

EUROOPA PARLAMENT

2004



2009

Arengukomisjon

2005/2137(ACI)

30.8.2005

ARVAMUS

Esitaja: arengukomisjon

Saaja: eelarvekomisjon

Ettepanek võtta vastu Euroopa Parlamendi ja nõukogu otsus
pändlikkusinstrumendi kasutuselevõtu kohta taastusabi andmiseks tsunami
tagajärjel kannatanud riikidele vastavalt 6. mai 1999. aasta
institutsioonidevahelise kokkuleppe punktile 24
(KOM(2005)0278 – C6-0211/2005 – 2005/2137(ACI))

Arvamuse koostaja: Nirj Deva

PA_Leg

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

Support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Parliament as well as Council, Commission and Member States have underlined in numerous occasions their commitment to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They have stressed their commitment at the recent UN High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (27/28 June 2005), and have strongly supported the Global Call to Action against Poverty. Millions of people are wearing the White Band to support the objective "Make Poverty History". However, the commitments to the MDGs will remain empty words without new ideas and without additional aid focussed to support direct investments for the MDGs.

The UN Millennium Project led by Jeffrey D. Sachs has been commissioned by the UN Secretary-General to propose the best strategies for meeting the MDGs. Following analytical work of 10 task forces with 250 experts from around the world, including scientists, development practitioners, policy makers and representatives from civil society, the Millennium Project presented ten key recommendations. These include practical Quick Win actions which could be implemented immediately and save or improve millions of lives in a short space of time. The Millennium Project' call to the developed world to launch a massive effort to support these Quick Wins has been very favourably received. Much international attention has focused on specific Quick Wins including fighting malaria in Africa through bednets and ACT's and for the elimination of implementation bottlenecks through public private partnerships, ending user fees for primary schools and essential health services, expanding of school meal programmes using locally produced food, and replenishing soil nutrients for smallholder farmers.

In cooperation with the UN Millennium Project, the rapporteur has identified the ending of user fees for primary schools in a few well-governed countries as the quickest and most effective of the Quick Wins for an investment from the EU budget. This action would strongly contribute to achieve MDG 2 (Achieve universal primary education) and show the way towards the target (MDG target 3) to "ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling". It would also contribute substantially to the achievement of all the other MDGs. The European Union, with the European Parliament as initiator, would assume a pilot function in making it possible to end user fees with two or three developing countries in order to mobilise other donors and other countries to follow its example. World-wide attention for this action can be expected.

The benefits from ending school fees have been repeatedly shown to be substantial and accrue very quickly – particularly to the poor and young girls. Several countries in Africa would be ready to partner with the European Union to implement this Quick Win during the upcoming budget cycle. Importantly, the use of funds and results can be tracked to ensure full accountability and effective use of resources.

Investments in the "Quick Win: School meals using locally produced food" shall be envisaged in the same countries as accompanying measures in order to cover all children in hunger

hotspots using locally produced foods. Investments should be envisaged for the "Quick Win" to replenish soil nutrients for smallholder farmers on lands with nutrient-depleted soils through free or subsidised distribution of organic and chemical fertilisers as well as improved water management and agro forestry. Again ample evidence is available showing the efficacy of known interventions and the tremendous benefits such a school meal program can generate for the hungry as well as smallholder farmers.

Given the high importance of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the international visibility of the planned action and the probability of an exceptionally successful action in development aid, the Committee on Development requests Parliament and Council to mobilise € 150 million by the flexibility instrument in 2006 for this action.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction of countries affected by the tsunami

On 26 December 2004, massive tsunami devastated the coastal regions of the Indian Ocean, mainly in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and the Maldives and other South Asian countries, but also in Eastern Africa.

In addition to € 123 million of humanitarian aid, the President of the Commission at announced at the Jakarta Tsunami Aid Conference on 6 January 2005 the Commission's intention to propose € 350 million for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the countries affected by the tsunami. On 13 January 2005, the European Parliament noted "the Commission's intention of providing for additional financial assistance of up to EUR 350 million for rehabilitation and reconstruction aid to help in the relief efforts following the Asian tsunami disaster" (European Parliament resolution on the recent tsunami disaster in the Indian Ocean, P6_TA(2005)0006 of 13.01.2005, paragraph 16). Parliament stressed already in its resolution that the € 350 million could not be taken from development assistance already programmed: "welcomes the statement in the Council Conclusions of 7 January 2005 to the effect that it is important to ensure that the resources released in connection with the recent events are additional to the commitments already made in the field of development" (ibid). Parliament did not endorse any timing for the provision of the aid of € 350 million.

The Commission proposed already in its *Preliminary Draft Amending Budget 3/2005* to commit the whole amount foreseen in 2005 (€ 170 million) and 2006 (€ 180 million). € 207 million shall be provided for Indonesia, € 99 million for Sri Lanka, € 17 million for the Maldives, € 15 million for the regional programme *Asia ProEco II B* and € 12 million for a regional and horizontal facility. The Commission proposed that in 2005 the Rapid Reaction Mechanism would be used for an amount of € 12 million, that existing programmes under the Asia budget lines be "re-ordered" for an amount of € 60 million and € 98 million be provided by the mobilisation of the flexibility instrument.

In its opinion of 21 June 2005, the Committee on Development refused the reprogramming of € 60 million of the appropriation provided by the budgetary authority for the Asia lines stressing the Council Conclusions of 7 January 2005 and Parliament's resolution of 13 January 2005 which states "*that it is important to ensure that the resources released in connection with the recent events are additional to the commitments already made in the field of development*". Given that doubts exist concerning the quick disbursement of the funds, the

Development Committee proposed to honour the Commission's commitment to spend € 350 million over a period of 3 years instead of 2 years, and to use in 2005 an amount of € 20 million from the Rapid Reaction Mechanism and of € 80 million by mobilisation of the flexibility instrument.

This opinion agrees to assign in 2006 an amount of € 180 million for the assistance to rehabilitation and reconstruction to Tsunami affected countries, which should in its entirety be mobilised by the flexibility instrument in order to leave the already foreseen programmes and projects for the Asian developing countries untouched. € 30 million of this amount has to be used for Quick Win actions in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in the Tsunami affected countries.

The Committee on Development asks the Committee on Budgets to include its suggested amendments in its report on the proposal for a decision on the mobilisation of the flexibility instrument and to negotiate the proposal accordingly with Council and Commission.

MUUDATUSETTEPANEKUD

Arengukomisjon palub vastutaval eelarvekomisjonil lisada oma raportisse järgmised muudatusettepanekud:

Komisjoni ettepanek¹

Euroopa Parlamendi muudatusettepanekud

Muudatusettepanek 1 Pealkiri

EUROOPA PARLAMENDI JA
NÕUKOGU OTSUS
paindlikkusinstrumendi kasutuselevõtu
kohta taastusabi andmiseks tsunami
tagajärjel kannatanud riikidele vastavalt 6.
mai 1999. aasta institutsioonidevahelise
kokkuleppe punktile 24

EUROOPA PARLAMENDI JA
NÕUKOGU OTSUS
paindlikkusinstrumendi kasutuselevõtu
kohta **projekti jaoks "Kiire edu meetmed",
mille eesmärk on aastatuhande
arengueesmärkide saavutamine, ja**
taastusabi andmiseks tsunami tagajärjel
kannatanud riikidele vastavalt 6. mai 1999.
aasta institutsioonidevahelise kokkuleppe
punktile 24

Muudatusettepanek 2 Põhjendus 1

¹ ELTs seni avaldamata.

(1) Eelarvapädevad institutsioonid *on nõustunud* toetama 2005. ja 2006. aastal taastustöid maavärina/tsunami tagajärjel kannatanud riikides (peamiselt Indoneesias, Sri Lankal ja Maldiividel) kogusummas 350 miljonit eurot, millest 2005. aastal on ette nähtud 170 miljonit eurot ja 2006. aastal 180 miljonit eurot. Eelarvapädevatele institutsioonidele on juba esitatud ettepanek teha otsus paindlikkusinstrumendi kasutuselevõtmiseks 2005. aastal. Kuna *välistegevust käsitleva rubriigi 4 ülempiir on 2006. aasta esialgses paranduseelarve projektis juba 123,5 miljoni euro võrra ületatud, teeb komisjon ettepaneku võtta 2006. aastal* vastavalt 6. mai 1999. aasta institutsioonidevahelisele kokkuleppele *sama summa ulatuses kasutusele paindlikkusinstrument.*

(1) Eelarvapädevad institutsioonid *nõustuvad* toetama 2005. ja 2006. aastal taastustöid maavärina/tsunami tagajärjel kannatanud riikides (peamiselt Indoneesias, Sri Lankal ja Maldiividel) kogusummas 350 miljonit eurot, millest 2005. aastal on ette nähtud 170 miljonit eurot ja 2006. aastal 180 miljonit eurot. Eelarvapädevatele institutsioonidele on juba esitatud ettepanek teha otsus paindlikkusinstrumendi kasutuselevõtmiseks 2005. aastal. Kuna *Euroopa Parlament ja nõukogu on märkinud, "et on oluline tagada, et vahendid, mis on eraldatud seoses hiljutiste sündmustega, on täienduseks nendele kohustustele, mis arengu valdkonnas on juba võetud", ja kuna finantsperspektiivi rubriigi 4 „Välistegevus“ vahendid on juba kasutatud, nõustuvad eelarvapädevad institutsioonid paindlikkusinstrumendi kasutuselevõttuga 180 miljoni euro ulatuses taastustööde tegemiseks 2006. aastal maavärina/tsunami tagajärjel kannatanud riikides tingimusel, et vähemalt 30 miljonit eurot sellest kasutatakse ÜRO aastatuhande arengueesmärkide saavutamiseks mõeldud aastatuhandeprojektis soovitatud "Kiire edu meetmeteks" tsunami tagajärjel kannatatud riikides* vastavalt 6. mai 1999. aasta institutsioonidevahelisele kokkuleppele.

Muudatusettepanek 3
Põhjendus 2 (uus)

Eelarvapädevad institutsioonid nõustuvad toetama aastatuhande arengueesmärkide saavutamist projekti "Kiire edu meetmed" abil valitud riikides 2006. aasta jooksul 150 miljoni euroga ja nõustuvad paindlikkusinstrumendi kasutuselevõttuga sama summa ulatuses. ELi projekt "Kiire edu meetmed" keskendub üldist algharidust käsitlevale eesmärgile 2 ning äärmise vaesuse ja nälja likvideerimist

käsitlevale eesmärgile 1, näiteks algkooli õppemaksu kaotamisele ja kohalikest toiduainetest valmistatud koolieinete pakkumisele.

Muudatusettepanek 4
Ainus artikkel

Euroopa Liidu 2006. aasta üldeelarve (edaspidi „2006. aasta eelarve“) puhul kasutatakse paindlikkusinstrumenti, et võtta kasutusele **123 500 000 euro** ulatuses kulukohustuste assigneeringuid.

Kõnealust summat kasutatakse selleks, et rahastada maavärina/tsunami tagajärjel kannatanud riikidele antavat taastusabi, mis on kaetud finantsperspektiivi rubriigist 4 „Välistegevus“ ja 2006. aasta eelarve artiklist 19 10 04 „Taastamismeetmed Aasia arengumaades“.

Euroopa Liidu 2006. aasta üldeelarve (edaspidi „2006. aasta eelarve“) puhul kasutatakse paindlikkusinstrumenti, et võtta kasutusele **330 000 000 euro** ulatuses kulukohustuste assigneeringuid.

150 000 000 eurot kasutatakse projekti "Kiire edu meetmed" rahastamiseks, et toetada aastatuhande arengueesmärkide saavutamist, 180 000 000 eurot kasutatakse selleks, et rahastada maavärina/tsunami tagajärjel kannatanud riikidele antavat taastusabi, mis on kaetud finantsperspektiivi rubriigist 4 „Välistegevus“ ja 2006. aasta eelarve artiklist 19 10 04 „Taastamismeetmed Aasia arengumaades“.

MENETLUS

Pealkiri	Paindlikkusinstrumendi kasutuselevõtt taastusabi andmiseks tsunami tagajärjel kannatanud riikidele vastavalt 6. mai 1999. aasta institutsioonidevahelise kokkuleppe punktile 24
Viited	KOM(2005)0288 – C6-0211/2005 – 2005/2137(ACI)
Vastutav komisjon	BUDG
Nõuandev komisjon istungil teada andmise kuupäev	DEVE 5.7.2005
Tõhustatud koostöö	ei
Arvamuse koostaja nimetamise kuupäev	Nirj Deva 13.7.2005
Arutamine komisjonis	30.8.2005
Muudatuste vastuvõtmise kuupäev	30.8.2005
Lõpphääletuse tulemused	poolt: 32 vastu: 0 erapooletuid: 0
Lõpphääletuse ajal kohal olnud liikmed	Margrete Auken, Danutė Budreikaitė, Marie-Arlette Carlotti, Thierry Cornillet, Nirj Deva, Alexandra Dobolyi, Fernando Fernández Martín, Michael Gahler, Filip Andrzej Kaczmarek, Glenys Kinnock, Ģirts Valdis Kristovskis, Maria Martens, Miguel Angel Martínez Martínez, Gay Mitchell, Luisa Morgantini, José Javier Pomés Ruiz, Toomas Savi, Pierre Schapira, Jürgen Schröder, Feleknas Uca, Margrietus van den Berg, Paul Verges, Anna Záborská, Mauro Zani
Lõpphääletuse ajal kohal olnud asendusliikmed	Marie-Hélène Aubert, John Bowis, Manolis Mavrommatis, Anne Van Lancker, Gabriele Zimmer
Lõpphääletuse ajal kohal olnud asendusliikmed (kodukorra art 178 lg 2)	Carl Schlyter, Åsa Westlund, Jürgen Zimmerling