de l'Agence Europol est nécessaire pour adapter son fonctionnement aux exigences du Traité de Lisbonne, dont l'article 88 prévoit un contrôle de ses activités par le Parlement européen et les parlements nationaux. Je me réjouis par ailleurs du consensus des groupes politiques afin de rejeter la proposition de fusion des agences Europol et CEPOL. Cette disposition aurait nui à l'efficacité des deux agences, qui ont des missions distinctes. Il est important de maintenir l'indépendance du Collège européen de police, en charge de la formation des services répressifs nationaux dans le contexte européen. Le texte a également pour objectif d'assurer un régime solide de protection des données personnelles traitées par Europol dans le cadre de ses missions pour la lutte contre les activités criminelles. J'estime que nous devons être prudents dans l'élaboration de cette réforme afin de ne pas diminuer l'efficacité d'Europol par des contraintes disproportionnées.

21. A harmadik országbeli állampolgárok beutazásának és tartózkodásának feltételei (vita)

1-129-000

Elnök. - A következő napirendi pont a által az Állampolgári Jogi, Bel- és Igazságügyi Bizottság nevében készített, a harmadik országbeli állampolgárok beutazásának és tartózkodásának feltételeiről szóló jelentésről folytatott vita (COM(2013)0151 - C7-0080/2013- 2013/0081(COD)) (A7-0377/2013)

1-130-000

Cecilia Wikström, *föredragande*. - Herr talman! Ja, om detta direktiv antas så kommer det att skapa förbättrade regler för tredjelandsmedborgare som kommer till EU för att här studera, forska eller bedriva avlönad eller oavlönad praktik eller volontärbete, eller rent av arbeta som au-pairer.

Målet är så klart att göra EU till ett världscenter för studier och forskning, och vi ska komma ihåg att de som idag är au-pairer, de är morgondagens forskare.

Trots den ekonomiska nedgången i många medlemsländer och trots höga nivåer av arbetslöshet, så är det faktiskt fortfarande så att många företag har svårt att rekrytera kompetent arbetskraft.

Vi står också i EU inför en svår demografisk utmaning med en åldrande befolkning, och vi kan konstatera att vi har varit en attraktiv arbetsmarknad för kompetenta människor från olika delar av världen, men det har förändrats och andra länder i andra delar av världen lyckas bättre än vi med att locka till sig kompetent arbetskraft, medan vår ibland komplicerade byråkrati och tilltagande skepsis i många medlemsländer gentemot immigranter kan skrämja bort människor.

Det är viktigt att vi nu förbättrar situationen och ger tydliga, enkla regler för att öka EU:s attraktivitet. Fler utländska studenter, forskare och internationella utbyten kommer att leda till ekonomisk tillväxt och främja innovation, skapa fler jobb på sikt och i allt bidra till en ökad konkurrenskraft för våra medlemsländer.

Kommissionens förslag slår samman två direktiv, direktivet för forskare och direktivet för studenter, och introducerar en lång rad förbättringar som har visat sig nödvändiga efter att man utvärderat situationen i gällande regelverk, där många regler och villkor är otydliga och variationerna stora mellan länderna.

I arbetet med betänkandet i utskottet för medborgerliga fri- och rättigheter har vi ytterligare förbättrat detta direktiv, och det är jag stolt över. Vi vill få harmoniserade regler mellan medlemsländerna vad gäller inresevillkor och krav, och tydliga regler och möjligheter samt en intra-EU-mobilitet där man tillåter cirkulation av människor mellan våra medlemsländer baserat på den initiala auktoriseringen. De nuvarande reglerna är svaga, särskilt när det gäller studenter, och är det något som är fint i EU och som vi verkligen måste uppmärksamma och erbjuda andra så är det detta med mobilitet.

Vi inför tidsfrister: vi säger 30 dagar för medlemsländernas myndigheter att fatta beslut om en ansökan och tillägg av en tidsfrist i de fall man har överklagat.

Vi vill också se ökat tillträde till arbetsmarknaden där studenterna ska få rätt att arbeta minst 20 timmar per vecka, och efter examen eller avslutad forskning ska studenter och forskare kunna få stanna i arton månader i det aktuella landet för att söka jobb, starta företag eller på annat sätt etablera sig i landet.

Bestämmelsen för forskarnas familjemedlemmar ska också gälla för studenters familjemedlemmar, eftersom studenter idag generellt är äldre när de avslutar sina högre studier. Det är inte helt osannolikt att de också skaffat familj. Bestämmelserna för auktorisering ska också vara frivillig och inte obligatorisk.

Förhandlingarna, tvingas jag konstatera, har inte gått så bra, och ännu har man i rådet inte funnit en gemensam hållning. Det innebär att det inte kommer att vara möjligt att nå en överenskommelse innan mandatperioden är över. Därför har jag med skuggföredragandenas stöd beslutat att ta betänkandet till votering i plenum för att anta parlamentets förhandlingsposition och möjliggöra att förhandlingar kan inledas så snart som möjligt under nästa mandatperiod.

Med detta vill jag tacka alla skuggföredraganden för det fina arbete vi gemensamt har gjort och för det synnerligen goda resultat vi har åstadkommit.

1-131-000

Cecilia Malmström, *Member of the Commission* . - Mr President, if a talented student from India or a senior researcher from the US, or any other country outside the EU, wants to come to the European Union today, he or she has to do so on the basis of outdated rules that are more than ten years old.

Under these rules, an applicant does not even know how long it will take him or her to get a decision on an application for a permit. An applicant may fulfil the criteria to get a permit, and even receive funding through Erasmus or Marie Curie, but not get an entry visa, or a successful applicant may be able to study in only one country and find it difficult to get to other Member States to carry out part of his or her studies there.

This is not how we should treat people who can make important contributions to our innovative capacity, competitiveness, economy and society as a whole. This is also not in line with our ambition to increase possibilities for cultural exchanges, learning and people-to-people contact.

But for volunteers, school pupils and remunerated trainees, there are only optional rules at EU level and this is the fragmentation of different approaches. For remunerated trainees and au pairs there are no EU rules at all, although they could benefit considerably from the more transparent and protective sets of rules on their mission and stay here.

This is why, a year ago, we proposed an overhaul of the EU immigration rules for these groups. Our proposal is ambitious and I want it to remain ambitious. For the moment, the EU accounts for the largest share of internationally mobile students – we can be proud of this – but it is in decline. There is growing international competition and we can no longer rely on automatically attracting the brightest.

In order to remain an attractive and credible choice for talent, we have to make sure that our immigration rules are up to date. That was the main rationale for the Commission proposal and I would like to thank the rapporteur, Cecilia Wikström, and the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, which has given us its full support, as well as the rapporteurs of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs and the Committee on Legal Affairs. Mrs Papadopoulou and Mr Stoyanov have provided the Civil Liberties Committee with very important contributions and we would like to thank them as well.

The Civil Liberties Committee has not only given the Commission proposal its full support but has gone a step further. Let me mention a few of the most important amendments. Regarding equal treatment, yes, it is a good idea to tighten up the proposal in order to make sure that equal treatment rights apply not only to those holding a permit, but also those who have a long-term visa. It also makes sense that students can benefit from the same equal treatment provisions as researchers, in conjunction with family reunification provisions for students' family members. Some Member States already offer family reunification possibilities and I would like to support this being extended across the EU.

The same goes for extending intra-EU mobility provisions for unremunerated trainees and volunteers. Learning and volunteering should not be limited to one Member State so we should indeed open up possibilities for these groups to move to other Member States. I also support extending this possibility to job-seeking and the setting-up of businesses for students who finish their studies and researchers who finish their research. Let me recall that our proposal makes it clear that this does not amount to a right to enter the labour market. It is up to the Member States to decide.

Furthermore, I support the proposal to shorten the time limits for national authorities to decide on applications and appeals. Given that most groups concerned will only stay in the EU for short periods, 30 days should indeed be sufficient to come back with a decision.

There is only one area where I would like to sound a note of caution. This concerns the so-called more favourable conditions. We are not against this at all –in the area of equal treatment rights, for instance – but, at the same time if the list of articles for which Member States can have a more favourable provision becomes too long, it risks ending up in a fragmented approach. For the sake of transparency and clarity, we should have as many rules in common between the Member States as possible, ideally with the common rules moving to a higher level of ambition.

Ambition has been the principle that has guided the Commission in the negotiations. We have made ambitious proposals and I am very pleased to see that the Civil Liberties Committee has not only fully subscribed to this, but has even taken it a step further in some areas. This is incentive enough for us to defend our level of ambition and I would like to thank you for that.

Let us make sure that the EU stays an attractive place for young and talented third-country nationals. Let us make sure that, while having in place safeguards to avoid misuse, we offer fair admission conditions. Let us make sure that the rights of the relevant groups are, as far as possible, in alignment with those of EU citizens.

The Civil Liberties Committee report has confirmed that our reports make the right adjustments to the current rules. It clarifies the rules, it improves the conditions for entry and length of stay and makes us ready to face international competition.

The discussions in the Council have not yet led to a common position between Member States. We will, of course, do our utmost in the Commission to advance negotiations in the Council and maintain a high level of ambition. I very much hope that the institutions will be able to conclude a decision on this very important directive this autumn.

1-132-000

Αντιγόνη Παπαδοπούλου, *Εισηγήτρια της γνωμοδότησης της Επιτροπής Απασχόλησης και Κοινωνικών Υποθέσεων*. - Κυρία Επίτροπε, χαιρετίζω την αναδιατυπωμένη πρόταση της Επιτροπής και κατανοώ πλήρως την πολυπλοκότητα να δημιουργηθεί ένα συνεκτικό νομικό πλαίσιο που να καλύπτει ερευνητές, σπουδαστές, μαθητές, άμισθους ασκούμενους και εθελοντές τρίτων χωρών που έρχονται στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, συμπεριλαμβανομένων και των έμμισθων ασκούμενων και εσωτερικών άμισθων βοηθών για τους οποίους δεν υπάρχει ακόμη νομικά αποδεκτή κοινή ρύθμιση.

Παρά την πολυπλοκότητα, επιδιώξαμε να αντιμετωπίσουμε τους υπάρχοντες κινδύνους εκμετάλλευσης, άνισης μεταχείρισης αλλά και αθέμιτου ανταγωνισμού, ενισχύοντας, αφενός, την πρόταση στα θέματα κοινωνικών δικαιωμάτων, κατώτατων ορίων μισθών, συλλογικών συμβάσεων εργασίας, πρόσβασης σπουδαστών στην αγορά εργασίας, και δημιουργώντας, αφετέρου, ένα εναρμονισμένο ειδικό καθεστώς για εσωτερικούς άμισθους βοηθούς.

Το ρυθμιστικό πλαίσιο που έχουμε τελικά ενώπιόν μας προστατεύει τη νόμιμη μετανάστευση και απασχόληση στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση κάτι που θα βοηθήσει σίγουρα την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση να προσελκύσει καταρτισμένο ανθρώπινο δυναμικό υψηλής ειδίκευσης, ικανοποιώντας την επείγουσα ανάγκη για καινοτομία και τόνωση της ανταγωνιστικότητας.

Λυπάμαι διότι κάποιες τροπολογίες μας, οι οποίες θα βελτίωναν ακόμη περισσότερο το κείμενο, δεν ενσωματώθηκαν.

1-133-000

Димитър Стоянов, *докладчик по становището на комисията по правни въпроси*. - Г-н Председател, много интересно: веднъж да получа благодарност от страна на Комисията и да се окаже, че тя е нежелана. Защото за съжаление комисията по свободите жестоко окастри доклада, в който е становището, което беше изготвено от правната комисия, и го направи по един изключително едностранчив начин.

И аз мисля, че тази позиция до известна степен ни прави лицемери, колеги. Защото утре ще имаме дебат, на който отново ще обсъждаме проблемите с безработицата в Европейския съюз, ще обсъждаме основно отново проблемите с младежката безработица.

Аз работих конструктивно в правната комисия, работих компромисно. Предложих изменения, които както да подобрят направеното от Комисията предложение от гледна точка на по-лесното третиране на научните работници, така и такива, които да вземат предвид все пак много деликатния характер на тази тема, именно от гледна точка на младежката безработица.

И Вие го казахте, г-жо Комисар. Не се чудете утре, както Ви обясних преди малко в предишния дебат, когато Съветът възрази, каква е причината за това.

1-134-000

Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, *on behalf of the PPE Group* . – Mr President, Europe badly needs to attract talent. We need to win the challenge of global competition and attractiveness is a global race. I have therefore been responsible within the PPE – and I am proud and glad of this – for trying to actively engage in finding a solution to attract, train, develop and keep talent in Europe to match the needs of our companies.

Our target has been to have a directive which has the right balance between facilitating and simplifying, and at the same time preventing abuse. I would like here to thank sincerely the rapporteur and Commissioner Malmström for their excellent cooperation. We have succeeded in overcoming fragmentation between Member States, in overcoming the cumbersome, long procedures for admission and entry, and now we have a common, clear and easier rule that gives legal certainty and helps to prevent abuse.

I would like to be clear here – this partly in response to my colleague Mr [nbsp]Stoyanov – that we need to attract talent, competence and skills to Europe. That will help growth and jobs in Europe, not decrease them. We need to have cross-fertilisation, people-to-people contact. Innovation and research needs to have new people, more people, including from third countries, but we also need clear rules.

That is why in the PPE we have insisted that Member States should continue to decide how many entry permits are granted. The national labour laws would apply – this directive will not prejudice the labour markets. So students and researchers would be granted the possibility to work but the rules of the labour market will remain national. They will also have to clearly show that they are able to support themselves and that they will not live on social benefits from Member States.

I hope that the next Parliament will negotiate fast with the Member States to be able to implement this directive which is very important for the European economy.

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

1-135-000

Димитър Стоянов (NI), *въпрос, зададен чрез вдигане на синя карта* . – Г-жо Кораца Билд, аз съм до голяма степен съгласен с това, което казахте. Знаем, че Съединените щати са постигнали много, привличайки външни образовани хора. Но моят голям проблем с тази директива е какви мерки ние ще заложим, за да предотвратим злоупотребите. Всички знаете, че в момента в България има голям прилив на сирийски бежанци. И много интересно се

оказа, че 90% от тези бежанци се представят като студенти. Моят въпрос е: Как ще предотвратим злоупотребите с този нов облекчен статут?

1-136-000

Anna Maria Corazza Bildt (PPE), *blue-card answer*. – I very much agree with you and this has also been the PPE's line: that by facilitating and simplifying, we want to prevent abuse, and also exploitation. It is also very important that those coming to our countries are treated fairly and in a dignified way. All the statistics, studies and documents show that we need more people from other countries because we have a competence and knowledge-based economy. We need innovation and research and we need cross-fertilisation from other countries.

It is precisely for this reason that we have put forward this directive: to prevent abuse. We now have a very clear framework with very clear rules and procedures on what the migrants coming to our countries need to show and to do in order to be admitted. We did not have this before. It is a step forward.

1-137-000

Tanja Fajon, *v imenu skupine S&D*. – Hvala poročevalki za izvrstno sodelovanje, imamo široko podporo vseh političnih skupin.

Verjamem, da bomo na podlagi tega besedila vrata Unije odprli marsikateremu mlademu študentu, praktikantki, prostovoljcu, raziskovalki. Nujno je, da tem talentom zagotovimo pravno, socialno in zdravstveno varnost in nujno je, da ustavimo izkoriščanje. Nujno moramo skrajšati birokratske postopke za pridobivanje vizumov in dovoljenj ter postopke prijav, pristojbine zanje pa morajo biti čim nižje oziroma jih moramo odpraviti.

Naša Evropa, ki se stara, mora biti privlačna in varna za številne nadarjene mlade. To je še en ukrep za spopad s krizo, ki bo spodbujal kulturne, socialne in druge vezi.

Parlament znova dokazuje, da je bolj ambiciozen od Sveta, ki je še daleč od sprejetja svojega stališča.

Spoštovane kolegice in kolegi, ne bomo kos svetovnim izzivom, če bomo svoje meje neprodušno zapirali, zlasti za mlade, zato upam, da bomo na jutrišnjem glasovanju z veliko večino podprli predlog odbora LIBE.

1-138-000

Nils Torvalds, *för ALDE-gruppen*. – Herr talman! Att garantera bättre omständigheter för tredjelandsstuderande och forskare som verkar i EU:s medlemsländer är en målsättning som vi måste jobba för.

Enligt alla uppskattningar, bl.a. också från Europeiska kommissionen, använder man i Europa betydligt mindre resurser för forskning och utveckling än vad man gör t.ex. i USA eller Japan.

Samtidigt flyttar många studerande och forskare utomlands på grund av bättre förhållanden och möjligheter. Mitt äldsta barn flyttade till USA, eftersom varken Finland eller Europa då förstod sig på programmet Linux.

Vi kan inte undgå det faktum att Europa idag har en åldrande befolkning och att vi står inför en demografisk utmaning. För att klara av att upprätthålla dagens välfärdsnivå och

för att kunna besvara framtidens utmaningar behöver vi därför mera kunskap, innovation och arbetskraft.

Vi måste alltså bli, som Anna Maria Corazza Bildt också sa, bättre på att attrahera och att behålla de studerande och forskare som verkar inom EU. Det här är någonting som är speciellt viktigt i tider då den rapporterade skepsisen gentemot invandrare och hotet mot en fri rörlighet kan avskräcka människor i allt högre grad.

Bl.a. måste ansökningsprocesserna därför bli lättare och snabbare, samtidigt som stödet till dem som kommer till EU också borde vara starkt under hela processens gång. Över lag borde EU:s invandringsbestämmelser och våra unionsprogram med rörlighetsåtgärder i större utsträckning komplettera varandra.

Studenter och forskare ska ha möjlighet att stanna i EU, också efter en avslutad utbildning. På det här sättet kan vi bättre ta vara på den talang, den expertis och den kreativitet som de här studerandena har och som alla EU:s medlemsländer nu verkligen kommer att behöva.

Att underlätta för studenter och forskare att söka jobb och arbeta inom EU, såväl under som efter studietiden eller forskarutbytet, är någonting jag tror att vi endast har att vinna på. Vi har inte råd att slösa bort den kompetens som kan leda till tillväxt, till välstånd och i förlängningen till nya jobb. Det som vi just är i desperat behov av.

1-139-000

Jean Lambert, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Mr President, I should like to say on behalf of my group that we very much welcome the proposals in Parliament's response on this particular issue. I think a number of us will have met or heard from students, from researchers, who have been hit by the current difficulties, who do not get a reply on time to their applications where the research grant is running out and who will then find themselves in a situation where they cannot take up the offer, which is a problem for them and their working lives.

It is also a problem, of course, for the research institutes, the research bodies that thought this was the best person to come in and help their research. We also very much welcome the introduction of the cross-border element in this. We are seeing more and more research being conducted in the European Union across borders. It seems only right that those people conducting that research should also be able to move in order to make the most of the possibilities of what it is they have come to do.

We were concerned that we did not, in this proposal, go back over some of the rights which are already there, for example in terms of family reunification for researchers, and we very much welcome the extension of this to students. We are also pleased to see the increased possibilities for volunteering. I think we need to see this as part of a lifelong learning experience, an experience in terms of capacity-building and indeed in terms of learning from those coming to us for those opportunities; the greater clarity and protection for au pairs is something we also welcome in this proposal.

1-140-000

Marek Henryk Migalski, *w imieniu grupy ECR*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Wiele mówiliśmy tu o tym, żeby być konkurencyjnym wobec nauki w Stanach Zjednoczonych, wobec badań w Stanach Zjednoczonych, ale również wobec gospodarki, ekonomii w Stanach Zjednoczonych. My musimy się otwierać, musimy dopuszczać konkurencję również u

nas na naszych uniwersytetach, w naszych instytucjach badawczych i ten kierunek jest absolutnie wskazany. Mówię to również jako naukowiec, jako pracownik uniwersytetu. Uniwersytet powinien być miejscem konkurencji, a tym ludziom, którzy do nas przyjeżdżają, bardzo często się bardziej chce niż Europejczykom, którzy uważają, że mają to po prostu dane.

Drugą ważną rzeczą jest to, że w ten sposób trochę rozwiązujemy problem bomby demograficznej, tzn. tego, że w Europie jest nas coraz mniej. Oby tacy ludzie do nas przyjeżdżali, oby tacy ludzie dobrze wyedukowani do nas ściągali swoje rodziny i osiedlali się tutaj. To, co budzi niepokój, to zawarty w tym sprawozdaniu element zbyt rozbudowanej kwestii socjalnej, która powinna być jednak regulowana przez państwa narodowe, a nie odgórnymi dyrektywami Parlamentu Europejskiego.

(*Mówca zgodził się odpowiedzieć na pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki (art. 149 ust. 8 Regulaminu)*)

1-141-000

William (The Earl of) Dartmouth (EFD), *blue-card question*. – Thank you for taking the intervention. I did not quite understand from your speech: is it your view that all researchers should thereby have a right of permanent settlement?

1-142-000

Marek Henryk Migalski (ECR), *odpowiedź na pytanie zadane przez podniesienie niebieskiej kartki*. – W moim przemówieniu wskazywałem na kierunek, na to, że tego typu otwarcie rynku pracy, ale również tego typu otwarcie naszych uniwersytetów, instytucji badawczych jest czymś, w co powinniśmy inwestować, ponieważ to się nam zwraca. Nam, jako Europejczykom. To jest dobre dla tych, którzy do nas przyjeżdżają, ale również dla nas, którzy otwieramy się. Myślę, że jako mieszkaniec Wysp powinien Pan to popierać. To, co jest niepokojące, to jest to, że oddaje się dużą część wolności czy praw, które powinny być regulowane przez państwa narodowe, przez ich parlamenty we władanie instytucji unijnych i tu, rozumiem, Pan też powinien być zadowolony z mojej odpowiedzi.

1-143-000

Κυριάκος Τριανταφυλλίδης, *εξ ονόματος της ομάδας GUE/NGL*. – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, η έκθεση αυτή είναι σημαντική, καθώς βελτίωσε την αρχική πρόταση της Επιτροπής, και θεωρούμε πως εμπεριέχει αρκετά θετικά στοιχεία. Καλωσορίζουμε, ιδιαίτερα, την ένταξη των νέων κατηγοριών στο πεδίο εφαρμογής της παρούσας οδηγίας, τη μετατροπή κάποιων προαιρετικών διατάξεων σε υποχρεωτικές, την παράταση του χρόνου κατά τον οποίο θα μπορεί να μένει κάποιος στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση για να αναζητήσει εργασία, την απλοποίηση της κινητικότητας εντός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, και τις βελτιώσεις που ξεκαθαρίζουν και διευκολύνουν τις διαδικασίες.

Παρόλα αυτά, η έκθεση δεν πάει όσο θα έπρεπε μακριά, και δεν αναιρεί τη φιλοσοφία που αντιμετωπίζει τη μετανάστευση, είτε, υπό όρους ασφάλειας και ενδεχόμενης κατάχρησης δικαιωμάτων εκ μέρους των μεταναστών, είτε, υπό όρους ωφελιμιστικούς για αύξηση της ανταγωνιστικότητας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης ή κάλυψη δημογραφικών κενών.

Επίσης, αποτελεί άλλο ένα δείγμα του κατακερματισμού της νομοθεσίας για τη μετανάστευση που μας απομακρύνει όλο και περισσότερο από τον σκοπό του, να θεσπιστεί ένα ενιαίο πλαίσιο χωρίς διακρίσεις και με υψηλό βαθμό προστασίας δικαιωμάτων. Έχουμε πλήθος διαφορετικών

νομοθεσιών με υποκατηγορίες που δημιουργούν σύγχυση, έδαφος για εκμετάλλευση, και πλήττουν την αρχή της ίσης μεταχείρισης.

Είναι πολύ σημαντικό να πάψουμε να βλέπουμε τους μετανάστες με καχυποψία και σαν απλές μεταβλητές των οικονομικών αναγκών της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, αλλά να τολμήσουμε να τους εξισώσουμε έμπρακτα και όχι μόνο στα λόγια και για αυτό χρειάζεται να γίνουν ακόμη ουσιαστικά βήματα.

1-144-000

Hans-Peter Martin (NI). - Herr Präsident! Die Aussprache heute Abend ist, wie ich denke, wesentlich ehrlicher als der vorliegende Bericht. Es herrscht hier ja weitestgehend Übereinstimmung, dass wir gerne die besten Leute hier herbringen wollen, sie einladen wollen, gerade um das demografische Defizit auszugleichen in diesen Bereichen, aber im Bericht lese ich dann, diese Maßnahmen sollten die Verbreitung von Wissen – *brain circulation* – fördern, damit beide Parteien davon profitieren und nicht die fähigsten Köpfe aus den Herkunftsdrittstaaten abwandern. Das ist heuchlerisch! Aber das Problem dabei ist natürlich, dass man einerseits nach draußen so tut, als ob man niemanden hereinholen will, unter Berufung auf entsprechende elitäre Qualifikationen, nach innen aber – und davor möchte ich Sie ausdrücklich warnen, wertere Kolleginnen und Kollegen – so tut, als ob sowieso jeder willkommen sei.

Das birgt genau die Gefahr, dass diese im Prinzip sinnvollen Maßnahmen missverstanden werden als neues Einfallstor für unkontrollierte Einwanderung. Das öffnet wieder noch mehr Platz für diejenigen, von denen wir immer sagen, die spielen mit den Gefahren und den Ängsten. Und statt da klare Regeln festzulegen, damit es gerade beim Zuzug von Studenten mit Familienangehörigen nicht zu Lohndumping, nicht zu versteckter und nicht gewünschter Einwanderung kommt, machen wir hier scheinbar die Türen viel zu weit auf.

Das ist unter dem Strich ein gefährlicher Bericht!

1-145-000

Sari Essayah (PPE). - Arvoisa puhemies, hyvä komission jäsen, haluan aluksi ilmaista sen, että lähtökohtaisesti kolmansista maista tulevien tutkijoiden ja opiskelijoiden maahantulon ja oleskelun edellytysten selvittämiseen liittyvän direktiivin uudistaminen ja ajantasaistaminen on paikallaan.

Sääntelyyn on otettu mukaan uusia ihmisryhmiä: palkalliset ja palkattomat harjoittelijat, vapaaehtoistyötä tekevät sekä au pairina työskentelevät. Työllisyysvaliokunnassa olisimme halunneet näiden uusien ihmisryhmien kohdalla jopa tiukempaa sääntelyä ja parempaa suojelua erityisesti, kun on kyseessä työsuhteen tunnuspiirteet täyttävä palkallinen tai palkaton harjoittelu. Mielestämme ei pidä luoda uutta väylää sosiaalidumppaukseen ja vältettävä sitä, että oleskelun kustannukset loppujen lopuksi kaatuvat jäsenvaltioiden sosiaaliturvajärjestelmien kannettavaksi.

Siksi LIBE-valiokunta on mielestäni tehnyt virheen, kun se ei 21 artiklassa hyväksynyt EMPL-valiokunnan näkemystä, että yhdenvertainen kohtelu sosiaaliturvan, esimerkiksi perhe-etuuksien, osalta edellyttää työsuhdetta. Komission esitys takaisi yhdenvertaisen kohtelun tutkijoille, mutta LIBE-valiokunta haluaa sen myös opiskelijoille.

Tähän mennessä kolmansista maista tulevien on pitänyt olla eripituinen minimiaika työsuhteessa, mutta nyt LIBE-valiokunta avaa sosiaaliturvan opiskelijastatuksella oleville.

EU:n sisältäkin tulevalta on edellytetty työsuhdetta perhe-etuuksien saamiseksi, mutta nyt nämä sosiaalietuudet avataan kolmansista maista tuleville opiskelijoille. Toivon, että neuvosto pystyy korjaamaan tämän virheen.

1-146-000

Claude Moraes (S&D). - Mr President, I congratulate both the rapporteur and the shadows, and I think this report attempted to deal with a very sensitive issue in a very well-managed way.

Of course many colleagues have talked about these being sensible measures and I think that is the case. We have dealt here with research studies, people exchange, voluntary service, au-pairing. What we are doing, as we did with the directive on seasonal workers, is to talk about managed migration, sensible measures across the EU dealt with by Members of Parliament, understanding that these are very sensitive areas, but understanding too that we should manage them well. I think some of the sensitive and progressive measures that we have taken on board – for example, allowing people to work and pay taxes while they are also contributing to our Member States – are very sensible indeed, but they need to be managed. It is a very positive step forward that the European Union is dealing with these matters rather than just talking about them, and I think MEPs have done a good job here and it is a very positive step forward.

1-147-000

Janusz Wojciechowski (ECR). - Panie Przewodniczący! Zaskoczyła mnie w uzasadnieniu projektu Komisji taka fraza, którą zacytuje: „Europa będzie w coraz większym stopniu opierać się na imigracji, aby zapelnąć wolne miejsca pracy i zapewnić wzrost gospodarczy. Dobrze zarządzana imigracja mogłaby rozwiązać problem starzenia się społeczeństwa”. Całkowicie się z tym nie zgadzam. Nie wiem, jaką Europę znają autorzy projektu, bo ja znam Europę, w której miliony wykształconych, wykwalifikowanych młodych ludzi nie znajduje żadnej pracy albo wykonuje pracę poniżej ich kwalifikacji i aspiracji. Z Polski wyjechało ponad 2 miliony młodych ludzi, w większości dobrze wykształconych. Duża ich część zmywa naczynia w bogatszej części Europy.

Nie chcę, żeby Europa się zamykała, ale powinniśmy myśleć najpierw o naszych obywatelach. Wzrost gospodarczy Europy zapewni nie imigracja, tylko mądra polityka zatrudnienia, a przed starzeniem się społeczeństwa ochroni nas mądra polityka prorodzinna, której Unia Europejska w ogóle nie prowadzi.

1-148-000

Seán Kelly (PPE). - A Uachtaráin, tá áthas orm tacaíocht a thabhairt don díospóireacht seo agus go háirithe fáiltí roimh na Feisirí ó gach taobh den urlár ag moladh na tuarascála agus á rá go bhfuil jab maith déanta ag an gCoimisiún agus na Feisirí a bhí ag déileáil leis.

One word we have been talking about constantly here is ‘competitiveness’. Europe has lost it, and we are now trying to regain it. Programmes such as Horizon 2020 are geared towards identifying the weaknesses, particularly in areas of research and development, and that is very important. We have of course the Innovation Union and we have the European Research Area; but while you can put money into things you also have to have people, and that is one of the areas in which we have been lacking. We need to attract the best into Europe and remove the obstacles, so that we can have projects that will benefit society.

Last year here in Parliament I hosted 'EU Science: Global Challenges & Global Collaboration' with a view to getting those projects together. I think we now have the opportunity to remove the obstacles so that people will be coming here rather than going to the USA. For years we have had a brain drain out of Europe. Now we have an opportunity to have a brain gain.

1-150-000

Ruža Tomašić (ECR). - Gospodine predsjedniče, kao zastupnica iz države u kojoj nezaposlenost mladih doseže frapantnih 52% ne mogu podržati prijedlog kojim se naše tržište rada otvara novim useljeničkim valovima dok mladi Europljani gube svaku perspektivu.

Držim da Unija ne smije zatvoriti vrata znanstvenom potencijalu koji leži u ostatku svijeta i koji može oplemeniti našu akademsku zajednicu, ali isto tako smatram da mora postojati ravnoteža između privlačenja svjetskog znanja u EU s jedne i ekonomske realnosti s druge strane. Dok hrvati kao građani Europske unije nemaju pravo na rad u svim državama članicama ova direktiva to pravo želi dati državljanima trećih zemalja koji su u Europsku uniju došli potpuno drugom povodom, školovati se i znanstveno usavršavati.

Bojim se da se ovakva politika kroji bez razumijevanja za stanje u mnogim državama članicama te stoga držim da bi bilo najbolje da same članice preuzmu brigu o dostupnosti svog obrazovnog i socijalnog sustava te nacionalnog tržišta rada državljanima trećih zemalja.

1-151-000

„*Catch the eye*”

1-152-000

Dubravka Šuica (PPE). - Gospodine predsjedniče, ja podržavam ovu raspravu. Referendum koji je nedavno održan u Švicarskoj pokazao je da je pitanje mobilnosti trenutno vruće pitanje u Europskoj uniji, ali ukoliko Unija želi ostati konkurentna, mora razvijati programe razmjene koji bi obuhvaćali i državljane trećih zemalja.

Bez obzira radi li se o istraživanju, studiranju, običnoj razmjeni učenika, usavršavanju, volontiranju ili obavljanju posla za hranu i stan sa svrhom učenja jezika, smatram da će usvajanje ove direktive doprinijeti smanjenju izrabljivanja i rada na crno, ali isto tako da će smanjiti zlorabe socijalnih prava. Ovom direktivom Europska unija bi se promicala kao privlačno mjesto za istraživanje i inovacije, čime bi se unaprijedio položaj Unije, a došlo bi i do povećanja ukupne konkurentnosti i rasta uz istovremeno stvaranje novih radnih mjesta koja su ključna za rast bruto društvenog proizvoda.

1-153-000

Tonino Picula (S&D). - Gospodine predsjedniče, podržavam ovu direktivu jer smatram da Europska unija treba paket mjera koji će biti dodatne smjernice njenoj imigracijskoj politici, pogotovo ako se radi o državljanima trećih zemalja koji dolaze zbog istraživanja, studiranja, plaćenog i neplaćenog usavršavanja, ako se radi o razmjeni učenika ili sličnim aktivnostima.

Ova bi se direktiva trebala primjenjivati na primjer, zajedno s direktivom o uvjetima za ulazak i boravak državljanima trećih zemalja radi sezonskog zapošljavanja. Tako bi se osigurao

jednak i pošten tretman za sve građanke i građane trećih zemalja. Državljeni trećih zemalja koji mogu doprinijeti Europskoj uniji svojim vještinama i znanjima trebaju dobiti priliku da to i učine. Time ujedno nakon povratka mogu nastojiti doprinositi napretku matičnih zemalja i razvoju njihovih ekonomija.

U vremenu kada se Europska unija suočava sa strukturnim izazovima demografske i ekonomske prirode, smanjivanjem radne populacije i nedostatkom inovacija, ne smijemo dopustiti da Europa postane tvrđava u bilo kojem smislu; nepropusna za istraživanja, kreativnost i ljudske tokove koji ih jedini donose.

1-154-000

Andrew Henry William Brons (NI). - Mr President, this report starts innocently enough by referring to conditions of entry for ostensibly short-term visitors, such as exchange pupils or au[nbsp]pairs. Then the pretences are cast aside and it admits that it is just a prelude to large-scale permanent immigration, eleven million in the current decade. Why?

The pretext is Europe's ageing population caused, in part, by women's enslavement to economic forces and subservience to anti-family propaganda. The report envisages 'third-country', for which you can often read Third World, immigrants with their large families becoming replacement Europeans. Well, they won't. They will continue to turn more and more parts of Europe into the Third World. You cannot change a person's identity by changing his or her country or continent of residence. Furthermore, you do not help poorer countries by robbing them of their most skilled and able workers.

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

1-155-000

Jean Lambert (Verts/ALE), *blue-card question.* - I sometimes wonder if people have read the report. The Third World was referred to, and I am sure the Member will know the major countries that actually supply researchers and university students to the European Union at the moment. So I am sure that Mr Brons will inform us as to which of the countries are sending the largest number of students and researchers at the moment.

1-156-000

Andrew Henry William Brons (NI), *blue-card answer.* - *(first few words missing as microphone not switched on)* ... long list of occupations here, they are not just students and researchers, but in fact the following paragraph mentions quite separately that Europe today has an ageing population and needs immigration. So in other words it goes well beyond the bounds of this report. It is simply looking for an excuse to bring more and more immigrants into Europe.

1-157-000

Rareș-Lucian Niculescu (PPE). - Acest raport constituie un exemplu excelent despre ceea ce înseamnă politică responsabilă, conștientă și orientată către progres economic. Atât propunerea Comisiei, cât și raportul în dezbatere sunt redactate în același spirit. Trebuie să recunoaștem faptul că Uniunea Europeană are o populație îmbătrânită, are un deficit de forță de muncă calificată, că avem nevoie de imigranți calificați din țări terțe, că trebuie să renunțăm la birocrație și, mai ales, să combatem scepticismul față de imigranți. Avem datoria de a promova aceeași atitudine, nu numai față de cetățenii statelor terțe, ci mai ales față de cetățenii europeni. Mai ales cetățenii proveniți din noile state membre se confruntă

adesea cu atitudini ostile, nepermise, în urma unor campanii populiste și politicianiste. Cei care duc astfel de campanii ar avea multe de învățat din această dezbatere.

1-158-000

Biljana Borzan (S&D). - Gospodine predsjedniče, više od 200.000 studenata i znanstvenika iz takozvanih trećih zemalja koje nisu članice Europske unije svake godine dolazi na usavršavanje u Europsku uniju. U situaciji gospodarske krize Europska unija mora ostati globalno atraktivna za talentirane studente, doktorande i znanstvenike iz trećih zemalja kojima se mora omogućiti nesmetan dolazak kako bi Europska unija zadržala razvojni kapital.

Trenutno svaka članica Europske unije ima svoje uvjete za izdavanje viza. Ovo izvješće poziva na jedinstvenu praksu, jednake pojednostavljene postupke izdavanja dozvola i viza te dodatne mogućnosti u smislu duljeg ostanka nakon studija, rada uz studij i slično.

Istraživanje, inovacije i znanje su komparativne prednosti Europske unije kao zajednice država u odnosu na druge globalne aktere. Moramo podržati ovo izvješće jer je kvalitetno obrazovanje kroz razmjenu ideja i multikulturalni pristup ključni preduvjet gospodarskog uspjeha.

1-159-000

Andrej Plenković (PPE). - Gospodine predsjedniče, smatram da je i današnja rasprava pokazala koliko je osjetljivo pitanje migracija, pitanje uopće slike Europske unije kakvu želimo projicirati na globalnoj razini. Smatram da je naš politički projekt Europe bio otvoreni projekt koji je dao šansu svima na našem kontinentu da steknu iskustva, razviju se, obrazuju, budu poduzetni i kroz najbolje prakse postanu globalno konkurentni.

Signal koji šaljemo ovim izvješćem, koje je pripremila kolegica Wikström, prema onima iz trećih zemalja koji nemaju sve one privilegije europskog projekta, a dajemo im šansu ako su studenti, znanstvenici, ako su oni koji žele iskoristiti kraći boravak u okviru Europske unije da steknu nova znanja koja mogu ne samo primijeniti u našim državama članicama, nego ih odnijeti kao dodanu vrijednost u svoje zemlje - smatram da im pružamo šansu koja je u biti utjelovljenje glavnog načela koje je stvorilo Europsku uniju, a to je načelo solidarnosti. Zato podržavam ovo izvješće.

1-160-000

João Ferreira (GUE/NGL). - Senhor Presidente, defendemos, evidentemente, a possibilidade de residentes de países terceiros poderem entrar, residir e trabalhar na União Europeia. Defendemos que o possam fazer com condições de dignidade, que hoje são negadas a muitos deles. Mas esta proposta relativa às condições de entrada e de residência para efeitos de investigação e de estudos é bem reveladora do caráter seletivo das políticas de imigração da União Europeia.

Fica bem patente qual o seu objetivo: compensar a escassez e a fuga de cérebros que atinge vários países, inseparável da desqualificação das condições de prestação de trabalho científico e dos obstáculos crescentes no acesso ao conhecimento e à formação avançada; compensar esta fuga com a atração de cérebros de países terceiros; atrair força de trabalho qualificada, de acordo com as necessidades de algumas das principais potências, compensando a fuga com uma fuga de sentido inverso à qual estão associadas as

mesmíssimas consequências perniciosas. Entretanto, para os outros, continua a vigorar a Europa Fortaleza, que criminaliza a imigração e os migrantes.

1-161-000

PRÉSIDENCE DE MME ISABELLE DURANT

Vice-présidente

1-162-000

(Fin des interventions à la demande)

1-163-000

Mairead McGuinness (PPE). - Madam President, I think it would be helpful, particularly for those of us who rise at 4.30 a.m. to get to Strasbourg, if the chairing President could indicate earlier in the debate how many people will speak in the catch-the-eye section. It is a matter of deep regret that many Members who are listed to speak actually leave the Chamber. They come to speak and then they leave, while those of us who are here do not get an opportunity to speak. I will, however, write an explanation.

1-164-000

La Présidente. - Je prends bonne note de votre remarque.

1-165-000

Franz Obermayr (NI). - Frau Präsidentin! Ich kann mich nur der Vorrednerin anschließen. Ich verstehe es auch nicht. Und es wurde wiederholt von uns auch gebeten. Wenn man hier sitzt, diskutieren will, die Diskussion verfolgt, man meldet sich dann auch zu Wort, dann gibt es einen Wechsel im Sitzungspräsidium, es wird vorher auch noch annonciert, dass der Name offensichtlich bekannt ist und aufgeschrieben wird, und dann plötzlich kommt man nicht dran, weil offensichtlich das Präsidium wechselt. Das finde ich nicht korrekt und ich bitte, dass man das abstellt. Sagen Sie klipp und klar, wer drankommt, dann braucht man nicht rumsitzen. Aber es wäre auch ein Gebot der Höflichkeit und der Fairness, dass die Leute, die sich zu Wort melden, dann auch aufgerufen werden, wenn das Präsidium wechselt.

1-166-000

La Présidente. - Je prends note de vos remarques aussi, mais comme vous venez d'arriver, c'est un peu difficile.

1-167-000

Cecilia Malmström, Member of the Commission . - Madam President, the proposal we have here in front of us is indeed to update the very old-fashioned rules which we have on this. It is to facilitate and to make clearer coherent rules for young people who want to come to Europe for a short term to study or do research.

Today, if a qualified researcher who has a specific competence gets a stipend to come to Europe to help build up a successful research environment – thereby contributing to growth, innovation and in addition, of course, cultural exchange – he or she is, in many countries, asked at present to leave the very day after his stipend runs out. He or she cannot

stay for another couple of months to consolidate that research environment. It makes no sense really and we are facing global competition for skills in the world.

Yes, it is a paradox that we are facing huge youth unemployment in Europe today. It is a tragedy and we need to fight this, but we need to be able to have two thoughts in our heads at the same time.

Yes, we need to fight unemployment and, of course, migration is not the solution to that. But it is actually a contribution because we are at the same time facing a lack of skills in certain environments where businesses and companies come daily to me and say, we cannot find these people in Europe so we need to be able to attract a few of them.

Yes, we do have an ageing population; it will be difficult to supply for a generation that is getting older, which is a good thing in a way, but we need to be able to think on a long-term basis as well.

These proposals are modern rules, fair conditions and we will also have safeguards in place to avoid abuse. I think Parliament and the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs have made a very important contribution to improve further the Commission's proposal and I hope that the Council will also be able to agree on their position on this so that, very soon, when the new Parliament resumes, we can have an agreement between the two co-legislators.

1-168-000

Cecilia Wikström, föredragande. - Fru talman! Ibland tycker jag att man kan höra mellan raderna frågan om vi har råd att ta emot forskare och studenter från tredjeland. Min motfråga är: har vi råd att inte ta emot dem? Har vi råd att inte se till att de etablerar sig i EU genomgången forskning eller utbildning? Kom ihåg att en av de här personerna kommer att vara med i forskarlag som löser framtidens energiutmaning. En av dem kommer att vara med att lösa frågan som handlar om en cancer som vi hittills inte har hittat botemedel för.

Fram till idag har många, många, hundratals och tusentals forskare varje år fått sin utbildning i EU vid ett högt stående universitet. De har vid avslutningen av forskningen köpt en enkel biljett och åkt till USA, till Kanada, till Australien, till Indien ser vi nu, också till Kina händer det. Vi har inte råd att fortsätta att tillhandahålla högsta nivå av utbildning och forskning och sedan bara låta dem ge sig iväg. Vi måste välkomna dem att stanna kvar här, etablera sig här och tillsammans med oss alla verka för tillväxt, utveckling och stabilitet i Europa, för vi lever i en global värld och vi har bara att rätta oss efter det. Detta kommer att vara en nyckel till framgång i EU under dagar som kommer.

Igen vill jag tacka för vårt samarbete som har varit fint, med kommissionen, med mina skuggföredraganden, och jag ser fram emot morgondagens omröstning. Jag hoppas att alla ska rösta genom att trycka plus på de *split votes* och *separate votes* som ligger, så får vi ett lika fint betänkande som det näst intill enhetligt antagna i LIBE-utskottet för bara ett par månader sen.

1-169-000

La Présidente. - Le débat est clos.

Le vote aura lieu mardi, le 25 février 2014, à 12 heures.

22. Corps volontaire européen d'aide humanitaire (débat)

1-171-000

La Présidente. - L'ordre du jour appelle le débat sur le rapport de Michèle Striffler, au nom de la commission du développement, sur la proposition de règlement du Parlement européen et du Conseil portant création du Corps volontaire européen d'aide humanitaire – Volontaires de l'aide de l'UE (COM(2012)0514 – C7-0303/2012 – 2012/0245(COD)) (A7-0158/2013)

1-172-000

Michèle Striffler, rapporteure. - Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, chers collègues, tout d'abord je tiens à saluer l'engagement et les efforts de Mme Georgieva pour mener à bien la création de cette nouvelle initiative prévue par le traité de Lisbonne.

Je tiens également à souligner notre étroite collaboration et notre excellente entente sur cette proposition législative.

L'initiative des volontaires de l'aide de l'UE a pour objectif d'exprimer les valeurs humanitaires de l'Union européenne et sa solidarité avec les personnes dans le besoin, en contribuant au renforcement de la capacité de l'Union à répondre aux crises humanitaires.

L'Union doit assurer une aide humanitaire adéquate face à l'augmentation du nombre et de l'ampleur des crises humanitaires. Les volontaires joueront un rôle essentiel dans la préparation aux catastrophes, la réduction des risques de catastrophes et le renforcement du lien entre urgence, réhabilitation et développement.

Tout sera fait pour que les volontaires apportent une plus-value réelle car le déploiement de ceux-ci sera basé sur les besoins identifiés sur le terrain, et leur rôle sera clairement défini. Il s'agit d'un élément complémentaire aux structures et organisations existantes, et la sécurité de tous ces volontaires sera bien entendu garantie.

Tout citoyen européen pourra se porter candidat. La sélection des volontaires respectera une diversité de profils et de compétences chez les jeunes, les retraités et les experts. De plus, des actions de valorisation de l'expérience des volontaires, notamment par une certification à l'issue du déploiement sur le terrain, seront mises en œuvre.

J'ai eu la chance de rencontrer plusieurs volontaires dans les projets pilotes, qui revenaient de mission; ils ont acquis une expérience et des compétences inestimables en venant en aide aux populations qui en ont le plus besoin.

De plus, cette initiative comblera les lacunes du volontariat humanitaire actuel et contribuera également à l'idée de la citoyenneté européenne et à la sensibilisation de l'opinion publique.

L'aide humanitaire est un impératif moral. Je regrette, bien sûr, que le budget alloué pour la période 2014–2020 ait été fortement diminué par rapport à la proposition initiale de la Commission, réduisant ainsi le nombre de volontaires qui seront déployés.

Je profite aussi de cette tribune pour manifester mon inquiétude face au manque de moyens dont dispose la DG ECHO pour couvrir les besoins humanitaires grandissants. Nous connaissons les problèmes actuels de retards de paiement à ECHO. Je suis certaine que cette initiative sera une réussite et permettra de venir en aide aux personnes les plus vulnérables. À cette fin, l'impact des volontaires de l'aide de l'UE dans le secteur de l'aide

humanitaire et le rapport coût/efficacité du programme seront bien entendu régulièrement évalués.

1-173-000

Kristalina Georgieva, *Member of the Commission* . - Madam President, I would like to start by most sincerely thanking Parliament, and Ms [nbsp]Striffler personally, for your continuous and strong support for the creation of the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps. This support reflects the views of European citizens, whom you all represent. According to Eurobarometer, 88 [nbsp]% of Europeans are in favour of the creation of EU aid volunteers and look forward to seeing them established and in action.

With the active engagement of Parliament, the Commission and the Council we are now coming to the final stage of making their wish happen. As a result, by 2020 nearly 20 [nbsp]000 Europeans will have taken part in activities benefiting people in need – and, as Ms [nbsp]Striffler said, the numbers of such people are unfortunately growing – but also benefiting the volunteers themselves by helping them gain new skills and new experience.

At this time of tight budgets we have worked hard to make sure that we provide value for money, that the EU aid volunteers complement existing schemes, and that this also helps the volunteers to advance their own development. Most of them are young people and for them volunteering is also a way to become more competitive on tighter labour markets.

We have carried out three rounds of pilot projects in which over 40 humanitarian organisations took part, providing valuable insights into what exactly is needed in standard setting, in training and in deployment for the programme to achieve its main goal: to be a platform where Europeans live out our values, where they offer a helping hand to those who desperately need it.

We have witnessed the enthusiasm and dedication of those who have taken part in these pilot projects: over 250 people ranging from the young to the young in spirit – the youngest volunteer at 21, the young in spirit but more mature at 70. I can tell you that meeting these people makes me enormously proud to be the European Commissioner for humanitarian aid because what we are demonstrating is that it is not by chance that Europe is a global leader in this field.

To be specific concerning Parliament's contributions, let me just highlight a few of them: Parliament has placed promoting active European citizenship among the initiative's objectives and also measures on communications and visibility that would support this objective and make it happen.

Parliament has reinforced security of the volunteers as a priority, and on that basis we have excluded deploying EU aid volunteers in theatres of armed conflict. We have placed the emphasis instead on volunteer work in disaster risk reduction and resilience, linking relief to rehabilitation and development. These are entirely aligned with EU priorities but are also fields where there is a shortage of skills in humanitarian organisations.

Last but not least, Parliament has promoted the gender dimension in cooperation with women and I can tell you that every time I go to areas affected by disasters or by conflict I often see women not just as victims but as victors, as those who are saving lives.

Let me finish by saying that we recognise that we are at the beginning of the process of making this initiative happen, and we look forward to working continuously with Parliament in the implementation of the programme, in the adoption of delegated acts,

on standards for EU aid volunteers' management, on the mid-term review of thematic priorities and financial allocations, as Ms Striffler emphasised, and also on the annual report on implementation and in evaluations.

1-174-000

María Muñiz De Urquiza, *Ponente de opinión de la Comisión de Presupuestos*. - Señora Presidenta, cuando hay seis millones de jóvenes menores de 25 años parados en Europa —por cierto, casi un millón de ellos en España—, nuestra primera prioridad es la lucha contra el paro y contra el paro juvenil.

Esta iniciativa de un mecanismo paneuropeo de voluntarios de ayuda humanitaria es buena, en la medida en que pretende desarrollar las competencias y la empleabilidad de los jóvenes en el terreno humanitario.

Con los 147,9 millones de euros que están presupuestados se prevé dar formación a 20 000 jóvenes europeos y a 7 000 colaboradores locales. Es menos de lo que pedía la Comisión, que pedía 210 millones de euros —lo ha señalado la ponente, la señora Striffler—, pero si estos fondos se traducen en trabajo para los jóvenes ¡bienvenidos sean! Pero creo que no hay que ser cicateros en este ámbito, que estamos todos de acuerdo en que es positivo para la Unión Europea.

Además, desde el punto de vista de la Comisión de Presupuestos, la financiación de este cuerpo no se hará —un segundo, señora Presidenta— en detrimento de los fondos de ayuda humanitaria y no competirá con las ONG a las que se financiará para facilitar la formación de estos jóvenes y contribuir a ella.

Así que creo que hacemos bien en estar orgullosos de este cuerpo del voluntariado europeo.

1-175-000

Filip Kaczmarek, *w imieniu grupy PPE*. – Pani Przewodnicząca! Chciałbym podziękować Pani Komisarz i posłance Striffler, która jest naszym stałym sprawozdawcą, za zaangażowanie w ten projekt. To bardzo ważny projekt dla całej Unii Europejskiej.

Jednym z zadań Unii Europejskiej jest zapewnienie odpowiedniej pomocy humanitarnej potrzebującym. W ostatnich latach liczba kryzysów humanitarnych na świecie znacznie wzrosła, co wymaga od nas lepszej koordynacji działań. Często pomoc musiała być udzielana w tym samym czasie w różnych miejscach. Idea pomocy humanitarnej jest piękna, i wszyscy się z tym zgadzamy, lecz aby europejska reakcja w sytuacjach kryzysowych była skuteczna, powinna być dobrze zorganizowana i dobrze koordynowana. Stąd między innymi pomysł powołania Europejskiego Ochotniczego Korpusu Pomocy Humanitarnej. Ma on przyczynić się do rozwinięcia zdolności Unii w dziedzinie reagowania na kryzysy humanitarne oraz utworzenia zdolności i odporności społeczności w państwach trzecich podatnych na zagrożenia lub dotkniętych klęskami żywiołowymi.

Istotne jest to, że inicjatywa korpusu ma uzupełniać i wzmacniać działalność humanitarną Unii Europejskiej, a nie powielać istniejące już struktury. W swoich działaniach Korpus będzie się kierować obowiązującymi zasadami pomocy humanitarnej oraz Konsensusem europejskim w sprawie pomocy humanitarnej. Będzie więc, mamy nadzieję, źródłem wartości dodanej dla pomocy humanitarnej Unii Europejskiej, ale także dla lokalnych organizacji.

1-176-000

Corina Crețu, *în numele grupului S&D .* – Vreau și eu să o felicit pe autoarea raportului, doamna Striffler și pe doamna Comisar Georgieva pentru implicarea sa constantă și pentru sprijinul său pentru instituirea Corpului voluntar european de ajutor umanitar, care reprezintă, așa cum s-a spus aici, un pas important în întărirea profilului internațional al Uniunii Europene, putând astfel răspunde cu eficiență sporită crizelor umanitare din țările terțe. Acțiunile derulate pînă în prezent de către Uniune stau mărturie a eforturilor noastre pentru extinderea solidarității față de persoanele aflate în dificultate și acest mecanism este cu atât mai important cu cât vine într-o perioadă în care, deși numărul crizelor de această natură este în creștere, instabilitatea economică a ultimilor ani permite o susținere financiară sensibil diminuată a intervențiilor umanitare. Prin bugetul său de peste 100 de milioane de euro, Corpul voluntar european de ajutor umanitar va putea instrui aproape 5 000 de voluntari, care nu doar că vor răspunde problemelor generate de criză, ci le vor putea, de cele mai multe ori, chiar preîntâmpina. Este așadar o măsură importantă și sunt convinsă că își va demonstra eficiența.

1-177-000

Bill Newton Dunn, *on behalf of the ALDE Group .* – Madam President, like everybody else, I am very proud to be taking part in this debate, because this is something very important and new which we are launching – admittedly low-key, and I am not sure the media will report it, because it is good news and so it is not so exciting. But this was a proposal provided for in the Lisbon Treaty so it is an entirely long-term, positive European development which we have been waiting for.

The Committee on Development only had one person against. We were overwhelmingly in favour of it under our rapporteur Ms [nbsp]Striffler. I listened along with her and some other members of the Committee to the youngsters who had been on the pilot schemes. They were full of enthusiasm for the experience they had had, because not only is it helping unfortunate parts of the world where there have been natural disasters – floods, earthquakes or whatever – which allows them to make the world a slightly better place and to help in that, but the youngsters who took part in the pilot trials also said it is a wonderful experience to be working together with other people from different European countries. So it is an entirely positive and beneficial experience.

To me it is a very good example rather like the Erasmus programme, allowing students to study in different parts of Europe and learning that we are all human beings together; we may eat spaghetti, or roast beef or whatever, but we are exactly the same – but we are very fortunate and should be helping in other parts of the world.

Now I took part also in the trilogue and the attempts to reach agreement with the Council and there was one thing which disappointed me, and I think my colleagues, which is that on Parliament's side we would have liked to have seen the volunteers wearing some identity to say that this is an EU force, perhaps a little badge on their T-shirt or something with the EU flag. However too many Members of the Council thought that this was a bad idea, which, I think, is something that they should be ashamed of, and I hope at least that some of the volunteers will proudly carry the European flag wherever they go.

One thing that Ms [nbsp]Georgieva said was extremely interesting: that Eurobarometer says that 88 [nbsp]% of citizens in Europe are in favour this, and of course they should be and I welcome their warm-heartedness. I just think about my own country with the monster of UKIP which is against everything, is utterly miserable and against foreign aid and against

foreigners and against immigrants. They are not here, of course, to take part in this debate – no surprise there at all – but I shall be fascinated tomorrow to see whether UKIP and the other Eurosceptic parties vote against this proposal, because this is something very special and new, and although there are only a small number of us in the Chamber right now, we can all be very proud, as several colleagues have said, to be in at the beginning, launching something which is going to be entirely beneficial to Europe and the world.

1-178-000

Alf Svensson (PPE). - Fru talman! Tack så mycket kommissionär Georgieva, tack så mycket kollega Striffler. Det är utomordentligt att vi har kommit så här långt så att en frivilligkår upprättas eller inrättas. Det handlar ju ytterst om solidaritet och det handlar om effektivisering. Ibland hör man dem som gör gällande att EU inte ska syssla med det eller detta. Jag kan inte säga att jag tillhör den kategorin alls, men i det här sammanhanget så kan väl ändå ingen tycka någonting annat än att EU ska syssla med detta. Och som sagt, det handlar om solidaritet.

Det är ju också en signal till vår union, till det globala samhället att vi ska hjälpas åt, vi ska bry oss om varandra. Det här är något från Lissabonfördraget som vi verkligen kan stryka under.

Det finns nu, eller kommer att finnas, en lista på specialister som finns där i förväg och som man kan vända sig till och som inte behöver upprättas eller sökas. Vi vet ju, kommissionär Georgieva, hur bra det var med katastrofbiståndet på Filippinerna. Det fanns en samordning och det fungerade på en gång, och där har vi ju i biståndet över huvud tagit många steg framåt, så jag vill bara gratulera Michèle Striffler och gratulera kommissionen, och jag höll på att säga gratulera oss alla, för att det här inrättas, det är ett framåtskridande för solidariteten.

1-179-000

Ricardo Cortés Lastra (S&D). - Señora Presidenta, quería comenzar felicitando a la señora Striffler pero también, sin lugar a dudas, a la Comisaria Georgieva, que tiene todo el apoyo de nuestro grupo socialista —usted lo sabe bien—.

Hoy me enorgullezco de este paso tan importante que se va a dar en este Parlamento con el voto de este Reglamento. Este Reglamento es un paso de gigante teniendo en cuenta que llevamos solicitando su puesta en marcha desde el año 2006 y que hasta el 2009, con el Tratado de Lisboa, no se ha hecho obligatorio.

Mañana se dará un paso más en la acción social en situaciones de crisis, con lo que podríamos llamar la puesta en marcha de un «Erasmus solidario». Un programa que dará la oportunidad a cientos de europeos —personal especializado y organizaciones— de formarse a la vez que les presta apoyo.

Como todo lo que innova, tendrán muchos retos por delante: entre otros, asegurar su complementariedad con respecto al trabajo que realizan sobre el terreno profesionales y personal militar. Hacer visible el valor añadido del trabajo de los voluntarios, especialmente fortaleciendo el vínculo entre asistencia, rehabilitación y desarrollo. Pero las ventajas son aún mayores. Permitirá a los europeos expresar sus compromisos con nuestros valores clave de solidaridad y respeto de los derechos humanos, y dará pie a una sociedad europea más cohesionada y comprometida. En definitiva, será una herramienta más para conseguir

llegar a donde más falta hace. Una herramienta que da impulso a otra Europa. Una Europa más solidaria, señora Comisaria.

1-180-000

Cristian Dan Preda (PPE). - Vreau s-o felicit și eu pe colega noastră, Michelle Striffler, pentru raport. Odată cu adoptarea lui ne aflăm cu un pas mai aproape de realizarea obiectivului fixat în articolul 214 al Tratatului de la Lisabona, și anume realizarea unui cadru legal pentru ca tinerii europeni să poată participa la operațiunile de ajutor umanitar din afara Uniunii. Sunt perfect de acord cu raportarea că acțiunile membrilor Corpului de voluntari trebuie să fie călăuzite de Consensul european privind ajutorul umanitar și, de asemenea, că mobilizarea voluntarilor europeni ar trebui să fie făcută pe baza nevoilor care sunt identificate la nivel local. Susțin, de asemenea, excluderea explicită a situațiilor de conflict armat și de tensiuni interne. Este nevoie, într-adevăr, de un echilibru între implicarea voluntarilor și asigurarea securității acestora. Salut, de asemenea, includerea unei clauze de revizuire întărite, potrivit dorințelor parlamentului nostru - aceasta ne va permite să perfecționăm sistemul în lumina experienței din următorii ani și sunt convins că acest nou instrument va contribui și la proiectarea unei imagini pozitive a Uniunii pentru că, nu-i așa, Corpul voluntar european de ajutor umanitar reprezintă transcrierea în practică a valorilor noastre umanitare și el le va oferi tinerilor posibilitatea de a-și exprima solidaritatea cu persoanele aflate în dificultate în țări terțe. Pentru acțiunea umanitară a Uniunii, Corpul de voluntari va aduce, în mod evident, un plus de vizibilitate și de eficacitate.

1-181-000

Antigoni Papadopoulou (S&D). - Madam President, a European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps was first proposed by the Commission in 2012 to express the EU's humanitarian values and solidarity with people facing humanitarian crises and man-made disasters in third countries. The increased number of humanitarian crises and today's financial constraints encouraged the Commission to propose the EU Aid Corps to complement the existing structures and organisations, aiming to avoid duplications.

We welcome the new approach because it sets standards for the identification, selection, training and deployment of volunteers in partnership with specialised institutions, and also because it introduces interim evaluations of the effectiveness of EU aid volunteers on the basis of specific indicators. Personally, I support the establishment of both qualitative as well as quantitative indicators for accessing each operational objective. I congratulate you on the proposal.

1-182-000

Interventions à la demande

1-183-000

Моника Панайотова (PPE). - Г-жо Председател, уважаема г-жо Комисар, приветствам докладчика за постигнатото споразумение със Съвета по предложението за регламент за създаване на Европейски доброволчески корпус за хуманитарна помощ. Бих искала да поздравя комисар Георгиева за последователните усилия за осигуряването на активно гражданско участие и обществена подкрепа при подготовката на регламента, гарантиращи успеха на доброволческия корпус.

Помня момента, когато преди две години, представлявайки ресорната комисия по европейски въпроси в българския парламент, различните парламентарни групи подкрепихме единодушно, в рамките на политическия диалог, създаването на инициативата „Доброволци на Европейския съюз за хуманитарна помощ“. Инициативата може да изиграе важна роля за професионалната реализация на младите хора чрез възможностите за обучение, натрупване на опит и включването им в мрежата и регистъра на европейските доброволци.

Приветствам предложението на Европейския парламент за признаването на натрупания доброволчески опит от младите като професионален стаж, което е подходяща мярка за борбата с младежка безработица.

1-184-000

Anna Záborská (PPE). - Ďakujem spravodajkyni za vynikajúcu správu. Vznik dobrovoľníckej humanitárnej pomoci má obrovský význam pre vnímanie Európy vo svete, ale najmä pre mladú generáciu Európanov. Dostávajú príležitosť ísť tam, kde je ich pomoc najviac treba, a byť osobne zodpovedný za výsledok. Získajú tak cenné skúsenosti, a to nielen pracovné. No predovšetkým Európska únia dá tisícim mladých ľudí možnosť vidieť na vlastné oči skutočný nedostatok. Európa je posadnutá nárokovou mentalitou, až príliš často považujeme za samozrejme veci, ktoré takými v[nbsp]skutočnosti nie sú. Mať čo jesť, kde bývať, môcť chodiť do školy. Ale tiež spoľahnúť sa na solidaritu, ak ochorieme, prídeme o prácu alebo nám staroba zabráni, aby sme sa mohli o seba sami postarať. Vďaka európskemu dobrovoľníckemu zboru máme šancu túto mentalitu zmeniť.

1-185-000

Miroslav Mikolášik (PPE). - Predstavený návrh nariadenia o založení Európskeho dobrovoľníckeho zboru pre humanitárnu pomoc patrí medzi konkrétne opatrenia smerujúce k posilneniu solidarity európskych občanov s ľuďmi, ktorí sa ocitli v tiesni a v núdzi. Je všeobecne známe, že Únia je najväčším svetovým poskytovateľom humanitárnej pomoci, je však nesmierne dôležité umožniť občanom Európskej únie podieľať sa na humanitárnej pomoci osobne. Bezprostredná priama pomoc prináša aj svoje nebezpečenstvo vzhľadom na mimoriadne prírodné alebo spoločenské podmienky v cieľových krajinách, a preto je namieste vytvoriť bezpečný rámec na jej efektívne a rýchle poskytovanie. Talent dobrovoľníkov, ich schopnosti a hlavne dobré srdce musia byť ocenené aj tým, že sa podmienkami dobrovoľníkov legislatívne zaoberá aj zákonodarca a týmto spôsobom upevňuje ich postavenie v rámci humanitárnej pomoci Únie.

1-186-000

João Ferreira (GUE/NGL). - Senhora Presidente, não pomos em causa, pelo contrário, muito valorizamos os sentimentos de altruísmo e de genuína solidariedade e generosidade que levam muitos europeus a abraçar o voluntariado, sob formas muito diversas, nos países em desenvolvimento. Mas, até por isso, não podemos daqui manifestar algumas reservas face a esta proposta de criação de um corpo de voluntários da União Europeia para a ajuda humanitária. Distanciamo-nos de uma certa visão instrumental do voluntariado, que procura expressar através dele valores e sentimentos que estão muito longe de estar presentes na ação geral da União Europeia e particularmente nas suas políticas setoriais, algumas delas com efeitos consabidamente perniciosos nos países em desenvolvimento.

A proposta tem, além disso, outras *nuances* e implicações que, em geral, não nos parece que contribuam, como seria desejável e necessário, para o reforço da cooperação para o desenvolvimento. Sendo justas algumas das preocupações, outras deveriam ser as soluções.

1-187-000

Seán Kelly (PPE). - A Uachtaráin, mar a dúirt Bill Newton Dunn is dea-scéal é seo agus mar sin ní chloisfear mórán faoi sna meáin ach bíodh sin mar atá. Mar a dúirt an Coimisinéir tá beagnach 90% de shaoránaigh na hEorpa i bhfabhar na moltaí seo. Agus tá moladh mór ag dul don Fheisire Striffler agus a comhghleacaithe a rinne a lán oibre go ciúin chun na moltaí seo a chur os ár gcomhair. Gan dabht ar bith, is iontach an rud é go bhfuil daoine sásta obair dheonach a dhéanamh go háirithe do dhaoine atá i bpráinn. Tá aithne agamsa ar dhaoine óga a thóg bliain amach as a gcuid staidéir agus atá ag obair go deonach thar lear agus tá aithne agam ar an taobh eile den scéal ar sheandaoine, daoine atá ar pinsean a chaitheann a lán dá gcuid ama thar lear sna háiteanna is dainséaraí ar domhan. Dá bhri sin, is maith an rud é go bhfuilimid á eagrú agus á chur le chéile mar seo chun a bheith níos éifeachtúla.

1-188-000

Franz Obermayr (NI). - Frau Präsidentin! Ich möchte meinem Vorredner, der sich sorgte, dass die Eurokritiker hier offensichtlich Probleme bei der Abstimmung haben, entgegenhalten: Man kann durchaus eurokritisch sein in der gegenwärtigen Form, aber man kann auch hilfsbereit und einsatzbereit sein. Ich bin selber seit meinem fünfzehnten Lebensjahr Mitglied einer freiwilligen Feuerwehrgesellschaft – damals Jugendgruppe –, und wir brauchten keinen Lissabon-Vertrag, um im Ausland tätig zu sein. Meine Feuerwehr hat bereits vor dreißig Jahren in Italien, in Slowenien, aber auch in Deutschland bei Einsätzen geholfen, wenn es notwendig war. Das nur einmal zur Einsatzbereitschaft!

Grundsätzlich finde ich die Sache ausgezeichnet. Ich finde es hervorragend, dass junge Leute angehalten werden, so etwas zu tun. Die Mittel sind vielleicht etwas knapp bemessen. Aber ich möchte an dieser Stelle nochmals in Erinnerung rufen, dass wir auch innerhalb Europas sehr viele Probleme in diesem Bereich haben. Wir haben ganze Mitgliedstaaten, in denen es diese vorbeugenden Aktivitäten nicht gibt. Ich denke an den vorbeugenden Brandschutz in Griechenland, wo hier ein wahnsinniges Defizit besteht. Also helfen wir auch uns selber. Das sollte auch eine Motivation sein für junge Leute, in Gesamteuropa tätig zu sein.

1-189-000

Dubravka Šuica (PPE). - Gospođo predsjedavajuća, vidjeli smo u posljednjih nekoliko incidenata diljem svijeta da kad se dogode katastrofe, pomoć treba doći brzo i učinkovito kako bi se zadovoljile osnovne potrebe žrtava u najtežim trenucima. Pomaganje najranjivijim populacijama u kriznim situacijama je moralni imperativ za međunarodnu zajednicu i za Uniju.

Kao što znamo Unija je najveći svjetski donator humanitarne pomoći. Daje gotovo 50% globalne humanitarne pomoći, a Lisabonskim ugovorom je predviđeno da se osnuje europsko volontersko tijelo za humanitarnu pomoć. Kao što smo već čuli, 88% građana Europske unije smatra da je važno da Unija financira humanitarnu pomoć, iako je trenutno ekonomska kriza. U oba slučaja podrška za humanitarnu pomoć je više od dvije trećine u svim državama članicama. Kad je Hrvatska u pitanju, 466 organiziranih volonterskih akcija

postojalo je u 2012.-oj godini, a broj volontera je bio 19 422. Znači vrlo su razvijene volonterske akcije i u Hrvatskoj.

1-190-000

Iosif Matula (PPE). - Crizele umanitare înregistrate în ultimii ani la nivel mondial impun o acțiune concertată a actorilor UE pentru consolidarea și optimizarea reacției la acest gen de fenomene. Propunerea de instituire a Corpului voluntar european de ajutor umanitar reprezintă o expresie concretă a solidarității europene în acțiune și a coeziunii sociale. Selectarea, formarea și mobilizarea voluntarilor în cadrul misiunilor umanitare vor aduce plus valoare, completând sistemele de intervenție existente. Stabilirea unui cadru al contribuțiilor comune ale tinerilor europeni la acțiunile de ajutor umanitar ale Uniunii va stimula cooperarea transfrontalieră între organizațiile de voluntari din diversele state membre, facilitând, astfel, schimbul de bune practici. Nu în ultimul rând, consider deosebit de importantă inițierea unor acțiuni de sensibilizare asupra importanței ajutorului umanitar și a voluntariatului în rândul cetățenilor Uniunii în ceea ce privește spiritul civic, coeziunea socială și promovarea cetățeniei active la nivel național, regional și local. Felicitări kolegei raportor!

1-191-000

Krisztina Morvai (NI). - A liberális padosorokból az egyik nyugat-európai képviselőtársunk felhívta a figyelmünket arra, hogy egyfelől az európai önkéntesek csapatában, másfelől pedig úgy általában is nekünk, európai embereknek büszkén kellene menetelnünk az Európai Unió zászlaja alatt, és rosszállóan jegyezte meg, hogy mi, EU-szkeptikusok, vagy EU-realisták az ilyesmit nem annyira szeretjük. Nagyon szépen kérem képviselőtársamat, jöjjön el velem Magyarországra! Elviszem Önt egy olyan gyárba vagy üzembe, esetleg élelmiszerláncba például, nyugat-európaiak által tulajdonoltba, ahol a magyar emberek 250 euróért robotolnak teljes munkajogi jogfosztottságban havonta. Beszélje már rá őket, hogy meneteljenek büszkén emelt fejjel az Európai Unió zászlaja alatt! Nagyon kíváncsi vagyok az eredményre. Sok szerencsét kívánok a próbálkozáshoz!

(A felszólaló hozzájárul egy „kékkártyás” kérdés megválaszolásához (az eljárási szabályzat 149. cikkének (8) bekezdése).)

1-192-000

Bill Newton Dunn (ALDE), *blue-card question.* – Ms[nbsp]Morvai, my wife is Hungarian. I spent part of Christmas and the New Year in Budapest. I have relations and family in Hungary, so I have problem at all in accepting your invitation to go to Hungary. I know many Hungarians and I would be very happy to talk to many more. I am sure they will all – like the ones I know – be very enthusiastic.

1-193-000

Krisztina Morvai (NI), *Kékkártyás válasz.* – Nagyon köszönöm képviselőtársamnak, és kérem a jelenlévő szokás szerint rendkívül kisszámú képviselőt, hogy legyenek tanúink arra, hogy én komolyan gondoltam a meghívást. Nem úgy általában, bár szívesen megmutatom Önnek a csodálatos budapesti fürdőket, kávéházakat, Operaházat is, de én most üzemekbe, nyugati tulajdonú összeszerelő üzemekbe szeretném Önt vinni, és például a Tescóba – ha jól tudom Ön angol –, vagy más olyan üzletláncokba, ahol mondom 250 euróért dolgoznak az emberek, és azt szeretném, hogy ezekkel az emberekkel beszéljen, és beszélje rá őket, hogy meneteljenek az EU zászló alatt!

1-194-000

Andrej Plenković (PPE). - Gospođo predsjedavajuća, smatram da je ustanovljavanje europskog volonterskog tijela za humanitarnu pomoć jedan vrlo dobar čin za Europsku uniju, i u tom smislu pozdravljam napore koje je u protekle četiri godine u ovom pravcu poduzimala povjerenica

1-195-000

Davor Ivo Stier (PPE). - Gospodine predsjedniče, ja pozdravljam izvješće kolegice Striffler i ovu inicijativu za stvaranje europskog volonterskog tijela za humanitarnu pomoć. Time se naravno potvrđuje i liderska uloga Europske unije u humanitarnoj pomoći, u razvojnoj pomoći. Sasvim sigurno će skoro 20 000 registriranih volontera u Hrvatskoj također pozdraviti ovu mjeru i ja sam uvjeren da će to također pridonijeti da se ojača i jedna europska dimenzija, ako hoćete, u izgradnji tog europskog identiteta koji jest označen time što Europska unija ima jednu lidersku poziciju u humanitarnoj pomoći u svijetu.

Tu jest razlika između nas koji vjerujemo u europski projekt i s druge strane populista - oni su htjeli i u prošloj raspravi zatvoriti granice za one mlade visoko kvalificirane koji bi pomogli konkurentnosti europskog gospodarstva, a očito im smeta da nose europsku zastavu, da bi i drugima pomogli u pomoći da bi i time potvrdili da je Europska unija jedna snaga za dobro u svijetu.

1-196-000

(Fin des interventions à la demande)

1-197-000

Kristalina Georgieva, Member of the Commission . - Madam President, I am very humbled by the expression of support that has been given to the EU aid volunteers. I would just like to make three points, two in reaction to the comments and one in closing.

In reaction to the comments, I have heard some concerns about the way the EU implements development initiatives and whether or not the EU aid volunteers will contribute to development. I just want to stress that we have worked on creating a corps where people would be competent and qualified to help others, but also to help others to help themselves. We have included in our concept a total of 7[nbsp]000 locally trained volunteers so that we can also contribute to local capacities to cope with disasters and with increasingly unpredictable forces of nature.

Secondly, a couple of comments were made on visibility and on how to make people know about good news. We are currently working very hard on this initiative and are receiving a lot of support from Parliament to make it more visible. Tomorrow at 16.00, Ms Striffler and I shall have a Twitter chat, so if you want to participate in it you are very, very welcome. But on a more serious note, it is very hard to break good news. It is much easier to bring attention to a disaster when it happens than to work on preventing it. This is exactly why, in all we do in humanitarian aid and civil protection today, we also emphasise very strongly the role of investing in preparedness and prevention. Hard as it is, it must be done so that fewer people suffer tomorrow, so that there are fewer victims.

My closing comment is that the hard work begins now. We now have to make the implementation of this initiative a reality. I am very pleased to say that we have enormously

expanded support among humanitarian organisations. Initially they were a little sceptical of this initiative, but now that they have participated in the design, they are on board.

I have the confidence that what we will do will indeed help Europe to be a force for good in the world. It would help our image as Europeans; it would ultimately help the competitiveness of Europe as a region that is rich not only in resources and in money, but very rich in people and values. This is what gives me the greatest satisfaction of the work we do together.

1-198-000

Michèle Striffler, *rapporteuse* . - Madame la Présidente, je conclurai en quelques mots, puisque tout a été dit. Il est vrai qu'au départ, il y avait certaines réticences par rapport aux ONG ainsi qu'à la sécurité de ces volontaires, mais, dans ce rapport, vous pourrez constater que nous avons vraiment répondu à tous ces soucis, à toutes ces questions.

Je voudrais vraiment remercier tous les groupes politiques et les rapporteurs fictifs parce qu'il s'agit d'un travail en commun; je tiens aussi à remercier mes assistants ainsi que notre commissaire, Mme Georgieva, et ses assistants.

Cela a été un travail très agréable qui a duré longtemps et qui apporte un nouvel outil, une réelle valeur ajoutée, et, je tiens à le répéter, qui vient vraiment concrétiser cette citoyenneté européenne dont nous avons tant besoin.

1-199-000

La Présidente. - Le débat est clos.

Le vote aura lieu mardi, le 25 [nbsp] février [nbsp] 2014, à 12 [nbsp] heures.

Déclarations écrites (article 149)

1-199-500

Sergio Berlato (PPE), *per iscritto*. – Nel corso degli anni, la quantità e l'entità delle crisi umanitarie nel mondo sono considerevolmente aumentate, provocando una domanda crescente di operatori umanitari per l'apporto di una risposta efficace. Preso atto di questa situazione, la Commissione europea ha adottato una proposta di regolamento sull'istituzione del "Corpo volontario europeo di aiuto umanitario", con il duplice fine di esprimere la solidarietà dell'Unione europea verso le popolazioni in stato di necessità e di migliorare la capacità di risposta dell'Unione alle crisi umanitarie. La solidarietà rappresenta un valore fondamentale all'interno di una società civile e il volontariato ne è espressione concreta e visibile.

Ritengo che l'Unione europea debba assicurare un aiuto umanitario adeguato di fronte all'aumento del numero e dell'ampiezza delle crisi umanitarie. Plaudo, pertanto, agli sforzi compiuti dalla Commissione che, con questa iniziativa, colma le attuali lacune del volontariato umanitario e contribuisce a sensibilizzare l'opinione pubblica sul concetto di cittadinanza europea. Concordo con il relatore nel ritenere che, per far fronte agli obiettivi stabiliti nella proposta di regolamento, sarebbe opportuno creare, fin dall'avvio del programma, uno spazio di concertazione e di dialogo che riunisca i rappresentanti della Commissione, degli Stati membri e delle organizzazioni di invio e di accoglienza.

1-199-750

Franck Proust (PPE). - La création du corps volontaire européen d'aide humanitaire est une initiative remarquable sur plusieurs plans. Premièrement elle permet à l'UE d'exporter ces valeurs en apportant directement son aide aux victimes de catastrophe humanitaire. D'abord en tentant de prévenir les risques de catastrophes humanitaires et ensuite en se rendant sur place pour aider les victimes. Deuxièmement, elle permet à de nombreux jeunes d'acquérir une expérience professionnelle dans le volontariat. Troisièmement, ce corps volontaire européen d'aide humanitaire va donner une visibilité positive à l'Union européenne trop souvent affublée de tous les maux. Je regrette cependant que le budget tel que proposé par la Commission européenne ait été réduit. Toutefois force est de constater les bienfaits de ce corps européens qui garantira une Europe plus forte, plus visible et plus humaine.

23. Interventions d'une minute (article 150 du règlement)

1-201-000

La Présidente. - L'ordre du jour appelle les interventions d'une minute sur des questions politiques importantes (article 150 du règlement).

1-202-000

Rareș-Lucian Niculescu (PPE). - Aș dori să atrag atenția plenului asupra unei situații absurde, care aduce prejudicii grave agricultorilor români și ridică semne de întrebare cu privire la buna utilizare a fondurilor europene pentru agricultură. Este vorba despre impozitele dure, impuse agricultorilor: aceștia trebuie să plătească statului sume care reprezintă o treime din subvenția primită de la Uniunea Europeană. Un agricultor român datorează statului următoarele taxe: impozit de 16%, indiferent dacă obține profit sau pierdere, contribuție pentru asigurări de sănătate - 5,5%, contribuție pentru asigurări sociale și, nu în ultimul rând, o taxă pentru a-i fi atestată calitatea de producător. O mare parte din subvenția agricolă, ajunge așadar, în realitate, la bugetul statului român, nu la fermieri. Această politică fiscală a guvernului român este departe de a fi o politică în folosul agricultorilor, o politică destinată să sprijine agricultura românească.

1-203-000

Elena Bănescu (PPE). - Doresc să vă aduc la cunoștință că nou-formata majoritate socialistă din Parlamentul României continuă practicile condamnate de Comisia Europeană în rapoartele MCV. Săptămâna trecută, Camera Deputaților a blocat ridicarea imunității deputatului Vlad Cosma, acuzat de DNA de trafic de influență. Practic, guvernarea s-au substituit justiției, călcând, din nou, sub șenile statul de drept. Grav este că acest vot a fost dat ostentativ, la ordinul premierului socialist, Victor Ponta. El a dorit să transmită astfel, un semnal parlamentarilor corupți că, dacă îl vor susține, el îi va proteja în Parlament, de justiție. În ciuda angajamentelor repetate luate de premierul Ponta în fața Uniunii Europene, el s-a solidarizat, din nou, cu hoții.

1-204-000

Catherine Stihler (S&D). - Madam President, after writing to the Commission requesting an update on an EU strategy for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), I was very disappointed to be informed that the Commission does not intend to

put forward a specific strategy for patients with COPD as it says that it is addressing the key issue with the Tobacco Products Directive.

Not only is this disappointing, but it is worrying. COPD is one of the leading causes of premature deaths worldwide, yet awareness of COPD is insufficient. Given the prevalence and the socio-economic burden of COPD, not only should there be ringfencing of funds for specific diseases – such as this one – that have been underfunded, but we need to start tackling the deficiencies in the way that COPD is treated across Europe.

People suffering from COPD and patients with respiratory diseases in Europe have for decades been enduring large disparities in the standard of care received. To overcome these inequalities, patient-driven standards, prevention, diagnosis, care and rehabilitation have to be better measured. I urge the Commission to take greater responsibility on this issue.

1-205-000

Jelko Kacin (ALDE). - Slovenija je konec januarja prizadela huda naravna nesreča in povzročila ogromno škodo. Na stiku vlažnega zraka z juga in ledenih vetrov kontinenta je iz dežja, snega in ledu nastal debel žled, ki je naravo vkoval v zelo težak led.

Cestne in železniške komunikacije so bile prekinjene. Daljnovodi so padli. V najhujšem mrazu električne oskrbe ni bilo več dni, ponekod tudi deset dni. Sedem milijonov kubičnih metrov hlodovine je polomljeno, izrevano, uničeno. Ena šestina gospodinjstev je ostala brez električne oskrbe. Šole so morali zapreti. Omrežje je razpadlo v velikem delu države. Z elektroagregati si vasi pomagajo še danes. Mnoga naselja so povsem odvisna od take oskrbe.

Slovenija je utrpela škodo, ki daleč presega 300 milijonov evrov. Za majhno ekonomijo v finančni krizi je to velik udarec. Vlado Republike Slovenije pozivam, naj čim prej vложи zahtevek za solidarno pomoč, Evropsko komisijo pa, da zahtevek prednostno obravnava in predlog pomoči pošlje v potrditev v Evropski parlament še v tem mandatu.

1-206-000

Iñaki Irazabalbeitia Fernández (Verts/ALE). - Señora Presidenta, señora Comisaria, la Comisión Internacional de Verificación del alto el fuego de ETA anunció el pasado viernes que la organización armada había dejado fuera de uso en su presencia parte de su arsenal de armas. Además, anunció que ETA se ha comprometido a finalizar el desarme total en el plazo de un año.

Considero que es una muy buena noticia y un paso adelante importante en el proceso de paz del País Vasco. Desgraciadamente, la reacción del Gobierno español al gesto ha sido decepcionante. El ministro del Interior ha despreciado la labor de la Comisión Internacional de Verificación y la Audiencia Nacional ha llamado a declarar a los verificadores.

Por otra parte, el ministro del Interior de Francia ha ido más allá y ha declarado textualmente: «No estamos en un proceso de paz, estamos en lucha contra el terrorismo».

Hoy, una vez más, reclamo en esta Cámara a las instituciones europeas su participación activa en el proceso de paz vasco. La Unión no se puede quedar de brazos cruzados ante la actitud inmovilista y de bloqueo de los Gobiernos español y francés.

Si entre los objetivos fundamentales de la Unión está salvaguardar la paz en Europa, esta no tiene excusa para no involucrarse activamente en la resolución del conflicto vasco y

contribuir al cierre ordenado del último conflicto armado en Europa, y, cuanto antes, mejor.

1-207-000

Marek Henryk Migalski (ECR). - Pani Przewodnicząca! W ciągu ostatnich kilkudziesięciu dni widzieliście tragiczne wydarzenia na Majdanie na Ukrainie, ale dzisiaj tak naprawdę to od nas oczekuje się aktywności. Wszystko tam może się stać, tam może rozwinąć się scenariusz dobry, tam może rozwinąć się scenariusz zły i może się rozwinąć scenariusz bardzo zły. Dlatego od Unii Europejskiej, która wielokrotnie nie stawiała na wysokości zadania, musimy dzisiaj wymagać kilku rzeczy, które pomogą Ukraińcom w wybraniu tej właściwej drogi, a to oznacza przedstawienie jeszcze w tym roku umowy stowarzyszeniowej, zniesienie jeszcze w tym roku wiz dla Ukraińców, zwłaszcza dla młodzieży, dla osób, które starają się edukować w Unii Europejskiej, jeszcze w tym roku taka umowa handlowa, która zwiększy obroty i da pracę Ukraińcom, również Ukraińcom na Ukrainie. My mamy swoje obowiązki, my wielokrotnie nie stawaliśmy na wysokości zadania, mamy dług wdzięczności wobec Ukraińców i powinniśmy ten dług wdzięczności spłacić.

1-208-000

Nikola Vuljanić (GUE/NGL). - Gospođo predsjednice, htio bih skrenuti pažnju na nešto što svi jako dobro znamo i zanemarujemo. Privatizacija javnih i državnih sredstava u zemljama u tranziciji i zemljama koje se pridružuju Europskoj uniji redovito rezultira kriminalom i tragedijama. U Hrvatskoj, Srbiji, Bosni, Rumunjskoj, Bugarskoj i mogao bih tako dalje nabrajati.

Tržište možda može biti samoregulirajući mehanizam, ja u to doduše ne vjerujem, ali to definitivno nije u zemljama koje politički nisu stabilne ili nemaju dugotrajnu demokratsku tradiciju. Ipak, u svim rezolucijama koje smo u ovom domu donijeli, brza privatizacija se traži od zemalja u pregovorima, kao da nemaju dosta problema i bez toga. Zaustavimo se malo. Razmislimo. Pogledajmo što se dogodilo. Možda ima boljih rješenja. Ovo ipak nije Amerika i ja se iskreno nadam da nikad neće ni biti.

1-209-000

Gerard Batten (EFD). - Madam President, on 10 February an article by Yasmin Alibhai-Brown appeared in *The Independent* newspaper. The headline described certain people as 'hideously white', while the text included a description of them as 'pompous, backward and white'. These derogatory descriptions associated with race would appear to be an offence under the Race Relations Act. On that basis I have written to the Metropolitan Police.

The Independent is, I believe, on sale on the continent. If an EU citizen outside the United Kingdom complained about the article then Mrs Alibhai-Brown could find herself the subject of a European arrest warrant issued under the category of racism and xenophobia. She could find herself locked up for a considerable amount of time on the order of an investigating magistrate while the case is looked into. I would, of course, oppose her judicial surrender under a European arrest warrant as being contrary to the principles of English law.

1-210-000

Andrew Henry William Brons (NI). - Madam President, when the history of the 21st century is written it could be remembered as the one in which Europeans were ethnically cleansed from large parts of their homelands. Within my lifetime large parts of the cities of many countries in the West have been transformed into outposts of Africa and Asia. By the end of the century the East will probably be transformed in the same way.

Now it has not happened autonomously like the wind and tides; it has been brought about deliberately by the people who misrule us: the political class. When the peoples of Europe are no longer the pre-eminent populations our distinctive culture will be no more. Distinctive peoples are not the product of distinctive cultures; distinctive cultures are the product of distinctive peoples.

Demographic change is not just about numbers and space. It is about the identities of the peoples doing the replacing and the people being replaced. There is still time for Europeans nationally, and in cooperation, to alter their destiny and take control of their own future. It will require moral courage, determination and resolution.

1-211-000

Monica Luisa Macovei (PPE). - Alianța pro-europeană din Republica Moldova a făcut eforturi considerabile pe drumul către Uniunea Europeană. Rezultatul a fost parafarea Acordului de asociere, la Vilnius și decizia de liberalizare a vizelor pe care o vom vota, în curând, în plen. Acum, mai mult ca niciodată, Uniunea Europeană trebuie să sprijine cu multă determinare Republica Moldova, pentru a putea rezista presiunilor Federației Ruse. Nu vrem să se repete situația din Ucraina care, după ce a parafat Acordul de asociere cu Uniunea Europeană, nu l-a semnat la termenul stabilit, iar de peste două luni de zile, în Euromaidan, la Kiev, au fost omorâți peste 100 de oameni în care s-a tras cu muniție de război. Republica Moldova, la fel ca și Ucraina, trebuie să semneze cât mai repede acordurile de asociere cu Uniunea Europeană.

1-212-000

VORSITZ: RAINER WIELAND

Vizepräsident

1-213-000

Jorgo Chatzimarkakis, *εξ ονόματος της Ομάδας ALDE.* – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, στην Ελλάδα οι τοπικές κοινωνίες βρίσκονται σε μεγάλη αναστάτωση. Αιτία είναι η καταστροφή των χημικών όπλων της Συρίας στα νερά της Μεσογείου. Όλοι συμφωνούμε πως είναι σημαντική η ειρήνη στη Συρία και ότι θα πρέπει να καταστραφούν τα χημικά όπλα. Όχι όμως στη Μεσόγειο! Δεν θέλουμε να υπάρχει έστω και ελάχιστος κίνδυνος μόλυνσης του περιβάλλοντος.

Ζητήσαμε από τους Πρωθυπουργούς της Ελλάδας και της Ιταλίας να αναλάβουν επίσημη πρωτοβουλία, αλλά δεν υπήρξε μέχρι στιγμής αντίδραση. Οι άνθρωποι και οι τοπικοί φορείς στην Ελλάδα και σε άλλες χώρες ανησυχούν. Το μήνυμα που μας στέλνουν οι πολίτες είναι απλό: **Προστατέψτε τη Μεσόγειο!**

1-214-000

Mirosław Piotrowski (ECR). - Panie Przewodniczący! Po sukcesie telewizji Trwam zwrócili się do mnie dziennikarze polskiej telewizji publicznej, gdyż jej kierownictwo

postanowiło przekazać firmie zewnętrznej swoich dziennikarzy, montażystów i innych pracowników, co *de facto* oznacza późniejsze zwolnienie z pracy wiele setek, a nawet tysięcy osób. Decyzja ta została podjęta tuż przed wyborami do Parlamentu Europejskiego. Jest ona, jak dowodzą dziennikarze, niezgodna z dyrektywą Rady z 12 marca 2001 r., z art. 22 polskiego kodeksu pracy, a także obowiązującą w Polsce ustawą o radiofonii i telewizji. Działanie to dowodzi nie tylko instrumentalnego traktowania dziennikarzy, montażystów i innych, ale może naruszać zasadę wolności mediów. Licząc na zainteresowanie sprawą przewodniczącego Parlamentu, pana Martina Schulza, kierując jednocześnie w tej sprawie przewidziane Regulaminem pytanie pisemne do Komisji Europejskiej.

1-215-000

Paul Nuttall (EFD). - Mr President, late last year, I brought up in this Chamber the case of a British ski instructor called Simon Butler. Mr Butler is trying to ply his trade in France at the moment, but he is being hounded by the French authorities, who claim that his qualifications do not meet their requirements, which is blatantly untrue and they know it.

I finished my speech by asking for a meeting with Commissioner Barnier to clear up this matter, which he kindly agreed to. On 20 January, Mr Butler and I met the Commissioner, and Mr Butler now has a memorandum of understanding from Commissioner Barnier, which should mean that he can ply his trade without trouble, without problems and without being harangued and harassed by the French authorities.

So you can understand why we were a bit shocked last week when Mr Butler was locked up in a cell for 36 hours for absolutely no reason. It just goes to show that it is a farce. We in Britain stick to the rules and we comply with the single market, but the French do not. It is a disgrace.

1-216-000

Dubravka Šuica (PPE). - Gospodine predsjedniče, ekstremno niske temperature, led i snijeg početkom veljače uzrokovali su višemilijunske štete u Gorskom kotaru. Razmjer katastrofe najbolje potvrđuje činjenica da je uništena cjelokupna elektromreža, obiteljski nasadi i šume. Znači, za obnovu će biti potrebno više desetljeća. No tu agonija tek počinje jer su otapanje snijega i obilne kiše uzrokovale poplave i materijalne štete koje iznose više stotina milijuna kuna, a na tim područjima je proglašena elementarna nepogoda.

Vodostaji rijeka u Hrvatskoj i dalje su iznimno visoki, vojska i vatrogasci koji štite od daljnjeg uništenja privatne imovine i dalje su na terenu te po potrebi evakuiraju stanovništvo, a strahuje se i od pojave zaraznih bolesti. I dok mi ovdje sjedimo, u ovome trenutku tisuće kuća u Hrvatskoj pliva pod vodom, a neispavano stanovništvo brani domove vlastitim snagama i ovu noć stoga očekujem promptnu reakciju i financijsku pomoć Europske unije putem Vlade Republike Hrvatske ne samo pri sanaciji nastale štete nego i prevenciji izgradnjom nasipa i sustava za odvodnjavanje kako bismo u budućnosti izbjegli neželjene posljedice.

1-217-000

Andrés Perelló Rodríguez (S&D). - Señor Presidente, me dirijo a la Comisión Europea para pedirle que inste al Gobierno de España a parar las prospecciones petrolíferas que se desarrollan o están planteadas en nuestras costas.

Ni Canarias, ni Baleares, ni la Comunidad Valenciana pueden permitirse arriesgar su presente o arruinar su futuro. Tan solo pedimos que nos dejen trabajar y vivir con lo nuestro y de lo nuestro. Queremos seguir disfrutando de nuestro sol, nuestras playas, nuestra pesca, nuestros pescadores y del turismo, que tanto ha ayudado a soportar la crisis.

Queremos que se potencien las energías renovables —que es lo que no hace el Gobierno de España—. Queremos simplemente —y no pedimos tanto— que nos dejen estar con nuestra economía emprendedora, con nuestra biodiversidad, y que no intenten imponernos una mala copia de unos Emiratos Árabes a los que no aspiramos.

No queremos riqueza de presente envenenada con ruina de futuro. Queremos simplemente vivir en paz —no pedimos tanto—, con un medio ambiente saludable y sostenible, con una economía emprendedora y sin que nadie se quiera hacer rico a costa de nuestras vidas en el futuro. Y eso es lo que le pido a la Comisión Europea: que inste al Gobierno de España a parar las prospecciones.

1-218-000

Marian Harkin (ALDE). - Mr President, at the end of five years we in the House, the Council and the Commission need to answer some very serious questions from our voters about austerity and accumulated debt levels in the Member States. According to Eurostat, in 2012 Ireland – my own country – had general government gross debt and consolidated private debt amounting to a staggering 420% of Irish GDP. Portugal was next in line at 340%; Greece had 285% and Spain 280%.

Yet all of these Member States have undergone systemic cuts in government spending. All have undergone severe cuts to services which target the needy in a disproportionate way. SMEs are struggling, and youth unemployment levels are shaping a lost generation in those Member States.

It is low interest rates that keep countries like Ireland barely afloat. Debt is accumulating; interest payments on debt increase while growth is stagnant or marginal. It is a never-ending, grinding, bottom-scraping cycle. We need to give our voters hope. Debt restructuring, redemption funds, eurobonds are all ...

(The President cut off the speaker)

1-219-000

Ruža Tomašić (ECR). - Gospodine predsjedniče, hrvatski jezik jedan je od službenih jezika Europske unije i uživa jednak status kao svi ostali službeni jezici ove zajednice. Barem na papiru. Prijedlog odluke o produljenju članka 147. Poslovnika do kraja 8. saziva nosi u sebi stavak (f) prema kojem Parlament neće biti u mogućnosti osigurati punu pokrivenost hrvatskim jezikom od početka 8. saziva.

Prema mojim saznanjima, nema samo Parlament probleme s hrvatskim, već ga imaju i europske agencije čije internetske stranice u većini slučajeva nisu prevedene na hrvatski jezik. Čak i da zanemarimo neravnopravan položaj u kojem smo se našli, moji hrvatski kolege i ja, teška posljedica ovakvog odnosa prema hrvatskom jeziku jest isključenost hrvatskih građana koji puno teže od ostalih dolaze do informacija o radu institucija Unije.

Ovim putem tražim od Parlamenta, Komisije i europskih agencija da ozbiljno shvate hrvatske građane i njihove potrebe te da unatoč izazovima i tehničkim poteškoćama u što kraćem roku osiguraju tehničku pokrivenost europskih institucija hrvatskim jezikom.

1-220-000

Seán Kelly (PPE). - Mr President, the European Entrepreneurial Region award is part of a scheme which recognises regions for their excellent work in promoting entrepreneurship through forward thinking and sustainable governance. It also of course recognises that the 2020 strategy is being implemented at ground level.

Kerry is the county which I come from. It received the award in 2011, thanks to the good work of IT Tralee and a good friend of mine, Ogie Moran, a former great footballer. Clare is another county which could benefit hugely from such an award. It is home to some of the finest tourist attractions in the world: the Cliffs of Moher, the karst area of the Burren, and of course there is Shannon airport and the aerospace sector, which could generate huge numbers of jobs. It is a great place to do business and they have a great, positive, can-do attitude, as was seen by the success of their hurlers last year in winning the All-Ireland Final against all the odds. I would hope that this area will be recognised with a European Entrepreneurial Region award as well.

1-221-000

Petru Constantin Luhan (PPE). - Vreau să vă atrag atenția asupra unui fenomen fără precedent în Uniunea Europeană, și anume asupra discriminării și abuzurilor împotriva studenților români din Marea Britanie. În noiembrie 2013, autoritățile britanice au cerut studenților români evidențe suplimentare și a blocat studenților români și bulgari creditele, atât pentru studii, cât și pentru întreținere. Și vă întreb: cum se poate, după ce aceștia au trecut acum un an sau doi printr-un proces de *screening* și au fost acceptați, să li se ceară acum evidențe suplimentare și, mai mult decât atât, să li se anuleze cererile? Mai mult decât atât, atrag atenția asupra aspectului xenofob și politicianist care s-a născut în Marea Britanie, în special prin colegul nostru neonorabil, domnul Nigel Farage, care are declarații publice agresive (*Președintele a întrerupt vorbitorul*).

1-222-000

Tonino Picula (S&D). - Gospodine predsjedniče, želim upozoriti na problem koji će razumjeti svi koji dolaze iz pomorskih zemalja, prostora gdje je ribarstvo najprije stil života, a onda djelatnost. Naime, sukladno preuzetim obvezama iz pregovora s Europskom unijom kategorija mali ribolov se ukida te se uvodi kategorija mali obalni ribolov. To će biti novi oblik ribolova, ali ujedno i gospodarska djelatnost. Budući da Unija poznaje samo kategorije sportskog i profesionalnog ribolova, mali ribari moći će zadržati svoje dozvole samo do kraja ove godine.

Osim što ovakve odredbe ukidaju stoljetnu tradiciju, one mogu dodatno potaknuti već uznapređovali proces depopulacije otoka, ugrožavajući identitet i egzistenciju otočana. To što u zemljama Unije nema drugih oblika ribolova ne znači da se radi o ribarstvu kojim bi Hrvatska narušila njene temeljne pravne odredbe ili ugrozila raznolikost ekosustava.

Stoga kao zastupnik koji je rođen na otoku i odrastao uz more, svjestan važnosti i težine života na otocima, želim pozvati predstavnike institucija i vas kolege da prilagodimo europsko zakonodavstvo kako bismo sačuvali jedinstvenu kulturnu baštinu malih ribara. Time bismo Europu zaista potvrdili ujedinjenu u njenim različitostima.

1-223-000

Rosa Estaràs Ferragut (PPE). - Señor Presidente, quería intervenir, en primer lugar, para decir que lo que ha pasado estos días en torno a la escenificación de una entrega de armas

por parte de ETA a unos supuestos verificadores internacionales ha sido, sin ninguna duda, una tomadura de pelo. Discrepo absolutamente de mi compañero. Aquí no hay dos bandos, ni hay un proceso de paz; hay una banda asesina y el resto, demócratas, que estamos al lado de la legalidad. Lo que tiene que hacer la banda terrorista es disolverse y entregar las armas.

Y aprovecho también esta intervención para hablar de las prospecciones petrolíferas en el Mediterráneo. Somos muchos los que estamos en contra, pero sí quisiera defender al Gobierno de España, porque gracias al Gobierno actual se elaboran informes de impacto ambiental, trámite de audiencia y de alegaciones, a diferencia de lo que hizo el Gobierno Zapatero, que autorizó prospecciones en el Mediterráneo sin declaraciones de impacto ambiental, aunque las hubieran pedido.

1-224-000

María Irigoyen Pérez (S&D). - Señor Presidente, el pasado 6 de febrero, quince inmigrantes perdieron la vida ahogados a escasos metros de la playa del Tarajal, en Ceuta, como consecuencia de una actuación desproporcionada y, lo que es más grave, incumpliendo las leyes vigentes españolas, europeas e internacionales.

Es inadmisibles la actitud del Gobierno español, que ha tratado de ocultar la utilización de pelotas de goma contra personas que intentaban alcanzar la costa. Es intolerable que a los inmigrantes interceptados se les devuelva «en caliente», sin identificarlos ni comprobar si tienen derecho al asilo.

Por ello, exigimos a la Comisión Europea que depure responsabilidades ante esta gravísima violación de los derechos humanos y del propio acervo comunitario. Instamos a la Comisión a que dé respuesta a este drama humanitario y tome medidas urgentes y eficaces.

Pedimos a la Unión Europea que dé respuesta al aumento de la presión migratoria que sufren los Estados del sur mediante una política migratoria solidaria; incremente la cooperación; combata las mafias que trafican con seres humanos, y refuerce Frontex y los mecanismos de alerta. En definitiva, una política de inmigración que no sea exclusivamente una puerta cerrada.

1-225-000

Anna Záborská (PPE). - Chcem poďakovať trom ministrom zahraničných vecí Francúzska, Nemecka a Poľska za ich diplomatické nasadenie v Kyjeve, ktoré prispelo k ukončeniu násillia. Tak ako v nás smrť nevinných občanov Ukrajiny vyvolala smútok, naplnil nás odchod prezidenta Janukovyča nádejou. Tragické udalosti nám pripomenuli obrovský význam európskeho projektu. Má mnohé nedostatky, ale chráni nás pred diktátormi, bezprávím, násillím a chaosom. Ukrajina má miesto v európskom priestore slobody. Má však pred sebou niekoľko ťažkých mesiacov, možno rokov. Ukrajinci sa musia rozhodnúť, či chcú pokračovať ako jeden štát a či dokážu rešpektovať európske hodnoty. EÚ je pripravená Ukrajine pomôcť, no len takej Ukrajine, ktorá bude demokratickou a spravodlivou ku všetkým svojim občanom, Ukrajincom rovnako ako Rusom, Tatárom či Židom, pravoslávnyim rovnako ako ku katolíkom, evanjelikom či ateistom.

1-226-000

Josefa Andrés Barea (S&D). - Señor Presidente, la multinacional Coca Cola está haciendo una reestructuración en España: cierre de varias factorías.

Coca Cola ha ganado en este último año 900 millones de euros y después de medio siglo de refrescar en España cierra ahora cuatro fábricas —[nbsp]250 despidos, algunas recolocaciones, cierre definitivo e innegociable en Madrid, Asturias, Baleares y Alicante—.

Coca Cola dice: «No son nuestros trabajadores, no hay una relación contractual». Así se despide tras medio siglo de relación laboral con esta gente. Corre y cierra, y deslocaliza. Esto no es política industrial; esto no es política comercial. La Comisión debe ejercer el papel de la política industrial, y, desde luego, Coca Cola ni se cierra, ni despide, porque perderá la chispa de la vida.

1-227-000

Mairead McGuinness (PPE). - Mr President, I would like to thank you for your kind judgement in this issue.

I wanted to raise a small but important point about our hearing. Perhaps in this Parliament we should be careful about our ears and listen carefully. I attended the 50th anniversary of an organisation in Ireland called DeafHear and I was quite astounded to learn – and I read from this memo – that it takes 10[nbsp]years for an individual who believes they have a hearing problem to do something about it. The consequences in terms of isolation and the impact on their socialisation are quite enormous. It is also quite frightening to know that one third of acquired hearing loss is actually preventable. People around Europe need to understand that they can actually protect their ears and that one in three people over the age of 60 have a significant hearing loss.

We are all heading in that direction, and I am using this one-minute speech to ask those of us in this House who use our mouth and our ears in our daily work, to perhaps tell our citizens about the importance of looking after their health.

1-228-000

József Szájer (PPE). - Az osztrák kormány az Európai Bizottsághoz fordult a földvitában, és azoknak kér védelmet, akik törvénytörő módon szereztek földet Magyarországon. Tíz évvel ezelőtt az új tagállamok, így Magyarország is lehetőséget kapott arra, hogy megvédje a saját földjét, ugyanakkor mindenki tudta, hogy az akkor kötött szerződések ezeknek a szabályoknak a kijátszásával történtek. Minden államnak a fokmérője az, hogy mennyire tud érvényt szerezni a saját törvényeinek. A magyar állam sokáig gyenge volt, azonban az elmúlt időszakban világossá tette, hogy a törvénytelenül megkötött, a tilalom idején megkötött színlelt szerződéseket nem fogja elfogadni, és a csalóknak lehetőségük is lett volna arra, hogy időben visszalépjenek, ezt azonban nem tették. Az Európai Bizottságnak a törvényességet kell védenie meggyőződésünk szerint, nem pedig a jogsértő spekulánsokat, és ennek érdekében a magyar földtörvény hatályba fog lépni.

1-229-000

Der Präsident. - Damit ist dieser Tagesordnungspunkt geschlossen.

24. Bekämpfung der Gewalt gegen Frauen (kurze Darstellung)

1-231-000

Der Präsident. - Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die kurze Darstellung des Berichts mit Empfehlungen an die Kommission von Antonia Parvanova über Bekämpfung der Gewalt gegen Frauen (2013/2004(INL)) (A7-0075/2014).

1-232-000

Antonia Parvanova, rapporteur. - Mr President, first I would like to thank the shadow rapporteurs, the European Women's Lobby, Victim Support Europe and European Added Value Assessment for their contributions to the report.

Violence against women is a severe violation of human rights in the form of gender-based discrimination. It is the root cause of gender inequality and it is an obstacle to women's full participation in economic, social, political and cultural life. According to studies by European Added Value Assessment, around 20 to 25% of women in Europe have experienced acts of physical violence at least once during their adult lives, and over 10% have suffered sexual violence involving the use of force. As many as 45% of women have endured some form of violence; 12 to 15% of women in Europe are victims of domestic violence, and seven women die every day in the Union from it.

The economic cost of violence against women in the EU in 2011 is estimated at EUR 228 billion each year, including EUR 45 billion for services, EUR 24 billion in lost economic output and EUR 159 billion on pain and suffering. The cost of preventive measures is substantially less than the cost of violence.

There have been a number of calls by Parliament to the Commission to come forward with an EU-wide strategy including legislation to combat violence against women. Today in the EU there is neither a legislative act establishing measures to promote and support the action of Member States nor a comprehensive strategy to combat violence against women.

The outcomes and levels of protection of women and girls within the 28 EU Member States differ widely. There is no doubt that violence against women has a cross-border dimension and needs to be tackled at EU level. There is a need for minimum standards, common definition and action.

The report contains a resolution that lays the basis for a legislative annex. The annex proposes a regulation based on Article 84 of the Treaty that provides for the exchange of best practices, information and training of officials involved. The report proposes using the passerelle clause set out in Article 83(1) of the Treaty to add gender-based violence to the list of so-called 'Euro crimes' with a cross-border dimension.

The legislative initiative report (INI) also calls on the Commission to submit, by the end of 2014, a proposal for an act establishing measures to promote and support the action of Member States in the field of prevention of violence against women. It also insists on the need for a coherent system for collecting statistics on gender-based violence and asks the Commission to propose a new action plan on FGM addressing several issues like prevention and protection.

The annex urges the Member States which have not done so yet to ratify the Istanbul Convention on violence against women and the Commission to launch the procedure for the accession of the EU to the same instrument. It also proposes that the Commission take

the first steps towards establishing a European Observatory on Violence Against Women, building on existing institutional structures such as the European Institute for Gender Equality. It also calls on the Commission to establish, in the next three years, a new Year to End Violence against Women with the aim of raising awareness among citizens.

The EU should therefore become the leading international actor in preventing gender-based violence, and we should ensure that a life free from violence becomes a reality for all women in the EU. I hope we will have the opportunity tomorrow to support this legislative INI with a majority and to call on the Commission for very, very strong commitment towards this report.

1-233-000

Catch-the-eye-Verfahren

1-234-000

Roberta Angelilli (PPE). - Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, da anni si confermano sempre gli stessi drammatici dati: in Europa una donna su quattro ha subito atti di violenza almeno una volta nel corso della propria vita e oltre il 10% ha subito violenza sessuale. La lotta alla violenza contro le donne deve essere quindi, finalmente, una vera priorità in Europa. Il nostro obiettivo deve essere la tolleranza zero.

Chiediamo innanzitutto una direttiva, perché la violenza contro le donne è un crimine particolarmente grave e una direttiva è utile per stabilire norme severe, efficaci e dissuasive, valide in tutti e 28 gli Stati membri dell'Unione europea. Chiediamo poi un piano d'azione forte, per fare informazione e prevenzione in materia di lotta alla violenza contro le donne.

1-235-000

Biljana Borzan (S&D). - Gospodine predsjedavajući, osobno smatram nevjerojatnom činjenicu da u Europskoj uniji koja prednjači po zaštiti ljudskih prava u svijetu ne postoji strategija o borbi protiv nasilja nad ženama. Sramotno je da u zajednici u kojoj je skoro svaka četvrta žena pretrpjela fizičko nasilje barem jednom u svojoj odrasloj dobi, a svaka deseta spolno nasilje uz upotrebu sile, ne postoji jedinstven i djelotvoran sustav njihove zaštite. Trošak tog propusta ni ne može se izraziti u brojkama jer nema niti jasnih podataka niti metodologije na razini Europske unije.

Znamo da se oko 1,8% BDP-a u Europskoj uniji godišnje izdvaja za administrativne, bolničke i druge troškove koji nastaju zbog nasilja nad ženama, no daleko je važnija činjenica da se psihičke i fizičke traume i boli ne mogu izmjeriti nikakvim brojkama. Drage kolegice i kolege, dužnost nam je zaštititi više od polovice stanovništva Europske unije koje predstavljamo te podsjetiti Komisiju da odradi ovu davno zakašnjelu zadaću.

1-236-000

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica (ALDE). - Señor Presidente, anualmente, cerca de 3[nbsp]000 mujeres mueren al año en Europa a consecuencia de la violencia de género. La cifra es brutal, pero es solo una estimación. Muchos Estados miembros carecen de estadísticas porque la violencia de género es en ellos un asunto doméstico privado, y así es imposible combatir esta lacra.

Necesitamos un marco europeo que haga visible en toda Europa la dimensión de este problema, cuya plasmación en cifras y en limitación de derechos fundamentales debe

movilizarnos ya. Necesitamos una estrategia europea integral centrada en la atención a las víctimas, la persecución coordinada de estos delitos y, especialmente, la prevención.

La violencia de género es la consecuencia más grave de la desigualdad, y erradicarla es una cuestión de educación y de valores. La casa de la libertad y los valores que construimos todos los días deben blindar, para empezar, la convivencia y el respeto en cada hogar europeo para cada una de las mujeres europeas.

1-237-000

Ruža Tomašić (ECR). - Gospodine predsjedniče, kao žena i bivša policijska službenica posebno sam zainteresirana za rješenje ovog problema te dajem otvorenu podršku borbi protiv nasilja nad ženama. Podržavam Rezoluciju u dijelu u kojem se zalaže za primjenu preventivnih mjera, prije svega podizanja svijesti. Smatram kako bi takve kampanje informativnog i obrazovnog karaktera trebale biti integrativnim dijelom obrazovnog sustava i općenito javnog prostora u Europskoj uniji.

No, s obzirom na to da sam za vrijeme svoje policijske karijere radila sa ženama žrtvama nasilja te da iz prve ruke znam koliko je težak put ka učinkovitosti u ovoj borbi, nisam sigurna da će nam gomilanje propisa i nadzornih tijela na razini Unije previše pomoći. Borba protiv nasilja nad ženama vodi se u svakoj ulici, na razini svake gradske četvrti ili sela, među ljudima, a ne u briselskim hodnicima. Ovu borbu moramo spustiti na što niže razine i djelovati u skladu s lokalnim specifičnostima, a na tom su polju kompetencije članica vidno iznad onih Europske unije.

1-238-000

Elena Băsescu (PPE). - În România, femeile reprezintă 83% din cazurile de abuz fizic în familie, iar la fiecare 30 de secunde, în țara mea, o femeie este victimă a violenței domestice. Violența împotriva femeii este o realitate cruntă, iar estimările arată că abuzurile sunt în creștere. Din neglijență și dezinteres, guvernul socialist din România amână nejustificat avizarea semnării și ratificării Convenției de la Istanbul. Comisia și statele membre trebuie să transmită un mesaj clar: nu există toleranță sau circumstanțe atenuante pentru violența împotriva femeilor. În altă ordine de idei, cred că, în foarte multe cazuri, derapajele comportamentale țin de educație. Așadar, aș vrea să nu pierdem din vedere un aspect important: copiii noștri, adulții de mâine, vor acționa pe baza a ceea ce au văzut și învățat în sânul familiei.

1-239-000

Маруся Любчева (S&D). - Европейският парламент периодично разглежда доклади, свързани с насилието над жени, но за съжаление проблемът все още няма адекватно решение. Насилието над жени се отразява върху положението им в обществото, свързано е със стереотипност в мисленето и поведението, води до неравнопоставеност. То причинява трайно физическо, сексуално и емоционално страдание и увреждане на жертвите и техните семейства. Извършителите, обаче, често остават ненаказани.

Жените, над които е упражнено насилие, се нуждаят не само от правна защита, а също така от специфична здравна и психологическа помощ, както и от насочено преодоляване на последиците от насилието. Насилието над жени за съжаление приема все по-неприемливи форми. Страшното е, че то засяга много млади момичета и жени и налага нуждата от мониторинг с оглед осигуряване на превенция.

Трябва да се осигури по-активно включване на Европейския институт за равенство на половете, необходимо е различна информация и образователни кампании, нуждаем се от сериозна европейска регулация.

1-240-000

(Ende des Catch-the-eye-Verfahrens)

1-241-000

Kristalina Georgieva, *Member of the Commission* . - Mr President, every day women and girls are humiliated, beaten, sexually abused, and killed only because they are women or girls, and that happens in our Member States and throughout the world. It not only affects the women who fall victim, but it is a huge burden on the whole of society. It is unacceptable. I would like to congratulate Ms Parvanova and thank her for her report, and to pay tribute to her strong and continuing commitment to ending violence against women and her call for the Commission to act with ambition.

We in the Commission have shown a dedication to making full use of the EU competences and supporting the Member States in preventing and combating all forms of violence against women within the EU, and also in our work with the rest of the world. I can vouch for that in my own field in humanitarian aid.

Together we have put in place a comprehensive legal framework at European level to protect women against all forms of violence. This framework includes the directive on trafficking in human beings, the directive against sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, the directive on the European Protection Order applicable in criminal matters, a regulation setting the European Protection Order covering civil matters, and last but not least, the directive on the rights of crime victims, stressing the need for specific and appropriate protection for victims of gender-based violence.

This strong legislative framework is in place. The Commission is now guiding and monitoring Member States in the effective implementation of this legal framework at national level. In this context, an additional EU legislative instrument, as suggested by Parliament, on preventive measures on violence against women, would require a careful analysis of how exactly it would fit into what we currently do in terms of the division of responsibilities between the Member States and the Commission.

Article 84 of the Lisbon Treaty contains clear restrictions on the EU harmonising national criminal law in the context of crime prevention. The possible added value of such an initiative would also need to be carefully assessed by the Commission, because we have already developed a range of preventive actions, such as awareness-raising activities, exchanges of good practice and project funding at grass-roots level: activities to prevent violence against women. But I agree with you, Ms Parvanova: we need to improve our knowledge and the collection of data on violence against women and translate this knowledge into action at EU level and in the Member States.

In the Commission we have participated very actively in the work of Eurostat, the Fundamental Rights Agency and the European Institute for Gender Equality, to improve EU data collection based on reliable national data. This requires very strong involvement and cooperation from the Member States.

You can also count on the Commission to use the new Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme to keep supporting awareness-raising activities and regular exchanges of good

practices and to provide funding to governments, NGOs and the networks working in this field. As you know, the Commission has recently adopted a Communication on eliminating female genital mutilation and has committed itself to monitoring and taking stock of progress on an annual basis. February has been defined as the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation.

Regarding accession to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, we are examining the legal and policy implications of a possible EU accession in the area of the Convention where there might be EU competence. But more important is to keep calling on the Member States to sign and ratify the Convention. To date – almost four years after agreeing on this Convention – 20 Member States have signed it but only three have ratified it: Austria, Italy and Portugal.

So those of us who are not Austrian, Italian or Portuguese have to work hard with our national parliaments and governments and the media, asking why these Member States have not ratified the first international legally-binding instrument combating violence against women. What are they afraid of? Do the legal systems in our Member States work or not? If they work, then no Member State should be afraid of ratifying the Council of Europe Convention. I hope we will see progress very soon.

I want to conclude by saying that the Commission will make full use of EU competences to support the Member States in this respect. It is not about ideology: it is about the right of women to be protected against violence for the benefit of society as a whole.

1-242-000

Der Präsident. - Damit ist dieser Punkt abgeschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet am Dienstag, 25. Februar, um 12.00 Uhr statt.

Schriftliche Erklärungen (Artikel 149 GO)

1-242-250

Nessa Childers (NI), *in writing.* – Many girls and women still do not have equal opportunities to realise rights recognised by law. Gender equality is not only morally right, it is necessary to human progress and sustainable development. The EU must do more to prevent and combat violence against women. By empowering women we are also contributing to the realisation of other goals, such as improving maternal health, reducing hunger and ensuring universal education. I wholeheartedly support Ms Parvanova's report and welcome the establishment of an EU year to end violence against women. I congratulate the rapporteur for her work on this report.

1-242-375

Edite Estrela (S&D), *por escrito.* – A violência contra as mulheres representa uma grave violação dos direitos humanos. As estatísticas revelam que uma em cada cinco mulheres é vítima de violência doméstica e uma em cada dez é violada ou forçada a praticar atos sexuais. A violência perpetrada em casa ou por familiares afeta cerca de 55 % das vítimas. Os custos associados à violência doméstica são elevados. Estimativas recentes calculam que, na UE, o custo da violência de género contra as mulheres foi de 228 mil milhões de euros em 2011 (isto é, 1,8 % do PIB da UE). Os especialistas sublinham que o número de casos não registados é muito elevado, devido ao estigma social e à habitual indiferença em relação à violência sexual contra as mulheres. Os infratores raramente são julgados e quase

nunca condenados. A Comissão deve apresentar uma proposta para promover e apoiar a ação dos Estados-Membros no domínio da prevenção da violência contra as mulheres. A violência contra as mulheres é um dos maiores obstáculos à concretização da igualdade e um atentado à democracia. É preciso eliminar estereótipos e mitos, alterar as representações de género e os valores que têm perpetuado a existência de relações desiguais no meio familiar, escolar e social. Estamos todos convocados para este combate contra a violência de género.

1-242-500

Romana Jordan (PPE), *pisno*. – Pri nasilju na podlagi spola gre za kršenje temeljnih človekovih pravic, žrtev pa je lahko izpostavljena tako fizičnemu kot psihičnemu nasilju. Tovrstnemu nasilju so v veliki meri izpostavljene ženske, torej večinsko prebivalstvo. Številke so zaskrbljujoče, saj je med 20[nbsp]% in 25[nbsp]% žensk v Evropi vsaj enkrat doživelo fizično nasilje, preko 10[nbsp]% je bilo izpostavljenih spolnemu nasilju z uporabo sile. Zato podpiram poročilo poročevalke Parvanove. Na nekaterih mestih resnično zelo posega v subsidiarnost, a menim, da je ukrepanje z evropske ravni upravičeno. Do nasilja bi morali imeti ničelno stopnjo tolerance, ne glede na to, kje in komu se dogaja. Pozdravljam njene konkretne predloge, še posebej: pripravo strategije in akcijskega načrta za preprečevanje nasilja nad ženskami in dekleti, pripravo zakonodajnega predloga za preprečevanje nasilja nad ženskami in dekleti, opredelitev tega nasilja kot enega od področij kriminala, boljše osveščanje ljudi, zahtevo za uvedbo ukrepov s strani držav članic. Še zlasti pomembno je razviti in izvajati tiste ukrepe, ki nudijo pomoč žrtvam.

25. Sexuelle Ausbeutung und Prostitution und ihre Auswirkungen auf die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter (kurze Darstellung)

1-244-000

Der Präsident. - Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die kurze Darstellung des Berichts von Mary Honeyball über sexuelle Ausbeutung und Prostitution und ihre Auswirkungen auf die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter (2013/2103(INI)) (A7-0071/2014).

1-245-000

Mary Honeyball, *rapporteur*. - Mr President, I would like to thank my colleagues, as well as all the shadows and the various NGOs and groups I have worked with: the European Women's Lobby, Equality Now, various networks of women who have survived working in prostitution, and the European Commission anti-trafficking coordinator.

My report takes as its basis two directives: the directives on victims of violence, which came out in 2012, and trafficking, which dates from 2011, because it is very clear that trafficking fuels prostitution and prostitution fuels trafficking. That is one of the main reasons why prostitution is a cross-border issue and why it is something that we should be deeply concerned about in this Parliament.

There are also, of course, health implications which matter as well. So I am very pleased to have this opportunity to introduce this report. It has been a controversial and difficult subject, because the laws regarding prostitution – as opposed to the overall strategy and what we are doing with cross-border issues – belong to Member States. They are, quite rightly, the competence of Member States, and they vary enormously.

In certain countries like the UK, prostitution itself is not illegal, but everything concerning it is: soliciting, procuring, running a brothel and associated activities are all criminal offences. In some countries, prostitution is completely legal – that is the case in Germany and the Netherlands – so we are dealing with a very varying perspective. I would not say that this has made this report difficult, but it has had to take account of all the different traditions across the European Union.

One thing has been clear: that very few women indeed work in prostitution totally as a matter of free choice. During the course of my work for this, I have met many survivors and talked to many people who work in prostitution in various forms, and I did not meet any women who had chosen it as a matter of completely free choice.

As I said before, many have been the victims of trafficking. In fact, official EU research shows that 62[nbsp]% of those who are trafficked in the EU are women trafficked for sexual exploitation. Very often they are very young women, and very often they are girls. That in itself is appalling enough. In addition to victims of trafficking, there are those who have drug and substance abuse habits. There are many – an unquantifiable number, because statistics are very difficult to find in this area – who work in prostitution who have had very difficult and disturbed backgrounds, and who suffered sexual abuse when they were young; and many, particularly in times of economic crisis, are turning to prostitution through poverty.

I contend that none of those are free choices and that prostitution is not a job like any other. In fact, prostitution is absolutely against gender equality, which is why, in my report, I am suggesting that we take very seriously the model which is used in Sweden – the Nordic model, as we know it – whereby the buyer of sexual services is the one who is criminalised. This has been shown to have reduced levels of prostitution in Sweden since 1999 (when it was introduced) by half: a very significant decrease in prostitution. I believe the way to tackle and reduce prostitution is to reduce demand, and the only model that is shown to do this is the model which is currently operating in Sweden. So I therefore call on all of you to support this very important report.

1-246-000

Catch-the-eye-Verfahren

1-247-000

Anna Záborská (PPE). - Dovoľte mi vyjadriť podporu kolegyni Honeyball a textu správy, ktorá bola prijatá vo výbore. Pojem prostitúcia v sebe jasne obsahuje obchod s[nbsp]ľudskými bytosťami. Jeden človek si kúpi iného človeka pre uspokojenie svojich chútok a pre svoje potešenie. Či sa jedná o legálnu alebo nútenú prostitúciu, princíp je ten istý. Považovanie ľudskej bytosti za tovar by malo byť zakázané. V tom sa, dúfam, zhodneme. Som si vedomá toho, že môj postoj nevyvolá súhlas najmä medzi kolegami, ktorých členské štáty legalizovali prostitúciu. Dokonca aj Európsky súdny dvor vyhlásil, že prostitúcia je profesia ako každá iná. Návrh alternatívneho uznesenia nepodporujem. Dúfam, že sa nám podarí prijať správu Honeyball, a ako tieňová spravodajkyňa urobím všetko pre to, aby sa našiel text, ktorý moja skupina podporí.

1-248-000

Edite Estrela (S&D). - Senhor Presidente, a prostituição abrange cerca de 40 a 42 milhões de pessoas em todo o mundo, na esmagadora maioria mulheres. Esta situação é causa e

consequência das desigualdades de género. Está provado que os problemas económicos, a pobreza e a exclusão social são as principais causas da prostituição e que o lenocínio está intimamente ligado à criminalidade organizada. O mercado da prostituição aumenta o tráfico de mulheres e crianças. Existe uma grande disparidade na forma como os Estados-Membros lidam com esta questão. Uns consideram que a prostituição é uma violação dos direitos das mulheres, uma forma de escravidão sexual que perpetua as desigualdades de género. Outros afirmam que as mulheres têm o direito a fazerem o que quiserem com o seu corpo. O modelo nórdico parece ser o que melhor salvaguarda a dignidade das mulheres, mas é preciso promover a formação adequada da polícia e do pessoal do sistema judicial. A prostituição não pode ser uma profissão.

1-249-000

Ulrike Lunacek (Verts/ALE). - Mr President, in my view and the view of the majority in my group, Ms Honeyball presents a very one-sided position in her report and does not take into account the different approaches that we have within the European Union. It calls for prostitution to be criminalised; and as a feminist, I also have a problem with the fact that in our patriarchal society, too many men all too often look at women as objects for sex, work or other things and not as dignified human beings in their own right.

But criminalisation as in the Nordic model does not solve the problems. We need to differentiate between trafficking for sexual exploitation – in prostitution or in households, or wherever – and sex work resulting from active individual decisions. I know some women decide to go into sex work because of the economic hardship they encounter, but this is their decision and their choice. So together with members of other political groups, we propose an alternative motion for a resolution which focuses on the responsibility of Member States and especially also on providing exit strategies for those who want to leave prostitution.

1-250-000

Inês Cristina Zuber (GUE/NGL). - Senhor Presidente, 96 % das pessoas que se prostituem no mundo são mulheres. A prostituição contribui claramente para a perpetuação da desigualdade entre homens e mulheres e é inquestionavelmente uma forma de violência brutal. É não uma velha profissão, mas sim uma velha forma de violência contra as mulheres, reflexo das desigualdades sociais e económicas que o capitalismo reproduziu. Um capitalismo que considera que tudo é vendável e comercializável, incluindo a intimidade, tratando as mulheres como mercadoria e utilizando-as para a obtenção dos lucros dos proxenetas que, nos países onde a prostituição é legalizada, passam a ser respeitáveis homens de negócios da noite.

Numa sociedade progressista, o trabalho é fonte de realização individual enquanto contributo produtivo para a sociedade. Quem considera que uma mulher que vende a sua intimidade e a sua dignidade para a satisfação sexual do homem comprador se sente realizada tem que estar equivocado. A perspectiva abolicionista, em grande parte defendida neste relatório, considera a mulher uma vítima a quem o Estado deve proteger, acompanhar e integrar, e criminaliza quem lucra à sua conta e quem alimenta esse processo de exploração, os clientes.

1-251-000

Zbigniew Ziobro (EFD). - Panie Przewodniczący! Do skutecznej walki z przestępczością związaną z handlem kobietami, także z prostytutką, stręczycielstwem, kuplerstwem, z tym wszystkim, co jest związane z tą działalnością, wymagane jest odpowiednio dobre prawo, ale też w tym sensie surowe prawo, takie które będzie skutecznie odstraszać sprawców przestępstw. Zwykle to są członkowie zorganizowanych grup przestępczych od tego rodzaju procederu. Ale pamiętajmy też, że gdzieś tam prawo jest już stosunkowo ostre, ale ono nie jest egzekwowalne. Jest bardzo ważne, aby władza polityczna miała zrozumienie dla potrzeby skutecznego wykorzystywania tych przepisów, które zostały już w poszczególnych krajach uchwalone. Tak bowiem się składa, np. w Polsce, że występuje powszechny proceder działania tzw. tirówek, to się tak określa, czyli pań, które świadczą usługi seksualne przy drogach. Zwykle to są panie z krajów południowych i są one w okropnych warunkach wykorzystywane przez sutenerów. To jest przestępstwo. Z tym trzeba walczyć, trzeba wykorzystywać przepisy, które są. Tu musi być presja na władzę polityczną, aby z tych przepisów korzystała.

1-252-000

Krisztina Morvai (NI). - Miközben az Európai Unió tonnaszám ontja a dokumentumokat a nők elleni erőszakkal és a nőkereskedelemmel kapcsolatban, számos tagállam rendőrsége felhárító közömbösséget tanúsít. A magyar országos rendőrfőkapitány megtagadta azt, hogy a témában a magyar rendőrök képzést kaphassanak. Biztos asszonyt pedig egy másik témában kérdezném, történetesen az osztrák rendőrség felhárító hozzáállásával összefüggésben. Amikor magyar nők munkavállalás céljából Ausztriába mennek, majd ott rejtélyes körülmények között eltűnnek, hónapokkal később sem hajlandó az osztrák rendőrség bűncselekmény gyanúja miatt nyomozást indítani, noha egyértelmű, hogy fenn kellene hogy álljon nemcsak a gyanúja, hanem vélelme a nők elleni erőszakos bűncselekménynek, illetőleg a nőkereskedelemnek. Tud-e Ön erről a gyakorlatról, mi a véleménye róla és mit óhajt tenni ellene?

1-253-000

Piotr Borys (PPE). - Panie Przewodniczący! Proceder prostitucji i sutenerstwa ma w większości charakter transgraniczny. Dlatego dobre prawo i możliwość unifikacji pewnych przepisów może pozwolić na to, aby ten proceder zmniejszyć. Dodatkowo potrzebna jest ze strony państw członkowskich usystematyzowana pomoc dla osób, które chcą wyjść z prostitucji, bo pamiętajmy, że często prostytutka ma charakter pewnej konieczności związanej właśnie z kwestiami ekonomicznymi. Dlatego uważam, że to sprawozdanie warto poprzeć i warto zastosować metodę pewnej współpracy państw członkowskich, głównie właśnie w wymiarze walki z grupami przestępczymi, które mają charakter transgraniczny.

1-254-000

Anna Hedh (S&D). - Herr talman! 2011 hade jag nöjet att ansvara för EU:s människohandelslagstiftning. Där kämpade vi för att få till någon form av brottslighet när det gäller att köpa sex av människohandelsoffer. Det gick inte, utan det stod helt stilla.

År 2016 ska medlemsländerna återkomma till parlamentet och tala om hur man arbetar med att motverka efterfrågan på prostituerade. Då är det jätteviktigt att vi nu tar upp det här betänkandet och lyfter det till medlemsländerna. Det är ingen lagstiftning, utan det är

ett betänkande som talar om för medlemsländerna att man måste se över efterfrågesituationen.

1-255-000

(Ende des Catch-the-eye-Verfahrens)

1-256-000

Kristalina Georgieva, *Member of the Commission* . - Mr President, I would like to start by expressing my thanks to Ms Honeyball for her own-initiative report.

There are gruesome consequences of human trafficking and exploitation, stories of the deception of young girls and women having to sell their bodies, threatened, beaten, sometimes even sold by their own families. I would like to start by very clearly stating that for us in the EU, human trafficking is unacceptable in every sense. It is a gross human rights violation and an extremely serious form of crime.

We often hear that trafficking is an underground or hidden crime, but we actually see it with our own eyes: it happens in front of us. Those who are not so very well seen are the criminals who control it in the background. We also understand very well the interconnection between gender and trafficking. Eurostat statistics show that 96 [nbsp] % of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are women and girls, and behind these statistics is the tragedy of each and every one of them. This connects very closely with the discussion we had on the previous item on the report presented by Ms Parvanova.

We also recognise that women and children do not end up in the prostitution market by their own choice. There is a link between the prostitution market, exploitation and organised crime. These links are indisputable and are becoming more and more evident. In addition, Europol informs us that most of the victims of sexual exploitation are trafficked to countries where prostitution is legal or is regulated.

As I have already stressed in the previous discussion, the EU has adopted both a very ambitious directive on human trafficking and an EU strategy to complement this directive. Both recognise and address the gender dimension and the need to reduce demand on human trafficking for the first time at the level of EU law.

This is where I want to end. Prevention is a key pillar of this directive, and it is recognised that there is a need to reduce demand for sexual exploitation. For a little 10-year-old girl to be exploited in the prostitution market or for producing pornography, there has to be a client and there has to be a user. Thus we have to focus strongly on tackling, reducing and eliminating this demand.

1-257-000

Der Präsident. - Damit ist dieser Punkt abgeschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet am Dienstag, 25. [nbsp] Februar, um 12.00 [nbsp] Uhr statt.

26. Übertragung von Rechtsetzungsbefugnissen und die Ausübung der der Kommission übertragenen Durchführungsbefugnisse (kurze Darstellung)

1-259-000

Der Präsident. - Als nächster Punkt der Tagesordnung folgt die kurze Darstellung des Berichts von József Szájer über die Folgemaßnahmen in Bezug auf die Übertragung von Rechtsetzungsbefugnissen und die Kontrolle der Ausübung der der Kommission übertragenen Durchführungsbefugnisse durch die Mitgliedstaaten (2012/2323(INI)) (A7-0435/2013).

1-260-000

József Szájer, előadó. - Ez a Parlament rengeteg olyan jelentést fogad el, köztük nagyon sok olyan saját kezdeményezésű jelentést is, amelyet utána lényegében senki nem olvas el, nem tájékozott róla, még maguk a megalkotók sem foglalkoznak vele többet. Az a jelentés, amely most van napirenden, remélem nem ilyen lesz. És nem azért, mert ez valami olyan nagyon nagyszerű jelentés, vagy mert én csináltam, hanem mert ez tulajdonképpen egy segédkönyv. Segédkönyv mindazoknak a kollégáknak, akik más intézményekkel, a Tanáccsal, a Bizottsággal jogalkotás során találkoznak, tárgyalásokat, dialógusokat folytatnak.

A Lisszaboni Szerződés már nagyon régóta bevezetett egy az Európai Bizottság ellenőrzésére vonatkozó új szabályt, amelynek keretében a Parlament a Tanáccsal azonos jogokat szerzett abban az esetben, amikor a Bizottság feletti ellenőrzést gyakorolja. A régi komitológiai eljárás helyébe a delegált és az implementált aktusok léptek. Ezeknek az átvezetése az, ami tulajdonképpen a mostani Parlamentnek a feladata. Hogy miről van, szó azt akkor lehet megérteni, hogyha világossá tesszük, hogy amikor egy jogalkotási jelentést ez a Parlament elfogad, akkor utána normál esetben elveszíti a befolyását azokon a területeken, ahol delegálta a jogosítványait a végrehajtó szervezetnek, az Európai Bizottságnak. Régen ez így volt, ma viszont a képviselőtársaink, a rapportőrök, maga az Európai Parlament, ezen eljárásnak a keretében, a delegációs eljárásnak a részletei keretében tudja megőrizni a befolyását, tudja adott esetben visszavonni ezt a delegációt az Európai Bizottságtól abban az esetben, ha nem tetszik neki valamelyik jogalkotás. Természetesen a delegáció az egy fontos dolog, hiszen a Parlament nem foglalkozhat minden részletkérdéssel. Mi magunk döntjük el, hogy melyek azok a kérdések, amelyeket delegálunk az Európai Bizottságnak, és mik azok, amelyekkel magunk akarunk foglalkozni.

Természetesen ugyan a Lisszaboni Szerződés már hosszú ideje életbe lépett, ezen a területen a jogalkotáson való teljes átvezetése ennek kérdésnek még mindig nem történt meg. S a kollégáim, amikor tárgyalnak a Tanáccsal, az Európai Bizottsággal, dialógusokat folytatnak, nagyon gyakran azt látják, hogy a Tanács megbánta azt, hogy a Lisszaboni Szerződésbe ilyen passzusokat tett be, hogy lehetőséget biztosított a Parlament számára az ellenőrzésre. Ez sokszor valóban így van, ugyanakkor azt gondolom, hogy az együttműködés keretében, és szerettük volna, hogyha ezt a jelentést nemcsak a Parlament fogadja el, hanem elfogadja a Tanács is a maga részéről, és kialakíthatunk végre egy olyan sztetend eljárást, amelynek keretében nem minden egyes alkalommal újra kell a szabályokat megalkotni, hiszen nagyon gyakran a tárgyalásoknak a végén azt mondják, hogy ezek technikai kérdések, ezekkel most már ne foglalkozunk, ezekkel az ügyekkel már nem kell foglalkozni, egyezzünk meg benne.

A Parlament, és tisztelt képviselőtársaim – ez a lényege ennek a jelentésnek, és erre ad iránymutatást ez a jelentés a képviselőtársaim számára – nem adhatja fel a további ellenőrzési jogát. Ragaszkodnia kell ezekben a kérdésekben is ahhoz, hogy megtarthassa az ellenőrzést a későbbiekben. Nem szabad, hogy olyan jogszabályok szülessenek, és holnap elfogadjunk három olyan omnibus jelentést is, amelyet a Bizottság terjesztett elénk, amely átvezeti a maradék részén is a jogszabályoknak ezeket a szabályokat, de nem szabad olyanokat elfogadjunk, amelyek ennek nem felelnek meg.

Tisztelt hölgyeim és uraim! Azzal zárnám, hogy sajnós nem sikerült megegyeznünk a Tanáccsal, nem történt első olvasatos megállapodás ebben az esetben. Ez a feladat a következő Parlamentre marad.

1-261-000

Catch-the-eye-Verfahren

1-262-000

Mairead McGuinness (PPE). - Mr President, in terms of delegated acts and this technical issue, we are almost in an empty House here. This is the most crucial part of our legislation. On agriculture, where I was deeply involved, we have still not finished CAP reform, even though we announced its conclusion months back.

Mr Szájer, your work is really important, and the new Members of this House next autumn should look at your manual of instructions to see how we can make our laws better and have better law-making. My sincere concern is that, when we reach a political agreement and then have to turn our attention to the details and delegated acts or implementing acts, it is very difficult to get them right. I am greatly concerned, with regard to the reform of the agriculture policy, that there are three or four difficult issues that might not be completed by March, and therefore we will have a problem of implementation next year. So, well done on your work. It is perhaps one of the most important reports, and I am sorry that there are not more of us here to actually debate it.

1-263-000

Elena Băsescu (PPE). - Utilizarea actelor delegate sau a actelor de punere în aplicare este, în continuare, neclară. De aceea, rolul Comisiei pentru afaceri juridice va fi foarte important, în special în următorul mandat al Parlamentului, iar noi, în calitate de europarlamentari avem datoria de a proteja cetățenii europeni și de a ne opune oricăror acte ale Comisiei Europene care ar putea fi în contradicție cu interesele lor. De asemenea, Parlamentul trebuie să fie implicat în cadrul procedurilor chiar înaintea adoptării acestor acte. De aceea, susțin și eu organizarea în continuare a unor reuniuni între specialiștii Comisiei Europene și deputații europeni, anterior adoptării actelor delegate. Acest lucru este cu atât mai important în domeniul precum: agricultura, comerțul sau afacerile economice și monetare.

1-264-000

(Ende des Catch-the-eye-Verfahrens)

1-265-000

Kristalina Georgieva, Member of the Commission. - Mr President, honourable Members, I should like to thank Mr [nbsp] Szájer for presenting his thoughts in the report. On behalf of the Commission I want to say very clearly that we fully agree with the importance and

usefulness of having a common approach as regards delegated and implementing acts. Questions on interpretation have come up all too often in negotiations and it is really time to step up our efforts to find horizontal solutions to these recurrent problems.

As you know, last year the Commission launched a trilateral discussion to develop a shared understanding of horizontal issues related to delegated and implementing acts, and prepared a non-paper that addressed many of the issues that you have raised, but also covered the sensitive issue of consultation on delegated acts. The process stalled, however, and I can only thank you for giving it a new impetus which hopefully will bring us to a good understanding and delineation of delegated and implementing acts. We broadly agree with the report that you have presented and consider it a good basis on which to work hard in reaching closure on these issues.

I just want to bring to everybody's attention that there is to be a court decision on a pending case on biocides where the issue of delineation between delegated and implementing acts is raised. Hopefully I will be able to provide helpful guidance on that matter. This does not mean that we should not continue to conduct discussions on procedural questions while the Court provides its guidance. On the contrary, the three institutions must work together to find acceptable solutions to these important issues.

I would close by saying that the new Parliament will certainly have a very good basis upon which to accelerate the process of finding common ground and a common approach. Thank you for your work.

1-266-000

Der Präsident. - Damit ist dieser Punkt abgeschlossen.

Die Abstimmung findet am Dienstag, 25.[nbsp]Februar, um 12.00[nbsp]Uhr statt.

27. Tagesordnung der nächsten Sitzung: siehe Protokoll

28. Schluss der Sitzung

1-269-000

(Die Sitzung wird um 22.50[nbsp]Uhr geschlossen.)