

СРЯДА 25 НОЕМВРИ 2009 Г.
MIÉRCOLES 25 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2009
STŘEDA, 25. LISTOPADU 2009
ONSDAG DEN 25. NOVEMBER 2009
MITTWOCH, 25. NOVEMBER 2009
KOLMAPÄEV, 25. NOVEMBER 2009
TETAPTH 25 NOEMBPIOY 2009
WEDNESDAY, 25 NOVEMBER 2009
MERCREDI 25 NOVEMBRE 2009
MERCOLEDI' 25 NOVEMBRE 2009
TREŠDIENA, 2009. GADA 25. NOVEMBRIS
2009 M. LAPKRIČIO 25 D., TREČIADIENIS
2009. NOVEMBER 25., SZERDA
L-ERBGHA, 25 TA' NOVEMBRU 2009
WOENSDAG 25 NOVEMBER 2009
ŚRODA, 25 LISTOPADA 2009
QUARTA-FEIRA, 25 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2009
MIERCURI 25 NOIEMBRIE 2009
STREDA 25. NOVEMBRA 2009
SREDA, 25. NOVEMBER 2009
KESKIVIIKKO 25. MARRASKUUTA 2009
ONSDAGEN DEN 25 NOVEMBER 2009

3-002

PRZEWODNICZY: JERZY BUZEK
Przewodniczący

3-003

1 - Otwarcie posiedzenia

3-004

(Posiedzenie zostało otwarte o godz. 9.05)

3-005

2 - Składanie dokumentów: patrz protokół

3-006

3 - Postanowienia wykonawcze (art. 88 Regulamin): Patrz protokół

3-007

4 - Odszkodowania dla pasażerów w przypadku upadłości linii lotniczych (złożone projekty rezolucji): Patrz protokół

3-008

5 - Oznaczenie pochodzenia (złożone projekty rezolucji): Patrz protokół

3-009

6 - Przygotowanie posiedzenia Rady Europejskiej w dniach 10 i 11 grudnia 2009 r. (debata)

3-010

Przewodniczący. – Kolejnym punktem porządku dziennego są oświadczenia Rady i Komisji dotyczące przygotowania posiedzenia Rady Europejskiej w dniach 10 i 11 grudnia 2009 r.

3-011

Cecilia Malmström, rådets tjänstgörande ordförande. – Herr talman, herr Barroso, ärade ledamöter! Det är trevligt att få denna möjlighet att diskutera med er inför nästa möte med Europeiska rådet. Det är ju det andra ordinarie mötet som hålls under det svenska ordförandeskapet, och det blir också sista gången som det leds av ett roterande ordförandeskap.

Som ni känner väl till så träder ju Lissabonfördraget i kraft den 1 december, men i enlighet med den deklaration som antogs i Europeiska rådet i december 2008, fortsätter det roterande ordförandeskapet att vara ordförande i Europeiska rådet tills ordförandeskapet är slut vid årsskiftet. Nu har alla medlemsländer ratificerat och deponerat sina ratifikationsinstrument i Rom. Därför är det väldigt roligt att kunna konstatera att Lissabonfördraget träder i kraft den 1 december.

Det har varit ett långt och mödosamt arbete – det vet parlamentet. Det nya fördraget kommer på flera vis att förändra det sätt som EU fungera på. Genom fördraget får vi bättre möjligheter att ta itu med de viktiga frågor som EU står inför, och vi kan göra det mer demokratiskt, öppnare och effektivare. Det innebär också många viktiga reformer som berör er här i Europaparlamentet.

Vid Europeiska rådets extrainsatta möte förra veckan enades stats- och regeringscheferna om att välja Herman van Rompuy till ordförande i Europeiska rådet. Han kommer att leda Europeiska rådets arbete och driva det framåt från och med den 1 januari.

Enighet nåddes också, efter godkännande av kommissionens ordförande, om att utnämna Catherine Ashton till ny hög representant för utrikesfrågor och säkerhetspolitik. I enlighet med fördraget kommer Catherine Ashton att tillträda alla sina funktioner den 1 december, även som vice ordförande i kommissionen. I samband med att Europaparlamentet tar ställning till alla ledamöter kommer ni naturligtvis också att hålla utfrågningar med Cathrine Ashton. Jag har förstått att hon är på väg till utrikesutskottet inom kort för att presentera sig och svara på frågor.

Europeiska rådet nådde också överenskommelse om att utnämna Pierre de Boissieu till rådets generalsekreterare.

Arbetet med att förbereda Lissabonfördragets ikraftträdande har fortsatt utifrån de utgångspunkter som ordförandeskapet berättade om i sin lägesrapport till Europeiska rådet i oktober. Den 1 december kommer ett antal beslut att fattas för att Lissabonfördraget helt ska vara på plats, till exempel om en reviderad arbetsordning för rådet och en arbetsordning för Europeiska rådet. Till Europeiska rådets möte i december kommer vi att presentera en ny rapport som sammanfattar läget för de frågor vi behandlat i anslutning till Lissabonfördragets genomförande och praktiska tillämpning. Den europeiska utrikestjänsten ingår bland dessa frågor. Rapporten ska också innehålla en så kallad *road-map* som visar vägen framåt för arbetet på det området.

Vid Europeiska rådets möte i december kommer fokus framför allt att ligga på de ekonomiska och finansiella frågorna. Krisens effekter kommer att vara kännbara under lång tid framöver – inte minst på arbetsmarknaden. Men det är också viktigt att vi tänker långsiktigt, och bemöter viktiga utmaningar på såväl medellång som lång sikt.

EU, medlemsländerna och de europeiska centralbankerna har vidtagit en mängd åtgärder, till exempel garantiprogram för banker och den europeiska återhämtningsplanen. Dessa åtgärder har starkt bidragit till att öka den finansiella stabiliteten och minska krisens effekter på tillväxt och sysselsättning.

De ekonomiska utsikterna ser ljusare ut, men det finns fortfarande stora risker. Det är därför ännu inte tid att dra tillbaka de stödåtgärder som har vidtagits. Vi har inom rådet emellertid inlett en diskussion om hur avvecklingen av de särskilda krisåtgärderna ska se ut och när den kan inledas. Europeiska rådet kommer att se över det arbete som rådet bedrivit kring exitstrategier. Vi kommer också att följa upp EU:s återhämtningsplan.

I fråga om finansmarknaderna är det glädjande att läget på den finansiella marknaden har blivit avsevärt bättre. Finanssektorns behov av stödåtgärder har minskat. Därför måste vi utforma strategier om hur åtgärderna kan avvecklas på ett samordnat sätt. Det är emellertid viktigt att understryka att det fortfarande är för tidigt att inleda en generell avveckling av stödåtgärderna på det finansiella området.

Det svenska ordförandeskapet siktar på att få enighet om ett antal vägledande principer om tidpunkt, samordning och turordning för hur stödåtgärderna ska avvecklas.

Nu till finansiell tillsyn. Det råder enighet om att ökat samarbete och förbättrad samverkan inom den finansiella tillsynen inom EU är nödvändig, inte minst med den erfarenhet vi har under finanskrisen.

Förslaget om utformning och inriktning av arbetet i *Systemic Risk Council* antogs av EU:s finansministrar vid Ekofinmötet den 20 oktober. Ordförandeskapet fick då mandat att inleda förhandlingar med Europaparlamentet, något som vi också har gjort.

När det gäller de tre ”mikromyndigheterna” är det ordförandeskapets målsättning att vid nästa Ekofinmöte den 2 december nå fram till en allmän inriktning för dessa och därmed för hela det så kallade tillsynspaketet, för att återrapportera till rådet i december.

Värdet att få en struktur på plats är betydande, gentemot finansbranschen, gentemot Europas omvärld och gentemot våra medborgare. I paketet ingår att upplägget ska ses över om tre år. Då kan vi rätta till eventuella brister som kan framstå som mindre funktionella och effektiva.

EU:s nuvarande strategi för jobb och tillväxt, den s.k. Lissabonstrategin, löper ut nästa år. Det är därför oerhört angeläget att EU enas om en ny strategi som kan främja en vision för långsiktig tillväxt och välfärd. Detta blir en av de viktigaste frågorna de närmaste månaderna och en av de prioriterade frågorna för det kommande spanska ordförandeskapet.

Den ekonomiska och finansiella krisen har skapat ett tryck för omedelbara insatser för att minimera effekterna på tillväxt och arbetsmarknad. Samtidigt har strukturella svagheter och de långsiktiga utmaningarna för våra ekonomier blivit tydligare.

Att bibehålla och stärka Europas konkurrenskraft på den globala marknaden, att bekämpa klimatförändringar och hantera utmaningarna som följer av en åldrande befolkning är krävande uppgifter för Europeiska unionen och dess medlemsstater på medellång och lång sikt. Här krävs gemensamma och samordnade lösningar, en gemensam vision och en förstärkt europeisk reformagenda för nästa tioårsperiod.

Visionen handlar om att vända utmaningarna till möjligheter. Det handlar om att till fullo inse den inre marknadens potential och ta tillvara fördelarna av utrikeshandel och öppenhet. Det handlar om att bejaka de möjligheter som ligger i att omvandla Europa till en eko-effektiv eller klimatsmart ekonomi och skapa en arbetsmarknad med höga sysselsättningsnivåer, hållbara offentliga finanser och en social sammanhållning.

Under det svenska ordförandeskapet genomförs en andra uppföljning av EU:s hållbarhetsstrategi. Det gjorts framsteg på många områden. Samtidigt finns det flera områden med konstaterat s.k. ohållbara tendenser. Det handlar om att efterfrågan av naturresurser ökar snabbt, att den biologiska mångfalden minskar, att transporternas energiförbrukning ökar och att den globala fattigdomen består.

Vi har tagit upp hur vi kan övervaka och följa upp strategin på ett bättre och mer effektivt sätt, bl.a. om hur vi kan ta tillvara de samordningsvinster som uppstår i samspelet med andra EU-strategier, t.ex. Lissabonstrategin.

Vid Europeiska rådets möte ska också den integrerade maritima politiken tas upp. Kommissionen har nyligen kommit med sin framstegsrapport. Europeiska rådet kommer att ta del av rapporten och ge sin syn på den framtida inriktningen på detta viktiga tvärssektoriella arbete. I detta sammanhang vill jag särskilt lyfta fram synen på en hållbar ekonomisk tillväxt, arbete och innovation på ett eko-effektivt sätt.

Nu till en annan mycket viktig punkt på Europeiska rådets möte, nämligen antagandet av ett nytt femårigt arbetsprogram på området för frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa. Det så kallade Stockholmsprogrammet ska bli en efterföljare till det Haagprogram som nu gäller och som antogs 2004.

Visionen för Stockholmsprogrammet är ett tryggare och öppnare Europa där den enskildes rättigheter värnas. Programmet är ett resultat av intensiva kontakter och diskussioner i rådet och med Europaparlamentet. Samtidigt har det kommit värdefulla bidrag från nationella parlament, det civila samhället, EU-organ och olika byråer och myndigheter.

Mina kolleger, justitieminister Beatrice Ask och migrationsminister Tobias Billström, var här i går för en mycket lång debatt och presenterade Stockholmsprogrammet. Jag ska därför inte upprepa det de sade, men jag vill gärna ta tillfället i akt att understryka att Stockholmsprogrammet fokuserar på konkreta åtgärder som har ett mervärde i medborgarnas vardagsliv. Det inbegriper samarbete utanför EU. Ett tryggare och öppnare Europa förutsätter genuina partnerskap med våra partnerländer.

Det framtida arbetet på detta område bör bygga på en balans mellan åtgärder som syftar till att skapa ett säkert och tryggt Europa och åtgärder som syftar till att skydda den enskildes rättigheter.

Det ambitiösa arbete som har gjorts, och vårt framtida arbetssätt med ökat medbeslutande för Europaparlamentet, bör bidra till att ge oss ett handlingsprogram som bättre kan hantera dessa stora utmaningar.

Klimatförändringar. Naturligtvis precis när Europeiska rådets möte pågår, pågår också klimatförhandlingarna i Köpenhamn. Dessa frågor är viktiga för Europa och för hela vår planets framtid. För två veckor sedan stod statsminister Fredrik Reinfeldt i parlamentet i Bryssel och presenterade utfallet av Europeiska rådets möte i oktober, däribland de viktigaste delarna i EU:s ståndpunkter inför Köpenhamnskonferensen. Det är nu oerhört angeläget att vi fortsätter att främja för våra partners runtom i världen hur högt vi värdesätter detta, och att vi tillför momentum att driva förhandlingarna framåt. Det svenska ordförandeskapet sparar inte på några ansträngningar i detta arbete.

Europeiska rådet kommer nästa månad att utvärdera läget i de förhandlingar som pågår samtidigt, för att fatta de beslut som krävs för att vi ska kunna få ett framgångsrikt resultat i Köpenhamn.

Som vanligt kan det också komma upp ett antal utrikespolitiska frågor vid Europeiska rådets möte, men är lite för tidigt ännu att säga vilka det kan bli.

Det svenska ordförandeskapets främsta prioriteringar har varit att svara upp till de krav som klimatförändringarna ställer och säkerställa att EU behåller ledartröjan inför förhandlingarna i Köpenhamn, samtidigt som vi ansvarar för ett fortsatt bemötande av den ekonomiska och finansiella krisen. Vid detta sista toppmöte får dessa frågor allra högsta prioritet.

3-012

José Manuel Barroso, President of the Commission. – Mr President, we have on many occasions discussed the great opportunities offered by the Lisbon Treaty for the European Union, so let me express once again my satisfaction that when we meet each other next time, we will do so with the Lisbon Treaty already in force. And, with the Treaty in force, it is time to move even more decisively beyond institutional discussions towards policies and results for citizens.

The appointments made last week, naming Herman Van Rompuy as President of the Council and Catherine Ashton as High Representative and Vice-President of the Commission, are the first steps towards the full implementation of the Lisbon Treaty. I know that both President Van Rompuy and High Representative Vice-President Baroness Ashton are eager to start putting the Lisbon Treaty to work.

The designation of Herman Van Rompuy was, by consensus, a decision of the Heads of State and Government. It is a decision I welcome and personally support very much. Herman Van Rompuy has earned huge respect as Prime Minister of Belgium. He brings a combination of the instinctive Europeanism of Belgium – a founding member of our Union, a country that has always been at the forefront of this European project – and his own skills as consensus builder: exactly the two most precious qualities to have as President of the European Council.

I look forward to working in tandem with him and to joining him here in the plenary debates on the European Council. It is essential that, while every institution has to work within the respect of its own competences and that of other institutions, we all work together for the common European good.

I am extremely proud and happy that Catherine Ashton has been designated as the first Vice-President/High Representative. It is an appointment that I supported and approved during the European Council, as it is necessary according to the Treaties. We all know her well as someone who has both the political skill and the sense of direction to take on the demanding task of the first High Representative and Vice-President of the Commission. I can assure you, from my own experience with her as a Member of the Commission, of her deep commitment to the European project.

As I said yesterday, all the nominations for the Commission have now been made. I am particularly happy that within one week it was possible to triple the nominations of women from three to nine. So the next Commission will have nine female Members, one more than the current Commission, and once again I want to thank all of you who have supported me in this difficult task of getting at least a reasonable – not an ideal, but a reasonable – number of women for the next Commission.

I will now move on to the portfolio allocations. It is my privilege to assure this House that I will do so in the full respect of the priorities defined in the political guidelines that I presented to you and that through your vote were endorsed by Parliament, and I will also respect all the commitments I made to Parliament on that occasion. Then Parliament can hold substantive hearings and vote on the next college in January.

Next month, the European Council gives us the first significant opportunity to show that we are now focused on policy substance, to show that it will make a difference. I would like to concentrate very briefly on three key dossiers which will be under the spotlight.

First, climate change. A European Council a week before the conclusion of the Copenhagen Summit is certainly well timed. The European Union has shown itself the pioneer of action on climate change. We have been the first to show that cap and trade can work. We have been the first to put a binding, tough target for reduced emissions on the table. We have led the way in defining how the developing world can make a real contribution to financing the costs of climate change in developing countries.

But, as the preparation of the Copenhagen Conference draws to its close, the pressure grows. We need to stay united and to keep focused on our goal of cutting global emissions and getting the necessary finance on the table; that is our task. We have to say clearly that it cannot only be a task for Europe: we need others, namely the major economies, also to contribute to ambitious goals.

What should the key messages from the European Council be? First, that we want to see an ambitious and meaningful agreement in Copenhagen that, first and foremost, enshrines the 2°C objective. This is essential. Sometimes we see politicians and diplomats negotiating. They can negotiate – we can negotiate – with each other, but we cannot negotiate with science. We cannot negotiate against the science of nature. We cannot negotiate against the scientific advice, and this is the minimum: to reach an agreement compatible with the 2°C objective. So we must set real and effective emission reduction targets for developed countries, as well as substantive actions from developing countries, especially the fast-growing, emerging economies. It must also be comprehensive, covering the full range of issues in the Bali road map.

Second, even if at Copenhagen it will not unfortunately be possible to finalise a new treaty, it must bring an operational agreement based on real commitments on all sides, to which all the major players contribute and which is endorsed at the highest political level. We need a clear, simple political text that shows that we are moving from talking about tackling climate change to doing something about it. And it should be explicit that this will be turned into a fully fledged treaty as soon as possible.

The agreement should be precise. That means specific individual numbers on reduction of emissions and a detailed finance package to help developing countries both to develop mitigation programmes and to adapt to climate change. In particular, fast start funding is going to be very important.

Finally, I feel the leaders' involvement is going to be central as these are difficult decisions that need to be made at highest levels of government. I am pleased to hear that, following Prime Minister Rasmussen's invitation, already at least 65 or so Heads of State or Government are planning to attend Copenhagen. I will attend myself.

Another key area is the Stockholm Programme in the area of justice, liberty and security. People want to live in a European Union that is prosperous and peaceful, where their rights are respected and their security protected. They want to be able to travel freely and to move temporarily or permanently to another European country in order to study, to work, to found a family, to set up a business or to retire.

We have come a long way over the last 10 years. The removal of controls at internal borders in the Schengen area allows more than 400 million citizens of 25 countries to travel without border control from the Iberian Peninsula to the Baltic States, from Greece to Finland.

Now the Lisbon Treaty gives us a new opportunity to move ahead. We all know that freedom, security and justice will see some of the most significant changes from the Treaty. It brings this area of policy fully within the scope of our normal procedures. It clarifies what action can be taken and, in particular, it extends the democratic framework for these policies by the full involvement of your Parliament.

The Stockholm Programme, which is largely based on Commission input and proposals, will be a key lever to make this happen. It should set the scene for a comprehensive, effective programme of action which brings real change, real benefit for our citizens.

The programme as it emerges from the European Council needs to lay out the guiding priorities for justice and home affairs in the years to come and to show how they will be put into practice. More effective respect for fundamental rights; better access to the courts; more determined action against organised crime, human trafficking and terrorism; effective management of migration – these are all areas where the Stockholm Programme should set out a series of concrete steps forward. They also require a strong approach with our third-country partners, which I am determined to pursue as we work together to maximise our global interests.

Finally, we must continue to keep the focus on tackling the economic crisis. European Union action has made a major contribution over the last year. Now we must keep the strength of purpose and sense of focus. We must keep a close watch on our recovery measures, especially with unemployment still rising. Our top priority must remain keeping people in jobs and helping those who have lost their jobs to get back into work.

We must also start to shape a post-crisis agenda to exploit new sources of growth and find new job opportunities. The agenda we have sketched out in the 2020 strategy, the consultation paper that the Commission circulated yesterday. I very much look forward to hearing the thoughts of Parliament and including your views in the final document.

The European Council will also face a test of ambition with progress on the financial supervision package. I know this goal is shared by this Parliament, and I urge you to work with the Council to allow final adoption by mid-2010, so that effective new authorities can be in place by the end of 2010.

To conclude, climate change, freedom, security and justice, and the response to the economic and financial crisis – these are three areas which impact on citizens every day of their lives and three areas where the European Council can show that the Lisbon Treaty has indeed opened a new chapter in the history of the European project.

In order to obtain meaningful results we must work in partnership – in partnership between the Commission and Parliament, to which I am grateful for consistent support for the policy ambitions put forward by the Commission in these areas; in partnership with the Swedish Presidency of the Council, which I really congratulate for the hard work done; and in partnership with our Danish friends preparing the Copenhagen Conference.

Let us make the most out of what lies ahead. Let us work together for the common European good. The Commission and I myself are ready to take up the challenge. I am sure this Parliament, with reinforced powers under the new Treaty, will also show its sense of responsibility and its commitment to the Europe of citizens.

3-013

Joseph Daul, *au nom du groupe PPE*. – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, enfin nous y voilà.

Les chefs d'État et de gouvernement ont choisi Herman Van Rompuy comme premier président du Conseil européen et Catherine Ashton comme haute représentante. Merci à Fredrik Reinfeldt, dernier premier ministre à assurer la présidence tournante du Conseil européen. Merci d'avoir fait émerger un consensus sur les deux personnalités qui auront la lourde charge d'assurer de nouvelles fonctions créées par le traité de Lisbonne.

Aujourd'hui, dans cette enceinte, je tiens à saluer les premières déclarations du président Van Rompuy pour qui, je le cite, "l'image du Conseil sera construite par les résultats", et qui prône une approche pas à pas. C'est dans cette méthode que le PPE se reconnaît, celle que je qualifierai de méthode "Jean Monnet", une façon d'agir sans effet de manches mais efficace. C'est elle qui nous a conduits des conflits d'hier aux échanges d'aujourd'hui. C'est elle qui nous a conduits des longues attentes aux frontières à l'espace Schengen, des taux de change fluctuants à un euro stable. Et, grâce à cette construction de l'Europe, étape par étape, des progrès considérables ont été accomplis, personne ne peut le nier.

Je voudrais vous mettre en garde, Mesdames et Messieurs, contre les critiques faciles que l'on a entendues ces derniers jours. Je pense en particulier à ceux qui, pour le seul plaisir d'un bon mot, se sont disqualifiés dans des déclarations irresponsables.

Les membres du groupe PPE nourrissent aussi des rêves, comme tout un chacun, mais la différence avec d'autres, notre différence, c'est que nous travaillons pour qu'ils deviennent réalité. Nous l'avons fait avec la construction de l'Europe, nous l'avons fait avec la réunification et nous l'avons fait aussi avec le traité de Lisbonne qui, malgré ses imperfections, nous fera avancer encore un peu plus dans la bonne direction. C'est cela, chers collègues, que les Européens attendent et pas seulement des déclarations fracassantes et sans lendemain.

Nous sommes convaincus que le président Van Rompuy va s'atteler à sa tâche avec la même détermination et la même volonté que celles dont il a fait preuve dans son propre pays, autant de qualités couronnées de succès et reconnues par tous. Le président Van Rompuy a toute la confiance du PPE, et je lui adresse nos encouragements pour une tâche qui sera, à l'évidence, très difficile.

J'attends en effet du Conseil qu'il évolue. J'attends qu'il évolue vers plus de transparence, qu'il travaille davantage en confiance avec le Parlement et la Commission. J'attends que les ministres cessent de crier victoire nationale contre leurs partenaires à peine rentrés de Bruxelles et qu'ils cessent d'accuser l'Europe de tous les maux. Et j'attends qu'enfin le Conseil ne varie plus dans ses positions selon la personnalité qui le préside. Tout cela, avec le groupe PPE, je l'attends de la première présidence stable du Conseil. Madame Malmström, vous n'êtes pas concernée puisque vous êtes déjà nommée commissaire par votre pays. Donc vous n'avez même plus le choix, vous devez parler d'Europe.

Au nom du groupe PPE, je félicite aussi Catherine Ashton, nouvelle haute représentante et vice-présidente de la Commission européenne "Barroso I". Nous saluons sa nomination et nous écouterons attentivement ses réponses à nos questions lors de l'audition des commissaires en janvier prochain. C'est à l'issue de ce processus qu'elle sera pleinement investie dans ses fonctions de vice-présidente de la Commission "Barroso II".

Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, je suis heureux que le temps des questions de personnes soit derrière nous et que nous puissions enfin, en toute sérénité, aborder les questions de fond. Nous savons que deux sujets majeurs domineront le Conseil européen de décembre. Le premier, c'est la reprise de la croissance, qui ne doit pas aller sans une reprise de l'emploi. Nous attendons du Conseil européen des engagements concrets dans ce sens.

Le deuxième sujet, c'est le climat. Chacun sait que le Conseil aura lieu en plein milieu de la conférence de Copenhague, qui ne doit pas seulement déboucher sur des objectifs politiques, mais sur des engagements chiffrés. C'est essentiel. Ce premier Conseil européen sous le traité de Lisbonne doit permettre à l'Europe de jouer pleinement son rôle. Je souhaite donc qu'elle puisse user de son influence et faire valoir ses positions avec une détermination plus forte que par le passé.

3-014

Martin Schulz, im Namen der S&D-Fraktion. – Herr Präsident! Verehrte abwesende Kolleginnen und Kollegen, liebe anwesende Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir haben in den letzten Tagen nach dieser Tagung des Europäischen Rates viel über Personen und über Posten diskutiert. Ich will das heute auch noch einmal an Ihre Adresse richten, Herr Kommissionspräsident. Es ist wichtig, dass man über Personen und Positionen diskutiert. Unsere Fraktion hatte, was die Posten angeht, eine klare Priorität. Wir haben gesagt, wir wollen als zweitstärkste Fraktion in diesem Haus, dass der zweite Posten in der Kommission, das ist der Hohe Beauftragte, oder die Hohe Beauftragte, in der Funktion als Vizepräsidentin der Kommission, von unserer Partei gestellt wird, weil wir der Auffassung sind, dass auch die Kommission – die ja kein Neutrum, sondern ein politisches Organ ist – die realen Verhältnisse in diesem Parlament widerspiegeln sollte. Das ist gelungen, dafür haben wir sehr gekämpft. Ich weiß, dass Sie auch dafür gekämpft haben, dafür möchte ich mich – bei aller Kritik, die ich sonst in diesem Hause an Ihnen übe – ausdrücklich bedanken.

Dies ist ein gutes Signal, weil damit signalisiert wird, dass der Anspruch, den wir als Sozialdemokraten in diesem Haus erheben, von Ihnen ernst genommen wird, denn wir haben ja noch eine Strecke bis zur Endabstimmung über die Kommission zu gehen. Wir erwarten auch, dass die Struktur bei den Portfolios, die Sie für die einzelnen Kommissarinnen und Kommissare gestalten werden, das widerspiegelt, was nach meinem Dafürhalten viel wichtiger ist als die Debatte über Posten und Personen, nämlich die Inhalte, die Herausforderungen, mit denen diese Personen konfrontiert sind.

Na klar sind wir froh, dass Cathy Ashton jetzt die Position der Hohen Beauftragten hat, und über Herrn Van Rompuy ist genug gesagt worden, dem schließe ich mich an. Aber viel wichtiger ist, dass wir die Frage stellen: Welche Aufgaben haben diese Leute eigentlich zu bewältigen? Ich glaube nicht, dass die Bürgerinnen und Bürger in Europa ein großes Interesse daran haben, in welcher Form jetzt Herr Van Rompuy oder Frau Ashton ausgewählt wurden. Aber die Frage, ob wir die Arbeitslosigkeit bewältigen können, die in Europa ansteigt und nicht etwa sinkt, ist eine wichtige Frage. Die Frage, ob der Klimawandel tatsächlich noch zu beherrschen ist, ob Kopenhagen ein Flop oder ein Erfolg wird, das interessiert die Menschen. Übrigens nicht genug! Meiner Meinung nach wird nicht genug über den Klimawandel diskutiert. Es wird auch nicht genügend darüber diskutiert, dass zum Beispiel in der Bewältigung des Klimawandels, in der Investitionen in eine umweltfreundliche Technologie in der Industrie enorme Arbeitsplatzpotenziale stecken, dass also *Green Technology* ein Projekt der Zukunft ist, dass Industriepolitik und Umweltschutz sich eben nicht ausschließen müssen, sondern miteinander kombiniert werden.

Sie haben bei den Vorstellungen, die Sie – was die Struktur der Kommission angeht – bisher hier vorgetragen haben, in eine richtige Richtung argumentiert. Das ist eine Aufgabe, die in Kopenhagen zu bewältigen ist, ebenso wie die weltweite Gesundheitspolitik, die Frage, ob Europa solidarisch mit einem sterbenden Kontinent – wie zum Beispiel Afrika ist, die Aids-Bekämpfung, die Frage der Ressourcenerschließung für die Zukunft. Kann die energetische Sicherheitsproblematik Europas friedlich gelöst werden? Oder drohen uns auch an den Grenzen Europas verschärfte Konflikte wegen der Beschaffung von Gas, von Erdöl und anderen Rohstoffen? Das ist eine Aufgabe, die eine Hohe Repräsentantin der Europäischen Union anpacken muss. Die Frage der Beherrschung der Finanzmärkte ist ein vorrangiges Ziel gerade der europäischen Politik, denn der allergrößte Skandal ist, dass mitten in der Phase, in der die Steuerzahlerinnen und Steuerzahler in Europa die Folgekosten der Krise weiterhin schultern müssen, das Kasino schon wieder geöffnet ist und die Zocker wieder weltweit unterwegs sind. Das erfordert keine Debatte über die Verteilung von Posten, sondern klare Regeln für die Finanzmärkte in der Europäischen Union. Das ist viel wichtiger!

(Beifall)

Deshalb sage ich: Ja schön, Herman Van Rompuy ist gewählt – an die Arbeit! Cathy Ashton ist gewählt, an die Arbeit! Und die Kommission muss jetzt zusammengestellt werden. Ich wiederhole deshalb abschließend noch einmal an die Adresse von Herrn Barroso: Wir haben als Sozialdemokraten mit Ihnen über unsere Vorstellungen diskutiert. Eine Forderung wurde zu unserer Zufriedenheit erfüllt, nämlich die Position des Hohen Beauftragten. Wir gehen davon aus, dass die ökologische, die soziale, die finanzpolitische Struktur Ihrer Kommission so sein wird, wie wir sie als Sozialdemokraten von Ihnen verlangen, am besten unter der Führung sozialdemokratischer Kommissare, dann kann Ihnen auch nichts passieren.

3-015

Guy Verhofstadt, on behalf of the ALDE Group. – Mr President, I shall not go back to the nominations of last week. Let me just say that there was good news and there was bad news. The bad news was that it was not a Liberal who was in the President's seat, but the good news was that it was a Belgian. As the President of the Commission said, Belgium is in fact a country with an overall consensus, certainly about European matters and about the future of Europe.

So, Mr Barroso, what we hope now is that we have a new Commission as soon as possible. I hope that there will be a large number of Liberal Commissioners in it –some people are saying there are too many, but for me 50% would be good! I think that nearly one third of Liberal Commissioners is a good figure. Anyway, I am very pleased that, of the eight Liberal Commissioners who have been presented as candidates for the Commission, there are four women, so there is a gender balance in the Liberal presence in the Commission.

On priorities, I think that there are three main priorities for the next days and weeks. First of all, Copenhagen. We have to make a success of it. I think there are two remaining questions: how to address the concerns of the developing world, and how to make a treaty that is legally binding, because that is the main question. What the substance of the Treaty will be is important, but more important in my view is the legally binding character of all this.

The second point is the Stockholm Programme. For our group, the basic point here is the balance between security and freedom. It is obvious that we have to protect our citizens against terrorism and organised crime, but maybe, after 9/11, we have put too much focus on security and protection. I think that the Stockholm Programme – and also the philosophy of your Presidency – has to rebalance that towards respect for fundamental rights and also more openness in society. I think this is the big ambition and what the Stockholm Programme has to do. The view of our group, the ALDE Group, is that it is more ambitious than the Tampere Programme and the Hague Programme, but with a more important focus on the fundamental rights of the people. It is good to protect and to organise security, but you have to do it in a balanced way with respect for fundamental rights.

The third big task for the next days, as the President of the Commission said, is financial supervision. Mr Barroso, I think that it is perhaps becoming more and more clear that in the end a single European financial supervisor is what we need. We need a good supervisory body for cross-border financial institutions that would link micro- and macro-supervision and perhaps link it as closely as possible to the European Central Bank – why not? – and, naturally, also to what is happening in the Commission.

What is important now is that the Council does not downsize the proposals that are on the table. That is my fear for the moment. In Parliament we are pushing for more ambitious proposals, but I think the temptation for the moment in the Council is in the opposite direction. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that there is a good understanding about this between the Commission and Parliament, which will involve saying to the Council: that is codecision procedure, so if you come with proposals and the Council comes with proposals which go down towards the Commission proposals, that is not going to work in the Parliament. We are going in the opposite direction.

I think there is a majority here in Parliament in favour of going in the direction of a single supervisor. That is what we need in the future, and I think it is an important message to give to you to give to the Presidency, because there will certainly be a huge discussion on 10 and 11 December when there is the next European Council.

3-016

Rebecca Harms, im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion. – Herr Präsident, Herr Kommissionspräsident! Sie werden verstehen können, dass ich mich als Chefin einer Fraktion in diesem Haus natürlich auch freue, dass es uns Frauen geglückt ist, den Frauen an der Spitze der Europäischen Union jetzt insgesamt mehr Sichtbarkeit zu verschaffen. Wir legen aber Wert darauf, dass es nicht nur zahlenmäßig eine Berücksichtigung von Frauen gibt. Sie können sicher sein, wir werden Sie dabei unterstützen, diese Frauen auch in einflussreiche Positionen innerhalb der Kommission zu bringen. Wir wollen nicht nur eine Pro-forma-Berücksichtigung.

Es hat ja zu den Personalien der Topjobs, zu Herman Van Rompuy und Lady Ashton, eine Menge Presse gegeben. Lady Ashton ist diesem Haus besser bekannt als Herman Van Rompuy. Wir werden sie in den Anhörungen jetzt noch besser kennenlernen. Ich würde Ihnen empfehlen: Schlagen sie Herman Van Rompuy vor, freiwillig in die Fraktionen dieses Hauses zu gehen, sich bekannter zu machen. Die Belgier sind sehr stolz auf ihn, das höre ich von überall. Warum dann nicht eine freiwillige Debatte mit den Fraktionen dieses Hauses, um zu Beginn seiner Amtszeit besser miteinander ins Gespräch zu kommen?

Das war der Blick zurück auf die letzte Woche. Der nächste Gipfel steht ja unmittelbar bevor. Ich finde nicht, Martin Schulz, dass wir zu wenig über Kopenhagen diskutieren. Wir ziehen zu wenig konsequente Schlüsse aus unseren Diskussionen. Dieses Parlament wird in dieser Woche über eine Entschließung abstimmen, in der alles steht, was für Kopenhagen richtig wäre, wenn man der UNO oder der Wissenschaft traut. Die Europäer haben sich aber von diesen Empfehlungen im Laufe der Zeit mehr und mehr zurückgezogen. Meine Analyse des Kernproblems dahinter ist immer wieder, dass der Klimaschutz als Last empfunden wird und dass man die Chancen, die in einer konsequenten Klimapolitik liegen, nicht erkennt.

Ein anderer Tagesordnungspunkt für den nächsten Gipfel ist die Lissabon-Strategie. Die Lissabon-Strategie hat eigentlich schon lange auch die Aufgabe, nachhaltige Entwicklung voranzubringen. Wir haben das aber nicht geschafft. Die unterschiedlichen Säulen dieser Lissabon-Strategie sind immer unterschiedlich gewichtet worden. Umwelt, soziale

Gerechtigkeit, Nachhaltigkeit sind immer zulasten von alten, meiner Meinung nach überkommenen industriepolitischen, wirtschaftspolitischen, sogar forschungspolitischen Prioritäten an den Rand gedrängt worden. Wenn Sie jetzt vorhaben, beim nächsten Gipfel zu entscheiden, dass wir im Frühjahr die revidierte Lissabon-Strategie verabschieden, fehlt uns Zeit für eine Analyse der Schwächen einer meiner Meinung nach gescheiterten Lissabon-Strategie. Warum sind wir denn in die tiefste ökonomische Krise hineingeraten? Warum haben wir so viele soziale Probleme, Arbeitsmarktprobleme in der Europäischen Union? Die Lissabon-Strategie vorzubereiten, die Revision ohne sorgfältige Reflexion, ohne Selbstkritik, ohne einen echten Konsultationsprozess – wie er von Gewerkschaften und auch der *Social Platform* eingefordert wird – vorzunehmen, halten wir für nicht gut, denn diese Lissabon-Strategie ist für uns alle, für die Perspektive der Union sehr wichtig.

Zum Schluss zum Stockholm-Programm. Es klingt wie viele der großen Programme gut, was immer wieder dazu gesagt wird, was sich in den allgemeinen Erwägungen befindet. Aber meine Fraktion hat den Eindruck, dass die Abwägung zwischen Freiheit und Sicherheit in eine Schieflage gerät. Wir sind mit dieser Entwicklung nicht einverstanden, und wir machen das aktuell an dem Umgang mit SWIFT fest. Es ist ein großer Fehler gewesen, dass wir SWIFT nicht auf diese Tagesordnung gesetzt haben. Sie, Herr Barroso, versuchen, dieses provisorische SWIFT-Abkommen unter Missachtung von Datenschutzbedenken am Parlament vorbei zu entscheiden. Das ist ein Beleg dafür, dass die Balance zwischen Freiheit und Sicherheit zurzeit nicht in Ordnung ist.

3-017

Timothy Kirkhope, *on behalf of the ECR Group*. – Mr President, first of all may I wish Mr Van Rompuy and Baroness Ashton well in their new roles, and I hope they are able to establish templates for their posts which will endure.

If the European Council is to have a semi-permanent president, it should be someone who takes a low-key but practical approach to building a consensus among the Member States where this is possible and desirable. If we are to have a reinforced High Representative for Foreign Affairs, the main task should be working closely with Member States in coordinating common policies where they have shared objectives.

These appointments should be an opportunity to put a stop, once and for all, to the nightmare vision of an ever more centralised and bureaucratic European foreign and security policy, in favour of one that is based on willing cooperation amongst our Member States.

The appointment of Baroness Ashton, in particular, as a currently serving Commissioner must have been a source of particular happiness for President Barroso, though this must not afford an opportunity for the Commission to assume greater power in its hands rather than in the hands of the democratic institutions of Europe.

But having spent a decade obsessed with its own institutions, the European Union now needs to get back to business. It is often said that the citizens of our Member States do not understand Europe, and, if they did, it would be more popular. But this misses a vital point. Our citizens do understand Europe's self-absorption only too well. What they do not understand is why so much time, effort and resources are devoted to the institutional processes and so little to the policy outcomes which actually might make a difference to their lives.

Our citizens can see that our economies are in crisis, that unemployment is rising, that businesses are finding it harder to generate growth, that climate change is getting worse and that other parts of the world are becoming increasingly and dramatically more competitive.

Yet, when they turn to Europe, they find a Union which has devoted years to this institutional wrangling. Why should they care about the details of qualified majority voting if they have lost their jobs? Why should they be interested in the intricacies of codecision if their children face such an uncertain future?

I hope that the appointments last week can draw a line under these years of introspection. The European Union must now move on and concentrate on the real work at hand, in building dynamic and competitive economies and in creating a strong global trading system and, specifically during the course of the weeks ahead, in securing a really effective agreement on climate change.

I admit that the words from the Swedish Presidency and from President Barroso are encouraging in that respect. Let us hope that practical delivery in other areas, vital to all of our citizens, can now follow.

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

3-018

John Bufton (EFD). – Mr President, after the fine words that were spoken then by Mr Kirkhope regarding the situation that we find ourselves in, my question to him is: do you not feel that you have denied the British people a referendum, which David Cameron promised in the UK? You are here now with no mandate and the bottom line is that the people of the UK and in most parts of Europe have had no say on Lisbon.

David Cameron should be ashamed of himself. As for the Conservatives in this Chamber, the way that they vote is to press green, green, green. It is go, go, go all the time. They are pro the EU. I think it is time now that you came clean and told the people back at home where you actually stand.

3-019

Timothy Kirkhope (ECR). – Mr President, I am very sorry that UK domestic politics seem to have taken over here this morning. What I would like to make very clear is I am not ashamed of anything at all that the leader of the Conservative Party is saying or doing and, in particular, it is clear to all of us that we have always indicated that, if the Lisbon Treaty had not been ratified, we would have wanted it to be put to the British people. I think that is an honourable position for us to take.

I think that those who talk about unreal objectives in relation to Europe, those who talk in an extreme and obsessive manner, will do no good to the very people that I have been talking about in my speech – the citizens not only of Europe, but the citizens of my country, who want prosperity, who want certainty in their lives and the future. This institutional navel-gazing occurs with these people just as much as it does with any of the institutions of Europe.

3-020

Lothar Bisky, im Namen der GUE/NGL-Fraktion. – Herr Präsident! Die beiden Kandidaten begrüßen wir auch im Namen der GUE/NGL-Fraktion. Wir begrüßen vor allem, dass eine Frau gewählt wurde. Wir gehen davon aus, dass sich die beiden Kandidaten für die hohen Ämter nicht nur inhaltlichen Aufgaben stellen, sondern einen kooperativen Stil gerade gegenüber dem Parlament pflegen werden.

Vom Rat erwarten wir, dass er sich stärker mit den sozialen Fragen der Krise befasst und die richtigen Schlussfolgerungen zieht. Bisher ist es so, dass den Bankern Milliarden zur Verfügung gestellt werden, den kleinen Leuten aber wird kaum geholfen. Martin Schulz hat ja Recht: Das Kasino arbeitet wieder, zugleich wachsen Armut – besonders Kinderarmut – und Arbeitslosigkeit.

Der Krise sind in Europa vier Millionen Arbeitsplätze zum Opfer gefallen. Laut Berichten der Kommission kann sich diese Zahl im kommenden Jahr auf sieben Millionen erhöhen. Wir wissen, dass solche Schätzungen oft noch unter den realen Zahlen liegen, z.B. sind 1,5 Millionen Menschen in Deutschland in Kurzarbeit. Das darf man nicht unterdrücken.

Steigende Arbeitslosigkeit und Armut aber sind die Vorboten immer größerer Chancenungleichheit. Das betrifft ganz stark die Bildungschancen. Auch darüber muss man reden. Die Frage, die sich daraus ergibt: Finden die Staats- und Regierungschefs Wege aus der Krise, die den europäischen Integrationsgedanken mit sozialen Fortschritten verbinden, die für die Menschen auch konkret erlebbar werden? Statt Ausstiegsstrategien aus den Konjunkturprogrammen und Zwang zur Haushaltskonsolidierung ist Politikwechsel nötig. Dazu drei Bemerkungen: Erstens erwarten wir vom Rat eine Positionierung zu den Plänen für die 2020-Strategie, zu jener Strategie, die die gescheiterte Lissabon-Strategie ersetzen soll. Innovation und Wissen, Kampf gegen Ausgrenzung, grüne Wirtschaftsstrategien, digitales Europa – als Schlagwortkatalog klingt das nicht schlecht. Aber konkrete Vorschläge zur Umsetzung müssen dringend folgen.

Zweitens: Der Rat muss sich endlich auf strenge Kontrollsysteme für die Finanzmärkte einlassen. Wie er das mit den vorhandenen Verträgen in Übereinstimmung bringen kann, dazu habe ich noch eine Reihe berechtigter Fragen, denn teilweise werden ja alle Einschränkungen der Freiheit des Kapitals- und Zahlungsverkehrs verboten und sind nicht besonders erwünscht. Also wie Sie das machen, interessiert uns schon.

Drittens will ich noch einmal betonen, dass vom Rat ein klares Signal nach Kopenhagen für ein verbindliches Klimaschutzabkommen ausgehen muss. Unverbindliche Selbstverpflichtungen haben noch nie zum gewünschten Ziel geführt.

3-021

Nigel Farage, on behalf of the EFD Group. – Mr President, you are all very downbeat this morning. I thought this was going to be a big, proud moment! It has taken you eight and a half years of bullying, of lying, of ignoring democratic referendums. Eight and a half years it has taken you to get this Treaty through, and on 1 December you will have it.

Of course the architect of all of this, Giscard, wanted, from this constitutional treaty, for the European Union to have a big, global voice, but I am afraid the leaders have suffered from a collective loss of nerve. They have decided that they want their faces to be up on the global stage, not somebody from the European Union, and so we have got appointed a couple of political pygmies.

The Kissinger question of who to call in Europe has not really been answered, has it? I guess the answer can only be Mr Barroso, because he is the only one that anybody in the world has ever heard of and is probably the big winner out of these posts. No wonder, Sir, you look so happy this morning.

And we have a new president of Europe, Herman Van Rompuy. It does not exactly trip off the tongue, does it? I cannot see him stopping the traffic in Beijing or Washington; I doubt anybody in Brussels would even recognise who he is. And yet he is going to be paid a salary that is bigger than Obama's, which tells you all you need to know about this European political class and how they look after themselves.

But at least he is an elected politician, unlike Baroness Cathy Ashton, who really is the true representation of the modern-day political class. In some ways she is ideal, is she not? She has never had a proper job, and she has never been elected to anything in her life. So I guess she is perfect for this European Union.

(The President asked the speaker to conclude.)

She has never been elected to anything and no one knows who she is! Even the Prime Minister was talking about Baroness 'Ashdown' as opposed to Ashton. I mean, no one has ever heard of her. She is even less well-known than Herman Van Rompuy! I mean, that takes some doing, does it not?

She has risen without trace. She is part of this post-democratic age. She married well: she married an adviser, friend and supporter of Tony Blair and got put in the House of Lords. When she was in the House of Lords she was given one big job, and that job was to get the Lisbon Treaty through the House of Lords and to do so pretending that it was entirely different to the EU Constitution. So she is good at keeping a straight face, and she vigorously crushed any attempt in the House of Lords for the British people to have a referendum.

So here she is: never stood for public office, never had a proper job, and here she gets one of the top jobs in the Union. Her appointment is an embarrassment for Britain.

(Interjection from the floor)

Well, at least I have been elected, Sir, unlike her! She has not been elected, and the people do not have the power to remove her.

But just hear the next bit. There is something rather more serious than that. Cathy Ashton was an active member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. In fact, she was the treasurer of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament during a period of time when CND took very large donations and refused to reveal the source. What is known is that these donations were obtained by a man called Will Howard, who was a member of the Communist Party in Great Britain. Will Baroness Ashton deny that, while she was treasurer, she took funds from organisations that were opposed to Western-style capitalism and democracy? That question must be asked.

And are we really happy that somebody who will be in charge of our overseas security policy was an activist a few years ago in an outfit like CND? If we really think that, frankly, we need our bumps felt! I do not think she is a fit and proper person to do this job. She has no experience and she must answer those questions. Did she take money from enemies of the West? That question must be answered.

Well, we have our two pygmies. We will have the bland leading the bland, but I am not celebrating because they will press on with political union and, whilst our leaders may have saved face for the moment for themselves on the international stage, they have all betrayed their national democracies. The European state is here. We are about to get an avalanche of new laws because of this Lisbon Treaty and there is no question in my mind that there has to be a full, free, fair referendum in the United Kingdom to decide whether we stay part of this Union or not. I hope and pray that we vote to leave, but either way the people simply must be asked.

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

3-022

Przewodniczący. – Chciałbym zwrócić się do pana przewodniczącego Farage – byłoby bardzo na miejscu, gdyby nieco temperować nastroje, dlatego, że nie wszystkie wyrażenia i sformułowania mogą być łatwo zaakceptowane.

3-023

Edit Herczog (S&D). – Mr President, Mr Farage has said that those people who were elected last week are not people that the traffic will stop for. This is why we elected them – because we wanted to elect people who will make the traffic move for all European citizens to get a better life for themselves, and this is what they will do.

Mr Van Rompuy and Mrs Cathy Ashton are for the people, and the 480 million Europeans will know it soon. I think this is the stake. We have to stand up for them. We have to save their personal integrity. And, Mr Farage, I would like to quote a Hungarian saying to you. It is good that you are here because, if the monkey goes up the tree, it is easier to see its backside!

3-024

Nigel Farage (EFD). – Mr President, with respect, I think the honourable Member has completely missed the point, because twice she said 'the people that were elected last week'. They have not been elected. That is the point that I am making, and, in the case of Baroness Ashton, she has never been elected to public office in her entire life. She takes an enormously powerful job, and the peoples of Europe, of Britain, of everywhere else, do not have the power to hold her to account and to remove her, and that, fundamentally, is what is wrong with this whole European Union. It is all about bureaucracy versus democracy. Things have gone horribly, horribly wrong.

But can I please come back and ask you a question, Mr President? You seemed to imply that I have said something that was inappropriate, or over the top, or wrong. Could you please explain what that was? I want to know.

3-025

President. – Your way of describing the selection of people who are so important for the European Union and what you say about the whole issue connected with it are, in my opinion, absolutely improper to the whole situation.

(Protests)

That is my opinion, colleagues.

3-026

Nigel Farage (EFD). – Mr President, when you were elected as President, you said you would act as a neutral President to ensure that all sides of the debate were given their chance to have a say. If you are criticising me on the political content of what I say, then you are not doing your job as a neutral chairman.

3-027

Andreas Mölzer (NI). – Herr Präsident! Nach dieser Erregung vielleicht wieder ein paar sachliche Töne: Energiehungrige Schwellenländer und Energie verschwendende Industrieländer waren nicht einmal willens, das Kyoto-Protokoll umzusetzen. Ob sich jetzt also mit der Kopenhagener Konferenz etwas ändern wird, ist meines Erachtens fraglich. Fraglich ist auch der Sinn des Zertifikatehandels, wenn zwar dort Millionen hineingesteckt werden, aber die wahren Alternativen, wie erneuerbare Energien, mit *Peanuts* abgespeist werden. Und schon gar nicht darf es dazu führen, dass Atomkraftwerke als Kyoto-freundliche Alternative gefördert werden.

Das zweite dringend anstehende Krisenthema, nämlich der Subventionswettbewerb rund um den schwankenden Autohersteller Opel, ist nicht weniger brisant. Vorboten wie etwa Auftragsrückgänge wurden wohl nicht ernst genug genommen, und die EU hat am Niedergang der einst blühenden Branche mit einer Flut von Vorschriften wahrscheinlich selbst mitgewirkt. Daraus müssen wir die Lehre ziehen, künftig planbare, vorhersehbare Rahmenbedingungen für alle Branchen zu schaffen, und bevor nicht ausgereifte Konzepte vorliegen, ist es unverantwortlich, europäische Steuermilliarden zuzuschießen. Da muss zumindest dafür Sorge getragen werden, dass diese nicht nach Amerika abfließen, und es müssen Rückzahlungsregeln fixiert werden.

Nicht zuletzt könnte beim anstehenden Treffen auch der Grundpfeiler für die Finalisierung des „gläsernen“ europäischen Bürgers gelegt werden. Denn mit dem Stockholmer Programm erhalten die Menschen nicht mehr Rechte, sondern weniger, denn über die Verwendung der Daten haben sie keinerlei Kontrolle. Von einem Ende der Passagierüberwachung ist keine Rede, der Streitpunkt Datenschutz ist noch immer ungeklärt, und wenn wir schon ein europäisches Asylsystem einführen, dann meines Erachtens nach den strengsten Maßstäben, etwa den dänischen.

3-028

Cecilia Malmström, rådets tjänstgörande ordförande. – Herr talman! Tack gruppledarna för dessa mycket inspirerande inlägg. Inte alla, men de allra flesta verkar i likhet med det svenska ordförandeskapet glada över att vi kunde få dessa två utnämningar i hamn, Herman Van Rompuy och Catherine Ashton. Båda dessa personer bidrar till koherens, stadga och ökad samordning i Europeiska unionen, och det behövs för att vi ska kunna fokusera på de stora utmaningarna som löper över de sex månaders ordförandeskapen. Det tror jag är mycket bra.

Nu kan de när de väl är utnämnda, precis som Martin Schulz har sagt, fokusera på sina uppgifter och vi kan komma ifrån denna debatt. När Lissabonfördraget nu äntligen träder i kraft den 1 december så kanske också den brittiska inrikespolitiska debatten kan lämna denna kammare. EU behöver moderna spelregler och Lissabonfördraget kommer att ge oss det. Vi är bättre rustade att ta itu med de stora frågor vi står inför.

Den närmaste tiden fram till det europeiska toppmötet är det framför allt tre frågor där det svenska ordförandeskapet hoppas att med er och kommissionens hjälp flytta fram positionerna. Klimatfrågan: Vi gör vårt yttersta för att få en ambitiös politisk överenskommelse med en tidtabell, så att detta så småningom kan bli legalt bindande. Vi kommer under en lång tid att få leva med resultaten från Köpenhamn och det som kommer efter och långsamt ställa om våra samhällen till att bli mera klimatsmarta.

De ekonomiska frågorna: Även om det ljusnar på de finansiella marknaderna så står vi inför stor arbetslöshet i många länder och detta kommer att prägla oss under många år framöver.

Vad gäller Verhofstadts frågor om övervakning är jag glad att vi ändå tar många steg framåt i den här frågan. Problemet med den finansiella övervakning som har funnits hittills är att den har fokuserat för mycket på individuella företag och för lite på hela det finansiella systemet. Samarbetet mellan de olika övervakningsorganen har heller inte fungerat. Med de nya europeiska övervakningsorganen på plats kommer vi att kunna avhjälpa detta. Det blir en övergripande syn och ett ökat samarbete. De blir ju också ansvariga inför rådet och Europaparlamentet. Övriga detaljer kring detta kommer att diskuteras på Ecofin-mötet den 2 december, då jag hoppas att man kommer framåt ytterligare.

Slutligen om Stockholmsprogrammet: Detta är ett väldigt viktigt beslut som vi också kommer att leva med under lång tid framöver och där Europaparlamentet kommer få mycket stort inflytande i framtiden. Det handlar precis som många av er har sagt om att hitta lösningar på de fruktansvärda problem vi står inför när det handlar om gränsöverskridande brottslighet, trafficking, hotet från terrorismen och om att balansera detta med en politik som också sätter medborgaren i centrum och ser till att det finns respekt för den enskildes integritet.

Jag hoppas att vi kan komma fram till ett långsiktigt program som arbetar med dessa frågor i det s.k. Stockholmsprogrammet. Dessa tre frågor har tillsammans med några andra frågor varit det svenska ordförandeskapets prioriteringar och jag är mycket glad över att se att vi förhoppningsvis kommer att ro i hamn detta i december. Tack så mycket, jag har ju anledning att återkomma också i slutet på denna debatt.

3-029

José Manuel Barroso, *President of the Commission*. – Mr President, there was this concrete issue on SWIFT and I want to clarify the position on that matter because I think it is extremely important. It also has to do with the Stockholm Programme.

The SWIFT programme is, indeed, a very valuable instrument for Member States in their fight against terrorism. It has allowed Member States' authorities to prevent terrorist attacks in Europe. We are not talking about theoretical cases. We are talking about actual cases.

The draft European Union-United States agreement, which is currently being discussed, is an interim arrangement with a maximum duration of 12 months. It is needed in order to legally replace the existing one after the move of the data storage out of the United States.

If the interim agreement is adopted before 1 December and the legal basis is changed, it will avoid a security gap and a serious blow to European Union-United States relations in this area.

In the recent meeting we had, involving the European Union and President Obama, the first issue he raised was the cooperation on the fight against terrorism between the United States and Europe. He gave us the names of concrete countries in Europe that escaped terrorist attacks recently because of the cooperation in this matter between us and them.

I can give you some data on that, if you wish. More than 5 450 cases under the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme have been passed to date to European governments, with over 100 new generated leads provided to European countries from January to September this year.

I can give you concrete examples. This information has provided substantial assistance to European governments during the investigation into the Al-Qa'ida-directed plot to attack transatlantic airline flights travelling between the UK and the United States.

In mid-September 2009 three individuals were convicted, and each was sentenced to at least 30 years in prison. In early 2009 this system was used to identify the financial activity of a Europe-based Al-Qa'ida individual who played a role in the planning of an alleged attack on aircraft. The information was passed to the governments of European and Middle Eastern nations.

In summer 2007 the same system was used to identify the financial activities of Germany-based members of the Islamic Jihad Union. This information contributed to the investigation and eventual arrest of Islamic Jihad Union members who were plotting to attack sites in Germany. They subsequently confessed to these activities.

So, this system already saved many lives in Europe and elsewhere. We are talking about an extremely serious matter. I fully agree that the whole fight against terrorism has to be done in the full respect of fundamental rights and guarantees of our open, free societies. We were the first in the world to say to President Bush that he needed to close Guantánamo – we Europeans. And we stand by it. At the same time, we have to see to it that we stay united and committed to the fight against terrorism.

That is why I want to give you all the assurance that we will present to you a new mandate on the basis of the new Treaty of Lisbon, precisely for addressing this issue, where the European Parliament will have its full powers.

So in early 2010 we will come with a new basis respecting the Lisbon Treaty that will, of course, give Parliament all the capacity to act in this matter because we want Parliament to be also at the forefront of this action against terrorism and for security, by fully respecting, of course, our fundamental rights and our legal guarantees.

Finally, since so many of you spoke – and I thank you for your comments – on the issue of gender balance, which is so important for me, for the Commission and for the European institutions, let me signal the fact that today is the 10th anniversary of the international day for the elimination of violence against women. I think this is an agenda where we also have to do something in Europe. Unfortunately, there are still many cases in Europe where women are affected by attacks by their male companions or former companions. I want to use this opportunity to show our commitment to this very important agenda which is also in our European society.

3-030

Mario Mauro (PPE). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, effettivamente sulla stampa internazionale, molto spesso, a commento delle nomine fatte per l'apertura della nuova stagione dell'Unione europea, sono stati usati termini come "candidati non all'altezza", "candidati inadeguati".

Io vorrei invece fare una considerazione controcorrente. Ha veramente ragione il presidente Verhofstadt a dire che si può vedere il bicchiere mezzo pieno o mezzo vuoto. Mi chiedo allora quale è stata la logica con cui il Consiglio ha scelto queste personalità. Io credo che sia stata una logica comunitaria e cerco di spiegarmi. La scelta di un membro uscente della Commissione europea per il ruolo di Ministro degli esteri europeo è un messaggio chiaro, vuol dire cioè che si intende fare una politica estera comunitaria e non una politica estera che risponda alle logiche di una nazione in particolare. Di conseguenza, per me la notizia non è che la signora Ashton è inglese, ma che la signora Ashton viene dalla Commissione, cioè da un approccio alle tematiche di politica estera comunitario e non legato invece alla visione particolare di una nazione.

Per quanto riguarda l'indicazione come candidato del Primo ministro belga, questa è stata messa in discussione paragonandola con personalità più blasonate. Io credo invece che quello che noi chiediamo al Presidente del Consiglio, che sarà in carica due anni e mezzo, non è di urlare più degli altri o di fare la voce più grossa degli altri, bensì di convincere gli altri a parlare con una voce sola. Ed è per questo che nell'indicazione di Van Rompuy io credo sia stato fatto un buon lavoro.

È la logica comunitaria quella che ci deve premere, perché se abbiamo a cuore di costruire l'Europa, la scelta di queste personalità con questo criterio è giustamente motivata. Ne vedremo l'efficienza e l'efficacia vedendoli in azione, però invito tutti quanti a sostenere con forza il loro lavoro perché altrimenti avremo veramente sprecato l'occasione migliore della nostra vita.

3-031

PRESIDENZA DELL'ON. GIANNI PITTELLA *Vicepresidente*

3-032

Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). – Señor Presidente, intervino en la sesión de ayer del Pleno de este Parlamento para poner en valor la importancia del Programa de Estocolmo, que figura en la agenda del Consejo Europeo del próximo 10 de diciembre. Lo hice para resaltar sus contenidos y, sobre todo, para solicitar el más amplio respaldo parlamentario a este impulso al informe que hemos elaborado en tres comisiones, trabajando codo con codo: JURI, LIBE y AFCE. Por tanto, ayer resalté la importancia que tiene construir una Europa de los ciudadanos, además de un mercado.

Pero creo que éste es el momento de resaltar –en la agenda del Consejo que se celebra los próximos días 10 y 11 de diciembre– la importancia que tiene desde el punto de vista institucional, porque Lisboa va a reforzar este Parlamento.

Y lo va a reforzar, sobre todo, en el espacio de libertad, justicia y seguridad y en la elaboración del plan de acción –que deberá ser adoptado durante la Presidencia española–, porque el artículo 17 del Tratado de la Unión Europea y el 295 del Tratado de Funcionamiento de la Unión Europea mandatan esa cooperación institucional y nos obligan a llegar a un acuerdo de cooperación interinstitucional para desarrollar juntos la estrategia de implementación del Tratado de Lisboa, y a hacerlo, además, de conformidad con los criterios de mayor transparencia, subsidiariedad y cooperación con los Parlamentos nacionales, implicando, por tanto, en el desarrollo de la Agenda de Lisboa a los Parlamentos nacionales.

Esto nos obligará a trabajar mucho más duramente. No va a simplificar nuestras vidas, las va a complicar. Y va a obligarnos, además, a un ejercicio de evaluación para aprender de la experiencia y, sobre todo, para hacernos respetuosos con este modelo de ser europeo y con los derechos fundamentales. También en lo relativo a la protección de datos se va a

exigir una mayor implicación del Parlamento Europeo en el seguimiento de ese acuerdo tan importante en la relación bilateral con los Estados Unidos que ha sido evocado aquí en la sesión, el Acuerdo Swift.

Pero lo más importante es que el Parlamento Europeo va a estar involucrado en la evaluación y el seguimiento del rendimiento de las agencias de la arquitectura institucional europea: Europol, la Oficina Europea de Asilo y Refugio, Eurojust y la Agencia Frontex.

Por tanto, quiero que en la agenda del Consejo Europeo se tenga conciencia de la importancia de reforzar el compromiso de actuación y trabajo cooperativo con el Parlamento Europeo y, en particular, de la elaboración y el seguimiento del plan de acción, que será adoptado durante la Presidencia española en el próximo semestre

3-033

Alexander Graf Lambsdorff (ALDE). – Herr Präsident! Es ist geschafft, der Vertrag von Lissabon tritt in Kraft. Vielen Dank an Cecilia Malmström, die schwedische Ratspräsidentschaft und das ganze Team, das dafür sehr hart gearbeitet hat. Das ist eine große Leistung.

Ich will in diesem Zusammenhang zwei Punkte kurz ansprechen, die hier Gegenstand der Debatte waren. Punkt 1, der Ratspräsident. Kommissionspräsident Barroso, Sie haben eben gesagt, Sie wollen mit Herman Van Rompuy im Tandem zusammenarbeiten. Ich bin damit sehr einverstanden. Arbeiten Sie mit dem Rat zusammen. Aber eines will ich auch deutlich sagen: Der Ratspräsident muss sich vor keinem Parlament verantworten, weder vor dem Europäischen Parlament noch vor irgendeinem nationalen Parlament. Das heißt, die demokratisch legitimierte Institution, der demokratisch legitimierte Präsident Europas sind Sie als Kommissionspräsident. Deswegen Tandem ja, aber dann sitzen Sie bitte vorne und lenken dieses Gefährt!

Zweiter Punkt: Die Ratsvertreterin hat eben gesagt, dass Cathy Ashton als Hohe Vertreterin und Vizepräsidentin der Kommission am 1.12.2009 beide Ämter voll antreten werde. Erstens ist es nur ein Amt – Hohe Vertreterin, Vizepräsidentin der Kommission –, und zweitens kann sie es ohne Zustimmung des Parlaments nicht voll antreten. Ab dem 1.12. befindet sich die Kommission Barroso I ja in einem rechtlichen Niemandsland zwischen dem Ende von Nizza und dem Beginn von Lissabon. Voll antreten wird Cathy Ashton ihren Job erst nach Zustimmung dieses Parlaments Ende Januar 2010.

Ein abschließendes Wort zur Debattenkultur hier. Wir sollten uns Herrn Farage einfach anhören. Wenn er einmal mit seinen Leuten in Großbritannien an der Regierung sein sollte, dann werden die Briten die Niederlassungsfreiheit in der Europäischen Union sehr zu schätzen wissen, denn sie kommen dann in Massen nach Frankreich, Deutschland, Spanien, Italien und auch nach Portugal, Herr Barroso!

3-034

Jill Evans (Verts/ALE). – Mr President, the Council meeting will take place less than two weeks after the Treaty of Lisbon comes into force and we have, as the Minister said, been through a long and difficult process to reach this point. But many of us feel that we have missed a critical opportunity. There is still a missing link, a vital democratic element in the relationship between the EU and the people of Europe, and that is the sub-state, or regional level of government.

Many constituents feel that Europe is as distant as it ever was and we have to address this urgently. Not all of us had a referendum and the opportunity to give our views on the future development of Europe, yet there are things happening across the EU that have a direct impact on our work in facing the challenges before us and all of those policy issues that have already been mentioned – employment, social rights, economic regulation, fighting terrorism, peace and justice – and I am proud to speak, incidentally, as chair of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Wales.

We are weeks away from the Copenhagen Summit, the biggest challenge of all. Up to 80% of mitigation and adaptation policies will be implemented at the local and regional levels. And many regional governments, like the government in Wales, have been leading the way in adopting radical policies to combat climate change. This is where any international agreements made will be delivered. So we must look beyond the Member State level to the peoples of Europe.

On Sunday, 13 December, over 150 municipalities in Catalonia are holding referendums on independence from Spain. How is the EU responding to this? Will this be on the Council agenda? I very much doubt it, but it should be. Europe is changing and I hope that the new President will recognise and respond to this.

3-035

Peter van Dalen (ECR). – Allereerst veel dank aan het Zweedse voorzitterschap voor de inspanningen in de afgelopen maanden; vooral de manier waarop de Rubik's kubus op orde is gebracht met de benoemingen van de heer Van Rompuy en mevrouw Ashton verdient respect.

Ik ben zeer tevreden met deze benoemingen, omdat de heer Van Rompuy reeds heeft uitgesproken dat zijn persoonlijke opvatting volstrekt irrelevant is. Deze uitspraak getuigt van een wijs en verstandig inzicht. Ik feliciteer de heer Van Rompuy met deze Eurorealistische benadering en zal hem er onverhoopt en desnoods aan blijven herinneren.

Helaas hoor ik ook afkeurende geluiden, als zou de eerste vaste voorzitter onvoldoende profiel hebben. Sommigen hadden kennelijk graag de opkomst van een soort Europese superman gezien. Ik deel deze opvattingen zeker niet en de eerste uitspraken van de heer Van Rompuy stellen mij ook gerust. Hij heeft te kennen gegeven nooit een dergelijke Europese superman te willen worden.

Voorzitter, de komende Raadsvergadering moeten de Europese regeringsleiders de puntjes op de i zetten van de Kopenhagenstrategie. Doel is om een zo goed mogelijk resultaat te realiseren. Ik wens technisch voorzitter Van Rompuy en voorzitter Reinfeldt voor dit zeer belangrijke onderwerp veel succes. Ik wens ons allen bovendien een goed en vooral toekomstvast resultaat toe.

3-036

Τάκης Χατζηγεωργίου (GUE/NGL). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, το επόμενο Συμβούλιο έχει ένα μεγάλο ζήτημα μπροστά του και αυτό είναι το θέμα της διεύρυνσης. Όταν μιλάμε για διεύρυνση, αντιλαμβανόμαστε ότι ένα μεγάλο κεφάλαιο αυτής της συζήτησης είναι η Τουρκία. Εμείς, σαν Κύπρος, και το Κόμμα μου - θέλω πολύ καθαρά να το πω αυτό ενώπιον του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου - τασσόμαστε πολύ ξεκάθαρα υπέρ της ένταξης της Τουρκίας στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Δεν θα κουραστούμε όμως να επαναλαμβάνουμε ότι αυτή η ένταξη δεν μπορεί να επιτευχθεί εάν η Τουρκία δεν υλοποιήσει, όπως όλες οι προηγούμενες χώρες που εντάχθηκαν, όσες δεσμεύσεις αναλαμβάνει και απέναντι στην Κύπρο και απέναντι στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση.

Στην Κύπρο διεξάγονται συνομιλίες μεταξύ των δύο ηγετών και, εάν επιτευχθεί μια λύση, αυτή θα αποτελεί ένα σύμβολο νίκης για ολόκληρη την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Αυτή η νίκη θα σπρώξει την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση να κατακτήσει τη θέση της στον σύγχρονο κόσμο. Πρέπει όμως να επαναφέρουμε την αλήθεια στο τραπέζι. Και η αλήθεια είναι ότι η Τουρκία κατέχει την μισή Κύπρο με 40.000 στρατιώτες -υποτίθεται - για να προστατεύει 80.000 Τουρκοκύπριους. Αυτό ισοδυναμεί με δύο Τούρκους στρατιώτες έξω από κάθε τουρκοκυπριακό σπίτι. Δεν ξέρω ποιος ευρωβουλευτής έχει τέτοια ασφάλεια. Μιλάμε λοιπόν για απομόνωση των Τουρκοκυπρίων και εμείς τασσόμαστε αναφανδόν υπέρ της άρσης της απομόνωσης των Τουρκοκυπρίων που προέρχεται από τον κατοχικό στρατό.

Κλείνοντας επισημαίνω ότι, υποστηρίζοντας την ένταξη της Τουρκίας, η Κύπρος δεν μπορεί να συναινέσει στο άνοιγμα του κεφαλαίου της ενέργειας εφόσον η Τουρκία δεν υλοποιήσει τις δεσμεύσεις της απέναντι στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και την Κύπρο, εφόσον δεν άρει τα εμπόδια που βάζει στην Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία στην προσπάθειά της να διερευνήσει τον οικονομικό της χώρο.

3-037

Zoltán Balczó (NI). – A közelmúltban, a Lisszaboni Szerződéssel összhangban két fontos személyi döntés született. Van az Európai Uniónak most már állandó elnöke és külügyi főképviselője. Van-e e személyi döntéseknek fontos üzenete számunkra? Igen, van. Sokat beszélünk itt arról az egyensúlyról, ami az Európai Bizottság a Tanács és a Parlament között áll fenn. Szerintem egyensúlytalanság van, hiszen azzal, hogy az Unió kormánya, a Bizottság a jogszabály-kezdemenyezés monopóliumával is rendelkezik és adott esetben kvázi bírói szerepet ellát, övé a főhatalom, mi itt a demokrácia pecsétjét rakjuk rá erre. A Lisszaboni Szerződés nem pontosítja az állandó elnök feladatkörét, nyilvánvaló attól függ, hogy mennyire karizmatikus, mennyire határozott személyiség kerül ide. A döntésből az olvasható ki, hogy a hatalom, az irányítás maradjon – önök nyilván így mondják –, a nemzetek fölötti közös érdeket képviselő Bizottságnál, mi meg azt mondjuk, hogy 500 millió ember életét egy központból irányító birodalom vezetésénél maradt.

Nagyon fontos lenne egyébként azt is elérni, hogy határozottan lépünk föl a közvetlen feladatnál, amikor a klímakonferenciáról beszélünk, de ott az Egyesült Államokkal szembe kell egy határozott lépés, talán bízom benne, hogy Barroso elnök azért ment ki, mert jelenleg épp telefonál éppen az ügyben.

3-038

Μαριέττα Γιαννάκου (PPE). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, είναι σημαντικό ότι επιτέλους η Συνθήκη της Λισαβόνας έχει τεθεί εν ισχύ. Βέβαια οι Ευρωπαίοι πολίτες παρακολούθησαν επί μια δεκαετία την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση να μην μπορεί να βρει τους θεσμικούς τρόπους να λειτουργήσει ουσιαστικά μετά από τη διεύρυνση που έγινε με την ένταξη των δώδεκα νέων κρατών. Σήμερα όμως βρισκόμαστε σε μια νέα πραγματικότητα. Υπάρχει Πρόεδρος του Συμβουλίου - και όλοι μας διαβεβαιώνουν ότι είναι πρόσωπο που θα επιδιώξει τη συναίνεση και τις συμφωνίες - και υπάρχει Υπατος Εκπρόσωπος για την Εξωτερική Πολιτική.

Το να σχολιάσει κανείς εκ των προτέρων εάν αυτοί είναι κατάλληλοι ή όχι σε σχέση με αυτούς που εφημερολογούντο πριν ή σε σχέση με αυτούς που υποτίθεται ότι είχαν εξειδίκευση στα θέματα αυτά δεν έχει καμία σημασία. Σημασία έχει πώς θα εφαρμοστεί η Συνθήκη. Και εδώ τεράστια σημασία έχει η συνεργασία της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής με το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο. Ο ρόλος του Κοινοβουλίου ενισχύεται, αλλά, για να ενισχυθεί στην ουσία και για να γίνει αυτό αντιληπτό

στους Ευρωπαίους πολίτες, είναι ανάγκη η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή να θέτει επιτακτικά τα ζητήματα, αφού εκείνη έχει την πρωτοβουλία στο Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο.

Υποτίθεται ότι το Συμβούλιο θα λειτουργήσει με μεγαλύτερη ταχύτητα αφού δεν θα λειτουργεί πια όπως πριν με τις προεδρίες των κρατών μελών και δεν θα δίνεται η ευκαιρία στις κυβερνήσεις να μεταχειρίζονται τα Συμβούλια για να ισχυρίζονται πως ό,τι είναι καλό γίνεται από τις κυβερνήσεις και ό,τι είναι κακό και ενοχλητικό γίνεται από τις Βρυξέλλες.

Στο Συμβούλιο του Δεκεμβρίου είναι προφανές ότι θα υπάρξουν ζητήματα που έχουν σχέση με τη διεύρυνση, όμως ούτε η Υπουργός ούτε ο Πρόεδρος της Επιτροπής μας ανέφεραν τα σχετικά· μας μίλησαν για άλλα θέματα γενικώς. Είναι γεγονός ότι η διεύρυνση προς τα Δυτικά Βαλκάνια και την Τουρκία, με βάση τις προτάσεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής, συναντά αρκετές αμφιβολίες και αρκετές αμφισβητήσεις παρά το στόχο που είναι η ένταξη των χωρών αυτών στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση.

3-039

Catherine Trautmann (S&D). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, l'Union européenne a désigné, jeudi, M. Van Rompuy comme son premier président stable du Conseil, et Catherine Ashton pour diriger sa diplomatie. Je souhaitais, chers collègues, revenir avec vous sur le débat qui agite nos institutions depuis l'annonce de ces nominations.

En effet, selon, moi, au-delà de la question des noms et des fonctions, il y a la question centrale des États. Je m'explique. On assiste à ce qui pourrait être le pire cauchemar de ceux qui ont porté l'idéal de l'Europe communautaire et leur désir d'union. À cette époque, on croyait que les racines de l'Union se trouvaient dans la légitimité étatique et que son avenir était dans le dépassement de l'égoïsme national. Une tension entre deux vecteurs contradictoires, parfois douloureuse, souvent créatrice de mécanismes originaux, mais surtout au service d'une méthode politique unique au monde.

Ce cauchemar, mes chers collègues, c'est celui d'une Europe qui se réduirait aux acquêts de l'intergouvernemental. Le résultat, on le voit aujourd'hui, suspicion d'incompétence, présomption d'illégitimité, tensions dans les familles politiques.

Le sens de mon intervention n'est pas, et vous l'aurez compris, de rentrer dans ces procès d'intention. Je préfère avec vous rappeler les droits et devoirs des parlementaires européens que nous sommes. Notre devoir, c'est de nous interroger sur les marchandages opaques qui entourent la désignation des postes issus du traité de Lisbonne. Notre droit, à l'avenir, c'est de forcer le Conseil à en finir avec ce mode de désignation non démocratique, archaïque, qui alimente l'idée que l'Europe se ferait à l'abri des peuples.

Notre devoir, c'est d'utiliser toutes nos nouvelles prérogatives parlementaires pour peser sur les politiques qui découleront des nouvelles compétences que nous garantit le traité de Lisbonne.

Le Parlement, entre une Commission moins puissante et un pôle intergouvernemental renforcé, doit devenir le point d'équilibre institutionnel. À ce sujet, je souhaite que la vice-présidente de la Commission connaisse le même processus d'audition par le Parlement européen que les autres commissaires. Nous en avons en effet le droit, conféré par les traités. Je soutiens aussi la proposition de Mme Harms, qui a proposé une rencontre entre le nouveau président et l'ensemble des groupes.

Notre devoir, c'est de relancer la construction européenne, qui est sérieusement mal en point. Personne ne peut raisonnablement souhaiter l'échec des mandats qui ont été confiés à M. Van Rompuy ou à Mme Ashton, et je souhaite tout particulièrement plein succès à Mme Ashton car je suis fière qu'une femme ait été nommée à ce poste de haut représentant.

3-040

Marielle De Sarnez (ALDE). – Monsieur le Président, tout d'abord, merci à la Présidence suédoise de nous laisser, à la fin de l'année, le meilleur d'elle-même. C'est une bonne nouvelle pour la Commission et une bonne nouvelle pour notre Parlement.

Ceci dit, je vais aborder quelques points. D'abord, la question des nominations. Je ne mets pas en doute la question des personnes, mais celle des procédures. Et j'espère vraiment que c'est la dernière fois que cela se passera de cette façon. Les Européens attendaient de la transparence, de la démocratie, de la clarté dans le débat et, au fond, ils ont eu de l'opacité et des négociations de dernière minute dans le huis clos d'un Conseil européen. Ceci ne doit pas se reproduire, et je pense qu'il reviendra à notre Parlement de proposer pour l'avenir de nouvelles procédures et de nouvelles règles.

Sur le changement climatique, je forme le vœu que l'Union parlera d'une seule voix et agira unie au lendemain de Copenhague, quelle que soit l'ampleur du résultat de la conférence. Avançons! Fixons-nous le cap d'une réduction effective de 30 % des gaz à effet de serre! Et quand je dis "effective", cela veut dire qu'il faudra se poser, à terme, un jour, la question des dérogations et des droits à polluer. Avançons et prenons, là aussi, un engagement financier ferme à l'égard des pays en voie de développement! Nous le leur devons.

Enfin, sur la situation économique et sociale, nous devons travailler à l'émergence d'un nouveau modèle économique, qui privilégie l'emploi, le progrès social et le long terme, c'est-à-dire le durable sous toutes ses formes. Nous avons donc besoin de supervision et de régulation, d'une politique plus favorable aux petites et moyennes entreprises et d'une réflexion commune sur la fiscalité privilégiant le long terme sur le court terme.

3-041

Gerald Häfner (Verts/ALE). – Herr Präsident, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wo stehen wir vor diesem Gipfel in Europa? Einige Beiträge klangen, als würde alles gut, wenn wir nur genügend sozialdemokratische oder liberale – ja, Herr Schulz – Kommissare hätten. Ich glaube, das ist ein Irrtum, sondern es wird dann gut werden, wenn wir uns einig sind über die großen Aufgaben, vor denen Europa steht.

Vor 20 Jahren haben wir in Europa den Eisernen Vorhang überwunden, und ich lege Wert auf die Feststellung, dass es die Menschen, die Bürger waren und nicht das Militär, Regierungen oder Geheimdienste, die das geschafft haben. Ich glaube, dass wir Europa auch künftig nur gemeinsam mit den Bürgern werden bauen können.

Zweitens müssen wir noch weitere Mauern überwinden, auch in unseren Köpfen. Zum Beispiel glauben immer noch viele, dass wir Freiheit und Sicherheit gegeneinander ausspielen können, obwohl wir wissen, dass die Freiheit nur dann gelingt, wenn wir sie schützen, aber dass dieser Schutz nicht auf Kosten unserer elementaren Rechte gehen darf und nicht zu einem Überwachungsstaat führen darf – Beispiel SWIFT und anderes.

Manche glauben, dass man Europa und Demokratie gegeneinander ausspielen könne. Dabei wird nur ein demokratisches Europa auf Dauer gelingen. Manche glauben, dass Ökologie und Ökonomie immer noch ein Gegensatz seien. Dabei wird nur eine ökologische Wirtschaftsweise auf Dauer Prosperität sichern.

Ich will zum Schluss eines sagen: Wir stehen kurz vor Stockholm, und wenn wir das, was jetzt dort möglich ist, nicht nutzen, koste es was es wolle – manche sind bereit, Hunderte von Milliarden für den Schutz der Banken auszugeben, aber beim Klima knauserig zu sein –, wenn wir jetzt nicht sehr schnell und konsequent handeln, dann geht es der Menschheit wie mir als Redner jetzt in diesem Moment: Die Zeit ist um.

3-042

Roberts Zīle (ECR). – Paldies, priekšsēdētāja kungs! Pagājušo nedēļu Eiropas sabiedrībai — divi notikumi. Futbolā sabiedrība redzēja, kā tiesnesis izvēlējās komandu, kura brauks uz Pasaules kausu, bet sabiedrība neredzēja un nesaprata, kā un kāpēc daži tiesneši izvēlējās Eiropas amatu čempionus. Un, ja jautā, kam nākotnē zvanīs Baltā nama vai Kremļa saimnieks, tie zvanīs tiem pašiem, kuriem iepriekš. Par Padomes pasākumiem decembrī — ekonomikas, finanšu, nodarbinātības situācijā man ir aicinājums Zviedrijas prezidentūrai neaizmirst labi zināmo Baltijas valstu situāciju šai jomā. Šajās agresīvi investētajās valstīs izmisīgi turot investoriem izdevīgo, stingro nacionālās valūtas piesaisti eiro, īstenībā tiek devalvēta valstu ekonomika un baltieši kļūst par bezdarba čempioniem, noasiņo arī demogrāfiskā sabiedrība. Par kādu Eiropas solidaritāti mēs varēsim stāstīt saviem pilsoņiem, ja viņu sociālais un ekonomiskais stāvoklis būs tālāk no Eiropas vidējā līmeņa kā pirms iestāšanās Eiropas Savienībā?

3-043

Андрей Ковачев (PPE). – Влизането в сила на Лисабонския договор, би трябвало да означава повече прозрачност, повече демократичност и повече ефективност при вземането на решенията. Но както знаем, не винаги ефективност и демократичност отива в едно и също направление, особено, когато има липса на координация между институциите и връзка с гражданите. Няма съмнение, че е по-демократично да се намери подходящ начин европейските граждани да бъдат ангажирани с избора на президент на Съвета, за да може наистина Европейският съюз да стане по-близък до своите граждани. Това смятам, ще бъде задача на бъдещето. Желая, въпреки всичко успех на номинираните президент и върховен представител на Съвета.

Колкото до предстоящия Съвет на 10 и 11 декември, аз имам голяма надежда, че на него ще се вземе една амбициозна програма за институционалните въпроси, свързани с Лисабонския договор, имам предвид Европейската служба за външно действие. Трябва да получим яснота по нейния състав, правен статут и правомощия. В този смисъл нашият парламент гласува своята позиция с доклада на г-н Брок. Очаквам, също така, да получим яснота от Съвета за резултатите от приложените и предложени координирани стратегии за изход от кризата, пакет от икономически и финансови мерки и по-специално бих искал да знам какво е мнението на Съвета по бъдещата европейска Финансова служба за надзор, която би трябвало в бъдеще да намали риска от финансови нарушения, които допринесоха основно за настоящата криза.

Друга важна точка, за която очаквам да чуя какво ще бъде решението на Съвета, е т.нар. интегрирана пост-лисабонска стратегия, която чуваме, че се очаква да бъде приета през март 2010 г. Надявам се Парламентът да участва активно в тази стратегия. Гражданите трябва да са в центъра на тази стратегия. Осигуряването на работни места чрез инвестиции, изследвания, иновации, зелени технологии, екоефективността трябва да бъде фактор за устойчивото икономическо развитие, а не обратното. И за Стокхолмската стратегия, аз бих искал също така

шенгенското пространство да бъде разширено, разбира се, с България и Румъния в най-скоро време. Благодаря ви и желая успех на срещата.

3-044

Glenis Willmott (S&D). – Mr President, first of all I would like to say that I welcome the new appointment of Mr Van Rompuy and I am particularly proud that we have an extremely able and talented British woman in Cathy Ashton as the first High Representative.

Regarding the Council meeting in December, we have seen the impact of adverse weather this week in Cumbria in the north-west of England, which has experienced severe flooding, and it is not just in Europe that the weather is creating unexpected hardship. Adverse weather is causing other unforeseen human tragedy across our planet.

Denial is the easy option, but I did not go into politics to fight for easy options. I do not want my children or my grandchildren to ask why I did not act. In my region, the Conservatives are represented by Roger Helmer, who describes man-made climate change as a myth. Despite the claims of the Tory leader, David Cameron, that they are a party of the environment, Helmer represents the danger and unreliability of Conservative environmental policy.

We need to act, but fighting this alone will not work. We need action at all levels, which involves reducing the amount of carbon we produce to at least 2%. I support those like our Prime Minister, who has pledged to cut carbon emissions by 80% by 2050. The Labour Government in the UK wants a deal that is ambitious, effective and fair and to support the poorest countries to cut their emissions and adapt to climate change.

Any climate-financing agreed must be additional to existing development aid targets and it must not come from existing budgets. Any funding agreed at Copenhagen needs to deal specifically with the effects of climate change on the developing world and should not replace other valuable aid flows. Presently, the focus seems to be on near-term, fast-start finance, but we also need long-term commitments. Can Mr Barroso guarantee that he will make post-2012 finance commitments a priority for any Copenhagen agreement?

3-045

Diana Wallis (ALDE). – Mr President, we stand at the beginning of a new era, and perhaps we should pose ourselves three questions: who, how and what? The ‘who’ was more or less answered last week, and nobody could be more pleased than me. In a week where we started with only three women in the Commission, we finish with nine.

I can advise some of those that the women MEPs in suits and ties have stood down for the moment, but they will be back in five years’ time if the process does not improve. Next time, please can we have a process where all Member States nominate a woman and a man as candidates, so that we do not have the last-minute rush.

That is what I want to talk about as well: the ‘how’. This process was untransparent. It has been mentioned that we now have to think about the practical implications of the Lisbon Treaty. Let us make transparency the watchword for our three institutions and how we deal with one another, how we are open to the public. Transparency must rule in the future.

The ‘what’ must be the focus on our citizens. The new Stockholm Programme is a good start, much more citizen-centric than any of its predecessors, but we must continue to protect our citizens’ rights, in giving them protection but also making sure that their daily lives are easier across Europe.

3-046

Mirosław Piotrowski (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! Zbliżający się szczyt Rady Europejskiej nadal zdominowany będzie niedawnymi wyborami przewodniczącego Rady i szefowej unijnej dyplomacji. Dla wielu zaskoczeniem był nie tylko wybór tych konkretnych osób, lecz brak wyraźnego wykazu ich kompetencji. Od dłuższego czasu przekonywano nas, że wchodzący w życie traktat lizboński usprawni działalność Unii, a już na starcie okazuje się, że ewokuje w personalne konflikty. Żaden z kandydatów nie przedstawił swojego programu, w przeciwieństwie np. do pana Barroso, który wcześniej taki program nam zaprezentował.

Wchodzimy w okres eksperymentalny, w którym wiele zależeć ma od osobowości i fantazji nowych liderów. Pozostaje mieć nadzieję, że zajmując się nie tylko rozradami personalnymi w Komisji Europejskiej, czy cyklicznymi zmianami przyrody w dużej mierze od człowieka niezależnymi, zajmą się oni rozwiązywaniem konkretnych problemów obywateli krajów Unii Europejskiej, takich jak kryzys gospodarczy, pomoc najbardziej ubogim regionom Unii i walka z terroryzmem.

3-047

Gunnar Hökmark (PPE). – Mr President, I think that after the Lisbon Treaty becomes reality, the meeting of the European Council last week and the nomination of Commissioners, it is time to set new perspectives and see the new challenges that are ahead of us.

One of them is obvious and that is that the work after Copenhagen will be just as challenging as the work before. It will continue to be one of the main tasks for the European Union and the new Commission. But, also, we shall consider the fact

that now is also the time to leave behind the old concepts of East and West in Europe, or new and old, and to think that it is one Europe.

And it is also time to see that now, after all the discussions regarding the Lisbon Treaty, it is time to see a new momentum for the enlargement process.

Croatia and Iceland – I would like them to compete to be number 28. But, also, the Western Balkans and of course the negotiations with Turkey need to be considered. Those are issues that are now ahead of us and are a way of improving the strength of the European Union in a new world, where we need to be strong and to lead as regards ideas and values.

But it is also a matter of now ensuring that we will have a new agenda for a social Europe – meaning jobs, innovation and prosperity – and the only means to achieve that is to ensure that, after the crisis, we can become a competitive and leading economy.

And I would underline that there is a responsibility for the new Commission to ensure that there will be no protectionism, that it will be easy for small and medium-sized enterprises to grow and emerge and act throughout Europe, and that we can ensure that Europe will be a dynamic economy. This is important, and I say this to the President of the Commission and to all Commissioners: we need to ensure that we have a competitive European economy in order to have a social Europe.

3-048

Csaba Sándor Tabajdi (S&D). – Tisztelt Elnök úr, tisztelt Wallström asszony! A Lisszaboni Szerződés ratifikációs folyamata lezárult, és az állam- és a kormányfők Catherine Ashton biztos asszony személyében megválasztották az Unió első külügyminiszterét, bár nem ez a neve.

Most a következő feladat az uniós külügyi szolgálat felállítása lesz. Fontosnak tartom figyelembe venni ennek a szolgálatnak a felállításában, és kérem a svéd elnökséget Cecilia Malmström asszonyt személy szerint –, hogy figyeljenek oda a külügyi szolgálatnál, mert az új tagállamok a DG Relex és DG Enlargement főigazgatóságban rendkívül alacsonyan vannak reprezentálva. És amikor az országoknak, tagállamoknak kiosztják a nemzeti kvótákat, akkor figyelembe kell venni, hogy az új tagállamok lényegében alig vannak bent ebben a két főigazgatóságban. Tehát ne legyenek diszkriminálva, mert ahhoz, hogy a külügyi szolgálat hiteles legyen az emberek szemében, ahhoz erre az arányosságra oda kell figyelni. Nagyon fontos, hogy ez az arányosság az egységes bánásmód érvényesüljön a külügyi szolgálatban. Ez mindannyiunk közös érdeke.

Kérem az Európai Bizottságot is és a Tanácsot is, hogy erre az elemre figyeljenek oda. Az Unió 143 külképviseletéből egyetlenegy nagykövet van új tagállamból. Ez a tény önmagáért beszél.

3-049

Charles Goerens (ALDE). – Monsieur le Président, ce que je vais dire ne concerne pas la Présidence suédoise en exercice du Conseil, qui a fait une excellente présidence, et je tiens à la féliciter, mais mes remarques concernent plus particulièrement l'ensemble du Collège des membres du Conseil européen.

Que n'a-t-on pas fait pour sauver le traité de Lisbonne? On s'est battu pendant des années pour rendre l'Europe plus transparente, plus efficace, plus visible, plus proche du citoyen.

Dans notre logique, le Conseil européen extraordinaire du 19 novembre 2009 n'aurait pas trahi l'esprit du traité de Lisbonne en ne procédant à la nomination du président du Conseil et du haut représentant qu'après l'entrée en vigueur du nouveau traité. On a lutté pendant dix ans pour ce traité, et le Conseil n'a pas voulu attendre dix jours pour appliquer les nouvelles dispositions relatives aux nominations des deux postes.

On n'aurait pas trahi l'esprit du traité de Lisbonne, pour lequel on s'est tant battu, en confiant le poste de président à Jean-Claude Juncker, Européen convaincu, bon pédagogue, un passionné de l'Europe, disposant d'une expérience et d'une expertise remarquables. Il est rare de rencontrer quelqu'un incarnant tant de qualités. On ne nous a pas encore expliqué en quoi ses qualités incontestables ont constitué un obstacle à sa nomination, parce que tel semble bien être le cas. Je ne suis pas le seul qui aimerait être éclairé à ce propos.

De Conseil européen ordinaire en Conseil européen extraordinaire, la rencontre de jeudi dernier n'a pas été, elle non plus, en mesure de masquer le clivage sous-jacent entre l'esprit intergouvernemental et la méthode communautaire. Je ne suis pas le seul à déplorer cet état de choses. Alors qu'après le référendum en Irlande, on était nombreux à croire à un nouveau souffle de l'Europe, on est aussi nombreux à regretter le départ peu convaincant de ce début de législature.

Un mot pour conclure: il ne me reste plus qu'à souhaiter que le président désigné, dont les qualités humaines et l'habileté politique sont notoires, arrive à donner le plus rapidement possible des impulsions nouvelles à une Europe qui en a tant besoin.

3-050

Simon Busuttil (PPE). – Xi kultant inkunu għaddejjin bir-ritmu tax-xogħol tagħna ta' kuljum u ma napprezzawx biżżejjed il-mument storiku li nkunu qegħdin ngħixu. Id-dhul fis-seħh tat-Trattat ta' Lisbona huwa wiehed minn dawk l-avvenimenti storici Ewropej illi jinkitbu fl-istorja u li aħna, u t-tfal tagħna u dawk li jiġu warajna għad jistudjaw u għad jitgħallmu dwarhom. Imma f'dawn il-mument huwa importanti li nirriflettu wkoll fuq it-tifsira tal-mument storiku. Jiena nixtieq nagħmel żewġ riflessjonijiet fil-qosor.

L-ewwelnett; sa fl-aħħar bid-dhul tat-Trattat, daqshekk se jkollna dibattiti, jiena ngħid inutli, dwar l-istituzzjonijiet ta' din l-Unjoni Ewropea u dwar il-kostituzzjonijiet ta' din l-Unjoni Ewropea. Minflok se nkunu f'pożizzjoni aħjar illi naffaċċjaw ir-realtajiet veri li għandha quddiemha l-Ewropa, jiġifieri s-sitwazzjoni ekonomika, jiġifieri x-xogħol, jiġifieri t-tibdil fil-klima, jiġifieri l-immigrazzjoni. Dawn huma l-isfidi li n-nies illi poġġewna hawnhekk iriduna naffaċċjaw.

It-tieni riflessjoni; ir-rwol ta' dan il-Parlament. Din hija l-aħħar darba li dan il-Parlament qieghed jiltaqa' f'din il-plenarja bil-poteri li kellu s'sisa. Parlament illi beda hamsin sena ilu fejn il-Membri kienu jiġu appuntati mill-parlamenti nazzjonali. Illum huwa Parlament illi jaqşam il-poter ta' deċizzjonijiet, leġislazzjonijiet u liġijiet flimkien mal-Kunsill tal-Ministri. Nahseb dan se jwassal biex il-liġijiet illi jsiru mill-Unjoni Ewropea jkunu liġijiet ta' kwalità aħjar u jkunu liġijiet illi jirriflettu aħjar l-interessi taċ-ċittadini. L-impenn ta' dan il-Parlament se jkun proprju biex jirrifletti l-interessi taċ-ċittadini fil-liġijiet li nadottaw.

Nittama li l-Kunsill li se jiltaqa' l-gimgha d-dieħla jirrifletti fuq it-tifsira storika ta' dan l-avveniment u flimkien magħna jegħleb l-isfidi li għandna quddiemna.

3-051

Jörg Leichtfried (S&D). – Herr Präsident! Geschätzte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Es gibt für mich, für uns alle und für die gesamte Europäische Union für die Zukunft einen klaren Schwerpunkt, und dieser lautet Arbeitsmarkt. Der Schaffung neuer Arbeitsplätze sowie der Sicherung von bereits vorhandenen muss wieder mehr, viel mehr Aufmerksamkeit zuteil werden. Denn dieser so wichtige Bereich kann einen Schlüssel zu einem erfolgreichen und nachhaltigen Europa darstellen und wurde meiner Meinung nach in letzter Zeit viel zu viel vernachlässigt. Wir sollten uns dessen bewusst sein, dass über eine geringe Arbeitslosenquote auch viele andere Bereiche positiv beeinflusst werden. Setzen wir hier den Hebel an der richtigen Stelle an!

Außerdem verstehe ich manche Redner hier nicht, die sich darüber beschwerten, dass manche Europapolitiker/-politikerinnen nicht schon vor ihrer Wahl weltbekannt sind. Warum sollen sie das sein? Seien wir so selbstbewusst, als Europäer und Europäerinnen zu sagen, wen wir möchten, wen wir für geeignet empfinden, und diese Leute dann auch zu wählen und uns nicht danach zu richten, ob manche vielleicht irgendjemand anderem bekannt oder nicht bekannt sind oder ob sie unseren Partnern weltweit zu Gesicht stehen oder nicht. Alles andere wäre lächerlich, genauso lächerlich wie manche Wortmeldung von manchen Herren, die, wenn sie überhaupt da sind, sich hinter ihren bunten Fahnen verstecken.

3-052

Tunne Kelam (PPE). – Mr President, this is a good beginning for Advent time – looking forward to the Lisbon Treaty coming into force.

However, it is not just God's gift. We need to make a determined effort to gain added value for our European project. First and foremost, the way is now open for common European policies. There are no longer any formal excuses to abstain from them. It is now up to the Council to start vigorous common foreign security and energy policies that could become truly credible for our partners. One of the most pressing tasks will be completion of the single energy market, developing all-European energy-supply networks and storage facilities, as well as implementing an energy solidarity clause.

The second problem arises from the economic crisis. In fact the countries outside the eurozone have suffered the most from the dramatic decrease in investments and rising unemployment. They also have become more vulnerable due to competitive disadvantage if compared to the eurozone members. Therefore, temporary measures by the EU, like additional lending facilities to support SMEs and energy and infrastructure projects are clearly needed. Furthermore, better access to the European funds could be facilitated by temporarily reducing the national cofinancing requirements.

As you know, President, my country, Estonia, is making determined efforts to join the eurozone by 2011. Estonia has one of the lowest foreign debt rates and has succeeded in bringing the budgetary deficit under control. The recent acknowledgement of Estonia's efforts by the OECD and Commissioner Almunia are encouraging signs that we are on the right path.

3-053

Zoran Thaler (S&D). – Evropski svet v decembru se bo ukvarjal z zelo pomembnimi vprašanji. To bo prvi Svet po uveljavitvi Lizbonske pogodbe in kolegi in kolegice so omenili, katera bodo vsa ta vprašanja.

Sam bi rad opozoril tudi na eno, včasih pozabljeno, zelo pomembno vprašanje, ki se tiče stabilnosti celotne Evrope in Evropske unije: gre za vprašanje Makedonije.

Makedonija je država kandidatka zadnja štiri leta in živi v soseščini praktično zadnjih 18 let s skoraj zamrznjenim konfliktom s svojo južno sosedo, ki je tradicionalna članica Evropske unije. To pomeni, da imamo tudi v Evropi, v središču Evrope, lahko bi rekli, zamrznjene konflikte.

Letos je bilo zelo dobro leto za Makedonijo. V letu 2009 je Makedonija zelo napredovala, dobila je pozitivno poročilo od Komisije, priporočilo Svetu, da odloči, da Makedonija začne pogajanja o polnopravnem članstvu, 20. decembra ji bodo ukinjene vize in v Grčiji so bile pred kratkim volitve.

Apeliram tako na predstavnike Sveta kot Komisije kot države članice, da podpremo oba pogumna moža, premieja Papandreua in Gruevskega, da končno najdeta rešitev in da se Makedonija pridruži veliki evropski družini.

3-054

Andrzej Grzyb (PPE). – Panie Przewodniczący! Rada Europejska 11 i 12 grudnia podsumuje owocną prezydenturę szwedzką. Chcę pogratulować pani minister i całemu rządowi, bowiem sfinalizowali bardzo trudny proces ratyfikacji. Po drugie, rozpoczyna wdrażanie traktatu z Lizbony w życie. Wprowadza również nowe instytucje, takie jak Przewodniczący Rady Europejskiej czy Wysoki Przedstawiciel ds. Polityki Zagranicznej. Wiemy, że ta obsada wywołała dyskusje i kontrowersje, również na tej sali.

My dobrze życzymy nominatom, jednak chcemy powiedzieć, że tak naprawdę sprawdzianem będzie między innymi jakość polityki wschodniej czy też proces kształtowania europejskiej służby działań zewnętrznych. Żałujemy natomiast, że wśród tego tandemu nie ma nikogo, kto reprezentowałby Europę Środkową i Wschodnią. Myślę, że nowe rozdanie może pewnie przynieść spełnienie tego postulatu w przyszłości.

Szczyt klimatyczny w Kopenhadze ma zaaprobować między innymi ambitne cele, które przedstawia Unia Europejska. To jest też temat na najbliższą Radę. Jednocześnie program sztokholmski, ważny z punktu widzenia i bezpieczeństwa i obywateli i nowych postanowień, które wprowadza traktat z Lizbony. Jednocześnie do tego dołączają się wszystkie sprawy, które są związane są z kryzysem gospodarczym.

Nasze oczekiwania związane z wejściem w życie traktatu z Lizbony, to przede wszystkim sprawniejsza Unia, zdolna do rozszerzenia i dająca korzyści obywatelom i również państwom członkowskim. Oczekujemy, że traktat z Lizbony przyniesie nowy start wspólnego rynku likwidujący przepaść pomiędzy integracją polityczną a gospodarczą. Jednocześnie chcielibyśmy, aby powołanie nowej Komisji Europejskiej odbywało się z poszanowaniem Parlamentu, prawa Parlamentu Europejskiego i wdrożenia nowej roli, również dla parlamentów narodowych z zachowaniem zasady subsydiarności, jak również wywołania dyskusji kształtowania Europy po Lizbonie. Praktyczne zaś wdrażanie traktatu z Lizbony, to uznanie, że solidarność i polityka energetyczna dotyczy również obecnego prawa, na przykład rozporządzenia dotyczącego bezpieczeństwa dostaw gazu.

3-055

Ivari Padar (S&D). – Härra president! Esmalt soovin rääkida eelmisel nädalal nimetatud kõrgetest ametiisikutest. Mõned eelkõnelejad on kritiseerinud nii presidendi kui ka kõrge esindaja isikuid, mida pean täiesti ebakohaseks. Kunagi pole keegi rahul, kuid isiklikult näen mõlema esindaja nimetamist positiivselt, kuna on leitud tasakaal kõigi huvide vahel: väikeriigid – suurriigid, mehed – naised, erinevad poliitilised poolused.

Võib-olla ainsana jäi mul isiklikult kripeldama, et mõni esindaja uutest liikmesriikidest ei saanud ühele neist kohtadest, kuid ehk siis järgmine kord on see võimalik. Igal juhul soovin tänada kõiki kandidaate enda regioonist, eriti Eesti presidenti Toomas Hendrik Ilvest ja Läti endist presidenti Vaira Vīķe-Freibergat. Arvan aga, et praegu tuleks edasi minna sisulise tööga ja lõpetada see isikutega tegelemine.

Teise olulise punktina soovin rääkida majanduskriisiga tegelemisest, mida peangi antud ülemkogu tähtsaimaks teemaks. Euroopa kodanikud ootavad, et tegeldaks tööpuuduse probleemidega, finantsjärelvalve paketiga. Siinkohal on väga oluline, missugune ja kui teovõimas on uus komisjon. Seda ka minu koduriigi Eesti jaoks, sest meie jaoks on kõige selgem eesmärk uue majanduskasvu saavutamiseks saada euroala täieõiguslikuks liikmeks, millele oleme väga lähedal, kuna suure tõenäosusega täidame Maastrichti kriteeriumid. Tänan.

3-056

Aljoz Peterle (PPE). – Vesel sem, da je pred nami prva seja Sveta po pravilih Lizbonske pogodbe. Prvemu stalnemu predsedniku sveta gospodu Hermanu Van Rompuyu želim vso srečo. Zelo blizu mi je njegov pogled na to, kako lahko, spoštujoč različnost, delamo enotno.

Nova institucionalna ureditev je bila sprejeta z namero, da bi bilo naše odločanje bližje državljanom, enostavnejše, bolj demokratično, bolj pregledno in bolj učinkovito. V tem smislu je veliko govora o močni Evropi. Temeljno vprašanje je, kakšen koncept moči razvijamo oziroma na čem lahko zgradimo močno Evropo. Dosedanja uspešnost in moč Evropske

zveze izhajata iz dveh ključnih idej očetov Evrope. Prva je spoštovanje človekovega dostojanstva, druga je delati skupaj. To pomeni, da pri naših interesih mislimo tudi na druge, naj gre za osebe, narode, manjšine ali države.

Danes se je potrebno ponovno, z vso odgovornostjo vprašati, kaj pomeni spoštovati človekovo dostojanstvo, kaj pomeni človeka v sredini. To vprašanje je najtesneje povezano s stockholmskim programom. Številni govorniki so opozarjali na temeljne svoboščine in na varnost, ob tem pa imamo zelo različne poglede na to, kdaj se človekove pravice sploh začnejo. Upam, da se strinjamo vsaj v tem, da se človekove pravice začnejo, preden postane državljan.

Spadam med tiste, ki so prepričani, da je treba prvi člen listine Unije o temeljnih pravicah aplicirati na vse človekovo življenje, od začetka do konca. Varovati je treba še posebej tiste, ki se sami ne morejo varovati. Če hočemo varovati človekove svoboščine, moramo najprej varovati človekovo življenje samo.

Vesel sem, da je toliko govorcev uporabilo besede delati skupaj in delati v partnerstvu. Moč Evrope je v tem, kar dela skupaj, naj gre za humanitarno ali medvladno metodo. Vse več je izzivov, ki zahtevajo več skupne politične volje. In delati več skupaj ne pomeni izgubljati svoje identitete.

3-057

Göran Färm (S&D). – Herr talman! Vi hör kritik mot att EU:s ledning har tillförts två rätt okända politiker. Jag tycker att den kritiken är orättvis. Vi i parlamentet har åtminstone lärt känna Catherine Ashton som en utmärkt ledarkraft. Men kritiken måste hanteras, för många drar nu slutsatsen att medlemsstaterna gärna ser att EU fungerar som ett enkelt mellanstatligt samordningsorgan, inte som en egen politisk nivå med uppgift att finna gemensamma lösningar på stora utmaningar: tillväxten, jobben, freden och miljön. Vore det sant så vore det en orimlig utveckling.

Mot denna bakgrund är det oroväckande att kommissionen och rådet har haft så svårt att visa handlingskraft inför en av de största inre utmaningar som EU står inför, nämligen att reformera EU:s långtidsbudget. Nu måste vi få fram de nödvändiga resurserna för att investera i den inre marknaden. Det handlar om transporter och energiinfrastruktur. Vi måste få fram de resurser som krävs för att kunna sätta kraft bakom orden i den nya Lissabonstrategin med sikte på 2020. Vi måste lösa frågan om klimatfinansiering åtminstone delvis genom EU:s budget och vi måste förbereda kommande utvidgning.

Så min fråga till ordförandeskapet och kommissionen är: När får vi se konkreta förslag på dels, en *midterm review* som påverkar de obefintliga budgetmarginalerna för de återstående tre åren av detta finansiella perspektiv, de nuvarande taken förhindrar all rimlig hantering av de utmaningar som inte kan vänta till efter 2013, och dels ett förslag som drar upp riktlinjerna för en långsiktig budgetreform?

3-058

Seán Kelly (PPE). – A Uachtarán, ar son na hÉireann ba mhaith liom cúpla focal a rá ar an ócáid stairiúil seo don Aontas Eorpach.

3-059

The Lisbon Treaty coming into being, particularly on the foot of the 67% vote in favour by the Irish people, is a great boost to everybody in the European Union. I think this is reflective of the support there is amongst the citizens for the good work that the European project has done over many years.

Unfortunately the appointment of the President and the High Representative has brought a lot of negative criticism which I think is somewhat unfair.

Firstly, when people are appointed to office, they should be given some time to settle in and they should be judged by results and not by preconceived notions of their ability to do the job.

In the case of Mr Van Rompuy, it has been said of him that he is a consensus builder and an effective negotiator, as if these were negative attributes. These are very important attributes in the times we live in. What do we want? A presidential-style guru strutting the world stage, causing trouble? A destroyer, a disrupter? No, what we need now is a good, effective, sensible chairman and I think we have got that. I wish him well.

As regards Baroness Ashton, it has been said she was never elected to office and that is true, but that in itself does not reflect one way or another on her qualities as a person or as an effective politician. I only saw her in action here since I came here and in particular I questioned her on the trade agreement with South Korea and I thought she acquitted herself very well.

I think some of the comments made today unfortunately by Mr Farage were over the top, but at this stage I am becoming aware of the fact that Mr Farage is like a long-playing record. He keeps repeating the same political agenda, harking back to the days of *Rule, Britannia!* and nation fighting nation. Those days are over. The European Union is the greatest peace process ever known. It shall continue to do so and we parliamentarians must work hard to ensure that that is the way it is going to be from now on.

3-060

Diogo Feio (PPE). – Senhor Presidente, este é um debate importante, porque acredito que seja o último em que estamos a discutir nomes. É, de facto, altura de virar a página, falar de políticas, falar dos desafios que a União Europeia tem pela frente. Eu pretendia salientar um: a matéria do combate à crise. É uma daquelas em que mais unidas têm estado as instituições políticas europeias.

É altura de saudar o Conselho pela sua preocupação e, em especial, a Presidência sueca. É altura de cumprimentar a Comissão e o seu Presidente, que teve sempre uma grande preocupação na matéria do combate à crise, e salientar que o próprio Parlamento Europeu assumiu, através de uma comissão específica, uma grande vontade de discutir esta matéria.

Mas é esta também a altura em que têm existido discrepâncias entre o que é dito pelos responsáveis políticos e o que tem sido dito pelos governadores dos Bancos Centrais, seja a nível nacional, seja a nível europeu.

Em primeiro lugar, é necessária prudência em relação ao fim da crise. Esta não é a altura para levantar medidas de apoio às economias estatais e às empresas. Mas é também altura de traçar o caminho. Os responsáveis dos Bancos Centrais têm alertado os governos para um plano ambicioso de correcção dos défices.

Os anos variam. Mostram, aliás, oposição a certas políticas como aquelas que pretendem baixar impostos, num recado dirigido a alguns governos. Pena tenho que o governo português não esteja a seguir o caminho da baixa dos impostos. O caminho tem que ser o da competitividade, e a mensagem deste conceito tem que ser clara: mais competitividade, mais estímulo, mais crescimento, mais apoio às empresas, mais Europa a apoiar o crescimento e o emprego.

3-061

János Áder (PPE). – Tisztelt Elnök úr! Az Európai Tanács napirendjén negyedik napirendi pontként szerepel a koppenhágai tanácskozásnak a kérdése. Van két fontos vitapont, ami megakadályozza az egységes európai uniós álláspont kialakítását. Az egyik a szén-dioxid-kvóták értékesítése 2012 után. A Bizottság és a régi uniós tagországok egy része meg akarják tiltani a kvóták 2012 utáni értékesítését. 9 ország, Csehország, Lengyelország, Magyarország, Románia, a három balti ország, Szlovákia és Bulgária viszont ragaszkodik ahhoz, hogy a kvótájukat 2012 után is értékesíthessék.

Az említett országok, így Magyarország is teljesítették, nem teljesítették, túlteljesítették kiotói vállalásaikat. Így például Magyarország, amelyik 8 százalékos csökkentést vállalt, 23 százalékos csökkentést hajtott végre. Ezért teljes egészében elfogadhatatlan Magyarország számára a Bizottság álláspontja, és a leghatározottabban ragaszkodunk ahhoz, hogy a szén-dioxid-kvótánkat 2012 után is értékesíthessük. És arra szeretném kérni képviselőtársaimat Bulgáriából, Lengyelországból, Csehországból, Szlovákiából, a balti országokból – pártállásra való tekintet nélkül –, hogy ők is ugyanilyen következetesen ragaszkodjanak ehhez az állásponthoz.

3-062

Othmar Karas (PPE). – Herr Präsident! Meine seine geehrten Damen und Herren! Zunächst möchte ich Ihnen, Frau Malmström, ganz herzlich gratulieren, dass Sie sozusagen aus dem Parlament in die Regierung und von der Regierung in die Europäische Kommission kommen werden. Alles, alles Gute!

Wir haben die letzte Tagung nach Nizza, und wir sprechen über die erste Tagung nach Lissabon. Dieser Quantensprung, dieser Wechsel, dieses neue Kapitel muss beim ersten Gipfel spürbar werden. Europa hat sich verändert. Die Institutionenendebatte ist vorüber, die Personaldebatte hoffentlich auch. Wir gehen wieder zu einer Politikgestaltung innerhalb eines neuen Rahmens über. Die Bürgerrechte und die Parlamente werden gestärkt, die Handlungsfähigkeit der Europäischen Union und der Institutionen werden gestärkt, und wir – alle drei Institutionen – bekommen Rechte, die es leichter machen, den Kontinent in der Welt zu vertreten.

Papier ist geduldig. Es wird von all diesen Treffen in den nächsten Wochen abhängen, ob wir den Menschen vermitteln können, dass wir auch den politischen Willen haben, Taten zu setzen, Ziele zu formulieren und die Bürger zu Beteiligten des Projektes zu machen. Ich erwarte von diesem Gipfel eine neue Dynamik, eine neue Verantwortung, mehr Ernsthaftigkeit im Umgang mit den Themen. Denn das, was wir in den letzten Tagen gesehen haben, war doch die Suche nach dem kleinsten gemeinsamen Nenner: Nationalisierungen, Parteipolitisierungen. Lissabon ruft auf zur Europäisierung, zur Politikgestaltung!

Daher erwarte ich, dass wir wissen, was wir mit dem Modell der sozialen Marktwirtschaft machen werden. Wie gehen wir mit der Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise um? Das geht nicht mit der Verteidigung bestehender Rechte, sondern mit der Suche nach globalen Lösungen. Ich erwarte auch einen Kassensturz. Wir müssen wissen, wie viel Geld wir für unsere Politiken haben. Dieser Kassensturz muss von diesem Gipfel an die Kommission herangetragen werden. Wir müssen ernsthaft, wahrhaftig und offen über die Themen reden und uns neue Ziele setzen. Alles, alles Gute!

3-063

Jean-Pierre Audy (PPE). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Commissaire, nous devrions aujourd'hui être heureux, car nous sortons d'une difficulté institutionnelle. Nous avons le traité de Lisbonne, nous avons la parité, nous avons des visages, et pourtant, comment vous exprimer ce malaise que je ressens?

Aujourd'hui, dans cette Assemblée quasiment vide, je ne sens pas de souffle, nous assistons à un débat décevant pour la préparation de ce Conseil européen. Je ne m'explique pas ce sentiment de malaise pour la préparation de ce dernier Conseil européen de présidence tournante.

Quelle différence avec la joie des peuples en 2004, lorsque les anciens pays communistes ont rejoint l'Union! Quelle différence avec les festivités des vingt ans de la chute du mur de Berlin! Oui, nous savons aujourd'hui que la solution ne viendra pas des États membres. La solution viendra des peuples, elle viendra du Parlement européen.

Et je me tourne vers la Commission, qui devra, non pas choisir son camp, mais trouver l'alliance politique avec le Parlement européen, pour que l'alliance des peuples fasse en sorte que nous puissions faire rêver pour cette Union européenne que nous souhaitons, l'Union des peuples.

3-064

Andreas Mölzer (NI). – Herr Präsident! Ich pflichte den meisten meiner Vorredner bei, dass wir mit dem Inkrafttreten des Vertrags von Lissabon in einer neuen historischen Phase der europäischen Integration stehen. Es ist aber so, dass die Menschen, die Bürger quer durch Europa, nicht nur immer in Jubelstimmung sind, wenn sie daran denken. Viele Menschen fürchten nämlich auch, dass sich der Zentralismus in Europa mit dem Inkrafttreten des Vertrags von Lissabon verstärken könnte.

Viele fürchten, dass die kleinen EU-Mitgliedstaaten – wie etwa auch meine Heimat Österreich – geringeres Gewicht haben werden, weil die großen durch die neuen Abstimmungsmodalitäten alles bestimmen könnten. Die Menschen haben auch das Gefühl, dass bei der Auswahl der Besetzung der beiden Spitzenpositionen der Union der schwächste und kleinste gemeinsame Nenner gewählt wurde. Das sagt nichts gegen die persönliche Qualität von Herrn Van Rompuy und von Frau Ashton. Aber es war doch ein Verfahren, wo die Menschen gesehen haben, dass hier keine demokratische Auswahl stattgefunden hat.

Wenn wir die Union also in eine fruchtbare Zukunft führen wollen, dann müssen wir gerade in diesem Parlament darauf drängen, dass Demokratie geübt wird, auch bei der Auswahl der Besetzung der Spitzenpositionen.

3-065

Rachida Dati (PPE). – Monsieur le Président, Madame la Présidente du Conseil, Madame la Commissaire, mes chers collègues, l'Union européenne renoue avec la croissance au troisième trimestre 2009, ce qui pourrait nous laisser croire que le pire est derrière nous.

Or, une réalité inquiétante demeure, celle de l'explosion du chômage et il faut donc rester extrêmement prudent. La Commission d'ailleurs, dans un rapport du 23 novembre dernier, indique que la crise financière a détruit plus de 4 millions d'emplois entre le second trimestre 2008 et la mi-2009.

Il est plus que nécessaire aujourd'hui que, lors du prochain Conseil européen, soit discutée la question de l'emploi dans le contexte de la stratégie de Lisbonne post-2010. Des objectifs audacieux et des mesures novatrices devront absolument y être intégrés.

Je pense que le débat doit désormais porter sur l'adaptation de cette stratégie de Lisbonne à cette période trouble. Nos concitoyens attendent de l'Europe – et on le voit sur le terrain tous les jours – des solutions à la crise de l'emploi. Sachons ne pas les décevoir.

Mais mon observation et ma déception rejoignent celles de mon collègue Jean-Pierre Audy face à un hémicycle quasiment vide, devant une réalité extrêmement inquiétante pour nos concitoyens européens.

3-066

Aldo Patriciello (PPE). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, innanzitutto ringrazio la Presidenza svedese per gli sforzi profusi in questi mesi, che hanno condotto tra l'altro all'approvazione del trattato di Lisbona.

Finalmente, dopo dieci anni di impasse istituzionale, l'Unione europea, attraverso il rafforzamento della procedura di codecisione, potrà riprendere un percorso di crescita che è stato inopinatamente interrotto tempo fa.

Certamente le nomine di questi giorni hanno mostrato, al di là delle più o meno discutibili qualità delle persone scelte, che le modalità di nomina sono lontane dai principi di trasparenza e responsabilità nei confronti dei cittadini di cui l'Unione europea si fa promotrice. È necessario un impegno di quest'Assemblea per un maggiore coinvolgimento futuro in negoziati che non possono e non devono essere condotti in segreto dagli Stati in seno al Consiglio.

Spero infine che il 2009 possa concludersi con un accordo ambizioso da raggiungerci alla Conferenza di Copenaghen, dove l'Unione europea dovrà parlare con una sola voce per esprimere la propria opinione sui cambiamenti climatici.

3-067

Czesław Adam Siekierski (PPE). – Panie Przewodniczący! Najważniejsze prace prezydencji szwedzkiej to przede wszystkim traktat lizboński, który jest nowym otwarciem dla Europy. Należy ustalić mapę drogową jego wprowadzenia w życie. Obsadzenie stanowisk to dopiero początek. Po drugie, potrzeba przyjęcia planu odnowy gospodarczej. Trzeba pamiętać nie tylko o pomocy bankom, ale i zwykłym ludziom, szczególnie w zakresie ograniczenia bezrobocia. Po trzecie, pracujemy nad strategią przeciwdziałania zmianom klimatycznym – to dobrze. Ustalamy zadania, ale pamiętajmy, że w finansowaniu pierwszeństwo ma walka z kryzysem. Po czwarte, program sztokholmski to Europa bezpieczna, otwarta, Europa wolności – wtedy dopiero jest wspólna Europa. Konieczna jest tutaj pewnego rodzaju równowaga między tymi ważnymi wartościami. Wreszcie rozwój regionu Morza Bałtyckiego wymaga większej współpracy krajów członkowskich tego obszaru i Szwecja wiele w tym zakresie uczyniła.

3-068

Petru Constantin Luhan (PPE). – În primul rând, felicit președinția suedeză pentru felul în care a condus pregătirile pentru tranziția spre Tratatul de la Lisabona. Această prioritate de pe agenda președinției suedeze a fost îndeplinită cu succes. Consider că este necesar ca lucrările Consiliului din decembrie să găsească soluții pentru a face față actualei duble provocări cu care se confruntă Europa, și anume criza economică și schimbările climatice.

În prezent, este nevoie de restabilirea încrederii în piețele financiare prin crearea unui sistem de supraveghere menit să parvină și prevină apariția unei crize similare în viitor. În ceea ce privește schimbările climatice, consider că elaborarea politicii pentru protecția mediului nu are voie să afecteze politicile de altă natură, respectiv alocarea fondurilor europene pentru politici precum dezvoltarea regională.

3-069

Cecilia Malmström, rådet's tjänstgörande ordförande. – Herr talman! Några korta frågor ska jag besvara. Det kom en fråga om Turkiet. Vi är naturligtvis glada över att Turkiet fortsätter att ha den europeiska integrationen som övergripande mål. Förhandlingarna med Turkiet går framåt. Kanske inte så snabbt som vi skulle vilja, men de går framåt och vi hoppas kunna öppna miljökapitlet i slutet av året.

Vi stöder naturligtvis också förhandlingarna mellan Turkiet och Cypern och samtalen som pågår på ön för att få en lösning på dess delning. Det är parterna som äger denna process och FN är behjälpligt men naturligtvis stöder EU detta och jag var alldeles nyss på Cypern för att samtala med de olika aktörerna i denna fråga. Det vore ju fantastiskt om en lösning kunde komma till stånd inom kort. I övrigt blir det ju en utvidgningsdebatt i eftermiddag om Turkiet och andra kandidatländer tillsammans med utrikesminister Carl Bildt, där ledamöterna har möjlighet att ställa frågor om detta och annat.

Kort om Östersjöstrategin: Jag vill återigen tacka Europaparlamentet för det stöd som ni har gett till det svenska ordförandeskapet i denna fråga. Det är ju i parlamentet idén om Östersjöstrategin föddes, så vi är mycket glada över att den nu är i hamn och i kraft. Det kommer att innebära mycket för att kunna ta itu med miljöproblemen i regionen, men också öka samarbetet för välfärd, innovation, säkerhet osv.

När det gäller den europeiska utrikestjänsten så är den en utav de största och viktigaste förändringarna med Lissabonfördraget. På toppmötet i oktober godkände Europeiska rådet ett generellt ramverk för den europeiska utrikestjänsten. Detta ramverk kommer nu Catherine Ashton att jobba vidare med tillsammans med Europaparlamentet och lägga fram ett slutgiltigt förslag senast i april nästa år. Utrikestjänsten kommer att förstås fasas in gradvis, och det är viktigt att detta sker på ett bra och konstruktivt sätt. Här har Europaparlamentet möjlighet att diskutera utformningen av detta.

När det gäller budgetöversynen, Göran Färm, så delar jag helt synpunkten att vi nu när vi äntligen om en vecka har Lissabonfördraget på plats med nya moderna spelregler för Europeiska unionen naturligtvis också måste ha en modern budget som kan motsvara dessa utmaningar. Jag hoppas att den nya kommissionen kan lägga fram ett sådant förslag så snart som möjligt. Jag tror att ordförande Barroso nämnde det igår också vid frågestunden.

Åtta år efter Laeken så står vi nu här på randen till ett nytt fördrag. Det är historiskt, det är en ny epok som börjar för Europeiska unionen. Jag är mycket glad att vi från det svenska ordförandeskapets sida har kunnat bidra till att detta faller på plats. Nu kan vi delvis lämna de institutionella frågorna bakom oss och koncentrera oss på de stora politiska utmaningar som vi vet att medborgarna i Europa – för det är ju medborgarnas Europa som vi alla kämpar för – oroar sig för.

Många av de frågorna kommer att diskuteras på Europeiska rådets möte i december. När det gäller klimatfrågan – vår generations ödesfråga – så kommer Europeiska rådet att pågå samtidigt som klimatmötet i Köpenhamn, och toppmötet ger oss en chans att vid behov finkalibrera vår förhandlingsposition i Köpenhamn.

Vad gäller finansfrågorna och den ekonomiska krisen kan vi få ett antal instrument på plats och också dra upp långsiktiga riktlinjer för hur vi åter ska göra Europa konkurrenskraftigt för välfärd och social sammanhållning och inte minst blicka framåt mot den nya Lissabonstrategin, som på lång och medellång sikt kan vara Europa mycket behjälplig i denna fråga.

Slutligen innebär Stockholmsprogrammet säkerhet och trygghet för våra europeiska medborgare och det är oerhört viktigt att vi får detta program på plats. Samtliga dessa frågor kommer att leva kvar efter toppmötet och i samtliga dessa frågor kommer vi att ha behov av ett mycket nära samarbete med Europaparlamentet. Statsminister Fredrik Reinfeldt kommer hit på sessionen i december och kommer då att kunna rapportera om resultatet från toppmötet och också göra en summering av det svenska ordförandeskapet generellt. Tack så mycket för en mycket bra och konstruktiv debatt.

3-070

Margot Wallström, Vice-President of the Commission. – Mr President, on this same day that we are celebrating the fact that the next Commission will apparently have at least nine women – and I also see that as a victory for all of us who have actively fought for this – we hear from news reports this morning that, in France alone, 156 women were killed last year by domestic violence. As this is the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, this is something that should make us stop and think and, hopefully, also act in the future at European level, as well as at international level. Perhaps we should also bring this up in different meetings during the rest of today.

This is an important step forward. It also says a lot about the procedure from now on, which should be more open when we appoint Commissioners. I hope that, in the future, Member States and Governments will nominate both a man and a woman. I think that is an excellent idea.

Let me also comment on the appointments of a new High Representative and a new Council President. Mrs Cathy Ashton was nominated to the Commission with the full confidence of the UK Government. She was actually voted for here in the Parliament a year ago with a very large majority – with 538 votes, if I am correct. As we have heard from several of you, she has been working very closely with Parliament and has always looked for Parliament's involvement on different issues. She was appointed unanimously by 27 Heads of State and Government, so I think she has all the legitimacy to fulfil her job and to gain the respect of the European Union's foreign partners. I liked the metaphor that was presented here that instead of having somebody who would stop the traffic or mean red traffic lights, you would have a smooth operator, somebody that would actually help the traffic flow or decisions to be made in a democratic and good way in the European Union. I have got to know her as a very good colleague, and I would say that she is also a convinced European. That is indeed an important starting point.

We have already had good comments in the debate here. I think it has been a fruitful and constructive discussion, and thanks for all your contributions. May I also comment on the direct question by Göran Färm about the budget review. I can only repeat what the Commission President has already told you, that this will be handed over to the new Commission. This is firstly because the new Lisbon Treaty will contain provisions that require a new institutional set-up, so it will also have a good basis for decisions on the budget. Secondly, the new Commission will have to decide on the political priorities and then put its money where its mouth is in order to actually have the budget to accompany the political priorities. I would say that is an important innovation and an opportunity for the next Commission. It will also be handed over to Cecilia Malmström with warm hands from all of us. What the Commission can say is that a proposal for the budget review will come early next year and will be the immediate task for the next Commission.

I would just like to comment on one thing concerning the Stockholm Programme. The adoption of the Stockholm Programme coincides with the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, where the European Parliament will have a crucial role in the development of these policies. This will again increase the democratic legitimacy of the important decisions to be taken on justice and home affairs issues. This is good news for European citizens and also for all EU institutions.

On climate change, I can hear that there is a common view here on the active role that the European Union should play in Copenhagen and from now on.

So, again, thank you very much for the debate. With the new Lisbon Treaty, we now have a text that will help us deal with all the important issues that have been raised here – climate change, fighting the financial crisis and its social and other effects – and of course also make sure that we have a democratic European Union in the future.

3-071

President. – That concludes the debate.

Written statements (Rule 149)

3-071-500

João Ferreira (GUE/NGL), por escrito. – O próximo Conselho Europeu propõe-se estabelecer as bases relativamente ao futuro da Estratégia de Lisboa para o Crescimento e o Emprego. Fá-lo-á numa altura em que, na Europa, o desemprego atinge níveis históricos e a economia se encontra em recessão, mergulhada numa profunda crise. Oito anos decorridos, a realidade impõe-se à evidência: os objectivos proclamados fracassaram em toda a linha. As causas deste fracasso radicam no que cedo se revelou ser a verdadeira agenda desta Estratégia: a desregulamentação das relações laborais e a correlativa desvalorização do trabalho, o ataque a direitos sociais, o desmantelamento de serviços públicos essenciais, a privatização e liberalização de sectores chave da economia, a imposição do mercado como absoluto em esferas crescentes da vida

colectiva. Os trabalhadores e os povos têm razões de sobra para aspirar a uma ruptura profunda com esta agenda. A uma mudança de rumo que urge concretizar. Mudança que exige, entre outros aspectos: o reconhecimento da educação como um direito, não como um serviço, um sector mais de mercado; a democratização do acesso ao conhecimento e à cultura; a valorização do trabalho e dos direitos dos trabalhadores; a defesa dos sectores produtivos, das micro, pequenas e médias empresas; serviços públicos de qualidade e para todos; uma mais justa distribuição da riqueza criada.

3-072

András Gyürk (PPE), írásban. – Tisztelt Elnök Úr! Tisztelt képviselőtársaim! Az Európai Tanács közelgő ülésén a tagállamok várhatóan megállapodnak a koppenhágai klímacsúcson képviselt főbb alapelvekről. Fontosnak tartom, hogy a kibocsátási kvóták és a fejlődő országoknak nyújtott pénzügyi támogatások ügye mellett ne sikkadjon el az energiahatékonyság kérdése. Az Európai Unió ugyanis hajlamos megfeledkezni erről a könnyű prédáról. Ez különösen azért hátrányos, mivel Európa egyes térségeiben az energiahatékonyság javításával minden más megoldásnál olcsóbban csökkenthetjük a kibocsátások mértékét. A fentiekből két dolog következik. Egyrészt, az Európai Uniónak törekednie kell arra, hogy az energiahatékonysági szabványok az új klímavédelmi rezsim elfogadásával világszerte közeledjenek egymáshoz. Másfelől, a jövőbeni hosszú távú uniós költségvetésben markánsabb szerepet kell kapniuk az energiahatékonysági támogatásoknak, különös tekintettel a volt szocialista országok épületrekonstrukciós programjaira. Ezen a téren ugyanis már viszonylag csekély anyagi ráfordítással is látványos megtakarításokat lehet elérni.

3-073

Marian-Jean Marinescu (PPE), în scris. – Tema centrală a programului Stockholm este „construirea unei Europe a cetățenilor”. Pentru mine aceasta înseamnă că, începând de acum, instituțiile europene alături de statele membre trebuie să facă un pas înainte înspre abolirea frontierelor din interiorul UE, deoarece cetățenii se confruntă în continuare cu numeroase obstacole administrative și juridice care apar în calea exercitării dreptului de a trăi și lucra în statul membru ales de ei. De aceea Programul de la Stockholm trebuie să concretizeze această temă centrală și să vină cu instrumente clare pentru a facilita accesul deplin al tuturor lucrătorilor din UE pe piața comunitară a muncii, acest lucru reprezentând expresia majoră a cetățeniei europene.

În plus, criza economică actuală evidențiază și mai mult necesitatea de a promova exercitarea deplină a dreptului la libera circulație. Ameliorarea mobilității în interiorul Uniunii, într-un spațiu comun de libertăți, drepturi și obligații, implică o consolidare a Spațiului Schengen și, prin urmare, o necesitate de a integra cât mai curând statele membre restante. De asemenea, aceasta implică și buna gestionare a frontierelor externe ale Uniunii, care trebuie să se facă într-o manieră cât mai coerentă.

3-074

Sirpa Pietikäinen (PPE), kirjallinen. – Arvoisa puhemies, arvoisat neuvoston ja komission edustajat, hyvät kollegat, haluan kiittää puheenjohtajavaltio Ruotsia sen työstä uuden sisä- ja oikeusasioiden työohjelman laatimiseksi.

Euroopan unionilla on Tukholman ohjelman kautta mahdollisuus parantaa kaikkien EU-kansalaisten arkipäivää. Turvallisuus, hyvinvointi ja tasa-arvo syntyvät oikeusvaltion, solidaarisuuden ja syrjimättömyyden periaatteiden johdonmukaisesta noudattamisesta eri politiikan aloilla ja laadittavassa lainsäädännössä.

Maahanmuuttajien, vähemmistöjen ja syystä tai toisesta syrjintää kohtaavien kansalaisten arkipäivän parantamiseen soisin kiinnitettävän nykyistä huomattavasti enemmän huomiota. Kyse ei ole vain marginaali-ilmiöistä: tuoreen eurobarometritutkimuksen mukaan joka kuudes eurooppalainen ilmoitti kokeneensa syrjintää viimeisen vuoden aikana.

Haluaisinkin tässä yhteydessä vielä painottaa nyt neuvostossa käsiteltävänä olevan, syrjinnän tavaroiden ja palveluiden tarjonnassa kieltävän direktiivin tärkeyttä. Valitettavasti direktiivin eteneminen neuvostossa on ollut erittäin tahmeaa ja direktiivi on kohdannut huomattavaa vastustusta joidenkin jäsenvaltioiden taholta. Euroopan unionin arvopohja rakentuu ihmisoikeuksien ja tasa-arvon periaatteiden kunnioittamiselle. Nämä periaatteet on pantava täysimääräisesti täytäntöön myös Euroopan laajuisen lainsäädännön tasolla.

3-075

(The sitting was suspended at 11.40.)

(From 11.45 to 12.05, Members gathered for the award of the LUX prize.)

(The sitting resumed at 12.05.)

3-076

PRZEWODNICZY: JERZY BUZEK

Przewodniczący

3-077

7 - Głosowanie

3-078

Przewodniczący. – Kolejnym punktem porządku jest głosowanie.

(Wyniki i inne szczegóły głosowania: zobacz protokół)

3-079

7.1 - Absolutorium budżetowe 2007: budżet ogólny UE, Rada (A7-0047/2009, Søren Bo Søndergaard) (głosowanie)

3-080

- Przed rozpoczęciem głosowania:

3-081

Nicole Sinclair (EFD). – Mr President, I rise under Rule 173, regarding Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure. I quote: ‘Members of the European Parliament shall exercise their mandate independently’. At the debate on the Council and Commission statements this morning, you, Mr President, said that Mr Farage’s remarks were unacceptable. As a new Member of this House, I would like you to clarify, with respect to Rule 2, whether a Member of this House is free to express his or her opinions without any censorship.

3-082

Przewodniczący. – Jeśli Pani pozwoli, spotkam się z panem Farage i odbędziemy na ten temat przyjacielską rozmowę. To moja propozycja. Dziękuję bardzo.

3-083

Martin Schulz (S&D). – Herr Präsident! Ich habe an dieser Debatte heute Morgen auch teilgenommen. Ich hatte nicht den Eindruck, dass Sie in irgendeiner Art und Weise unfair waren oder in irgendeiner Art und Weise Ihr Amt missbraucht haben. Im Gegenteil ...

(Tumult)

Ich möchte im Gegenteil feststellen, dass Sie voller Geduld und voller Respekt angehört haben, wie der Vorsitzende dieser sogenannten Fraktion sich hier als berufsmäßiger Verleumder dargestellt hat. Das war die Realität der Rede von Herrn Farage und nichts anderes!

(Beifall)

3-084

Søren Bo Søndergaard, rapporteur. – Mr President, I would like to request a roll-call vote on the discharge of the Council’s budget 2007. I think that it is important that the Council can see the broad support from this Parliament behind our demands to the Council on more cooperation with Parliament and its competent committees on the next discharge procedure.

3-085

7.2 - Etykietowanie opon pod kątem efektywności paliwowej (A7-0076/2009, Ivo Belet) (głosowanie)

3-086

- Przed rozpoczęciem głosowania:

3-087

Ivo Belet, rapporteur. – Mr President, briefly, I would just like to thank the Swedish Presidency for the excellent cooperation. I think this agreement is ambitious as well as realistic. It will convince us to opt for fuel efficiency, for low noise and also, of course, for safety. My thanks also go to the Commission and the shadow rapporteurs, Matthias Groote and Jorgo Chatzimarkakis, for the terrific job they have done.

3-088

7.3 - Uruchomienie Europejskiego Funduszu Dostosowania do Globalizacji: Belgia - sektor włókienniczy i Irlandia - Dell (A7-0044/2009, Reimer Böge) (głosowanie)

3-089

7.4 - Dostosowanie Regulaminu Parlamentu Europejskiego do Traktatu z Lizbony (A7-0043/2009, David Martin) (głosowanie)

3-090

- Przed rozpoczęciem głosowania:

3-091

Bruno Gollnisch (NI). – Monsieur le Président, ma machine ne fonctionne pas, mais ce n'est pas ce que je voulais dire à titre principal.

Ce rapport, Monsieur le Président, comportait un amendement qui a été retiré, l'amendement 86. Ma motion d'ordre se fonde sur l'article 24, paragraphe 2, de notre règlement. Comme j'ai eu l'honneur de vous l'exprimer au nom d'un certain nombre de mes collègues, cet article prévoit que les non-inscrits délèguent un des leurs à la Conférence des présidents. Par suite de l'obstruction de l'administration, cette obligation n'est pas remplie depuis le mois de juillet.

Or, cet amendement 86 prévoyait de changer cette disposition pour vous faire juge de celui des représentants des non-inscrits qui doit siéger à la Conférence des présidents. Il s'agit là, Monsieur le Président, d'une véritable infamie, et je pèse mes mots. Cela est vécu comme tel par l'ensemble de nos collègues. Nous serions les seuls à nous voir imposer la délégation de notre représentant à la Conférence des présidents.

J'espère, Monsieur le Président, que vous aurez à cœur de refuser cette faculté que vous offre le groupe socialiste et le groupe PPE auquel vous appartenez.

3-092

Przewodniczący. – Rozumiem Pana uwagę. Czy sprawozdawca zechciałby się wypowiedzieć na ten temat? Czy można prosić sprawozdawcę o komentarz?

3-093

David Martin, rapporteur. – Mr President, we do not have to spend a lot of time on this because the *Non-Inscrits* are not worth spending a lot of time on. We are not voting on this. If they bothered to turn up at the committees to which they are entitled to turn up, they would know that we are not voting on this today but we are going to vote on this in January. I will be sticking to my recommendation that you, Mr President, invite a *Non-Inscrit* to attend the Conference of Presidents.

3-094

7.5 - Przygotowanie szczytu w Kopenhadze w sprawie zmian klimatu (głosowanie)

3-095

- *Przed rozpoczęciem głosowania:*

3-096

Satu Hassi (Verts/ALE). – Mr President, on the voting order between Amendments 43 and 54, my group sees that this voting order in this list is the wrong way round.

Adopting Amendment 43 should not make Amendment 54 fall, because in 54 there are also other issues which are not covered by 43.

If some of this makes another amendment fall, then 54 should be voted on first and then 43 after that.

This is not on the first vote but a vote on the second page. I just wanted to announce this so that you know when we come to that place in the vote.

3-097

Przewodniczący. – Czy ktos reprezentujący Komisję chciałby się wypowiedzieć w tej sprawie? Może pan przewodniczący Jo Leinen? Czy Pani proponuje zmianę porządku głosowania? Powiem, że ta zmiana jest dla nas nieoczekiwana, nie było takiej propozycji.

3-098

Jo Leinen, Vorsitzender des ENVI-Ausschusses. – Herr Präsident! Ja, Frau Hassi hat Recht. Wir können so verfahren, wie sie vorgeschlagen hat.

3-099

(*Wniosek został przyjęty*)

3-100

Markus Ferber (PPE). – Herr Präsident! Vorhin wurde von der Dolmetscherkabine nach Artikel 20 gefragt und nicht nach Artikel 22, und dann ist es schwierig, das zu tun, was Sie meinen. Deswegen hoffe ich, dass die Dolmetscher jetzt die polnischen Zahlen gut übersetzen.

3-101

President. – Maybe it was my fault. I am sorry.

3-102

Jo Leinen (S&D). – Herr Präsident! Das Parlament ist in Kopenhagen mit einer offiziellen Delegation vertreten. Sie kommen ja auch, und zum ersten Mal müssen wir uns nicht ein Büro in der Stadt mieten, sondern sind offiziell im EU-Pavillon. Das ist gut, dafür bedanken wir uns, und deswegen kann Artikel 61 ja wegfallen.

Aber mit dem Vertrag von Lissabon wird das Parlament bei internationalen Verträgen nicht nur angehört, sondern muss ihnen zustimmen. Für uns beginnt eine neue Ära, und deshalb fordern wir nach Artikel 60, dass wir zu den EU-Koordinierungssitzungen zugelassen werden und nicht draußen vor der Tür stehen müssen. Wir müssen von der Kommission auf gleicher Augenhöhe wie der Rat informiert werden, wie bei den Verträgen verhandelt wird, und wir fordern, damit beim Kyoto-Abkommen anzufangen. Das ist die Forderung an die Kommission. Vielleicht kann Frau Kommissarin Reding dazu auch etwas sagen.

(Beifall)

3-103

Viviane Reding, Mitglied der Kommission. – Herr Präsident! Ich habe die Botschaft gehört. Ich werde sie an den Präsident der Kommission und an die anderen Kommissare weiterleiten.

3-104

Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert (ALDE). – Mr President, I would like to ask you very kindly to speed up a bit because, if we continue at this pace, we will end up voting in plenary at midnight.

3-105

7.6 - Multi-annual programme 2010-2014 regarding the area of freedom, security and justice (Stockholm programme) (vote)

3-106

Alexander Graf Lambsdorff (ALDE). – Herr Präsident. Es ist wieder das passiert, was Kollege Ferber eben zu Recht beklagt hat: Wir haben, was den Absatz angeht, über den wir gerade abstimmen sollten, drei verschiedene Zahlen gehört. Ich weiß nicht, ob es daran liegt, dass die Zahlen nicht richtig vorgelesen oder nicht richtig übersetzt worden sind. Aber es hieß 33, dann 30, dann 43 es war also sehr unklar.

3-107

Marc Tarabella (S&D). – Monsieur le Président, je puis vous assurer que la vitesse de vote est excellente. Vous êtes un homme très poli, et on vous en est très reconnaissant, mais on pourrait encore accélérer si vous ne disiez pas merci après chaque vote, mais seulement à la fin du vote!

Merci, Monsieur le Président!

3-108

President. – Thank you for that remark!

3-109

- Przed rozpoczęciem głosowania nad poprawką 131:

3-110

Carlo Casini (PPE). – Signor Presidente, si tratta di un emendamento orale al paragrafo 131, su cui sono d'accordo con gli altri due relatori, gli onorevoli López Aguilar e Berlinguer.

Il testo attuale recita: "invita il Consiglio, la Commissione e gli Stati membri a valutare e rivedere le leggi e le politiche internazionali, europee e nazionali in vigore in materia di stupefacenti e a promuovere politiche di riduzione del danno, segnatamente in vista delle conferenze organizzate a livello delle Nazioni Unite su tali temi".

L'emendamento orale propone di inserire le parole prevenzione e recupero, in modo tale che l'invito a valutare e rivedere le legislazioni riguardi le "politiche di riduzione del danno, di prevenzione e di recupero".

3-111

(Poprawka ustna została przyjęta)

3-112

7.7 - Stan projektu euro-śródziemnomorskiej strefy wolnego handlu (głosowanie)

3-113

7.8 - Odszkodowania dla pasażerów w przypadku upadłości linii lotniczych (głosowanie)

3-114

7.9 - "made in" (oznaczenie pochodzenia) (głosowanie)

3-115

PRESIDE: MIGUEL ANGEL MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ

Vicepresidente

3-116

8 - Explicaciones de voto

3-117

- Explicaciones de voto orales

3-118

- Informe: Søren Bo Søndergaard (A7-0047/2009)

3-119

Daniel Hannan (ECR). – Mr President, the first duty of any assembly is to hold the executive to account. We are here as the people's tribunes. There should be a creative tension between us and the executive – that is, the Commission.

But when it comes to these budgetary questions, the European Parliament, uniquely among the elected assemblies of the world, sides with the executive against its own constituents, in the cause of deeper integration.

Every year the European budget grows; every year we have the report from the Court of Auditors that shows tens of billions of euros being lost or stolen. And yet we do not do the one thing which we are empowered to do, which is to withhold supply, in other words, to say that we will not hand over any more money until the accounting procedures have been put in order.

Yet again we are waving through this budget despite all the errors in it and thereby betraying those who put us here, who are our constituents and also our taxpayers, because the majority of people in this house take a 'Europe right or wrong attitude' and would rather see things being badly done by Brussels than competently done by the Member States.

3-120

- Informe: Reimer Böge (A7-0044/2009)

3-121

Miguel Portas, em nome do Grupo GUE/NGL. – Senhor Presidente, a Esquerda Unitária votou favoravelmente a mobilização de 24 milhões de euros para apoiar os trabalhadores despedidos na Bélgica.

Votámos a favor porque estamos do lado de quem precisa, dos que dão às empresas o seu suor e a sua inteligência e, no fim, são vítimas de um sistema económico injusto, de competição desenfreada pelos lucros e com efeitos sociais devastadores.

Dito isto, há que avaliar o papel deste Fundo de Ajustamento.

Em 2009, apenas foram mobilizados 37 milhões de euros, dos 500 milhões de euros possíveis. O Fundo não está a reflectir a razão para que foi criado.

Em segundo lugar, este Fundo não apoia directamente os desempregados, mas sim os sistemas nacionais de segurança no trabalho. Como eles são muito diferentes entre si, o Fundo acaba por reproduzir as desigualdades patentes nos próprios sistemas de distribuição.

Em Portugal, o Fundo apoia um desempregado em 500 euros. Na Irlanda, apoia-o em 6 mil euros.

Em terceiro lugar, o caso da Dell mostra como está a ser possível apoiar ao mesmo tempo trabalhadores que são vítimas de despedimentos na Irlanda e a própria multinacional que os despediu, que se encontra a receber outro tipo de fundos públicos, agora na Polónia.

A Dell, para instalar uma nova fábrica na Polónia, recebeu dinheiro enquanto adquiria novas posições nos mercados norte-americanos, e, no terceiro trimestre deste ano, apresentava lucros na casa dos 337 milhões de dólares.

É por tudo isto que o Fundo de Ajustamento à Globalização precisa de ser seriamente avaliado em todas as suas dimensões.

3-122

Daniel Hannan (ECR). – Mr President, I have said it many times before and I will no doubt say it again: whatever the motives of its founders, the European Union has long since ceased to be an ideological project and it has become a racket, a way of redistributing money from people outside the system to people within it. Hence, the thing we are talking about today – these bungs to selected favoured companies.

Let us pass over the suspicious timing of the grant to Dell in Ireland that was announced with questionable procedural propriety in the run-up to the Irish referendum on the European Constitution or Lisbon Treaty. Let us just make the wider point that we have tried this before as a continent: in the 1970s we went down the road towards propping up uncompetitive industries, with disastrous consequences. We know where that road leads. It ends in stagnation, inflation and ultimately in collective bankruptcy. Let us not go there a second time.

3-123

Syed Kamall (ECR). – Mr President, I was interested to read the first sentence, where it says that the fund has been created in order to provide additional assistance to workers suffering from the consequences of major structural changes in world trade patterns.

But have we not always had major changes in world trade patterns? In my constituency of London we had textile companies that responded and prepared for globalisation by outsourcing some of their functions to poorer countries, thereby creating jobs in developing countries, but keeping high-value research and development and marketing jobs in London, in the constituency, in the European Union.

Why then, if these companies can respond, are we rewarding inefficient textile and IT companies who bury their heads in the sand and hope that globalisation will go away?

Surely this money should be returned to taxpayers so they can spend it as they see fit. Surely it is time for governments to focus on creating the right conditions so that, when jobs are lost, entrepreneurs can come along and create new jobs.

3-124

- Informe: David Martin (A7-0043/2009)

3-125

Bruno Gollnisch (NI). – Monsieur le Président, je reviens sur cette véritable forfaiture qui a failli se commettre, sous le prétexte précisément d'une modification du règlement pour l'adapter aux conditions du traité de Lisbonne, cet amendement 86 par lequel l'administration s'octroyait le droit de désigner le représentant des non-inscrits à la Conférence des présidents.

Il est tout à fait scandaleux que cette désignation, qui aurait dû avoir lieu, comme dans toutes les instances de notre Assemblée, soit par élection soit par consensus, par élection à défaut de consensus, n'ait pas encore eu lieu à cause d'une manœuvre délibérée des fonctionnaires qui s'y opposent.

Et il est consternant que ces fonctionnaires aient gagné à leur cause des groupes politiques qui nous sont hostiles et qui, évidemment, n'ont pas à se prononcer de fait ni de droit sur la désignation de notre représentant. Nous attaquerons cette décision, si elle revient en discussion, devant la Cour de justice.

3-126

- Propuesta de resolución B7-0141/2009: Preparación de la Cumbre de Copenhague sobre el cambio climático

3-127

Marisa Matias, em nome do Grupo GUE/NGL. – Senhor Presidente, para garantirmos que temos resultados sérios e vinculativos em matéria de combate às alterações climáticas, há quatro princípios que têm de ser assegurados, e gostaria de voltar a referi-los. Eles hoje estiveram aqui também a votação.

O primeiro diz respeito à necessidade de chegarmos a um acordo que seja juridicamente vinculativo.

O segundo diz respeito à necessidade de estarem garantidas as metas políticas rigorosas, incluindo as metas relativas à redução de emissões. Devemos ter metas ambiciosas a este respeito. Penso que poderíamos ter ido mais longe do que aquilo que fomos hoje.

O terceiro ponto é que se garanta o financiamento público necessário que nos permitirá combater este problema relacionado com as alterações climáticas.

O quarto e último ponto – que penso que é muito relevante ter em conta – é que seja global, e não um acordo de apenas algumas regiões, e isso tem que ser através dum processo ancorado numa participação democrática que envolve todos os países.

Penso que a resolução que hoje aqui aprovámos é menos boa – digamos assim – do que aquela que anteriormente foi aprovada em sede da Comissão do Ambiente.

No entanto, penso que o que deve ser salvaguardado aqui é verdadeiramente o resultado e o esforço que foi feito ao longo deste tempo e, portanto, partimos para Copenhaga com um trabalho bastante positivo que foi feito no âmbito do

Parlamento Europeu. E espero, sinceramente, que se faça um combate exigente e que saibamos cumprir o que aqui hoje aprovámos.

3-128

Zigmantas Balčytis (S&D). – Mr President, I supported this resolution. Climate change is a global political priority at the Copenhagen summit. It should deliver not merely political commitments but binding agreements and sanctions for non-compliance.

The fight against climate change is a global action, and the active involvement of both developed and developing countries is necessary. However, the rich countries have to play the leading role. They must agree on mandatory targets to cut their emissions and, at the same time, find money to help developing countries deal with climate change.

3-129

Jan Březina (PPE). – Dnešním přijetím rezoluce ke kodaňskému summitu o ochraně klimatu dal Parlament jednoznačně najevo, že přikládáme této věci mimořádnou důležitost. Ta se odráží i v autentickém přístupu, v jehož rámci Parlament razí zásadu sdílené, ale rozlišené odpovědnosti. Ve shodě s ní se průmyslové země mají ujmout vůdčí úlohy, zatímco rozvojovým zemím a ekonomikám jako Čína, Indie, Brazílie bude poskytnuta přiměřená podpora prostřednictvím technologií a budování kapacit. Na druhou stranu musím říct, že předpoklad, že dohoda v Kodani by mohla poskytnout impuls pro iniciativu *green new deal*, považuji za přehnaně optimistický a ideologicky jednostranný. Při bohu libé snaze snižovat emise CO₂ nelze mít klapky na očích a kráčet přes mrtvolu průmyslových podniků. Takovýto fantazírující přístup bych nepovažoval za udržitelnou cestu pro celou Evropu.

3-130

Bruno Gollnisch (NI). – Monsieur le Président, le rapport qui vient d'être adopté dans notre Assemblée s'inscrit absolument dans la ligne "politiquement correcte" qui règne ici en maître, sans aucune contestation des dogmes établis.

Pourtant, une affirmation mille fois répétée n'est pas pour autant justifiée. Il y a toujours eu des réchauffements du climat. Il y a eu des réchauffements du climat depuis les dernières glaciations, par exemple, et ce ne sont quand même pas les voitures utilisées par l'homme de Neandertal qui ont provoqué les derniers réchauffements.

Il n'y a aucune contestation, il n'y a aucune interrogation sur ce qui nous est répété cent fois, mille fois, et dans quel but? On voit bien qu'il y en a au moins un qui présente un grand intérêt: c'est de préparer l'avènement du gouvernement mondial; et le deuxième, c'est de culpabiliser une fois de plus l'homme européen et l'homme occidental considéré, à tort, comme le responsable de tous les péchés du monde.

Je m'arrêterai là, Monsieur le Président, puisque je n'ai pas droit à soixante et une secondes. Je vous remercie de m'avoir écouté avec attention.

3-131

Daniel Hannan (ECR). – Mr President, at his first press conference as the new President or as the appointee, Mr Van Rompuy declared that the Copenhagen Process would be a step towards the global management of our planet. I cannot be alone in being alarmed at the way in which the environmental agenda is being piggybacked by those who have a different agenda about the shifting of power away from national democracies.

Environmentalism is too important to be left to just one side of the political debate to apply its solutions. As a Conservative, I consider myself a natural conservationist. It was Marx who taught that nature was a resource to be exploited, a doctrine that found brutal realisation in the smokestack industries of the Comecon states, but we have never tried the free market solutions of extending property rights, of having clean air and clean water by allowing ownership, rather than the tragedy of the commons, where you expect state action and global technocracies to achieve these ends.

Environmentalism is altogether too important to be left.

3-132

- Propuesta de resolución B7-0155/2009: Programa plurianual 2010-2014 relativo al Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia (programa de Estocolmo)

3-133

Clemente Mastella (PPE). – Signor Presidente, la risoluzione sul programma di Stoccolma che il nostro Parlamento ha votato oggi è il frutto di un grande lavoro di collaborazione e una formula procedurale del tutto inedita, ancora poco sperimentata.

Essa si pone per la verità obiettivi davvero ambiziosi, ma per avere un'Europa che sia al tempo stesso aperta e sicura, dobbiamo essere capaci di trovare il giusto equilibrio tra una sempre più efficace cooperazione alla lotta al crimine e al terrorismo, da un lato, e il forte impegno alla tutela dei diritti alla *privacy* dei cittadini, dall'altro.

Siamo impegnati nella realizzazione della politica comune dell'asilo, nel rispetto della salvaguardia dei diritti umani fondamentali e di una comune politica di immigrazione attraverso un maggior controllo delle frontiere.

Si tratta poi di realizzare uno spazio giudiziario europeo. Per raggiungere questo obiettivo occorrerà promuovere ogni forma di cooperazione volta a diffondere una cultura giudiziaria comune europea, ad esempio attraverso il reciproco riconoscimento delle sentenze e delle norme comuni, il superamento dell'exequatur e la messa in pratica di misure volte a facilitare l'accesso alla giustizia e a promuovere lo scambio tra magistrati.

C'è poi il programma pluriennale, che insiste sul concetto di cittadinanza europea, che va considerata un'aggiunta a quella nazionale e non una sua limitazione.

Credo che questi siano obiettivi che richiedono un maggior impegno da parte di tutti ...

(Il Presidente interrompe l'oratore)

3-134

Lena Ek (ALDE). – Herr talman! Jag har idag röstat för EU:s strategi för frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa, det så kallade Stockholmsprogrammet, men när rådets konkreta lagstiftningsförslag kommer tillbaka till parlamentet genom kommissionen är jag inriktad på att vara både tuff och hård när det gäller frågorna om öppenhet och transparens i lagstiftningsarbetet.

I synnerhet är detta viktigt när det gäller asylprocessen. Möjligheten att söka asyl är en fundamental rättighet och Europasamarbetet går ut på att riva murar, inte på att bygga upp dem. Medlemsstaterna måste därför respektera definitionen av en flykting och en asylsökande enligt flyktingkonventionen, någonting som jag nu tydliggjort i ett ändringsförslag. I sin slutgiltiga form måste Stockholmsprogrammet stå för europeiska värden som frihet och respekt för mänskliga rättigheter. Detta är värt att slåss för. Det kommer jag att göra.

3-135

Daniel Hannan (ECR). – Señor Presidente, en primer lugar, quisiera darle las gracias a usted y a sus funcionarios por su paciencia durante este turno de explicaciones de voto.

3-136

Mr President, a former British Home Secretary, Willie Whitelaw, once told a successor in that office that it was the best job in the Cabinet because one did not have to deal with any foreigners.

No Home Secretary in any Member State could say that today. There has been the most extraordinary harmonisation in the justice and home affairs field. On everything from immigration and asylum, visas, civil law, criminal justice and policing, we have effectively given the European Union that ultimate attribute of statehood: a monopoly of coercive legal force over its citizens, that is to say a system of criminal justice.

When did we ever decide to do this? When were our voters ever consulted? I accept it has not been done in secret. There was no conspiracy about it, or at least it was perhaps what H. G. Wells called an open conspiracy, but at no stage have we had the courtesy to ask people whether they want to be citizens of a state with its own legal system.

3-137

Philip Claeys (NI). – Zoals veel burgers in Europa die niet de mogelijkheid hebben gekregen om zich uit te spreken over het Verdrag van Lissabon, ben ik zeer ongerust over de evolutie die de ruimte van vrijheid, veiligheid en rechtvaardigheid zal doormaken. Er gaan steeds meer bevoegdheden inzake asiel en immigratie naar de Europese Unie, en dat zijn dus zaken die steeds meer worden onttrokken aan de sfeer van de democratische controle door de burgers. Het resultaat daarvan zal zijn dat er nog meer immigratie zal komen, met alle problemen van dien.

De sfeer van rechten zonder plichten, die ook deze resolutie uitwasemt, is een alibi voor allochtonen om zich toch maar niet aan te passen aan de normen van hun gastland. Ik erger mij bijvoorbeeld aan de passage over de zogenaamde "meervoudige discriminatie van Roma-vrouwen" zonder vermelding van het feit dat die discriminatie vaak zelf opgelegd is. Denk maar aan het feit dat veel Roma-vrouwen en minderjarige kinderen verplicht worden om te gaan....

(de spreker wordt afgebroken door de Voorzitter)

3-138

Bruno Gollnisch (NI). – Monsieur le Président, j'avais demandé à parler sur Stockholm.

Monsieur le Président, comme il a été dit, ce rapport présente deux sujets d'inquiétude.

Le premier, c'est son optique très nettement immigrationniste. Le deuxième n'est pas révélé par la teneur du rapport ni des conclusions. Il nous a été connu simplement par les intentions de M. le commissaire Barrot: c'est la criminalisation de la liberté d'expression, de recherche et de pensée.

Il y a, à l'heure actuelle, dans beaucoup de pays européens, des gens qui sont poursuivis, qui sont arrêtés, qui sont lourdement condamnés, qui sont détenus, simplement parce qu'ils veulent exercer un point de vue critique, soit sur l'histoire de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, par exemple, ou l'histoire contemporaine, soit à propos du phénomène de l'immigration. Ce droit leur est dénié et ils sont frappés de très lourdes sanctions. C'est un grand motif d'inquiétude car c'est tout à fait contraire au génie européen.

3-139

- Propuesta de resolución B7-0153/2009: Indemnización de los pasajeros en caso de quiebra de una compañía aérea

3-140

Aldo Patriciello (PPE). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, alcuni mesi fa abbiamo assistito al fallimento repentino e inaspettato di alcune compagnie aeree *low cost*, quali la Myair e la Sky Europe, con conseguente cancellazione immediata di tutte le tratte previste, che ha determinato un forte disagio per migliaia di passeggeri a cui è stato negato l'imbarco su voli regolarmente prenotati. Cosa ancor più grave, a questi stessi consumatori è stata altresì negata la possibilità di ottenere rimborsi per i voli annullati a causa delle misure fallimentari che hanno colpito le suddette società aeree.

Per tali ragioni, appare quanto mai necessario che la Commissione, che ha come principi e valori la prosperità e il benessere dei consumatori, adotti con urgenza misure consone per evitare il reiterarsi di situazioni analoghe a scapito dei cittadini europei.

In particolare, occorre accelerare il processo di revisione della direttiva 90/314/CEE sui viaggi "tutto compreso", così come è necessario, da un lato, dotarsi ...

(Il Presidente interrompe l'oratore)

3-141

Siiri Oviir (ALDE). – Viimase üheksa aasta jooksul on aset leidnud 77 lennuettevõtte pankrot. See ei ole üks, kaks ega kolm ja mitte ainult eile. Viimase üheksa aasta jooksul, ma kordan. Selle tulemusena on tuhanded reisijad jäänud kaitseta võõrasse lennujaama. Nad ei ole saanud hüvitist või vähemalt õigeaegselt hüvitust kulunud rahast. Seetõttu hääletasin ma selle resolutsiooni poolt ja olen nõus, et lennundussektoris tuleb reguleerida ka see tühimik meie õigusruumis, mis täna valitseb.

Toetan ka resolutsioonis välja käidud konkreetset tähtaega. See on 1. juuli 2010, õige varsti siis, millal Euroopa Komisjonil tuleks antud probleemi lahenduseks välja tulla oma konkreetsete reaalsete ettepanekutega, et tulevikus oleks lennureisijate õigused kaitstud ka lennуетte ...

(Istungi juhataja katkestas sõnavõtu)

3-142

Zigmantas Balčytis (S&D). – Mr President, this is a very important issue and I voted for this resolution because I believe that we need to have a piece of legislation protecting our citizens in case of airline bankruptcies. Millions of our citizens use low-cost airlines every day. However, the high number of low-cost airline bankruptcies in the European Union since 2000, and the recent case of Sky Europe, have clearly demonstrated the vulnerability of the low-cost carriers to the changing oil prices and the current difficult economic conditions.

We must rectify this situation, and we ask the Commission to consider the most adequate compensation measures for our passengers.

3-143

Lara Comi (PPE). – Signor Presidente, alla luce dei recenti casi di sospensione e di revoca della licenza di molte compagnie aeree, un numero consistente di passeggeri e di possessori di un titolo di viaggio non onerato né rimborsato hanno subito dei danni rilevanti.

Credo pertanto necessario proporre una normativa concreta che definisca le soluzioni più adeguate ai problemi derivanti dai fallimenti in termini sia di perdita economica sia di rimpatrio.

È quindi importante prevedere un risarcimento per i passeggeri in caso di fallimento e definire altresì le relative modalità finanziarie e amministrative. Mi riferisco al principio della reciproca responsabilità a tutela dei passeggeri di tutte le società che volano sulla stessa rotta e hanno posti disponibili. Questo consentirebbe il rimpatrio dei passeggeri lasciati a terra in aeroporti stranieri. In tal senso, le ipotesi di un fondo di garanzia o di un'assicurazione obbligatoria per le

compagnie aeree potrebbero rappresentare soluzioni plausibili da commisurare con il *trade off* derivante dall'aumento dei prezzi per i consumatori finali.

3-144

Hannu Takkula (ALDE). – Arvoisa puhemies, on erittäin tärkeää puhua lentoliikenteen matkustajien turvallisuudesta ja ennen kaikkea korvauksista sellaisissa tilanteissa, joissa yhtiöt menevät konkurssiin, aivan kuten edustaja Siiri Oviir edellä mainitsi. Yhdeksän viime vuoden aikana on tapahtunut 77 konkurssia, ja väitetään, että tällä hetkellä lentoliikenne on pahemmassa turbulenssissa kuin koskaan.

Kova kilpailu on tietynlainen pudotuspeli, ja uutena ilmiönä ovat halpalentoyhtiöt, jotka tällä hetkellä näyttävät menestyvän hyvin ja keräävän suuria voittoja. Se on ajanut monia muita lentoyhtiöitä epäterveeseen kilpailuun. Niin kuin on todettu, olisi erittäin tärkeää huolehtia siitä, että aiemmat ikävät esimerkit eivät toistu ja että yhtiöillä olisi jonkinlainen vastuu matkustajista ja korvausvelvollisuus, mikäli matka peruuntuu konkurssin vuoksi. Ettei tapahdu...

(*Puheenjohtaja keskeytti puhujan.*)

3-145

- Propuestas de resolución: "Hecho en" (marca de origen)

3-146

Siiri Oviir (ALDE). – Euroopa Liit seadis endale Lissaboni tegevuskavaga eesmärgiks tugevdada ühenduse majandust. Järelikult on oluline ka tema konkurentsivõime parandamine. Oluline on aga seejuures, et turul valitseks õiglane konkurents. See tähendab, et toimiksid selged eeskirjad kõigile tootjatele, eksportijatele ja importijatele. Toetasin antud resolutsiooni ettepanekut, sest kolmandatest riikidest Euroopa Liitu imporditud kaupade päritoluriigi märkimise kohustus on ainuõige läbipaistvuse saavutamiseks, tarbijale asjakohase teabe andmiseks ning rahvusvaheliste kaubanduseeskirjade järjepidevuse tagamiseks. Täna.

3-147

Lara Comi (PPE). – Signor Presidente, la discussione relativa alla denominazione d'origine non rappresenta assolutamente gli interessi prioritari di uno o di pochi Stati membri, come a volte viene erroneamente inteso, bensì incarna il principio economico fondamentale di "*levelling the playing field*".

Tale principio, in linea con il trattato di Lisbona, mira a implementare la competitività europea a livello mondiale, promuovendo regole chiare ed equilibrate per le nostre aziende produttrici e importatrici di prodotti provenienti da paesi terzi.

Si sta parlando quindi di una questione che riguarda l'Europa nel suo complesso. È per tale motivo che ritengo fondamentale un accordo sulla denominazione d'origine che si spinga al di là del singolo interesse nazionale o di gruppo politico e che lasci spazio alla volontà di implementare il mercato unico promuovendo la competitività e la trasparenza.

Un passo avanti in tal senso è rappresentato dal riportare la proposta di regolamento relativa all'indicazione d'origine in Parlamento, così come era stata formulata dalla Commissione europea nel 2005.

In tal modo, in linea con il trattato di Lisbona, il processo di codecisione tra Parlamento e Consiglio consentirà assolutamente di velocizzare l'approvazione di un regolamento di così grande importanza per l'economia e i consumatori europei.

3-148

- Explicaciones de voto por escrito

3-149

- Informe: Søren Bo Søndergaard (A7-0047/2009)

3-150

Robert Atkins (ECR), in writing. – British Conservatives have been unable to approve discharge of the 2007 European budget, European Council section. For the 14th consecutive year, the European Court of Auditors has only been able to give a qualified statement of assurance for the accounts of the European Union.

We note the auditors' remarks that around 80% of the transactions of the EU are carried out by agencies working within the Member States under joint management agreements. The auditors consistently report that levels of control and scrutiny of the use of EU funds within the Member States are inadequate.

In order to address this ongoing problem, the Council entered into an Interinstitutional Agreement in 2006 which obliged them to produce certification for those transactions for which they are responsible. We are dismayed to note that, to date, the majority of the Member States have not satisfactorily delivered on their obligation and therefore, despite the traditional

‘gentleman’s agreement’ between Parliament and Council, we will not grant discharge until such time as the Member States fulfil their obligations under the Interinstitutional Agreement.

3-150-500

Jean-Pierre Audy (PPE), par écrit. – J’ai voté la décharge financière au conseil pour le budget 2007 en soulignant mon désaccord sur la façon dont la commission du contrôle budgétaire a géré cette situation dans laquelle le rapporteur Søren Bo SØNDERGAARD a rendu deux rapports qui se contredisent ; le changement de position entre les propositions d’ajournement de décharge en avril 2009 et d’octroi étant motivé des affirmations issues de réunions sans aucun travail d’audit alors que la Cour des comptes européennes n’a fait aucune observation sur la gestion du conseil. Je regrette qu’il n’y ait pas eu d’étude juridique pour connaître les pouvoirs du Parlement européen et donc ceux de la commission du contrôle budgétaire notamment sur les activités extérieures et militaires du conseil. Au moment où nous allons négocier les relations politiques avec le conseil dans le cadre de l’application du traité de Lisbonne, il est important de baser les travaux des institutions sur des règles de droit.

3-151

João Ferreira (GUE/NGL), por escrito. – No final da legislatura passada, em Abril, o Parlamento Europeu decidiu adiar a quitação ao Conselho pela execução do orçamento de 2007 devido, essencialmente, à falta de transparência pela prestação de contas no que diz respeito à utilização do orçamento comunitário. Nomeadamente, o Parlamento considerou importante haver uma maior transparência e um controlo parlamentar mais estreito das despesas do Conselho relativas à Política Europeia de Segurança Comum/Política Europeia de Segurança e Defesa (PESC/PESD).

O relatório hoje aprovado dá, finalmente, a quitação ao Conselho, uma vez que considera que o Parlamento obteve resposta satisfatória do Conselho relativamente aos pedidos apresentados na resolução de Abril passado. Deixa, no entanto, alguns avisos para o próximo processo de quitação, nomeadamente: irá verificar os progressos realizados pelo Conselho relativamente ao encerramento de todas as contas extra-orçamentais, à publicação de todas as decisões administrativas (quando estas forem utilizadas como base jurídica para rubricas orçamentais) e à transmissão ao PE do seu relatório anual de actividades. Sendo um ligeiro progresso o passo dado pelo Conselho relativamente à prestação de contas da utilização do orçamento comunitário, consideramos que, no que diz respeito às despesas relativas à PESC/PESD, a informação disponível é ainda muito insuficiente, pelo que mantemos as nossas reservas.

3-152

- Recomendación para la segunda lectura Ivo Belet (A7-0076/2009)

3-153

Liam Aylward (ALDE), i scríbhinn. – Vótáil mé ar son an rialacháin seo maidir le lipéadú bonn i leith éifeachtachta breosla. Tá éifeachtacht fuinnimh rí-thábhachtach ó thaobh inbhuaine comhshaoil de agus ó thaobh acmhainní finideacha a chaomhnú. Cabhróidh lipéadú faisnéiseach soiléir le tomhaltóirí na hEorpa roghanna níos fearr a dhéanamh amach anseo. Ní amháin go mbeidh na roghanna sin bunaithe ar chostas, ach beidh siad bunaithe ar éifeachtacht bhreosla chomh maith. Buntáiste eile a bhainfidh le lipéadú den chineál seo ná go gcuirfidh lipéadú ar bhoinn fhliuchghreama le sábháilteacht ar bhóithre.

3-154

Jan Březina (PPE), v písemné formě. – Hlasoval jsem pro zprávu kolegy Beleta o označování pneumatik s ohledem na palivovou účinnost, která se ztotožňuje se společným postojem Rady. Vzhledem k tomu, že 25% celkových emisí CO₂ připadá na silniční dopravu a že 30% celkové spotřeby paliva u vozidel se odvíjí od jejich pneumatik, představuje zavedení povinnosti označování pneumatik klíčový nástroj pro boj za zdravější životní prostředí.

V důsledku dnešního rozhodnutí EP dojde ke snížení emisí oxidu uhličitého ročně až o čtyři miliony tun. To je pro představu totéž, jako by z unijních silnic zmizelo ročně okolo 1 miliónu osobních automobilů. Nezpochybnitelný přínos schválené legislativy spočívá ve zvýšení kvality, a tedy bezpečnosti pneumatik. Nemělo by přitom dojít k nárůstu jejich cen, což nepochybně ocení spotřebitelé, zejména ti, kteří se rozhodují podle ceny výrobku. Věřím, že se potvrdí výsledky průzkumů trhu, které říkají, že spotřebitelé mají o koupi ekologičtějších pneumatik zájem. Výhodnost schváleného předpisu pro výrobce spatřuji v tom, že se díky existenci jednotných standardů pro sdělování informací o účinnosti pneumatik zlepší možnosti soupeření o zákazníky, které nebude založené jen na cenách výrobků.

3-154-500

Maria Da Graça Carvalho (PPE), por escrito. – O novo regulamento para a rotulagem dos pneus enquadra-se na estratégia comunitária em matéria de CO₂ que estabelece objectivos a atingir através de reduções das emissões dos veículos. A partir de Novembro 2012, os pneus vão passar a ser rotulados na UE de acordo com a respectiva eficiência energética, aderência em pavimento molhado e emissões sonoras. Os pneus são responsáveis por 20 a 30% da energia consumida pelos veículos devido à sua resistência ao rolamento. Ao regulamentar o uso de pneus energeticamente eficientes, seguros e com baixas emissões sonoras, estamos simultaneamente a contribuir para a diminuição dos prejuízos ambientais, através de um menor consumo de combustível, e para uma maior defesa do consumidor, através da concorrência de mercado. Congratulo-me assim com a criação de mais um instrumento que representa mais um passo na direcção de uma Europa sustentável do ponto de vista energético.

3-155

Lara Comi (PPE), *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, approvo la decisione del Parlamento di adottare in via definitiva un regolamento atto ad aumentare la sicurezza, nonché l'efficienza ambientale ed economica dei trasporti su strada. L'obiettivo è quello di promuovere l'uso di pneumatici sicuri e più silenziosi. Secondo alcuni studi è possibile ridurre in modo significativo (fino al 10%) la quota di consumo di carburante del veicolo derivante dalle prestazioni dei pneumatici.

In linea con il mio impegno rivolto alla protezione dei consumatori, questo regolamento istituisce un quadro normativo efficace mediante etichettature e informazioni chiare e precise. In tal modo si salvaguarda la trasparenza e si rende il consumatore più consapevole della sua scelta di acquisto supportata da cataloghi, volantini e *web marketing*.

3-156

José Manuel Fernandes (PPE), *por escrito*. – Considero positivo que, em vez de uma directiva, se tenha um regulamento para a rotulagem dos pneus, o que aconteceu por sugestão do Parlamento Europeu.

A partir de Novembro de 2012, os pneus serão rotulados de acordo com a respectiva eficiência energética, aderência em pavimento molhado e emissões sonoras. Os cidadãos europeus vão dispor de mais informação para escolher os pneus certos de modo a reduzir os encargos com o combustível e ajudar à redução do consumo de energia, podendo fazer uma escolha mais amiga do ambiente, diminuindo a *pegada ecológica*.

Por outro lado, a rotulagem vai levar a uma maior concorrência entre os produtores. Esta rotulagem tem vantagens do ponto de vista ambiental. Note-se que os transportes rodoviários são responsáveis por 25% das emissões de dióxido de carbono na Europa.

Os pneus, na medida em que são responsáveis por 20 a 30% da energia consumida pelos veículos, podem desempenhar um papel importante na redução destas emissões.

No que se refere aos veículos de passageiros, a escolha de pneus mais eficientes pode resultar numa poupança de 10% nos encargos com combustíveis.

Por estas razões votei favoravelmente.

3-157

Ian Hudghton (Verts/ALE), *in writing*. – I voted in favour of the compromise package on tyre labelling. This Parliament deals with many issues which appear extremely technical and, at first glance, are not high on many people's political agenda; this is perhaps one such issue. However, closer examination reveals that almost a quarter of CO2 emissions come from road transport and that tyres play a significant role in determining fuel efficiency. This proposed legislation therefore plays an important part in wider EU efforts to tackle global warming.

3-158

Nuno Melo (PPE), *por escrito*. – A votação expressa justifica-se, nomeadamente, pelo facto de este relatório contribuir para dois pontos essenciais: a melhoria de informação disponível que permita uma escolha de pneus mais *amiga* do ambiente e o facto de, com essa escolha, estarmos a contribuir para uma maior eficiência energética, já que os pneus representam 20% a 30% do consumo total de combustível dos veículos.

3-159

Aldo Patriciello (PPE), *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, la proposta di regolamento sull'etichettatura dei pneumatici approvata oggi da quest'Assemblea costituisce un passo decisivo al fine di immettere sul mercato prodotti sicuri e silenziosi che consentano, al contempo, di ridurre al minimo il consumo di carburante. In particolare, è apprezzabile che la forma giuridica della proposta sia stata modificata da direttiva a regolamento.

Ciò permetterà di avere un'eguale ed immediata applicazione di tutte le prescrizioni in tutti gli Stati membri, garantendo una migliore armonizzazione del mercato europeo dei pneumatici. Inoltre, lo sforzo compiuto nei negoziati dalla commissione ITRE in materia di flessibilità per quanto concerne l'esposizione dell'etichetta, permetterà un'adeguata protezione del consumatore finale evitando al contempo di appesantire di eccessivi oneri burocratici le case produttrici.

La disposizione transitoria di esentare dagli obblighi del regolamento i pneumatici fabbricati prima del 2012 costituisce infine una misura necessaria allo scopo di garantire un graduale adeguamento del mercato alle nuove norme europee. Per tali ragioni, possiamo dirci soddisfatti della posizione comune raggiunta, certi che la stessa corrisponde agli obiettivi della proposta iniziale della Commissione.

3-159-500

Silvia-Adriana Țicău (S&D), *în scris*. – Am votat pentru regulamentul privind etichetarea pneurilor în ceea ce privește eficiența consumului de combustibil. Această directivă face parte din pachetul legislativ aferent eficienței energetice și va permite reducerea emisiilor poluante generate de sectorul transporturilor. Conform acestei directive, furnizorii de pneuri trebuie să asigure, prin etichetare și autocolante, informarea utilizatorilor privind: consumul de combustibil și rezistența la

înaintare, aderența la teren umed și la zgomotul exterior de rulare. Practic, pentru acești parametri, eticheta va conține o indicație privind nivelul, de la A la G, în care se încadrează pneul. De asemenea, furnizorii de pneuri au obligația de a prezenta pe site-ul lor web explicații privind acești indicatori precum și recomandări privind comportamentul șoferilor. Aceste recomandări includ necesitatea de a conduce ecologic, verificarea cu regularitate a presiunii pneurilor și respectarea distanței de frânare. Statele membre vor publica, până la 1 noiembrie 2011, toate actele cu putere de lege și actele administrative necesare pentru transpunerea directivei în legislația națională. Aplicarea prevederilor acestei directive se va face începând cu 1 noiembrie 2012. Sectorul transporturilor este responsabil de aproximativ 25% din emisiile poluante și de aceea această directivă va contribui la reducerea acestor emisii.

3-160

- Informe: Reimer Böge (A7-0044/2009)

3-161

Regina Bastos (PPE), *por escrito*. – O Fundo Europeu de Ajustamento à Globalização (FEG) visa apoiar os trabalhadores pessoalmente atingidos pelos despedimentos decorrentes das profundas transformações do comércio internacional. Concretamente, o FEG financia assistência na procura de emprego, reconversão específica, promoção do espírito empresarial, apoio ao exercício de uma actividade por conta própria e complementos de rendimento de actividades especiais com carácter temporário.

A prazo, estas medidas têm a finalidade de ajudar os referidos trabalhadores a encontrar e conservar um novo emprego.

O meu país, Portugal, beneficiou duas vezes do FEG: em 2008, no seguimento dos 1 549 despedimentos no sector automóvel na região de Lisboa e no Alentejo, e em 2009, na sequência dos 1 504 despedimentos ocorridos em 49 empresas do sector têxtil no Norte e Centro do país.

É evidente o papel crucial que tem este Fundo. No entanto, a pergunta que coloca a colega Berès salienta a existência de uma situação que deve ser esclarecida pela Comissão Europeia. Devemos impedir que a atribuição de fundos ou de auxílios estatais num Estado-Membro resulte numa perda de postos de trabalho noutros locais da UE.

Assim, concordo com a necessidade de garantir uma coordenação eficaz nas ajudas financeiras europeias, impedindo que as empresas procurem obter rentabilidade criando e eliminando postos de trabalho.

3-161-500

Proinsias De Rossa (S&D), *in writing*. – I support this allocation of €14.8 million of European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGAF) support to the 2,840 workers of Dell in Limerick who have lost their jobs following the closure of their plant because, rather than Dell, it will benefit the redundant workers directly. Indeed, it appears that while Dell was closing its manufacturing plant in Ireland, it received €54.5 million in state aid from the Polish government to open a new plant in Lodz. This state aid was approved by the European Commission. What consistency is there at the heart of this policy followed by the Commission? It effectively exempts Dell from facing the social consequences of its strategy and allows companies engage in a race to the bottom supported by both member state and EU funds. Clarity on the coordination of the European Commission's policy on state aid and social policy is urgently needed.

3-162

Diogo Feio (PPE), *por escrito*. – Como tive oportunidade de dizer anteriormente, já antes da eclosão da presente crise financeira, que potenciou e agravou alguns dos sintomas previamente sentidos, era já evidente o impacto sério que a globalização e a deslocalização empresarial dela decorrente tinham na vida de muitas populações. Se a isso acrescermos a presente desconfiança dos mercados e a retracção no investimento, torna-se clara a particular dificuldade do tempo em que vivemos e a necessidade excepcional de recorrer a mecanismos, também excepcionais, de ajuda aos desempregados e de promover a sua reintegração no mercado de trabalho.

Neste tocante, o Fundo Europeu de Ajustamento à Globalização tem sido utilizado já por diversas vezes sempre com o objectivo de minorar o impacto sofrido pela exposição dos trabalhadores europeus ao mercado global. Os casos descritos neste relatório pelo colega Böge são mais uma vez merecedores de consideração, ainda que subsistam algumas dúvidas quanto a saber se todas realmente se qualificarão, havendo, por isso, vantagem em, futuramente, serem apresentadas as candidaturas em separado.

Reitero a convicção de que a União Europeia não pode deixar de se articular no sentido de promover um mercado europeu mais robusto, livre e criativo, gerador de investimento e de emprego.

3-163

José Manuel Fernandes (PPE), *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente este relatório porque, sendo o FEG (Fundo Europeu de Ajustamento à Globalização) um instrumento de resposta a uma crise específica à escala europeia causada pela globalização, tal se aplica à presente situação. Este fundo proporciona um apoio individual, pontual e limitado no tempo, directamente a trabalhadores despedidos. Defende-se que, na atribuição deste fundo por trabalhador, não haja desproporcionalidade como se tem verificado.

Por outro lado, o FSE (Fundo Social Europeu) apoia a Estratégia Europeia de Emprego e as políticas dos Estados-Membros de pleno emprego, qualidade e produtividade no trabalho, promove a inclusão social, nomeadamente o acesso ao emprego das pessoas desfavorecidas, e reduz as disparidades de emprego a nível nacional, regional e local. Este é um fundo crucial para o reforço da coesão económica e social. O momento actual exige uma forte, correcta e acelerada execução do FSE.

Fica claro que o FEG e o FSE têm objectivos diferentes, complementares, e que um não pode substituir o outro. Como medida extraordinária que é, o FEG deve ter um financiamento autónomo, e é um erro gravíssimo que o financiamento do FEG, uma medida conjuntural, se faça em prejuízo do FSE ou de qualquer outro fundo estrutural.

3-163-500

Pat the Cope Gallagher (ALDE), in writing. – I welcome the decision of the European Parliament to approve aid for the Dell workers under the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund. The redundancies at Dell have seriously affected the local Limerick economy and surrounding areas. We must put in place appropriate re-training measures to ensure that the people who lost their jobs at Dell can secure employment in the near future. The approval of the Irish application for aid under the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund will contribute to the re-training and up-skilling of the workers in question.

3-164

Sylvie Guillaume (S&D), par écrit. – J'ai voté en faveur de la mobilisation du Fonds européen d'ajustement à la mondialisation pour les cas de la Belgique et de l'Irlande, car je considère qu'il nous faut tout mettre en œuvre pour aider les salariés victimes des dommages causés par la mondialisation et la crise économique et financière.

Je m'interroge toutefois sur la cohérence des politiques européennes quand, à côté de la mobilisation de ce fonds, la Commission européenne autorise une aide d'État de la Pologne à la même société Dell pour ouvrir une usine dans son pays, alors qu'elle en ferme une en Irlande. Comment les citoyens européens peuvent-ils faire confiance aux "bienfaits" de l'Europe quand elle autorise ce genre de "tour de passe-passe"?

On peut douter de la légitime utilisation de fonds publics dans ce contexte et regretter le manque de responsabilité sociale des nos entreprises, guidées par le souci exclusif de la rentabilité, au mépris des emplois détruits.

3-165

Jacky Hénin (GUE/NGL), par écrit. – Un groupe Dell, hier numéro un, aujourd'hui numéro trois mondial de l'informatique, d'une valeur boursière estimée à 18 milliards de dollars, annonçant un bénéfice de 337 millions de dollars pour le troisième trimestre 2009, prévoyant un bénéfice plus large pour le quatrième trimestre...

Oui, je suis solidaire des salariés de Dell!

Oui, je souhaite qu'ils retrouvent au plus vite un emploi et une vie digne!

Mais non, je ne participerai pas à la spoliation du contribuable européen. Je ne participerai ni de près ni de loin à mépriser un peu plus des salariés en plein désarroi.

Aux coupables de payer, à l'Europe de mettre en œuvre une politique industrielle forte pour répondre aux besoins des populations avant que de permettre de distribuer des dividendes!

3-165-500

Alan Kelly (S&D), in writing. – Today the European Parliament endorsed a 14 million euro fund which is to go towards the training of 1,900 Dell workers who were made redundant by the decision to move the plant from Ireland to Poland. This fund can provide for those who have lost their jobs to retrain and acquire qualifications to get back into the workforce. The fund will act as a hand-up rather than a handout; as the money will be forwarded to third level colleges in the Munster region to pay the tuition fees of former Dell employees. The approval of this fund represents a key example of Europe's commitment to helping Ireland out of the recession. The fund should help slow the trend of increasing unemployment in Munster and will provide a major boost for the local economy as those affected by the closure of the Dell plant return to the workforce.

3-166

Jean-Luc Mélenchon (GUE/NGL), par écrit. – C'est en pensant aux travailleurs irlandais et belges victimes de la mondialisation néolibérale que nous votons pour ce rapport et l'octroi des aides au titre du Fonds européen d'ajustement à la mondialisation.

Cependant, nous dénonçons vigoureusement la logique qui veut qu'on considère les drames sociaux et humains vécus par les travailleurs européens comme de simples "ajustements" nécessaires à la bonne marche de la mondialisation néolibérale. Il est totalement inadmissible que l'UE soutienne ceux-là mêmes qui portent la responsabilité de ces drames en donnant

son aval politique et financier aux processus de délocalisations et relocalisations qu'ils mettent en œuvre dans une logique de pur profit.

Les appétits marchands de prédateurs capitalistes comme l'entreprise texane Dell, numéro deux mondial des télécommunications, ne peuvent s'affranchir de l'intérêt général des citoyens européens. Ce n'est en tout cas pas notre vision de l'Europe.

3-167

Nuno Melo (PPE), *por escrito*. – A UE é um espaço de solidariedade enquadrando-se nesse particular o Fundo Europeu de Ajustamento à globalização. Esses apoios são fundamentais para o auxílio aos desempregados e às vítimas das deslocalizações que se verificam num contexto globalizado. É cada vez maior o número de empresas que se deslocalizam, aproveitando os reduzidos preços do factor trabalho que são praticados em vários países, nomeadamente a China e a Índia, com efeitos nocivos para os países que respeitam os direitos dos trabalhadores. O FEG destina-se a ajudar os trabalhadores vítimas da deslocalização de empresas e é fundamental para ajudá-los para que no futuro voltem a ter acesso a um novo emprego. O FEG já foi no passado utilizado por outros países da UE, nomeadamente Portugal e Espanha, cabendo agora dar esse auxílio à Bélgica e à Irlanda.

3-167-500

Marit Paulsen, Olle Schmidt och Cecilia Wikström (ALDE), *skriftlig*. – EU har inrättat ett lagstiftnings- och budgetinstrument för att kunna ge stöd till dem som blivit arbetslösa på grund av ”genomgripande strukturförändringar i världshandelsmönstret och för att underlätta deras återinträde på arbetsmarknaden”.

Vi är övertygade om att frihandel och marknadsekonomi gynnar ekonomisk utveckling och är därför i princip emot ekonomiska stödbidrag till länder eller regioner. Den finansiella krisen har dock slagit mycket hårt mot medlemsstaternas ekonomier, och den ekonomiska nedgången är djupare den här gången än någon annan nedgång som Europa upplevt sedan 1930-talet.

Om inte EU agerar, drabbas de arbetslösa mycket hårt i de regioner i Belgien och Irland som ansökt om stöd från EU. Riskerna är stora för social utslagning och ett permanent utanförskap, vilket vi som liberaler inte kan acceptera. Vi känner starkt med alla som drabbats av följderna av den ekonomiska nedgången och ser gärna överbrygningsåtgärder för enskilda människor, t.ex. utbildning. Vi stöder därför de stödsatser till arbetslösa som drabbats i textilsektorn i de belgiska regionerna Öst- och Västflandern och Limburg och inom datortillverkning i de irländska länen Limerick, Clare, North Tipperary och staden Limerick.

3-168

Czesław Adam Siekierski (PPE), *na piśmie*. – Głosowałem za uruchomieniem Europejskiego Funduszu Dostosowania do Globalizacji, gdyż masowe zwolnienia z pracy to bez wątpienia negatywne następstwa kryzysu gospodarczego, który wbrew powszechnym opiniom nadal się utrzymuje. Nie ulega wątpliwości, że tym co stracili pracę we wspomnianych krajach należy pomóc. Utrata pracy jest życiową tragedią tych ludzi i ich rodzin. Dlatego uważam, że rola Europejskiego Funduszu Dostosowania do Globalizacji jest szczególnie ważna w trudnych czasach kryzysu. Jestem zdania, że budżet Funduszu w przyszłości powinien zostać znacznie zwiększony tak, aby mógł sprostać zapotrzebowaniu społecznemu. Kryzys gospodarczy ciągle zbiera swoje żniwo w postaci zwolnień grupowych, prowadzących często do ludzkich dramatów, wzrostu patologii społecznych i wielu innych niekorzystnych zjawisk. Dlatego uważam, że powinniśmy zrobić wszystko, aby ludziom dotkniętym skutkami kryzysu gospodarczego jak najefektywniej pomagać.

3-169

- Informe: David Martin (A7-0043/2009)

3-169-500

Maria Da Graça Carvalho (PPE), *por escrito*. – Congratulo-me com as alterações propostas ao Regimento em virtude da entrada em vigor do Tratado de Lisboa. Gostaria de salientar um dos aspectos que considero ser da maior importância num momento em que assistimos às negociações do novo acordo que irá substituir o Protocolo de Quioto em Janeiro de 2013. Com o Tratado de Lisboa, a luta contra as alterações climáticas a nível internacional torna-se um objectivo específico da política ambiental da UE. O tratado de Lisboa introduz o apoio da acção internacional à luta contra as alterações climáticas na lista dos objectivos que definem a sua política ambiental. O Tratado de Lisboa dá também novas competências à Europa em matéria de energia, investigação científica e política espacial. A energia passa a ser agora uma competência partilhada abrindo caminho a uma política de Europa comum.

3-170

Edite Estrela (S&D), *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente o Relatório David Martin sobre a Adaptação do Regimento do Parlamento ao Tratado de Lisboa, por ser necessária uma alteração de algumas das regras internas do Parlamento Europeu, face aos poderes acrescidos decorrentes da entrada em vigor do Tratado de Lisboa, designadamente o aumento de poder legislativo, que lhe permitirá legislar em pé de igualdade com os governos dos Estados-Membros, num maior número de assuntos.

3-171

Diogo Feio (PPE), *por escrito*. – A incorporação no Regimento do Parlamento Europeu das alterações hoje votadas decorre da necessidade de o compatibilizar com a anunciada entrada em vigor do Tratado de Lisboa, prevista para o próximo dia 1 de Dezembro. Considero que o aumento significativo de competências do Parlamento Europeu, que convoca todos os parlamentares para novos desafios, constitui um importante teste à sua capacidade de proposta e ao seu sentido de responsabilidade.

Não posso, por isso, deixar de saudar uma mudança regimental que tornará o funcionamento da câmara mais conforme ao disposto nos Tratados.

Destaco com particular agrado o papel crescentemente importante que os parlamentos nacionais e as iniciativas dos Estados-Membros assumem no quadro da construção europeia.

Faço votos de que o princípio da subsidiariedade, objecto de particular atenção do legislador europeu, seja cada vez mais cumprido e respeitado por todos os decisores europeus.

3-172

Sylvie Guillaume (S&D), *par écrit*. – J'ai soutenu le rapport David Martin pour une réforme du règlement du Parlement Européen, dans la mesure où il permettra à notre Assemblée de s'inscrire dans les nouvelles règles du jeu accompagnant l'entrée en vigueur du l'accueil du Traité de Lisbonne.

Il s'agit notamment de: l'accueil de nouveaux "observateurs" qui devraient pouvoir devenir au plus vite des députés européens à part entière; la mise en place de règles relatives à la nouvelle place des parlements nationaux dans la procédure législative, via l'examen du respect du principe de subsidiarité, réforme que j'accueille bien volontiers dans la mesure où elle participe de l'approfondissement du débat démocratique; et surtout la reconnaissance d'un rôle accru du Parlement européen dans l'élaboration des lois européennes.

Enfin, ce texte précise les modalités d'action pour le Parlement européen en cas de "violation des principes fondamentaux par un État membre", ce qui est particulièrement positif dans sa défense des droits fondamentaux.

3-173

Ian Hughton (Verts/ALE), *in writing*. – Under the old Rule 36 of this Parliament we were required to 'pay particular attention to respect for fundamental rights'. In the new Rule 36 we must 'fully respect' those rights as laid down in the Charter of Fundamental Rights. This is a subtle change but one which I consider to be important and which binds all MEPs to upholding the rights of all citizens.

3-174

Nuno Melo (PPE), *por escrito*. – Com a entrada em vigor no dia 1 de Dezembro de 2009 do Tratado de Lisboa, torna-se necessária a adequação do Regimento, tornando-o compatível com as novas regras e competências do Parlamento Europeu.

Com estas alterações ao Regimento, o Parlamento Europeu prepara-se para os poderes acrescidos que vai ter com a entrada em vigor do Tratado de Lisboa, tendo em vista a chegada de 18 novos eurodeputados, o aumento dos poderes legislativos e o novo processo orçamental. É também relevante aqui a futura cooperação com os parlamentos nacionais.

3-175

Andreas Mölzer (NI), *schriftlich*. – Vom viel bejubelten Mehr an Demokratie und von Mitspracherechten für die Parlamente durch den Vertrag von Lissabon ist wenig zu spüren. Es entstehen lediglich ein paar neue Verfahren, wobei jenes zur Überprüfung der Einhaltung der Grundrechte keinesfalls zur zwangsweisen Durchsetzung von *political correctness* oder im Anti-Diskriminierungswahn missbraucht werden darf.

Der Demokratiemangel in der EU bleibt auch nach dem Lissabonner Vertrag bestehen, daran ändert es wenig, wenn das Europäische Parlament aus einem Pool von in Wahlen gescheiterten Politikern den Präsidenten der Kommission wählen darf. Dass das Stockholmer Programm so rasch durchgepeitscht werden soll, damit wir die Datenschutz-Bedenken nicht aufs Trapez bringen können, zeigt, wie es mit der Mitsprache tatsächlich steht. Die durch den Lissabon-Vertrag anstehenden GO-Änderungen bringen in der Realität kaum mehr Transparenz oder Mitspracherecht. Aus diesem Grund habe ich mit Nein gestimmt.

3-176

Nuno Teixeira (PPE), *por escrito*. – O Tratado de Lisboa vai trazer mais celeridade, legitimidade e democracia ao processo de decisão na União Europeia, que é responsável por medidas que diariamente nos afectam a nós como cidadãos.

O Parlamento Europeu, em particular, verá o seu poder legislativo aumentado, passando a partilhar responsabilidade igualmente com o Conselho Europeu na maioria das questões tratadas pelas instituições. De facto, com o Tratado de Lisboa, a chamada co-decisão passará a ser a regra e o procedimento legislativo ordinário.

Da minha parte, como deputado eleito, estou ciente do desafio que esta mudança acarreta.

Este relatório, em particular, retoma o trabalho já desenvolvido, e quase finalizado na legislatura anterior, adaptando o Regimento que regula o trabalho do Parlamento à luz do novo Tratado, que deverá entrar em vigor já no início do próximo mês.

Algumas alterações têm um carácter puramente técnico e outras dizem respeito a actualizações que o Parlamento aproveitou para concretizar nesta oportunidade. No seu cômputo geral, o relatório reflecte um compromisso que satisfaz a família política a que pertencço, o PPE, incorporando de forma equilibrada questões como a subsidiariedade e a proporcionalidade, bem como o reforço da cooperação do Parlamento Europeu com os parlamentos nacionais.

Pelas razões referidas votei a favor deste relatório.

3-177

Γεώργιος Τούσσας (GUE/NGL), γραπτώς. – Το ΚΚΕ είναι αντίθετο και καταψηφίζει τις τροποποιήσεις του Κανονισμού του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου, ώστε να προσαρμοστούν με τις προβλέψεις της Συνθήκης της Λισαβόνας. Οι τροποποιήσεις διατηρούν και ενισχύουν τον αντιδραστικό και αντιδημοκρατικό χαρακτήρα του Κανονισμού του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου, που διαμορφώνει ένα ασφυκτικό πλαίσιο για κάθε αντίθετη φωνή που εναντιώνεται στη κυριαρχία των πολιτικών εκπροσώπων του κεφαλαίου.

Είναι ψέμα ότι η Συνθήκη της Λισαβόνας δίνει «περισσότερο δημοκρατική διάσταση στην ΕΕ» γιατί δήθεν αναβαθμίζει το ρόλο του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου. Το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο αποτελεί συστατικό στοιχείο του αντιδραστικού οικοδομήματος της ΕΕ. Έχει αποδείξει τη προσήλωσή του στην αντιδραστική πολιτική της ΕΕ, τη στήριξη των συμφερόντων των μονοπωλίων, το ρόλο του σαν όργανο δημοκρατικής δήθεν νομιμοποίησης της αντιλαϊκής πολιτικής της ΕΕ. Το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο δεν εκπροσωπεί τους λαούς αλλά τα συμφέροντα του κεφαλαίου. Συμφέρον των λαών είναι η αντίσταση, η ρήξη με την αντιλαϊκή πολιτική της ΕΕ και του Ευρωκοινοβουλίου που τη στηρίζει, η ανατροπή του ευρωενωσιακού οικοδομήματος.

3-178

- Propuesta de resolución B7-0141/2009/REV1: Preparación de la Cumbre de Copenhagen sobre el cambio climático

3-179

Luís Paulo Alves (S&D), por escrito. – Votei favoravelmente esta resolução, que solicita um acordo internacional ambicioso e juridicamente vinculativo em Copenhaga, pois creio que a celebração deste acordo pode levar a um novo paradigma sustentável, que estimule o crescimento social e económico, fomente o desenvolvimento das tecnologias ecológicas, bem como as energias renováveis e a eficiência energética, e que reduza o consumo de energia e permita a criação de novos postos de trabalho.

Julgo que a aprovação desta resolução – onde está explícito que o acordo internacional se deveria basear no princípio de uma responsabilidade comum, mas diferenciada, devendo os países industrializados assumir um papel de destaque na redução das suas emissões, responsabilizando-se por fornecer apoio financeiro e técnico aos países em desenvolvimento – vai ao encontro de um certo equilíbrio mundial.

É por isso fundamental que a União tome uma posição de liderança nesta matéria de modo a salvaguardar o bem-estar das gerações futuras.

3-180

Dominique Baudis (PPE), par écrit. – J'ai voté en faveur de la résolution sur le sommet de Copenhague, car il est de notre responsabilité, en tant qu'élus, de préserver la planète pour les générations futures. Le monde joue son avenir dans les mois qui viennent. Il est impensable que la communauté internationale ne parvienne pas à un accord qui engage les États sur la voie de la raison. Mesdames et Messieurs les chefs d'État, vous avez entre vos mains la responsabilité de la Terre de demain. Sachez mettre vos intérêts nationaux et les enjeux à court terme de côté car l'humanité est dans l'urgence.

3-181

Frieda Brepoels (Verts/ALE), schriftelijk. – In de resolutie die het Europees Parlement vandaag aannam, wordt in een specifiek hoofdstuk het grote belang van de regio's en lokale autoriteiten bij het klimaatbeleid benadrukt, voornamelijk inzake de raadpleging, informatie, voorlichting en implementatie. Tot 80% van de aanpassings- en mitigatiemaatregelen zal immers worden uitgevoerd op regionaal en lokaal niveau. Verschillende regionale overheden nemen nu al het absolute voortouw en voeren een doorgedreven beleid tegen klimaatverandering.

Als lid van de Europese Vrije Alliantie, die Europese naties en regio's vertegenwoordigt, geef ik mijn volle steun aan de directe betrokkenheid van regionale regeringen in het promoten van duurzame ontwikkeling en het geven van een efficiënt antwoord op de klimaatverandering. In deze context moet het werk van het Netwerk van Regionale Overheden voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling (nrg4SD) in de kijker worden gezet. Dit netwerk werkt al nauw samen met het

Ontwikkelingsprogramma en het Milieuprogramma van de Verenigde Naties (UNDP en UNEP). De EVA-leden vragen daarom expliciete erkenning voor de rol van regionale overheden in het kader van het Kopenhagenakkoord, meer bepaald inzake mitigatie- en aanpassingsbeleid.

3-181-250

Maria Da Graça Carvalho (PPE), *por escrito*. – Da Conferência de Copenhaga, é fundamental que saia um acordo politicamente vinculativo. Este deverá conter elementos operacionais, que podem ter efeito imediato, e um calendário que possibilite um acordo sobre um texto juridicamente vinculativo durante 2010. O acordo deve envolver todos os Países signatários da Convenção e é importante que os compromissos, quer em termos de redução de emissões quer em termos de financiamento, sejam claramente identificados. Se, por um lado, os países industrializados devem assumir a liderança na redução das emissões de gases com efeito de estufa, os países em desenvolvimento economicamente mais avançados também têm um papel a desempenhar, contribuindo de acordo com as suas responsabilidades e respectivas capacidades. Os Países industrializados e os Países emergentes com economias mais avançadas deverão ser sujeitos a esforços comparáveis. Só assim será possível reduzir as distorções na concorrência internacional. É também fundamental definir a arquitectura do financiamento para que este seja sustentável a médio e longo prazo. O financiamento deve ter origem no sector privado, mercado de carbono e sector público dos países industrializados e países em desenvolvimento economicamente mais avançados.

3-181-500

Nessa Childers (S&D), *in writing*. – It is extremely important that the EU takes action and becomes a world leader in reducing carbon emissions approaching the Copenhagen Summit. The Parliament has already shown more ambition than the Member States in relation to a reduction in carbon emissions, and today's resolution is to be welcomed with calls for real financing, calls for strong targets in the high end from 25-40% in line with the science, and the insistence on a legally binding agreement.

3-182

Νικόλαος Χουντής (GUE/NGL), *γραφώς*. – Ψήφισα αποχή, πρώτον, γιατί εγκρίθηκε η τροπολογία 13 που θεωρεί την πυρηνική ενέργεια ως σημαντική συνιστώσα για τη μείωση των εκπομπών του διοξειδίου του άνθρακα και, δεύτερον, γιατί απορρίφθηκε η τροπολογία 3 της Ομάδας μου που ζητούσε από τις αναπτυσσόμενες χώρες να μειώσουν τις εκπομπές τους των αερίων θερμοκηπίου κάτω από τα επίπεδα του 1990 κατά 80 και 95% έως το 2050. Υπάρχουν πολλά θετικά στοιχεία στο ψήφισμα, όπως π.χ. ότι η ΕΕ δεσμεύεται για τη χορήγηση 30 δισ. ευρώ ετησίως μέχρι το 2020 για την κάλυψη των αναγκών των αναπτυσσόμενων χωρών στον τομέα του μετριασμού των επιπτώσεων και της προσαρμογής στις κλιματικές αλλαγές. Θεωρώ όμως ότι η στροφή στην πυρηνική ενέργεια ως αντίδοτο στο φαινόμενο του θερμοκηπίου όχι μόνο δεν είναι η λύση για την καταπολέμηση της κλιματικής αλλαγής αλλά αποτελεί μια επικίνδυνη επιλογή. Στην Κοπεγχάγη θα συγκρουστούν τα τρίπτυχα αναπτυσσόμενες - αναπτυσσόμενες - υπανάπτυκτες χώρες και κυβερνήσεις - κινήματα βάσης - λαοί, καθώς η αλλαγή κλίματος υπονομεύει σε μεγάλο βαθμό τις προσπάθειες μείωσης της φτώχειας και της πείνας στον κόσμο. Η Συνδιάσκεψη της Κοπεγχάγης είναι μια υπαρκτή πρόκληση στην οποία θα πρέπει να ανταποκριθούμε και να μην αφήσουμε το βιομηχανικό και πυρηνικό λόμπι να αποδείχουν οι μεγάλοι κερδισμένοι.

3-183

Jürgen Creutzmann, Nadja Hirsch, Holger Krahmer, Britta Reimers und Alexandra Thein (ALDE), *schriftlich*. – Die FDP-Abgeordneten des Europäischen Parlaments haben sich der Stimme zur Kopenhagen-Resolution aus folgenden Gründen enthalten: Die Resolution enthält Aussagen zur Finanzierung von Klimaschutzmaßnahmen in Drittländern, ohne genaue Kriterien oder Finanzierungszwecke zu definieren. Das halten wir gegenüber dem Steuerzahler für nicht vertretbar. Darüber hinaus halten wir eine pauschale Kritik an der Internationalen Zivilluftfahrt-Organisation (ICAO) für falsch.

Die ICAO ist der richtige Ort zur Behandlung von Luftfahrtanliegen auf internationaler Ebene. Sowohl diese Kritik als auch die Aussage über ein angebliches Scheitern von ICAO-Verhandlungen sind unrichtig und unangemessen. Die Forderung nach konkreten Ausgestaltungen von CO₂-Handelssystemen für die Luftfahrt widerspricht bestehenden EU-Gesetzgebungen und überfrachtet die Verhandlungsposition der EU für ein internationales Klimaabkommen mit unrealistischen Forderungen.

3-183-250

Proinsias De Rossa (S&D), *in writing*. – The effects of climate change are being felt now: temperatures are rising, icecaps and glaciers are melting and extreme weather events are becoming more frequent and more intense. The UN estimates that all but one of its emergency appeals for humanitarian aid in 2007 were climate related. We need a global energy revolution towards a sustainable economic model, which provides for environmental quality to go hand in hand with economic growth, wealth creation and technological advancement. Ireland's per capita carbon emission is 17.5 tonnes per annum. By 2050 this will need to be reduced to 1 or 2 tonnes of carbon. Clearly, this means radical change in the production and consumption of energy. The first step is a comprehensive agreement in Copenhagen binding the international community to mandatory reductions and providing for sanctions at international level for non-compliance. Indeed, the international community should show commitment exceeding that shown to tackle the financial crisis. The response to climate change lies in strong international governance and financial commitment. Aid to the developing world must be in addition to Overseas Development Aid or risk not attaining the Millennium Development Goals. Indeed, climate change will require increased investment in the public sector.

3-183-500

Marielle De Sarnez (ALDE), *par écrit*. – La résolution commune qui vient d'être adoptée par le Parlement donne un signal clair. Il est nécessaire que l'Union parle d'une seule voix et agisse unie au lendemain de Copenhague, quelle que soit l'ampleur du résultat de la conférence. Nous devons nous fixer le cap d'une réduction effective de 30% des émissions de gaz à effet de serre. Et quand je dis effective, cela veut dire qu'il faudra se poser à terme un jour la question des dérogations et des droits à polluer. Le Parlement souhaite que la Conférence de Copenhague soit l'occasion de montrer une Union européenne forte et qui prenne aussi un engagement financier ferme à l'égard des pays en voie de développement, car nous leur devons.

3-184

Anne Delvaux (PPE), *par écrit*. – À Copenhague, du 7 au 18 décembre, près de 200 nations vont négocier un nouveau traité international de lutte contre les changements climatiques, traité de l'après-Kyoto qui entrera en vigueur à partir de 2013...

La résolution votée servira de feuille de route de négociation pour l'Union Européenne. En tant que membre effective de la commission ENVI, j'y ai apporté ma contribution par le biais d'amendements appuyant, notamment, le caractère juridiquement contraignant de l'accord.

Mes exigences, lors du vote, sont de parvenir à un accord politique mondial, ambitieux, contraignant et ouvrant rapidement la voie à un vrai traité légal; d'obtenir 30 % de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre par rapport à 1990 d'ici à 2020, avec l'engagement ambitieux, chiffré et néanmoins flexible d'autres pollueurs comme les États-Unis et la Chine, et 80 % d'ici à 2050, conformément à la requête des experts; et de clarifier l'indispensable engagement collectif des pays industrialisés en termes financiers et d'aide aux pays en voie de développement. Dans un contexte de crise, il est difficile de déterminer un montant précis, mais il faudra veiller à ce qu'il corresponde, au minimum, aux engagements pris!

Un échec à Copenhague serait un désastre environnemental, politique et moral!

3-185

Edite Estrela (S&D), *por escrito*. – Votei favoravelmente a proposta de resolução sobre a Conferência de Copenhaga sobre as alterações climáticas, porque considero que traduz um bom compromisso parlamentar sobre os aspectos fundamentais que deverão orientar as negociações sobre um futuro acordo internacional nesta matéria, sobretudo no que se refere às questões da adaptação, dos mecanismos de financiamento ou da desflorestação. Reitero que a obtenção de um acordo internacional juridicamente vinculativo em Copenhaga, que seja ambicioso e realista e envolva todas as Partes, é igualmente uma questão de justiça social.

3-186

Jill Evans (Verts/ALE), *in writing*. – In the resolution adopted by the EP, a specific chapter stresses the great importance of regions and local authorities in the consultation, information and implementation of the climate policy. Up to 80% of mitigation and adaptation policies will happen at the regional and local level. Several regional or sub-State governments are leading the way on radical policies to fight climate change.

As Members of the European Free Alliance representing European nations and regions, we fully support the direct involvement of sub-State bodies and regional governments in the promotion of sustainable development and the efficient response to climate change. In this context, the work of the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD) has to be underlined. This Network has already set up a partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme. We therefore call for the explicit recognition of regional governments in the context of the Copenhagen agreement, recognising the key role they are playing in mitigation and adaptation policies.

3-187

Diogo Feio (PPE), *por escrito*. – Como referi anteriormente, é fundamental que um acordo político global, legalmente vinculativo, relativo às alterações climáticas seja adoptado de modo a não colocar a indústria europeia numa situação anticoncorrencial. O esforço europeu deve ser dirigido à busca de um acordo que obrigue a um esforço comum, e não só da UE.

A ideia de um imposto sobre as transacções financeiras internacionais como a solução para financiar a adaptação às alterações climáticas e a atenuação das mesmas por parte dos países em desenvolvimento não é na minha opinião adequada, uma vez que sacrificará a economia (em especial em contextos de crise como o que actualmente vivemos), as trocas comerciais, a criação de riqueza.

O custo que tal imposto teria para a sociedade em geral (aumento da carga fiscal com reflexo sobre todos os contribuintes e consumidores) e o seu impacto no mercado financeiro (diminuição da necessária liquidez e fluxo de crédito para as empresas e famílias) não podem ser ignorados.

Considero que esta não é a forma de regular o mercado e que outras alternativas menos danosas para a economia mundial podem ser pensadas.

3-188

José Manuel Fernandes (PPE), por escrito. – Votei a favor desta proposta de resolução porque considero que a UE deve manter um papel liderante e exemplar no combate às alterações climáticas. Note-se que a UE foi além das metas traçadas em Quioto.

Defendo que o acordo de Copenhaga seja vinculativo. Nesse sentido apresentei uma emenda à resolução do Parlamento sobre esta matéria, solicitando um regime sancionatório internacional que consta do texto final.

Considero que o acordo deve ser global, de execução calendarizada e exigente. Se não formos ambiciosos, iremos criar um *instrumentozinho* que será ainda menos eficaz do que o Protocolo de Quioto, que já prevê sanções internacionais. Espera-se por isso que se crie um controlo eficaz e que o acordo incorpore uma cláusula de revisão de forma a ser facilmente actualizado.

Defendo ainda que a China e a Índia não podem ser desresponsabilizadas quando contribuem para uma larga percentagem das emissões mundiais, enquanto as nossas indústrias fazem esforços tremendos para as reduzir.

Os EUA têm uma forte responsabilidade no sucesso desta cimeira. Espero que o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, Barack Obama, demonstre que mereceu o Prémio Nobel da Paz, porque o combate às alterações climáticas contribuirá para a paz e felicidade de todos os povos!

3-189

Elisa Ferreira (S&D), por escrito. – A resolução aprovada contém aspectos positivos, como sejam: a importância da manutenção de um compromisso internacional pós-2012; a necessidade de consonância dos objectivos de redução com os dados científicos mais recentes; o apelo aos EUA para que estabeleçam de modo vinculativo os objectivos declarados (mas ainda não assumidos) na última campanha eleitoral; salientar a responsabilidade histórica dos países industrializados nas emissões de gases com efeito de estufa; a defesa da eficiência energética e do incremento das actividades de I&DT.

Todavia, é incontornável a preponderância atribuída às chamadas *soluções de mercado* e particularmente ao comércio do carbono. Trata-se de uma opção política e ideológica de fundo, que não só não garante o cumprimento das metas de redução estabelecidas, como é mesmo a mais séria ameaça à consecução dos objectivos ambientais proclamados. A experiência de funcionamento do *Esquema Europeu de Transacções*, desde 2005, é disso elucidativa. O comércio do carbono visa mercantilizar a capacidade de a Terra reciclar o carbono e de, por essa via, regular o clima. Deste modo, esta capacidade – que é o garante da vida na Terra, tal como a conhecemos – corre o risco de passar para as mãos das mesmas corporações que vêm degradando o planeta, os seus recursos naturais e o clima.

3-190

Robert Goebbels (S&D), par écrit. – Je me suis abstenu sur la résolution "Climat", parce que le Parlement européen, comme à son habitude, fait preuve de bons sentiments sans prendre en compte les réalités. L'Union européenne émet quelque 11% des émissions mondiales de CO₂. Elle ne peut pas donner l'exemple et payer en sus pour le reste du monde.

Il n'est pas logique de restreindre les États membres dans l'utilisation de mécanismes de développement propre (MDP), pourtant prévus par Kyoto, et de demander en même temps 30 milliards d'euros par an d'aides aux pays en voie de développement, sans critères et sans discernement, pour ne parler que d'une seule incongruité de la résolution.

3-191

Sylvie Guillaume (S&D), par écrit. – Sur la question climatique, il est urgent d'agir et de ne pas laisser impuissants les pays en développement, touchés en premier lieu mais ne disposant pas des moyens adaptés pour agir sur des phénomènes que les pays développés ont provoqués! Les générations futures seront impuissantes face aux effets du changement climatique si aucune action globale n'est entreprise dès aujourd'hui. C'est pourquoi il est indispensable que nos gouvernements fassent preuve de leadership politique pour amener d'autres États, comme les États-Unis et la Chine, à parvenir à un accord. Cet engagement doit également passer par la mise en place d'une taxation sur les transactions financières qui ne serve pas au financement de la supervision du secteur bancaire mais bien à celui des pays en développement et des biens publics mondiaux, comme le climat.

3-192

Ian Hudghton (Verts/ALE), in writing. – Next month the eyes of the world will be on Denmark. Across the North Sea, in a country of similar size, the Scottish Government is making a vital contribution to climate change efforts. According to the official website of the Copenhagen Summit, Scotland has taken on 'world leadership on climate protection'. The efforts of the Scottish Government are to be fully supported and we must hope that other nations add their weight to global efforts next month.

3-193

Astrid Lulling (PPE), *par écrit*. – J'ai voté pour cette résolution sur la stratégie de l'Union européenne dans la perspective de la conférence de Copenhague sur le changement climatique car je suis convaincue qu'un accord international global peut effectivement infléchir la tendance de la croissance effrénée de l'émission de gaz à effet de serre.

La politique écologique en général, et la politique climatique en particulier, représentent également un moteur d'innovation technologique et peuvent engendrer de nouvelles perspectives de croissance pour nos entreprises.

Je me félicite de ce que l'Europe joue un rôle phare en disposant d'une politique énergétique et climatique qui vise une réduction de 20 % des émissions en 2020 par rapport à 1990. Je m'oppose fermement à des objectifs contraignants supplémentaires sans un accord international et global. D'une part, l'Europe, qui est responsable de 11 % des émissions mondiales, n'a pas suffisamment de poids pour inverser la tendance toute seule et, d'autre part, je crains la délocalisation des industries intensives en énergie et en CO₂.

Seul un accord global visant le moyen et long terme donnera la prévisibilité nécessaire pour pouvoir s'engager dans les grands projets de recherche et développement et dans les investissements substantiels requis pour découpler durablement la croissance économique de l'évolution des émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

3-194

Nuno Melo (PPE), *por escrito*. – No âmbito da Conferência de Copenhaga, é muito importante que se consiga um acordo internacional ambicioso e juridicamente vinculativo no que diz respeito às alterações climáticas.

No entanto, é igualmente importante o envolvimento de todos, nomeadamente da China, da Índia e do Brasil face ao seu relevante peso económico e intensa actividade industrial, devendo também esses países comprometer-se com a prossecução de metas e objectivos ambiciosos, similares aos dos outros países, ainda que com auxílio, na medida do possível, de outros países mais ricos e industrializados. É também importante que os EUA assumam o seu papel neste dossiê tão relevante

3-195

Andreas Mölzer (NI), *schriftlich*. – Viel zu lange hat die EU im Alleingang versucht, die Treibhausgaskonzentration zu reduzieren. Währenddessen waren energiehungrige Schwellenländer und energieverwendende Industrieländer nicht einmal willens, das Kyoto-Protokoll umzusetzen. Inwiefern sich mit der Kopenhagener Konferenz etwas ändern wird, bleibt abzuwarten. In diesem Sinne bedarf es Regelungen für die Finanzierung und Sanktionen für die Nichteinhaltung.

Um Änderungen zu bewirken, bedarf es einer Neugestaltung der Umweltpolitik, bei der nicht nur Millionen im Zertifikatshandel hin und her geschoben werden, sondern tatsächliche Alternativen wie erneuerbare Energien gefördert und der aus EU-Geldern subventionierte Gütertransport quer durch Europa reduziert werden können. Im vorliegenden Bericht wird auf diese Problematik zu wenig eingegangen, weshalb ich dagegen gestimmt habe.

3-196

Rovana Plumb (S&D), *în scris*. – Am votat această rezoluție deoarece este necesar ca la Copenhaga să se ajungă la un acord juridic global obligatoriu, în baza căruia și țările dezvoltate sau în curs de dezvoltare să-și asume ținte de reducere a emisiilor comparabile cu cele ale UE. Atingerea obiectivului de menținere a încălzirii globale la un gradient de 2°C și de reducere a emisiilor de gaze cu efect de seră se poate realiza numai dacă investim în tehnologii curate, în cercetare și inovare. De asemenea, trebuie alocate fonduri suplimentare, provenite din contribuțiile statelor semnatare ale acordului global, care să reflecte dezvoltarea economică și solvabilitatea acestora.

3-197

Daciana Octavia Sârbu (S&D), *in writing*. – This resolution represents a clear and realistic strategy for dealing with the key areas which must be addressed in order to achieve an effective agreement in Copenhagen next month. We have a text which balances ambition with realistic targets, and which deals with the difficult issues that the negotiators must resolve. The European Parliament has now called on the EU negotiating team and the Member States to press for action on: emissions trading; a global carbon market; a fair system of financing for adaptation and mitigation; forests; and aviation and maritime transport.

The Parliament has kept to its earlier commitments regarding emission reductions by 2020, and has now set out even more ambitious targets for 2050 in the light of new recommendations from the scientific community. The willingness of the EU to lead on this issue may well prove to be a key factor in establishing an internationally binding agreement to deal with climate change.

3-198

Bogusław Sonik (PPE), *na piśmie*. – Rezolucja Parlamentu w sprawie strategii UE na konferencję kopenhaską dotyczącą zmian klimatu jest istotnym dokumentem legislacyjnym, który stanowi ważny głos w międzynarodowej debacie i negocjacjach poprzedzających szczyt klimatyczny, który ma stanowić dopełnienie stanowiska Unii Europejskiej w tej kwestii. Jeśli Unia Europejska chce pozostać liderem w przeciwdziałaniu zmianom klimatu powinna nadal stawiać sobie

ambitne cele redukcyjne i wypełniać przyjęte już zobowiązania redukcyjne, dając tym samym przykład innym państwom pomimo wszelkich trudności.

Głos Parlamentu Europejskiego, jako jedynej demokratycznej instytucji UE w tej debacie jest kluczowy, dlatego też nasza rezolucja powinna wyznaczać dobry kierunek i formułować rzeczywiste priorytety. Tekst samej rezolucji nie może być jedynie zbiorem postulatów i życzeń bez pokrycia, a powinien stanowić spójny i przede wszystkim solidarny głos obywateli UE oparty o zasadę wspólnej, ale zróżnicowanej odpowiedzialności państw członkowskich w kwestii przeciwdziałania zmianom klimatu.

Jako poważny partner w negocjacjach Unia Europejska jako całość, uwzględniając interesy wszystkich państw członkowskich, ma zasiadać do stołu w Kopenhadze. UE powinna wykazać gotowość do zwiększenia celów redukcyjnych do 30%, o ile inne państwa wyrażą również gotowość do stawiania sobie tak wysokich celów redukcyjnych. Należy pamiętać też, że UE nie ma zobowiązania bezwarunkowego, tylko warunkowe.

3-199

Bart Staes (Verts/ALE), schriftelijk. – Ik heb voor de resolutie gestemd omdat het EP de onderhandelende EU-leiders oproept 30 miljard euro beschikbaar te stellen voor ontwikkelingslanden in hun strijd tegen klimaatverandering. Het EP stuurt daarmee een duidelijk signaal aan de onderhandelaars die over twee weken namens Europa deelnemen aan de klimaatop in Kopenhagen. Die bleven tot nu toe altijd onduidelijk over hun financiële inzet bij de top. Het EP heeft hen nu opgeroepen duidelijker te zijn over bedragen en percentages. Zo komt de bal weer bij de Verenigde Staten te liggen. Er zijn signalen dat de Amerikanen bezig zijn om een emissiedoel voor CO₂ op tafel te leggen. Deze resolutie verhoogt de druk op president Obama om ook met concrete voorstellen te komen, wat de kans op een succes in Kopenhagen een stuk groter maakt.

Dit maakt vervolgens de kans groter dat ook landen als China, India en Brazilië gaan meedoen in het mondiale klimaatbeleid. Samen met de collega's van de Verts/ALRE-Fractie heb ik dus met heel veel enthousiasme deze sterke resolutie goedgekeurd. Enig minpunt is dat de productie van nucleaire energie in de resolutie is gesloten. Belangrijk is nu wel dat de Commissie en de lidstaten sterk onderhandelen in Kopenhagen.

3-200

Konrad Szymański (ECR), na piśmie. – W dzisiejszym głosowaniu nad unijną strategią na konferencję klimatyczną w Kopenhadze Parlament Europejski przyjął radykalne i nierealistyczne stanowisko. Żądając podwojenia ograniczeń emisji CO₂ w krajach UE, Parlament podważa niedawno z trudem wynegocjowany pakiet klimatyczny (punkt 33 wzywa do redukcji 40%). Żądając wydatkowania 30 miliardów rocznie na czyste technologie w krajach rozwijających się, Parlament oczekuje, by kraje o energetyce węglowej, jak Polska, płaciły dwukrotnie za emisje CO₂: raz w postaci opłat w ramach handlu emisjami, a kolejny – w ramach składki na pomoc krajom rozwijającym się w zakresie walki ze zmianami klimatycznymi (punkt 18 mówi o składce, która powinna być nie mniejsza niż 30 mld euro rocznie). Żądając wyliczania składki państw członkowskich na rzecz czystych technologii w krajach rozwijających się na podstawie wielkości emisji CO₂ i PKB, Parlament pominął kryterium zdolności do ponoszenia tych kosztów. Oznacza to dla Polski koszt 40 miliardów euro przez najbliższe 10 lat! (takie są konsekwencje odrzucenia poprawki 31 i 27). To powód, dla którego polska delegacja jako jedyna głosowała przeciw całości rezolucji w sprawie strategii UE na kopenhaską konferencję w sprawie zmian klimatu (COP 15).

3-201

Γεώργιος Τούσσας (GUE/NGL), γραπτώς. – Οι αυξανόμενοι κίνδυνοι για το περιβάλλον και την υγεία, οι επικίνδυνες ειδικότερα κλιματικές αλλαγές με την υπερθέρμανση του πλανήτη είναι το αποτέλεσμα της βιομηχανικής ανάπτυξης με κριτήριο το καπιταλιστικό κέρδος, της εμπορευματοποίησης της γης, του αέρα, της ενέργειας, του νερού. Η ουσιαστική αντιμετώπιση των φαινομένων αυτών δεν μπορεί να γίνει από την εξουσία του κεφαλαίου, από αυτούς δηλαδή που ευθύνονται για τη δημιουργία τους.

Ο δρόμος προς την Διάσκεψη της Κοπεγχάγης σφραγίζεται από την όξυνση των ενδοϊμπεριαλιστικών αντιθέσεων. Με προτάσεις για «βιώσιμη, πράσινη οικονομία» και οικονομική ανάπτυξη «χαμηλού άνθρακα», η ΕΕ προσπαθεί να ανοίξει παραπέρα το δρόμο στις επενδύσεις των ευρωενωσιακών μονοπωλίων και ταυτόχρονα να ικανοποιήσει τις προσδοκίες κερδοσκοπίας του κεφαλαίου μέσα από το «χρηματιστήριο των ρύπων».

Για να σχεδιαστεί και να υλοποιηθεί μια αναπτυξιακή πορεία που θα συμβάλει στην εξισορρόπηση της σχέσης του ανθρώπου με τη φύση και στην ικανοποίηση των λαϊκών αναγκών, πρέπει, σε τελευταία ανάλυση, να ανατραπούν οι καπιταλιστικές σχέσεις παραγωγής. Το ΚΚΕ καταψηφίζει το ψήφισμα του ΕΚ. Προτάσσει τη συνδυασμένη ικανοποίηση των λαϊκών αναγκών σύμφωνα με τον πλούτο που παράγεται στη χώρα μας. Οι πολιτικές προϋποθέσεις για να υλοποιηθεί ο πιο πάνω στόχος είναι η κοινωνικοποίηση των βασικών μέσων παραγωγής και ο κεντρικός σχεδιασμός της οικονομικής ζωής, με λαϊκό εργατικό έλεγχο, η Λαϊκή Εξουσία-Λαϊκή Οικονομία.

3-202

Thomas Ulmer (PPE), schriftlich. – Ich habe gegen den Entschließungsantrag gestimmt, weil hier präjudiziert wird, dass die EU von vorneherein, ohne auf die anderen Partner zu warten, hohe Finanzmittel zur Verfügung stellt. Ich kann es

gegenüber meinen Wählern nicht verantworten, ihr Geld so zu platzieren. Klimaschutz ist ein wichtiges Ziel, aber die Panikmache vor dem Klimagipfel von Kopenhagen ist eine Unverschämtheit und wissenschaftlich nicht seriös.

3-203

- Propuesta de resolución B7-0155/2009: Programa plurianual 2010-2014 relativo al Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia (programa de Estocolmo)

3-204

Luís Paulo Alves (S&D), por escrito. – Votei favoravelmente esta resolução, pois contempla prioridades em capítulos fundamentais como a liberdade, a segurança e a justiça, nomeadamente no que respeita a condições de acolhimento e de integração de imigrantes, à luta contra a discriminação, designadamente com base na orientação sexual, o acesso à justiça, e o combate à corrupção e à violência.

O combate à discriminação é essencial, quer seja em razão do sexo, da orientação sexual, da idade, da deficiência, da religião, da cor, da ascendência e da origem étnica ou nacional, bem como o combate ao racismo, ao anti-semitismo, à xenofobia, à homofobia e à violência.

A liberdade de circulação também deve ser assegurada a todos os cidadãos da UE e respectivas famílias.

Concluindo, deve também ser assegurada a protecção dos cidadãos contra o terrorismo e o crime organizado, devendo por isso o quadro de regulação ser reforçado para fazer face a estas ameaças tão actuais, visto terem uma dimensão global.

3-205

Χαράλαμπος Αγγουράκης (GUE/NGL), γραπτώς. – Το ΚΚΕ είναι κατηγορηματικά αντίθετο με το «Πρόγραμμα της Στοκχόλμης», όπως άλλωστε ήταν αντίθετο και με τα προηγούμενα προγράμματα για την υλοποίηση του ψευδεπίγραφου ονομαζόμενου Χώρου Ελευθερίας, Ασφάλειας και Δικαιοσύνης (ΧΕΑΔ) της ΕΕ. Στόχος του, παρά τις δημαγωγικές διακηρύξεις της ΕΕ, είναι η εναρμόνιση ή ομογενοποίηση των εθνικών νομοθεσιών για την ενιαία εφαρμογή της αντιλαϊκής πολιτικής της ΕΕ· η ενδυνάμωση των ήδη υπαρκτών και η δημιουργία νέων διωκτικών και κατασταλτικών μηχανισμών σε επίπεδο ΕΕ, με πρόσχημα το χτύπημα της τρομοκρατίας και του οργανωμένου εγκλήματος.

Στις πρώτες προτεραιότητες του «Προγράμματος της Στοκχόλμης» βρίσκεται η ένταση της αντικομμουνιστικής υστερίας της ΕΕ, που βρίσκεται σε πλήρη εξέλιξη, με αιχμή την ανιστόρητη και απαράδεκτη εξίσωση του κομμουνισμού με το ναζισμό. Ο ΧΕΑΔ της ΕΕ και τα προγράμματα υλοποίησης του όχι μόνο δεν ανταποκρίνονται στα λαϊκά συμφέροντα, αλλά αντίθετα αποτελούν σύνολο μέτρων που σφαγιάζουν τα ατομικά και κοινωνικά δικαιώματα και τις δημοκρατικές ελευθερίες, εντείνουν τον αυταρχισμό και την καταστολή σε βάρος των εργαζομένων, των μεταναστών και των προσφύγων· θωρακίζουν το πολιτικό σύστημα και την κυριαρχία των μονοπωλίων· στοχεύουν στο χτύπημα του εργατικού και λαϊκού κινήματος, αναγκαία προϋπόθεση για να υλοποιηθεί η άγρια επίθεση του κεφαλαίου ενάντια στα εργασιακά και κοινωνικά δικαιώματα της εργατικής τάξης και των λαϊκών στρωμάτων.

3-206

Vilija Blinkevičiūtė (S&D), raštu. – Esu įsitikinusi, kad labai svarbi Stokholmo programos sudėtinė dalis – vaikų teisių apsauga. Atkreipti dėmesį, jog pastaraisiais metais vis daugiau nerimo kelia smurtas prieš vaikus, įskaitant vaikų seksualinį išnaudojimą ir jų sekso turizmą, prekybą vaikais ir vaikų darbą. Atsižvelgiant į tai, jog vaiko teisių apsauga yra Europos Sąjungos (ES) socialinis prioritetas, kviečiu Tarybą ir Komisiją skirti daugiau dėmesio pažeidžiamiausių asmenų teisių apsaugai.

Vaiko teisės yra dalis žmogaus teisių, kurias ES ir valstybės narės yra įsipareigojusios gerbti pagal Europos Žmogaus teisių konvenciją ir Jungtinių Tautų (JT) Vaiko teisių konvenciją. ES turi didinti savo įsipareigojimus gerinant vaikų padėtį Europoje ir visame pasaulyje, kad galėtų tinkamai užtikrinti vaiko teisių rėmimą ir jų apsaugą. Norėčiau pabrėžti, jog tik koordinuotais ir bendrais veiksmais pagrįsta strategija paskatintų valstybes nares gerbti bei laikytis JT Vaiko teisių konvencijos principų visoje Europos Sąjungoje ir už jos ribų. Norint tinkamai užtikrinti vaikų teises, siūlyčiau priimti privalomojo pobūdžio normas visose ES valstybėse narėse. Deja, pagarba vaiko teisėms iki šiol nėra visuotinai užtikrinta, todėl įgyvendinant Stokholmo programą, kviečiu Tarybą ir Komisiją imtis konkrečių priemonių, kurios užtikrintų tinkamą vaiko teisių apsaugą.

3-207

Carlo Casini (PPE), per iscritto. – Signor Presidente, ho espresso un giudizio favorevole sulla risoluzione perché indica la strada giusta per il rafforzamento dell'unità europea attorno ai valori fondamentali costitutivi della sua stessa identità.

Non possiamo illuderci di conseguire identità di vedute sui cosiddetti valori comuni. Tuttavia, è sperabile che l'uso della ragione possa aiutare le diverse componenti politiche ad approfondire ciò che è vero e giusto per avanzare sulla strada dell'unità europea.

La chiara distinzione tra il diritto alla libera circolazione e il principio di non discriminazione, da un lato, e il valore della famiglia quale società naturale fondata sul matrimonio, dall'altro, ha portato alla formulazione del paragrafo dove vengono

confermati l'autonomia dei singoli Stati nella legislazione familiare e il divieto di discriminazione riguardo a qualsiasi essere umano.

Chi, come me, promuove fino in fondo il principio di eguaglianza, affermando l'eguaglianza tra i bambini nati e quelli non ancora nati, non può che condividere la tesi della non discriminazione di persone con diverse tendenze sessuali, ma non può accettare la distruzione del concetto di matrimonio o di famiglia, il cui significato, così come riconosciuto dall'articolo 16 della Dichiarazione universale dei diritti dell'uomo, è legato al succedersi delle generazioni e alle potenzialità educative delle coppie eterosessuali.

3-208

Νικόλαος Χουντής (GUE/NGL), γραπτώς. – Καταψήφισα την πρόταση για πολλούς λόγους, επιγραμματικά θα αναφερθώ στους κυριότερους. Στην ουσία έχει ως βασική του διάσταση τη φιλοσοφία της "ασφάλειας" και του φόβου, εις βάρος βασικών δικαιωμάτων και ελευθεριών. Όμως η ασφάλεια διασφαλίζεται ακριβώς με την προστασία και τον σεβασμό αυτών των δικαιωμάτων σε μια κοινωνία δικαίου. Ενισχύει την αντίληψη και τη δυνατότητα εφαρμογής μιας Ευρώπης-φρούριο που αντιμετωπίζει τους μετανάστες ως εν δυνάμει τρομοκράτες και εγκληματίες και στην καλύτερη περίπτωση "αποδέχεται" την παρουσία τους, όχι ως ανθρώπους με ίσα δικαιώματα, αλλά ανάλογα με τις ανάγκες της αγοράς εργασίας της ΕΕ.

Προωθεί τις απεχθείς μαζικές απελάσεις, δεν ενισχύει το δικαίωμα πρόσβασης στο άσυλο, ανοίγει δρόμους για ενεργή συμμετοχή της ΕΕ σε στρατόπεδα προσφύγων εκτός των συνόρων της και για επιβολή λεόντειων συμφωνιών με τρίτες χώρες, αδιαφορώντας για την εξασφάλιση των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων. Τέλος, αν και πολλά ακόμα θα μπορούσαν να σημειωθούν, το ψήφισμα εδραιώνει πολιτικές που πολλαπλασιάζουν τα διάφορα σώματα παρακολούθησης, συλλογής και ανταλλαγής προσωπικών δεδομένων των πολιτών παραβιάζοντας τη συλλογική και προσωπική αξιοπρέπεια και καταπατώντας το δικαίωμα στην ελευθερία της έκφρασης. Αυτό το ψήφισμα απευθύνεται σε μια κοινωνία που έχει μόνο εχθρούς κι όπου όλοι είναι ύποπτοι, αυτή δεν είναι η κοινωνία που θέλουμε εμείς.

3-209

Anna Maria Corazza Bildt (PPE), skriftlig. – Vi anser att det är av stor vikt att kvinnor inte utsätts för våld eller sexhandel. På samma sätt är det för oss en självklarhet att vi ska följa de mänskliga rättigheterna och de internationella konventioner som finns för flyktingar. Att vi som EU medborgare ska ha ett stabilt rättssystem och alla vara lika inför lagen är en självklarhet och även att vi ska känna en trygghet i hur myndigheter behandlar vår personliga integritet.

Många av de 144 punkterna i resolutionsförslaget och de 78 ändringsförslag som presenterades till parlamentets resolution var naturligtvis värda att stödja. Resolutionen och ändringsförslagen omfattar också ett flertal punkter, om bla mänskliga rättigheter, diskriminering och integritet, som redan är täckta genom tidigare program och även av Lissabonfördraget. Vi har valt att rösta nej till ett antal ändringsförslag för att få en resolution som är än starkare på de frågor som inte redan omfattas av tidigare program och fördrag. Även om det finns punkter i den resolution som röstades igenom som inte bordet varit med har vi valt att rösta för resolutionen då fördelarna med råge överväger de negativa aspekterna. Det är viktigare med ett tydligt och klart besked från Europaparlamentet att vi ställer oss bakom Stockholmsprogrammet

3-210

Marije Cornelissen en Bas Eickhout (Verts/ALE), schriftelijk. – Op zich is de EP-resolutie over een ruimte van vrijheid, veiligheid en rechtvaardigheid ten dienste van de burger een progressieve resolutie waarin de Raad van Ministers afgeremd wordt in zijn wens om te kust en te keur persoonsgegevens van burgers uit te wisselen en waarin bescherming van vluchtelingen en migranten wordt gewaarborgd.

Deze resolutie is een stap in de richting van progressieve Europese migratiewetgeving. Enkele cruciale amendementen, waaronder amendementen over de vaststelling van het principe van non-refoulement, de inperking van Frontex die geen rol zal spelen in hervestiging van migranten in derde landen, een positieve opstelling ten opzichte van een generaal pardon, en de constatering dat veiligheid in dienst staat van vrijheid, gaven de doorslag. Alinea's over de aanpak van illegale migratie zijn multi-interpretabel maar slaan mijns inziens niet door naar de repressieve kant. Ik betreur het ten zeerste dat de resolutie op het antidiscriminatie-dossier is afgezwakt.

3-211

Anne Delvaux (PPE), par écrit. – Jusqu'ici, les avancées ont été lentes pour certains aspects de l'espace de liberté, sécurité et justice alors que le droit de circuler et de séjourner librement au sein de l'UE est maintenant ouvert à plus de 500 millions de citoyens! Il importe de gérer cela. Et la résolution du Parlement européen votée ce jour y contribue.

Je m'en félicite, car elle concerne d'abord les citoyens et recoupe mes priorités: une Europe du droit et de la justice (protection des droits fondamentaux et lutte contre toute forme de discrimination); une Europe qui protège tout en n'étant pas Big Brother (renforcement d'Europol et de la coopération policière et judiciaire en matière pénale dans sa dimension opérationnelle et administrative, amélioration de la collaboration interétatique entre les services de police et de renseignements, construction d'un espace de justice pénale européen fondé sur le principe de reconnaissance mutuelle, protection des données personnelles); une Europe solidaire, responsable et équitable en matière d'asile et d'immigration via

une solidarité effective entre tous les États membres, la lutte contre le trafic et l'exploitation sexuelle et économique des êtres humains.

La prochaine étape: le Conseil européen des 9 et 10 décembre 2009!

3-212

Edite Estrela (S&D), por escrito. – Votei favoravelmente a proposta de resolução do Parlamento Europeu sobre o Programa de Estocolmo, por considerar que as propostas nela contidas definem com clareza e precisão as prioridades para os próximos anos, em matéria de legislação europeia nas áreas da liberdade, segurança e justiça, à luz da aplicação do Tratado de Lisboa.

É fundamental conseguir um melhor equilíbrio entre a segurança dos cidadãos e a defesa dos seus direitos individuais, pelo que gostaria de sublinhar a importância da aplicação do princípio do reconhecimento mútuo aos casais do mesmo sexo na UE, bem como da criação de um Tribunal Europeu dos Assuntos Informáticos e da adopção de medidas que garantam novos direitos aos detidos.

3-213

Diogo Feio (PPE), por escrito. – Vem sendo prática corrente neste Parlamento que a promoção de questões fracturantes, que extravasam largamente as competências da União Europeia, seja feita através da sua inclusão em textos sobre temas mais amplos e que, normalmente, mereceriam apoio generalizado. Não posso deixar de lamentar o recurso, uma vez mais, a este método furtivo que apenas contribui para a descrédibilização desta câmara e para o crescente afastamento entre eleitos e eleitores.

É sabido que as matérias respeitantes ao Direito de Família são, felizmente, da esfera de acção dos Estados-Membros, sendo, por isso, absolutamente ilegítimo e um manifesto atentado ao princípio da subsidiariedade que o Parlamento Europeu procure coagi-los a um entendimento unitário sobre estas matérias, procurando fazer vingar agendas radicais.

O reconhecimento por parte do Parlamento Europeu das uniões entre pessoas do mesmo sexo – que vigoram apenas em quatro Estados-Membros – não pode ser imposto aos restantes e constitui uma grosseira tentativa de condicionar os legisladores e as opiniões públicas nacionais, merecedora do mais firme repúdio.

Aquando da aprovação da Carta dos Direitos Fundamentais, temeu-se a sua futura invocação abusiva e a sua colisão com os ordenamentos jurídicos nacionais. A presente situação confirma que esses vaticínios estavam certos.

3-213-500

Carlo Fidanza (PPE), per iscritto. – Questa risoluzione afferma finalmente principi importanti: una responsabilità comune nel contrasto all'immigrazione clandestina, nella distribuzione dei richiedenti asilo, nel rimpatrio dei detenuti stranieri. Mi pare invece molto carente ed eccessivamente buonista nella parte in cui richiama al rispetto dei diritti delle minoranze, e segnatamente della minoranza Rom. Il testo dimentica completamente la situazione di degrado in cui le comunità rom, in alcuni stati come l'Italia, vivono non per mancanza di politiche di integrazione ma, al contrario, per una precisa scelta di rifiuto di ogni regola del vivere civile.

Nessuna condanna di fronte alle attività illegali (furti, scippi, accattonaggio molesto, prostituzione minorile) sempre più spesso connesse agli insediamenti abusivi di Rom nelle periferie delle grandi città, italiane ma non solo. Nessun accenno, nemmeno nella parte sulla tutela dei minori, alla necessità di preservare proprio i bambini dalla riduzione in schiavitù perpetrata ai loro danni da alcuni capifamiglia rom. Nessun accenno nemmeno a come applicare concretamente la Direttiva n.2004/38 CE in merito all'allontanamento dei cittadini comunitari che dopo tre mesi di permanenza in uno stato Ue non sono in grado di dimostrare un reddito certo. L'integrazione non può esistere senza rispetto delle regole e le minoranze Rom non sono esentate dal rispetto di questo principio.

3-215

Ilda Figueiredo (GUE/NGL), por escrito. – A maioria do Parlamento Europeu aprovou as linhas centrais da proposta da Comissão Europeia para o chamado Programa de Estocolmo, que são um forte ataque a uma questão central da soberania dos Estados como é a Justiça. O alargamento das acções comuns no domínio da cooperação policial e judicial e da cooperação entre serviços secretos, bem como a introdução de uma estratégia de segurança interna e as novas medidas de intercâmbio de dados na UE são feitos a expensas dos direitos, liberdades e garantias de todos quantos residem nos países da UE.

O desenvolvimento de uma política de migração comum baseada na classificação dos imigrantes de acordo com uma *escala de desejabilidade*, e na sua vertente mais repressiva o uso da FRONTEX, viola os seus direitos e ignora o drama humano que se vive em muitos países.

É inquietante a crescente utilização da vigilância e do controlo de pessoas, bem como a prática de definição de perfis, baseada em técnicas de exploração de dados e na sua recolha generalizada, independentemente de os cidadãos serem

inocentes ou culpados, para efeitos ditos de *prevenção e controlo*. São também inquietantes as avultadas verbas canalizadas para o complexo industrial-militar e as suas actividades de investigação no domínio da segurança interna.

3-216

Lidia Joanna Geringer de Oedenberg (S&D), *na piśmie*. – Panie Przewodniczący! Strategia polityczna dotycząca Przestrzeni wolności, sprawiedliwości i bezpieczeństwa, zwana programem sztokholmskim zostanie przyjęta przez Radę w grudniu tego roku, już po wejściu w życie traktatu z Lizbony. W momencie szczególnym, kiedy znacznie wzrosną uprawnienia decyzyjne Parlamentu Europejskiego, ponadto wzrośnie również rola parlamentów narodowych w procesie stanowienia prawa wspólnotowego. Tak wzmocniony głos obywatelski będzie miał silniejszy mandat także do egzekwowania realizacji założeń programu sztokholmskiego.

Szczególnie istotne i pilne w moim przekonaniu jest podejmowanie działań na rzecz zapewnienia równego traktowania wszystkich obywateli Unii Europejskiej bez względu na ich płeć, orientację seksualną, wiek, niepełnosprawność, przynależność wyznaniową czy światopogląd, kolor skóry, pochodzenie lub przynależność etniczną. W tym celu koniecznym jest, by Rada przyjęła horyzontalną, czyli obejmującą wszystkie wymienione wyżej dziedziny, dyrektywę w sprawie niedyskryminacji. Takiego prawa w Unii brakuje, o czym wielokrotnie przypominaliśmy w Parlamencie Europejskim.

Liczę, że ta luka zostanie wypełniona w ramach realizacji programu sztokholmskiego. Jednakże samo tworzenie prawa nie wystarczy. Jeżeli program sztokholmski ma odnieść sukces trzeba, by obywatele Unii znali swoje prawa. Zadaniem dla nowej Komisji Europejskiej będzie zatem także podnoszenie świadomości społecznej na temat prawodawstwa antydyskryminacyjnego i na temat równouprawnienia płci.

3-217

Sylvie Guillaume (S&D), *par écrit*. – J'ai soutenu cette résolution car elle permet de trouver un meilleur équilibre entre le respect des libertés individuelles et une vision prioritairement répressive accompagnée de mesures sécuritaires dont on a du mal à mesurer aujourd'hui l'efficacité. Au travers de ce programme, nous réaffirmons notre attachement à une Europe de la solidarité et des valeurs qui se doit de défendre la liberté de religion, l'égalité des chances, les droits des femmes, les droits des minorités, les droits des homosexuels.

C'est pourquoi je soutiens avec force l'adoption de la directive antidiscrimination, bloquée actuellement au Conseil et dont le PPE n'a pas voulu lors de la précédente législature et a réitéré son refus à ce texte. Je me félicite également de l'adoption d'amendements appelant à la demande d'une levée des obstacles à l'exercice du droit au regroupement familial et exigeant l'interdiction du placement en rétention des mineurs et mineurs non accompagnés étrangers.

Je regrette en revanche que les orientations des politiques migratoires soient à nouveau évitées, derrière la question de la lutte contre l'immigration clandestine et du renforcement de l'Agence FRONTEX. S'agissant de l'asile, les propositions sur un régime commun de l'asile seront examinées avec un Parlement européen colégislateur, qui sera très vigilant sur la réelle volonté politique d'avancer dans ce domaine.

3-218

Timothy Kirkhope (ECR), *in writing*. – Whilst the ECR Group supports much of what is contained in the Stockholm Programme, such as cooperation and solidarity over issues of policing, fighting cross-border crime and corruption, protecting fundamental rights, and finding solutions for immigration by seeking to assist those countries in Southern Europe that face serious immigration problems, we do not support proposals for a European Security Strategy, or measures which would hand over control of our criminal justice system and asylum policy to the EU, or calls for 'compulsory and irrevocable solidarity'. We believe in cooperation rather than compulsion; and therefore we voted against this report.

3-219

Nuno Melo (PPE), *por escrito*. – O programa de Estocolmo consagra preocupações de reforço da segurança, nomeadamente na luta contra o crime e o terrorismo transfronteiriços, no respeito pelos direitos dos cidadãos. O esforço, decorrente também da nova realidade do Tratado de Lisboa, faria antever uma discussão responsável, em volta do essencial, relacionado com um espaço de liberdade, segurança e justiça, ao serviço dos cidadãos.

Lamentavelmente, alguns houve que quiseram contaminar a discussão de um dossiê fundamental, como o do programa de Estocolmo, com uma questão, a despropósito e alheia à sua substância, dos casamentos entre pessoas do mesmo sexo, sem respeito sequer pelas diferenças legítimas das soluções jurídicas internas de cada país da União Europeia. Quem assim agiu, por mero tacticismo político, não se preocupou com o destino do programa de Estocolmo.

O voto que expressei traduziu, pelo contrário, a prioridade da discussão das necessidades desse espaço de liberdade, segurança e justiça, ao serviço dos cidadãos. Expressou também o repúdio pela estratégia de quem quis contaminar esta discussão com uma agenda fracturante, que com ela nada tinha que ver.

3-220

Judith Sargentini (Verts/ALE), schriftelijk. – Op zich is de EP-resolutie over een ruimte van vrijheid, veiligheid en rechtvaardigheid ten dienste van de burger een progressieve resolutie waarin de Raad van Ministers afgeremd wordt in zijn wens om te kust en te keur persoonsgegevens van burgers uit te wisselen en waarin bescherming van vluchtelingen en migranten wordt gewaarborgd.

Deze resolutie is een stap in de richting van progressieve Europese migratiewetgeving. Enkele cruciale amendementen, waaronder amendementen over de vaststelling van het principe van non-refoulement, de inperking van Frontex die geen rol zal spelen in hervestiging van migranten in derde landen, een positieve opstelling ten opzichte van een generaal pardon, en de constatering dat veiligheid in dienst staat van vrijheid, gaven de doorslag. Alinea's over de aanpak van illegale migratie zijn multi-interpretabel maar slaan mijns inziens niet door naar de repressieve kant. Ik betreurt het ten eerste dat de resolutie op het antidiscriminatie-dossier is afgezwakt.

3-221

Czesław Adam Siekierski (PPE), na piśmie. – Chciałbym podzielić się uwagami na temat programu wieloletniego 2010-2014 w sprawie Przestrzeni Wolności, Bezpieczeństwa i Sprawiedliwości (Program sztokholmski) Zapewnienie obywatelom Unii Europejskiej wolności, bezpieczeństwa i sprawiedliwości należy do głównych zadań państw członkowskich. Kraje Unii Europejskiej muszą zwiększyć współpracę w sprawach sądowych, bez strat dla tradycji i praw podstawowych państw członkowskich. Trzeba zwiększyć wzajemne zaufanie państw członkowskich, co do słuszności decyzji podejmowanych przez władze innego kraju członkowskiego, szczególnie w sferach dotyczących legalnej i nielegalnej imigracji, czy także współpracy policyjnej i sądowej w sprawach karnych. Unia musi nasilić działania w sprawie zwalczania przestępczości transgranicznej i terroryzmu. W tym celu powinny być podjęte działania w zakresie poprawienia sprawności wymiany informacji, nie zapominając o kwestii ochrony prywatności, danych osobowych oraz podstawowych wolności. Bezpieczeństwo w Europie jest naszą wspólną sprawą, podobnie jak wspólny jednolity rynek, i powinniśmy zrobić wszystko, aby w granicach Unii każdy obywatel czuł się bezpiecznie, co jest dla nas wartością zasadniczą.

3-222

Renate Sommer (PPE), schriftlich. – Ich begrüße die Annahme des Entschließungsantrags zum Stockholmer Programm. Es ist wichtig, dass dieses Parlament als Vertretung der europäischen Bürgerinnen und Bürger eine Marschroute für die Justiz- und Innenpolitik vorschlägt. Und wir haben ein gutes Ergebnis erzielt! Sicherheit gibt uns zudem der Vertrag von Lissabon: Künftig wird das Europäische Parlament in diesen Politikbereichen nicht mehr nur beratend tätig sein, sondern mitentscheiden. Wir haben eine gute Balance zwischen Sicherheitsaspekten und Bürgerrechten gefunden.

Das Sicherheitsbedürfnis unserer Bevölkerung steigt kontinuierlich. Immer wieder muss aber die Frage beantwortet werden, ob und gegebenenfalls wie stark Bürgerrechte bzw. bürgerliche Freiheiten zugunsten von Sicherheitsmaßnahmen eingeschränkt werden dürfen. Ich denke, wir haben einen guten Mittelweg gewählt. Damit dieser Mittelweg aber auch tatsächlich in die Justiz- und Innenpolitik eingeht, fordern wir bei der Umsetzung des Stockholmer Programms mehr Kontrollrechte für uns und für die nationalen Parlamente in der EU ein. Leider wurde meine Forderung, den polizeilichen Zugriff auf Eurodac voranzubringen, vom Plenum nicht unterstützt.

Es wäre ein weiteres sinnvolles Mittel im Kampf gegen Terrorismus und Verbrechen gewesen. Erfolgreich aber war mein Antrag, der die Kommission auffordert, Vorschläge zur europaweiten Bekämpfung des Asylmissbrauchs vorzulegen: Jeder Asylmissbrauch beschneidet die Möglichkeit, denjenigen, die einen berechtigten Asylanspruch haben, diesen auch zu gewähren.

3-223

- Propuestas de resolución: Estado del proyecto de creación de una zona de libre comercio euromediterránea

3-224

Edite Estrela (S&D), por escrito. – Votei favoravelmente a proposta de resolução comum sobre o estado do projecto da zona de comércio livre Euromed.

Apesar de alguns progressos registados, lamento que os principais objectivos da parceria euro-mediterrânica não tenham sido alcançados, colocando em causa a sua consecução prevista até 2010. É urgente garantir que o processo de integração euro-mediterrânica seja retomado enquanto prioridade política da UE, uma vez que o êxito deste processo e da zona de comércio livre poderá contribuir para a paz, a prosperidade e a segurança em toda a região.

3-225

Diogo Feio (PPE), por escrito. – O Mediterrâneo é o berço da civilização tal qual a conhecemos. Nas suas margens nasceram, maturaram e fortaleceram-se ideias e instituições definidoras da matriz civilizacional europeia, inseparáveis da sua História e dos seus projectos futuros.

Nas suas margens deram-se, também, profundas clivagens, muitas vezes resolvidas pela força das armas, que conduziram a uma dolorosa separação política, ao afastamento progressivo das suas populações e ao desenvolvimento separado, quando não antagónico, daquilo que antes fora o centro do mundo.

A UE, que se deseja aberta ao mundo e potenciadora do diálogo dos seus membros com países terceiros, não pode deixar de acarinhar a ideia de uma zona de comércio livre euro-mediterrânica que possibilite um novo estreitamento das relações entre os dois lados daquele mar e promova, igualmente, uma maior convergência Sul-Sul.

É forçoso reconhecer que os resultados até agora obtidos não correspondem à ambição que norteia esta ideia. Muitos são os obstáculos de natureza económica e financeira, sendo, no entanto, evidente que as maiores resistências são de cariz eminentemente político. Há que persistir e contribuir para tornar possível a reedição de um mercado à escala mediterrânica que traga consigo um maior contacto entre as populações e o refazer dos laços entretanto quebrados.

3-226

Sylvie Guillaume (S&D), *par écrit*. – Je regrette que les deux rives de la Méditerranée continuent d'afficher une asymétrie économique, sociale et démographique frappante. C'est pourquoi je me suis exprimée en faveur d'un nouvel élan à l'intégration des pays du sud et de l'est de la Méditerranée dans le commerce international, afin de permettre leur diversification économique, ainsi qu'un partage équitable des avantages qui en résultent.

Nous devons réduire la fracture séparant les rives nord et sud de la Méditerranée en termes de développement. Par ailleurs, cette zone de libre-échange devrait être complétée par la mise en place progressive et conditionnée de la libre circulation des travailleurs, en tenant compte des réflexions actuelles sur les liens existants entre migrations et développement.

3-227

Willy Meyer (GUE/NGL), *por escrito*. – He votado en contra del informe sobre Euromed porque no es posible disociar la parte comercial del diálogo político en la Unión por el Mediterráneo. Este informe va directamente al núcleo duro del interés de la Unión Europea en la Unión por el Mediterráneo: la creación de una zona de libre comercio entre las dos regiones. Estoy en contra de la instauración de la zona de libre comercio.

El capítulo comercial debe basarse en el comercio justo, teniendo en cuenta las asimetrías entre los países de la UE y los países del Mediterráneo. Por otro lado, en el capítulo político, no podemos estar de acuerdo con el Estatuto Avanzado que la UE ha otorgado a Marruecos mientras sigue cometiendo violaciones de los derechos humanos. Para la UE, el conflicto del Sáhara, apoyando el proceso de realización de un referéndum de autodeterminación en línea con las resoluciones de las Naciones Unidas, debe ser una prioridad en la Unión por el Mediterráneo. Del mismo modo, por las constantes violaciones del Derecho internacional, así como de los compromisos políticos con respecto a Palestina, tampoco podemos aceptar el «upgrading» que la UE ha otorgado a Israel.

3-228

Andreas Mölzer (NI), *schriftlich*. – Die Verbesserung und Stärkung der multilateralen Kontakte im Mittelmeerraum und insbesondere zu den südlichen und östlichen Mittelmeerländern (SEMC) ist sehr zu begrüßen. Auch die Bemühungen der Europäischen Union in diesen Ländern, eine Modernisierung der Wirtschaft in Gang zu setzen und damit auch der Bevölkerung zu helfen, sind zu unterstützen. Es darf aber sehr stark bezweifelt werden, ob dies mit der geplanten Freihandelszone Europa-Mittelmeer auch erreicht werden kann.

Eine diesbezügliche von der Universität Manchester durchgeführte Nachhaltigkeitsprüfung warnt vor negativen sozialen und ökologischen Folgen für die beteiligten SEMC. Es ist zu befürchten, dass dieses Abkommen den EU-Ländern zwar weitere Absatzmärkte bringt, die Volkswirtschaften der SEMC aber schwer schädigt. Die im Entschließungsantrag geforderte parallele Einführung der Freizügigkeit für die Arbeitnehmer würde zudem zu einer riesigen Migrationswelle nach Europa und zu einem Abfluss der in den SEMC dringend gebrauchten Arbeitskräfte führen. Im Sinne einer positiven Zukunft für die SEMC habe ich daher gegen diese Entschließung gestimmt.

3-229

Cristiana Muscardini (PPE), *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, a seguito della Conferenza di Barcellona del 1995 non sono state sviluppate fino ad ora tutte le potenzialità insite nelle relazioni naturali tra i paesi che si affacciano sul bacino del Mediterraneo.

Il progetto ambizioso di creare nuovi e più stretti legami politici, sociali e culturali tra le sponde settentrionali e quelle meridionali del Mediterraneo deve rimanere uno degli obiettivi prioritari dell'Unione europea per giungere all'auspicata e strategica realizzazione di una zona di libero scambio. Questa zona Euromed potrà contribuire in modo rilevante alla pace, alla prosperità e alla sicurezza in tutta la regione.

Condivido le misure e gli sforzi volti a eliminare le barriere e gli ostacoli agli scambi e mi rendo conto che il successo del partenariato euromediterraneo non dipende soltanto dalla volontà dei paesi europei. La realizzazione della zona di libero scambio richiede il contributo convinto, continuo e convergente di tutte le parti.

Anche l'UPM dovrebbe intensificare le forme di cooperazione esistenti nel quadro di Euromed per consentire a tutti i paesi partner di partecipare ai programmi regionali e alle politiche corrispondenti dell'Unione europea. A questo proposito rilevo che la definizione di progetti nel quadro stabilito a Parigi nel luglio 2008 in settori strategici come le nuove infrastrutture,

la cooperazione tra le PMI, le comunicazioni e lo sfruttamento delle fonti energetiche rinnovabili potrà contribuire positivamente allo sviluppo e alla facilitazione degli scambi e degli investimenti, perché di questo hanno bisogno in particolare i paesi rivieraschi del Sud. Sono tutte condizioni che favoriscono il raggiungimento della pace e lo stabilimento di relazioni amichevoli.

Per tutte queste ragioni approvo la risoluzione e auspico che la tabella di marcia predisposta dalla Commissione possa essere rispettata e dare i frutti che tutti ci attendiamo.

3-230

- Propuesta de resolución B7-0153/2009: Indemnización de los pasajeros en caso de quiebra de una compañía aérea

3-231

Richard Ashworth (ECR), in writing. – The ECR rejected the motion for a resolution tabled by other groups in the Transport Committee concerning passenger compensation in the event of airlines bankruptcy. We in the ECR tabled our own motion for a resolution which would have rectified a number of key weaknesses in the adopted text for the following reasons.

Although supporting passenger rights is of course of vital importance, there are more efficient measures that can be taken without passengers being burdened with even higher costs.

1. We should await the impact assessment that was proposed by Commissioner Tajani during the plenary session on 7 October.

2. The text that has been supported calls for the establishment of a ‘guarantee’ fund that would be used to compensate passengers in case of airlines bankruptcy. However, the establishment of such a fund would inevitably have to be funded by the consumer, meaning passengers would be required to pay even more for their tickets. At this stage, this unnecessary step would add to the sizeable list of existing airport taxes, security charges and other duties that they are already forced to pay.

(Explanation of vote abbreviated in accordance with Rule 170).

3-232

Liam Aylward (ALDE), i scríbhinn. – Thugas mo chuid tacaíochta don rún seo a iarrann ar an gCoimisiún athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar an reachtaíocht atá ann faoi láthair agus, ina éagmais sin, reachtaíocht nua a dhréachtú lena geinntefar nach mbeidh paisinéirí fágtha i gcás mórdheacrachta de thoradh féimheachta aerlíne.

Faoi láthair, níl aon fhorálacha ann faoi reachtaíocht na hEorpa le cosaint a thabhairt do phaisinéirí Eorpacha i gcás féimheachta aerlíne lena bhfuil áirithint déanta ag an bpaisinéir. Tacaím go láidir le seasamh chathaoirleach an choiste um iompar agus é ráite aige nach bhfuil mórchuid paisinéirí in acmhainn cailliúintí den sórt sin a sheasamh. Mar sin, is ceart go mbunófaí meicníocht um thacaíocht nó ciste cúitimh chun cabhair a thabhairt dóibh siúd a fhágtar i bponc de thoradh féimheachta den chineál seo.

Caithfear rialacha maidir le cearta paisinéirí a nuashonrú agus a láidriú chun cosaint agus cúnamh a thabhairt i gcás féimheachta aerlíne nó a leithéid de theagmhas nach bhfuil aon neart ag an bpaisinéir air.

3-233

Edite Estrela (S&D), por escrito. – Votei favoravelmente a proposta de resolução sobre a indemnização dos passageiros em caso de falência de companhia aérea, pois considero necessário reforçar a protecção dos passageiros europeus, em caso de falência das companhias aéreas, através da introdução de nova legislação ou da revisão da já existente e da criação de um fundo de reserva para as indemnizações.

3-234

Diogo Feio (PPE), por escrito. – As companhias de aviação comercial debatem-se com uma crise profunda desde os atentados de 11 de Setembro de 2001, que se tem vindo a agravar devido à presente crise económica e financeira. Multiplicam-se as falências e as situações desagradáveis de verdadeiro desamparo em que incorrem passageiros, muitos deles em trânsito.

Esta desprotecção dos consumidores é verdadeiramente intolerável, sendo merecedora de uma reacção europeia que preveja a avaliação das companhias aéreas, promova o auxílio aos passageiros vítimas daquelas situações e contemple indemnizações pelos danos e perdas sofridos.

Dito isto, estas medidas não podem deixar de ter em conta a fragilidade financeira das companhias aéreas e, por isso, não devem constituir obstáculos desnecessários ao seu funcionamento, devendo cingir-se ao estritamente necessário para assegurar a protecção dos consumidores/passageiros.

3-235

Sylvie Guillaume (S&D), par écrit. – Depuis l'année 2000, 77 compagnies aériennes ont déposé le bilan dans l'Union européenne. Certes, des dispositions existent dans la législation européenne en matière de transparence des prix ou encore de compensations en cas de refus d'embarquement, mais l'UE doit combler les lacunes pour les cas d'insolvabilité, notamment lorsque les billets ont été achetés sur Internet. Encore trop de passagers se trouvent ainsi bloqués dans des situations face auxquelles ils n'ont pas les moyens de réagir, après avoir dépensé toutes leurs économies pour s'offrir des vacances en famille. Je suis en faveur de règles garantissant que les passagers ne restent pas bloqués sur leurs lieux de destination, sans possibilité alternative de retour ou d'hébergement.

3-236

Jörg Leichtfried (S&D), schriftlich. – Ich stimme für die Entschließung. Vor allem im Hinblick auf die bereits verabschiedete Verordnung Nr. 261/2004 über die gemeinsame Regelung für Ausgleichs- und Unterstützungsleistungen für Fluggäste im Fall der Nichtbeförderung und bei Annullierung oder großer Verspätung von Flügen und zur Aufhebung der Verordnung Nr. 295/91. Hier wurden bereits die richtigen Schritte gesetzt, und es ist nur eine logische Weiterentwicklung, um die Passagierrechte zu stärken und zu schützen.

3-237

Jean-Luc Mélenchon (GUE/NGL), par écrit. – Nous votons pour cette résolution dans le souci de préserver autant que possible les intérêts des usagers des compagnies aériennes en l'état actuel des choses (libéralisation des services de transport, multiplication des compagnies aériennes).

Nous soulignons cependant que le système d'indemnités proposé par ce rapport n'est qu'un cataplasme qui ne change en rien le problème de fond.

La vraie solution réside dans la création d'un service public européen des transports aériens. Un service public soucieux de l'intérêt général et donc de la rationalisation des trajets effectués, afin de réduire l'empreinte écologique. Un service public soucieux de l'intérêt général et donc de la sécurité, de la liberté de circulation et du bien-être de ses usagers comme de ses employés.

Il est urgent de sortir de l'Europe des intérêts particuliers et de construire l'Europe de l'intérêt général.

3-238

Nuno Melo (PPE), por escrito. – O crescente número de falências de companhias aéreas que se tem verificado, com prejuízo de milhares de cidadãos dos Estados-Membros, levou à necessidade de a UE tomar medidas que os defendam. Na verdade, é importante a salvaguarda dos direitos de quem diariamente utiliza os aviões como transporte. Nesse sentido, o voto expresso.

3-239

Robert Rochefort (ALDE), par écrit. – J'ai voté pour la résolution sur l'indemnisation des passagers en cas de faillite des compagnies aériennes. En effet, actuellement, en cas de faillite de compagnie aérienne, seuls sont couverts par la législation européenne les passagers ayant réservé leur voyage à forfait.

Or, il est clair que ces dernières années, les pratiques des consommateurs ont beaucoup évolué en matière de réservation de voyages: multiplication des recours aux compagnies européennes à bas prix, net recul des achats de voyages à forfait, ou encore augmentation des achats directs et individuels en ligne et des vols secs.

Ajoutons à cela la crise que connaît actuellement le secteur, et l'on imagine aisément le nombre de passagers européens qui se retrouvent bloqués sur leur lieu de villégiature, parfois sans aucune possibilité de logement et en attente désespérée d'un vol retour, suite à la faillite de la compagnie aérienne à laquelle ils se sont adressés.

Par la suite, ils n'obtiendront en outre que difficilement une quelconque compensation pour le préjudice subi... Face à cette situation préoccupante, il est urgent que la Commission prenne une initiative législative! Un fonds de compensation alimenté par les opérateurs aériens devrait être parallèlement mis en place pour financer ces indemnisations.

3-240

Nuno Teixeira (PPE), por escrito. – As regiões europeias que se destacam como destinos turísticos devem assegurar o mais elevado nível de serviço e qualidade aos utilizadores dos serviços deste sector.

A Madeira é disso exemplo, tendo sido classificada na passada semana como um dos melhores destinos turísticos a nível mundial pela Organização Mundial de Turismo, que atribuiu à região a mais alta classificação em 13 dos 15 parâmetros de avaliação. Para que este posicionamento seja mantido num mercado altamente competitivo, há que continuar o trabalho desenvolvido pelas entidades públicas e privadas com critérios de sustentabilidade ambiental, económica e social. Este objectivo passa também por prestar o máximo de garantias aos turistas que visitam a ilha no que diz respeito às suas condições de viagem aérea e de alojamento.

A moção de resolução hoje votada vai nesse sentido, visando proteger os passageiros em caso de falência de uma companhia de aviação através da criação de seguros obrigatórios e de fundos de garantia por estas empresas, bem como de seguros facultativos para os seus clientes.

É ainda positivo o convite à Comissão Europeia para a apresentação de uma proposta com o objectivo de indemnizar os passageiros das companhias aéreas que declarem falência, assegurando o seu repatriamento em caso de retenção num aeroporto.

3-240-500

Silvia-Adriana Țicău (S&D), în scris. – Am votat pentru rezoluția PE referitoare la despăgubirea pasagerilor în cazul falimentului operatorilor aerieni. În prezent, există mai multe acte normative europene care reglementează: compensarea și repatrierea consumatorilor în cazul falimentului societăților de turism care au furnizat pachetele de vacanță, răspunderea operatorilor de transport aerian pentru accidente și aranjamentele privind despăgubirile pentru pasageri, compensarea și oferirea de asistență pasagerilor cărora li se refuză îmbarcarea sau ale căror zboruri sunt anulate sau au întârzieri prelungite.

Cu toate acestea nu exista prevederi legale care sa protejeze consumatorii in situatia falimentului operatorului aerian. In ultimii noua ani, 77 companii europene de transport aerian au dat faliment si de aceea consider ca directiva este extrem necesara. De aceea, PE a solicitat Comisiei sa consolideze pozitia pasagerilor in caz de faliment al unei companii aeriene. Astfel, PE a cerut Comisiei ca pana in iulie 2010 sa vina cu o propunere legislativa care ar trebui sa prevada acordarea de compensari pasagerilor acelor companii aeriene care intra in faliment, introducerea principiului responsabilitatii reciproce pentru pasageri pentru toate companiile care zboara spre aceeasi destinatie si care au locuri disponibile, asigurarea obligatorie pentru companiile aeriene, stabilirea unui fond de garantie si oferirea de servicii de asigurare voluntara pentru pasageri.

3-241

- Propuestas de resolución: "Hecho en" (marca de origen)

3-242

Edite Estrela (S&D), por escrito. – Votei favoravelmente a proposta de resolução comum sobre a marcação de origem porque se baseia no princípio de que a defesa do consumidor exige regras comerciais transparentes e coerentes, incluindo a marcação de origem. Nesse sentido, apoio a intervenção da Comissão, juntamente com os Estados-Membros, para defender os legítimos direitos e expectativas dos consumidores, sempre que existam provas de utilização fraudulenta ou enganosa da marcação de origem por parte de importadores e produtores não comunitários.

3-243

Diogo Feio (PPE), por escrito. – Atenta a necessidade de garantir a adequada informação dos consumidores no momento de fazer uma escolha sobre a aquisição de determinados produtos, nomeadamente sobre o seu país de origem e respectivas normas de segurança, higiene ou protecção ambiental aplicáveis à sua produção – informação essa necessária para uma escolha consciente e documentada – voto favoravelmente a presente proposta de resolução que exorta a Comissão a reapresentar ao Parlamento a sua proposta, para que esta possa ser debatida de acordo com o processo legislativo estabelecido pelo Tratado de Lisboa.

Não posso, contudo, deixar de referir que, em fase de avaliação da proposta da Comissão relativa à marcação de origem, dedicarei especial atenção ao adequado enquadramento dado aos produtos tradicionais, de modo a que uma maior protecção dos consumidores – necessária e desejável – não possa ferir de morte pequenos produtores de produtos tradicionais. Dedicarei também particular atenção aos mecanismos usados para definir a origem, de modo a que tal não venha a tornar-se uma desvantagem competitiva para os produtores europeus face aos seus concorrentes.

3-244

João Ferreira (GUE/NGL), por escrito. – Consideramos que a resolução aprovada está muito aquém do que, para nós, deve significar a marcação de origem, isto é, entre outros aspectos, um instrumento de defesa dos empregos industriais na Europa, nomeadamente nas pequenas e médias empresas, mas também um instrumento contra o *dumping* social e ambiental. Daí a nossa abstenção.

Para mais, esta resolução é omissa quanto às consequências da liberalização do comércio mundial para o emprego e o tecido industrial nos diferentes Estados-Membros. É omissa quanto às inúmeras deslocalizações em busca do lucro fácil e suas consequências, como a desindustrialização de vastas regiões, o aumento do desemprego e a degradação das condições económicas e sociais. É uma resolução que se limita a solicitar à Comissão e ao Conselho "que tomem todas as medidas necessárias a fim de garantir condições de concorrência equitativas".

Por fim, lamentamos que a maioria do PE tenha rejeitado as propostas que apresentámos e que, entre outros aspectos, visavam a manutenção dos postos de trabalho, o respeito pelos direitos dos trabalhadores e dos consumidores, a luta contra o trabalho infantil ou a escravatura e contra a importação de produtos provenientes de territórios ocupados, e que insistiam

na necessidade de retirar as ajudas europeias às empresas e aos investidores que recorrem à deslocalização da sua produção.

3-245

Sylvie Guillaume (S&D), *par écrit*. – Dans un contexte de crise économique qui frappe nos entreprises européennes, l'Union européenne doit plus que jamais se doter d'un système obligatoire de marquage du pays d'origine, ne serait-ce que pour un nombre limité de produits importés, à savoir les produits textiles, articles de bijouterie, vêtements et chaussures, ouvrages en cuir et sacs à main, lampes et luminaires, objets en verre, car il s'agit d'une information précieuse pour le consommateur final. Il permettrait également aux consommateurs européens de savoir exactement quel est le pays d'origine des produits qu'ils achètent. Ils seront ainsi capables d'identifier ces produits avec les normes sociales, environnementales et de sécurité généralement associées à ce pays, soit autant de transparence que nos citoyens, en tant que consommateurs responsables, exigent.

3-246

Jacky Hénin (GUE/NGL), *par écrit*. – La notion de "Made in" ne doit pas être qu'une simple question de marquage, elle doit devenir rapidement un concept fort de respect des règles les plus avancées en matière de savoir-faire, de droits des salariés, de développement durable et de protection de l'environnement, d'une attitude économique responsable.

Avec la mise en place d'une notion de "Made in Europe", nous pourrions permettre au consommateur d'effectuer un choix éclairé, d'agir pour la conquête de nouveaux droits.

Mais, une fois de plus, nous en restons aux déclarations de bonnes intentions, comme si dire que nous sommes les plus beaux, les plus forts, suffisait à établir une vérité.

C'est dommage et c'est pourquoi je m'abstiendrai.

3-247

Elisabeth Köstinger (PPE), *schriftlich*. – Ich sehe die Notwendigkeit einer Diskussion um die Schaffung eines europäischen Gesetzrahmens zur Ursprungskennzeichnung von gewerblichen Endprodukten vor allem vor dem Hintergrund der Verbraucherinformation und der Transparenz zwischen Handelspartnern. Die Verwendung einer einheitlichen Kennzeichnung trägt zu einer besseren und genaueren Information für Konsumenten und Konsumentinnen bei und klärt über die Sozial- und Umweltnormen der entsprechenden Produkte auf. Darüber hinaus stellt eine Ursprungskennzeichnung einen wichtigen Schritt in Richtung Kohärenz der Handelsvorschriften mit Drittstaaten dar.

Allerdings gilt es eine entsprechende Balance zwischen Produzenten und Konsumenten zu finden. Die geschaffene Transparenz für die Verbraucher darf sich nicht zu Lasten der Erzeuger entwickeln. Ein monetärer Mehraufwand für Klein- und Mittelbetriebe muss außer Frage stehen. Hier gilt es im Zuge der weiteren Diskussionen klare Richtlinien zu schaffen und diese auch im Sinne Österreichs zu verteidigen. Eine mögliche Lösung wäre somit die Schaffung einer europäischen Ursprungskennzeichnung für gewerbliche Endprodukte auf freiwilliger Basis und unter Berücksichtigung bereits bestehender nationaler und regionaler Qualitätssiegel.

3-248

Nuno Melo (PPE), *por escrito*. – A votação expressa resulta de que a designação "fabricado em" é essencial para a transparência dos mercados e para o devido esclarecimento dos consumidores sobre a origem dos produtos que consomem.

É necessário fortalecer a economia comunitária mediante a melhoria da competitividade da indústria da UE na economia mundial. Só conseguiremos ter uma concorrência justa se esta funcionar com regras claras para os produtores e para os exportadores e importadores, tendo também em atenção as premissas sociais e ambientais comuns.

3-249

Andreas Mölzer (NI), *schriftlich*. – Die Einführung der Ursprungskennzeichnung durch die Europäische Union ist sehr zu begrüßen. Von nun an muss bei bestimmten aus Drittstaaten in die EU eingeführten Produkten das Ursprungsland angegeben werden. Die Kennzeichnung hat insbesondere den Zweck, dass sich die EU-Verbraucher ohne Einschränkung über das Herkunftsland der Waren, die sie kaufen, informieren können und auf diese Weise auch die Waren mit den das jeweilige Land betreffenden Sozial-, Umwelt- und Sicherheitsstandards in Verbindung bringen können.

Dies stellt auch einen ersten Schritt im Kampf gegen die oftmals unter Ausbeutung der Arbeitskräfte hergestellten Waren aus Fernost dar, die mit Dumpingpreisen auf die europäischen Märkte geworfen werden.

3-250

Cristiana Muscardini (PPE), *per iscritto*. – Signor Presidente, oggi il Parlamento ha ribadito con forza le posizioni che aveva già espresso in più occasioni nella precedente legislatura: l'Europa deve dotarsi di un regolamento che stabilisca il marchio d'origine di molti prodotti che entrano nel suo territorio.

Questa scelta deriva dalla necessità di garantire una maggiore informazione, e quindi anche tutela, dei consumatori affinché essi possano fare scelte consapevoli. Il regolamento sulla denominazione d'origine renderà finalmente l'impresa

europea in grado di misurarsi a pari titolo con le imprese di paesi terzi nei quali già da tempo esiste la legge sulla denominazione d'origine dei prodotti che entrano nel suo territorio. Il mercato è libero solo quando le regole sono chiare, condivise e applicate.

L'obiettivo della risoluzione approvata è di sollecitare la Commissione, dopo gli infruttuosi tentativi di mediazione con il Consiglio, a reiterare la proposta alla luce delle nuove competenze che il Parlamento ha acquisito con l'entrata in vigore del trattato di Lisbona. Siamo certi che l'accordo tra i gruppi politici del Parlamento europeo sarà lo strumento per trovare con il Consiglio un quadro giuridico definitivo.

Colgo l'occasione per sottolineare come le categorie merceologiche contemplate nell'attuale proposta di regolamento debbano essere rispettate e ampliate per quanto riguarda i prodotti di fissaggio, cioè quei prodotti per i quali è indispensabile assicurare la qualità e il rispetto delle normative europee al fine di garantire la sicurezza dalla costruzione di ponti alle automobili, dagli elettrodomestici a ogni altro oggetto che comporta l'utilizzo di prodotti di fissaggio. La garanzia della sicurezza è per noi una priorità.

Il voto di oggi è un importante successo che dedichiamo ai consumatori e ai produttori europei in un momento di nuovo slancio politico per il Parlamento, grazie alla procedura di codecisione che sana finalmente il deficit democratico che per tanto tempo abbiamo dovuto sopportare.

3-251

9 - Correcciones e intenciones de voto: véase el Acta

3-252

El Presidente. – Hemos terminado la lista de parlamentarios y parlamentarias que querían formular una explicación de voto.

A efectos del Acta, quiero dejar constancia de que hemos recibido una petición de uso de la palabra –para una moción de orden– del colega Andrew Brons, porque se había sentido aludido, al parecer, por alguna de las palabras de David Martin y, con arreglo al Reglamento, íbamos a darle la palabra en este momento. Quiero, por lo tanto, que conste en el Acta que hemos querido darle la palabra, pero que, al no estar presente, no ha hecho uso de la misma.

(La sesión, suspendida a las 14.10 horas, se reanuda a las 15.00 horas)

3-253

PRZEWODNICZY: JERZY BUZEK
Przewodniczący

3-254

10 - Pakiet telekomunikacyjny (podpisanie aktów)

3-255

Przewodniczący. – Mamy przed sobą ważne wydarzenie, podpiszemy za chwilę z panią minister Asą Torstensson bardzo ważne dokumenty związane z pakietem telekomunikacyjnym. Szanowna pani minister Torstensson, szanowna pani komisarz Reding, koleżanki i koledzy, panie i panowie posłowie. Akty prawne, które stanowią pakiet telekomunikacyjny uchwaliliśmy w procedurze współdecyzji. Komunikacja elektroniczna i internet stały się głównymi narzędziami naszych nowoczesnych społeczeństw. I ten pakiet legislacyjny jest dobrym przykładem, jak nasza praca może pomagać ludziom i jak może wpływać na ich codzienne życie.

Mamy przede wszystkim poprawioną dyrektywę ramową dotyczącą regulacji sieci i usług łączności elektronicznej. Jej sprawozdawczynią była obecna tutaj koleżanka, pani Catherine Trautmann. Dyrektywa została uchwalona w trzecim czytaniu. Widać jak wiele pracy wymagało to, żebyśmy osiągnęli najlepsze porozumienie dla naszych obywateli. Pozostałe elementy tej dyrektywy to bardziej wydajne i w większym stopniu strategiczne zarządzanie częstotliwościami radiowymi, większa konkurencja i łatwiejsze inwestowanie w internet w przyszłości.

Dyrektywa o usługach powszechnych i prawach obywatela, to znaczy dyrektywa, której sprawozdawcą był nasz kolega, pan Malcolm Harbour stanowi także ważny krok w kierunku oferowania lepszych usług. Chodziło nam o poprawę praw konsumenckich, ochronę prywatności, ochronę danych osobowych, a także o ułatwienie tego, by każdy obywatel mógł zatrzymać ten sam numer telefonu komórkowego, zmieniając operatora, i by nie trwało to dłużej niż jeden dzień roboczy.

I wreszcie, aby lepiej i bardziej spójnie wprowadzać te zasady w życie, Parlament i Rada ustaliły stworzenie europejskiej organizacji skupiającej 27 narodowych operatorów. W tej kwestii sprawozdawczynią z ramienia Parlamentu była pani Pilar del Castillo Vera.

Wyrażam zatem wielkie uznanie oczywiście dla sprawozdawców, którzy są zawsze kluczowymi osobami. Chciałbym także podziękować tym wszystkim, których ciężka praca nad uchwalonymi właśnie dyrektywami przyczyniła się do dzisiejszego sukcesu. Wysiłek wielu osób złożył się na ten sukces. Przede wszystkim kolejne prezydencje; najbardziej prezydencja czeska i obecna szwedzka, które były odpowiedzialne za drugie i trzecie czytanie.

Chciałem przede wszystkim w tej chwili podziękować bardzo pani komisarz Reding i Komisji Europejskiej za przygotowanie tego rozwiązania. Nie było to jedyne takie dobre rozwiązanie w czasie minionej właśnie pięcioletniej kadencji. Gratulujemy bardzo, Państwa współpraca nam bardzo pomaga, również wpływać na odbiór przez obywateli tego, co robimy.

Oczywiście trójka sprawozdawców była tutaj bardzo zasłużona, ale także przewodniczący komisji ITRE, nasz kolega Herbert Reul, i wiceprzewodniczący Parlamentu, nasz kolega Alejo Vidal-Quadras, który przewodniczył grupie pojednawczej. Zatem spora grupa ludzi przyczyniła się do dzisiejszego sukcesu.

Chciałbym z tego miejsca w imieniu nas wszystkich, koleżanek i kolegów z Parlamentu Europejskiego, ale przede wszystkim obywateli Unii Europejskiej, złożyć wyrazy wielkiego szacunku i uznania, bo to jest najlepszy przykład, że jesteśmy w stanie dokonać czegoś, co obywatele odbierają jako wielki sukces i ułatwienie im życia. Składam Państwu wielkie gratulacje.

3-256

Åsa Torstensson, rådetts tjänstgörande ordförande. – Herr talman! Jag vill börja med att understryka hur glad jag är över att vi i dag tillsammans kan underteckna telekompaketet. Paketet innebär att konkurrensen och konsumentskyddet stärks i Europa. Vi får ett modernt och uppdaterat regelverk i ett område där utvecklingen går rasande snabbt.

Jag vill också passa på att tacka alla inblandade för ett oerhört starkt och gott arbete och ett mycket kreativt samarbete. Ett särskilt tack vill jag rikta till Europaparlamentets vice talman Alejo Vidal-Quadras, utskottsordförande Herbert Reul och de tre föredragandena från parlamentet, Catherine Trautmann, Pilar del Castillo Vera och Malcolm Harbour, som liksom mina kolleger i ministerrådet har gjort ett oerhört viktigt arbete för att vi skulle kunna knyta ihop telekompaketet.

Samarbetet gjorde att vi lyckades nå en överenskommelse som tydligt visar på internets stora och avgörande betydelse för yttrandefrihet och informationsfrihet, samtidigt som vi inte bröt mot fördraget.

Telekompaketet är en stor seger för Europas alla konsumenter. Jag tackar återigen alla och för det arbete som lagts ned för att vi skulle nå denna överenskommelse.

3-257

PRESIDE: ALEJO VIDAL-QUADRAS

Vicepresidente

3-258

11 - Aprobación del Acta de la sesión anterior: véase el Acta

3-259

12 - Estrategia de la ampliación 2009 relativa a los países de los Balcanes occidentales, Islandia y Turquía (debate)

3-260

El Presidente. – El siguiente punto son las declaraciones del Consejo y de la Comisión sobre la estrategia de la ampliación 2009 relativa a los países de los Balcanes occidentales, a Islandia y a Turquía.

3-261

Carl Bildt, President-in-Office of the Council. – Mr President, honourable Members, this is a truly important debate on a truly important subject. Still, if I wished, I could limit my intervention today to just saying that the Presidency is in full agreement with the motion for a resolution that has been put forward by Mr Albertini on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is important that Parliament and the Council, as well as the Commission, stand together on an issue as critical as this one.

In retrospect, perhaps the most crucial of all the Articles in that Treaty that was signed on the Capitol Hill in Rome more than half a century ago was what today is Article 49 in the Lisbon Treaty: any European state which respects our values and is committed to promoting them may apply to become a member of the Union.

It is by this that 19 of the countries of our Union today have become members and part of the historic undertaking of our Union. It is by this Article that we have managed to promote peace and prosperity and further the rule of law and representative government in ever larger parts of this once so conflict-ridden part of the world.

Sometimes you need to go to other parts of the world, as I have the duty to do quite often, to be reminded of how enormous this achievement really is.

During more than half a century, our Europe exported wars and totalitarian ideologies across the rest of the globe. Two world wars; two totalitarian ideologies; strife and suffering.

Now, we are instead exporting the idea of peaceful reconciliation, of integration across old borders, of common rules and regulations as the common way to better governance. Add to this all that has been achieved by Article 49 and it also makes our Union stand taller in the world.

A Europe of 6, of 9, of 12, of 15 or even of 25 would have been smaller in every single respect – in ambition, in standing, in possibilities, in respect across the globe.

Your resolution is surely right to say that enlargement, and I quote, ‘has proven to be one of the most successful of all European Union policies’. This is, if anything, an understatement.

We all know that the process has not been entirely easy. I remember coming in a different capacity to an earlier European Parliament representing a country seeking accession and also meeting those who feared that further enlargement from the then 12 would risk diluting the political ambitions of the Union.

There have been both the difficulties of the new members implementing our ever increasing policies and *acquis* and our difficulties in adjusting to our own success in the form of new members, but when we look back it is easy to see that periods of enlargement have been periods in which we have also deepened our cooperation.

During the past two decades, we have more than doubled the number of Member States and in rapid succession we got the Treaties of Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice and Lisbon. The previous three decades did not even succeed in fully implementing the Treaty of Rome.

Article 49 is as important, I would argue, to our future as it has been to our past. Our magnetism is still there. During the last year, we have had new membership applications from Montenegro, Albania and Iceland, and there are others that we all know that are equally keen on reaching the position where an application can be handed in.

After the last enlargement that brought in approximately 100 million new citizens to our Union, our attention is now focused on the countries of south-eastern Europe – perhaps up to 100 million citizens as well.

This will be neither fast nor easy. The different challenges we face in the different countries of the Western Balkans are well known, and the magnitude of the transformation of Turkey has not escaped us either.

We are all aware that there are those in our respective public opinions that would prefer just to shut the door to all of them, hoping that the issue will go away, and who opt for a more closed idea of Europe.

I belong to those who are convinced that this would be a mistake of historic proportions, the consequences of which would haunt our Europe for a very long time to come.

Their door to our Union might sometimes be a very distant one. Some of them will have to travel a long and difficult road of reforms, but, were that door to be shut, other doors would immediately open up to other forces, and we might well see those parts of Europe moving off in directions that over time will have negative consequences for us all.

That is why Article 49 remains of such fundamental importance. It is the beacon of reform and reconciliation that also inspires and guides the regions of Europe that are not yet members of our Union.

Commissioner Rehn will go into more details concerning the Commission’s assessment of the progress of all these countries concerned, and the Presidency does share the assessment made by the Commission.

It remains our ambition to move all of the countries of the Western Balkans forward in the accession process, knowing that they are at very different stages of it. We expect, somewhat related to this, a decision to be taken that from 19 December there will be visa-free access to our Union for the citizens of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. That is a major and most important step forward.

Along with Parliament, we share the hope that Albania and Bosnia will catch up and will be able to join this most important step as soon as possible.

The accession process of Croatia has been unblocked and is now moving forward. This is important for Croatia and for the entire region. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been given a very positive report by the Commission, and it is my hope that the Council in December will be able to concretely indicate further steps in its accession process.

The applications of Montenegro and Albania have been forwarded to the Commission and I believe we can expect its opinion within a year or so.

In Bosnia, it is our hope that the political leaders will be able to agree on the reforms necessary in order to make it possible for that country as well to contemplate an application for membership. Indirect talks facilitated by the European Union and the United States in close cooperation are under way as we speak today.

Serbia has been making good progress on its unilateral implementation of the interim agreement, and we will obviously look very carefully at the upcoming report by the ICTY Chief Prosecutor concerning its cooperation with its efforts. It is our hope that he is satisfied with the current level of efforts, although it is of course also critical that these efforts are maintained.

Moving further to the south east, I would like to pay tribute to the fundamental reforms under way in Turkey on the Kurdish question. The success of these would bring the country much closer to our European standards in areas of fundamental importance.

There are numerous other issues which I think the Commissioner will go into. Not directly related but also of obvious significance in this regard are the ongoing talks between President Christofias and Mr Talat on the reunification of Cyprus. We can only urge them to move forward towards a comprehensive solution on the basis of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federation with political equality in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated.

We will move either towards a new era of reconciliation and cooperation in this part of Europe and the entire region of the eastern Mediterranean, or towards a situation where it is easy to see that we will be faced with rapidly mounting problems.

Much of our attention is on the challenges of south-eastern Europe, but the application of Iceland is adding to the reasons we have to focus more of our attention on all the issues of the Arctic and the wider high North. This is an area where our Union must also be more present and engaged in the future. Its importance is coming more and more into the focus of all the significant global actors and the application of Iceland should also be seen from that perspective.

With a democratic tradition that reaches back a thousand years or so, and with its membership in our single market through the European Economic Area, it is obvious that Iceland has already travelled quite a bit on the road to membership, although we will have to assess the further progress when we get the *avis* from the Commission.

Mr President, this is what the Swedish Presidency has so far managed to achieve in the important area of enlargement. We still have some important weeks in which I expect further progress, but let me conclude by saying that I do not believe that we have completed the building of our Europe. I do believe that we must remain an open Europe and that we should remain committed to an enlargement process that brings good governance, the rule of law, reconciliation, peace and prosperity to larger and larger parts of our Europe.

This is obviously of key importance to them, but we should recognise that it is of key importance to us as well, and let us not forget that it will also make it possible for us to stand taller in the world and for our voice to demand even greater respect in the future.

3-262

Olli Rehn, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, let me first thank the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and its Chair, Gabriele Albertini, for a balanced and comprehensive resolution. I would also like to thank all of you for your excellent cooperation over the past five years. The European Parliament has greatly helped to shape our enlargement policy and you have set an example of democratic accountability. I look forward to continuing our excellent cooperation in the future, whatever the portfolio in my case.

The EU will take a long-awaited step forward next week when the Lisbon Treaty enters into force. This will start a new era in the EU's foreign policy. Indirectly it will also cement the EU's renewed consensus on enlargement based on the three 'C's of consolidation, conditionality and communication, combined with an approved capacity to integrate new members. This will enable us to continue our gradual and carefully managed accession process.

As your draft resolution illustrates, enlargement is one of the EU's most powerful foreign policy tools today. This was also the spirit of Carl Bildt's message, and I do agree with this message based on empirical evidence during the Swedish Presidency and over the years and decades. It is also true that the EU's credibility as a global actor stands or falls by our

ability to shape our very own neighbourhood. It is here that we have achieved our most remarkable successes over the past 20 years of transforming the European continent by reunifying East and West and thus building a stronger European Union.

Enlargement has been a key driver of this process and it continues to transform south-eastern Europe today. Albania's and Montenegro's applications for EU membership underscore the Union's continued power of attraction. Iceland's application adds a new political and geo-economic dimension to our enlargement agenda. Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia are both considering submitting an application. Given the economic crisis, all these countries might easily have turned inwards. Instead, they continue to pursue European orientation with all the tough choices and bold reforms this entails. Croatia is nearing the finishing line after four years of intense accession negotiations. Zagreb now needs to intensify its reform efforts, especially in the judiciary and the fight against corruption and organised crime, so that negotiations can be concluded. ICTY cooperation remains a must.

We have seen steady progress in Turkey as well. Turkey plays a key role in energy security and in the dialogue between civilisations. Ankara's commitment to normalise relations with Armenia is historic, as is the democratic opening to resolve the Kurdish question, but Turkey still has a long way to go. Besides reforms, we expect Turkey to ensure full implementation of the Ankara Protocol and to make progress towards the normalisation of relations with Cyprus.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has made convincing progress recently and substantially addressed the key reform priorities. The country sufficiently fulfils the Copenhagen political criteria. These factors enabled the Commission to recommend the opening of accession negotiations. I have the impression that the Government in Skopje has rightly seen our recommendation as an encouragement to finally settle the name issue with Greece. There is now a new context, a new debate and a new window of opportunity that I trust both Skopje and Athens will indeed capitalise on.

There has been good news in Serbia too. Belgrade has demonstrated its commitment to EU integration, not least by implementing the interim agreement with the EU unilaterally, and I assume that the ICTY should now be satisfied with Serbia's efforts. I agree with your draft resolution to unblock the agreement. It is high time to allow Serbia to move to the next stage of its European journey.

Bosnia and Herzegovina presents its own serious challenges, partly due to its wartime history, but let me be clear that there can be no discounts in EU enlargement. Bosnia's application for EU membership can only be considered once the OHR has closed. Bosnia also needs to undertake constitutional changes in part to comply with the European Convention on Human Rights. Respect for human rights is a founding principle of the European Union. Together with the Presidency and the United States, we have proposed a package of reforms to achieve this. I hope, for the sake of the citizens and for the region as a whole, that the Bosnian leaders will rise to the occasion and reach an agreement. The EU and the US are engaged at the highest levels because we want Bosnia to succeed, and I believe it can succeed.

As for Kosovo, stability has been maintained but still remains fragile. The Commission has presented a study on how to promote Kosovo's socioeconomic development and anchor it to Europe. We identify eventual visa facilitation and trade as flagships once the conditions have been met.

To conclude, we set out together an ambitious but, in retrospect, realistic agenda five years ago when I started my mandate as Enlargement Commissioner. During my hearings, I told this Parliament that by 2009 we wanted to see an EU of 27 Member States with Bulgaria and Romania in, the accession process with Croatia reaching its final stage, the other Western Balkan countries anchored in the EU through association agreements, Turkey firmly on a European track, Kosovo's status settled and Cyprus reunified. I am glad and proud that, with the important exception of Cyprus, where settlement talks are still ongoing, nearly all our ambitions have materialised. We have worked together for these very worthy goals and together we have made a difference. Even Cyprus might still happen, to the benefit of all of its citizens and the European Union.

Besides, though I hoped for it, I did not dare to forecast progress on visa liberalisation five years ago. Yet here we are, one month away from turning the dream of the citizens of Serbia, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia into reality. We hope to do the same for Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina next year once they meet the conditions.

It is therefore a very important reminder to all of us who work with south-eastern Europe of how attractive the European dream remains for millions of citizens in our immediate neighbourhood. Let us keep that dream alive and, in time, make it a reality.

3-263

Gabriele Albertini, *a nome del gruppo PPE*. – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, il voto di lunedì in sede di commissione per gli affari esteri ha fornito un'ulteriore prova della problematicità e insieme dell'interesse verso l'estensione geografica e politica dei confini dell'Europa che noi oggi conosciamo.

Grazie al lavoro e allo sforzo dei miei colleghi relatori e al contributo dei singoli gruppi politici, si è giunti a un testo ampliato rispetto all'originale e affinato in molti aspetti inizialmente solo accennati.

Nella discussione in commissione e anche all'interno degli stessi gruppi non sono mancati contrasti anche accesi, tipici di un confronto trasversale che supera le rispettive posizioni politiche. I trascorsi storici di ciascuna nazione e lo stato attuale delle loro relazioni si sono scontrati con le domande di adesione dei paesi candidati o aspiranti tali.

Nell'arco di meno di un anno sono state presentate altre tre richieste di apertura dei negoziati di adesione: il Montenegro nel dicembre 2008, l'Albania nell'aprile 2009 e l'Islanda nel luglio 2009. È un segno che il progetto europeo vanta ancora molta capacità di attrazione ed è considerato un grosso elemento di stabilità soprattutto a seguito della grave crisi dei mercati finanziari.

Il testo ottenuto a seguito delle votazioni in commissione per gli affari esteri sottolinea con maggiore forza la necessità che i paesi che desiderano entrare a far parte dell'Unione europea affrontino questo passaggio con serietà, consci dei doveri e delle implicazioni che tale processo comporta.

L'entrata presuppone da parte di questi ultimi il rispetto dei parametri europei, non solo economici e politici, ma anche culturali, sociali e giuridici, perché il risultato non sia niente più che una semplice somma di Stati.

Mi auguro che il testo che domani voterà la Plenaria affronti con ancora maggior equilibrio e sintesi tutti gli aspetti della strategia generale di allargamento, che beneficerà ovviamente del contributo delle risoluzioni specifiche su ciascun paese.

3-264

Kristian Vigenin, on behalf of the S&D Group. – Mr President, the enlargement strategy paper and the resolution we are going to adopt tomorrow show our strong commitment to the enlargement policy, which has proved to be one of the most successful of all EU policies and has benefitted both existing and new Member States.

Enlargement has contributed to an unprecedented extension of the area of peace, security and prosperity in Europe and now we prepare the further extension of this area to encompass in the years to come the Western Balkans, Iceland and Turkey.

The Alliance of Socialists and Democrats remains one of the most pro-enlargement forces in this Parliament, while underlining that no compromises can be made with the fulfilment of the Copenhagen criteria and all the important benchmarks on which the preparedness of the candidates is evaluated.

We hope to see the negotiations with Croatia concluded as early as possible next year. We expect that the Council will confirm the proposal of the European Commission to start negotiations with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia next year so that the process can begin next year. We hope for new dynamics in the negotiation process with Turkey including opening of the energy chapter. And we believe that the EU can keep up the momentum reinforcing the positive developments in all enlargement countries. The visa liberalisation is an excellent step to demonstrate to the people in the Western Balkans that they move in the right direction.

Let me also express the hope that the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty will further increase the capacity of the EU to integrate new members, finalising the institutional reforms within the Union.

3-265

Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck, namens de ALDE-Fractie. – Als voorzitter van de Europese Liberale en Democratische Fractie heb ik kennissen, vrienden en kameraden in alle landen die het onderwerp vormen van het verslag van vandaag.

Ik zou willen beginnen met commissaris Olli Rehn geluk te wensen met zijn verwezenlijkingen van de afgelopen vijf jaar en hem daarvoor bijzonder te danken; hij verdient ten volle onze erkenning. Zoals ik al zei, ik heb vrienden en kennissen in al de landen en ik kan met enige fierheid zeggen dat wij, voor zover ik weet, de enige grote politieke familie zijn die het eens is over bijvoorbeeld het statuut van Kosovo en die daarover reeds vanaf 2006 een eensgezindheid heeft bereikt, die altijd heeft standgehouden. U moet niet denken dat dat toevallig is, daar is hard aan gewerkt.

U kunt zich dan ook voorstellen dat ik enerzijds teleurgesteld ben wanneer ik zie dat Kosovo niet valt onder het akkoord over visa-facilitatie; het lijkt wel alsof de Kosovaren gestraft worden voor het feit dat een aantal EU-lidstaten zich nog altijd niet heeft kunnen verzoenen met de onafhankelijkheid van hun land. Ik vind dat bijzonder jammer. U zult mij ook toestaan, mijnheer de voorzitter van de Raad en mijnheer de commissaris, om enkele vraagtekens te zetten bij wat er momenteel in Bosnië-Herzegovina gaande schijnt te zijn. Ik vrees dat ik minder optimistisch ben dan u over de goede afloop van een en ander, al was het maar omdat de mensen aldaar de indruk krijgen dat plots alles ongelooflijk snel moet verlopen en dat er geen tijd is voor voldoende raadpleging, zeker niet van andere politieke partijen dan de grootste, met wie u wel in gesprek bent.

Ik wil tenslotte namens mijn fractie duidelijk maken dat ook wij absoluut gehecht zijn en blijven aan de eerbiediging van alle Kopenhagen-criteria door de kandidaat-lidstaten, zonder enige uitzondering voor wie of wat dan ook. Evenmin laat de absorptiecapaciteit van de Europese Unie ons onverschillig, men mag dat niet geloven. Maar wat wij niet graag zien is dat sommige collega's deze notie van absorptiecapaciteit lijken te willen gebruiken om de toetreding van nieuwe lidstaten op de lange baan te schuiven. Daar zijn wij het niet mee eens.

Conclusie: ik denk, mijnheer de commissaris, dat de afgelopen vijf jaar inderdaad succesvol waren. Ik wens u het beste voor de toekomst. Wij zullen elkaar nog op deze banken ontmoeten, zij het misschien in andere hoedanigheden, maar hartelijk bedankt.

3-266

Ulrike Lunacek, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Mr President, on behalf of the European Greens and the Free Alliance, I have to say that I am very pleased that this joint resolution again says that there is a strong commitment by the European Parliament to enlargement, and that the momentum for enlargement, about which we had a discussion in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is to be kept up.

That is especially true for south-eastern Europe. I hope that the history of armed conflict, of cruelty beyond imagination, in that part of Europe will be over once and for all, and I think the European Union plays an essential part in that. In that sense, too, I am very pleased that the strong commitment is being kept up in this resolution.

There has been progress, as has already been said, on many issues. There has been progress on some of the conflicts we have there and, as rapporteur for Kosovo, I am very pleased that the Spanish Presidency has announced during its presidency it will invite Kosovo to take part in the Western Balkans Conference, which I hope will be an opportunity for progress on the status issue.

There is one thing about Kosovo that the speaker before me has already said. I would have preferred Kosovo to have been part of it, but at least we have ensured that there will be a start to visa dialogue with the objective of visa liberalisation.

I would like to comment on one amendment that we will propose for tomorrow. It is about one of the minorities that have a very difficult status in many regions of south-eastern Europe, and in other parts of Europe as well, but especially in Kosovo, that is, the Roma minority. At the moment some 12 000 Roma people, mostly children, are about to be sent back from Member States, mostly to Kosovo, where we know the conditions are such that they will be unable to have a humane life. So I would ask Members of this Parliament to vote tomorrow for the amendment that we propose in order, at least for the winter time, to stop sending Roma people back to Kosovo and to help Kosovo make conditions liveable for Roma minorities there and here.

On the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, I am also very pleased that we have achieved amendments in this text which make it clear that discrimination against women and violence against women are also something that both the governments of the region and also the European Union have to work against.

One last thing: other ethnic minorities and sexual minorities. I find this is an important path towards democratisation.

3-267

Charles Tannock, *on behalf of the ECR Group*. – Mr President, the ECR Group strongly supports European enlargement. By extending the benefits of EU membership to those countries that are eligible under Article 49, we hope to see develop the looser, more flexible Europe in which we believe as a group.

I happen to be the permanent rapporteur for Montenegro, which is a good news story in terms of progress towards membership, and it has just applied fairly recently. Nevertheless, I will also be visiting that country soon to make up my own mind and have an independent assessment.

I also welcome the fact that Iceland may be a candidate soon. But, still in the Balkans, Croatia's bilateral border dispute with Slovenia must not be a barrier to joining the EU, and I hope that Macedonia will also be opening negotiations shortly.

With regard to Turkey, there remain many concerns over human rights, the ongoing blockade of Armenia, religious freedoms and the refusal to admit Cypriot ships to Turkish ports. It was also regrettable, in my mind, that Turkey recently invited to the OIC summit in Istanbul President Bashir of Sudan, a man indicted by the International Criminal Court for the horrors of Darfur.

Finally, although Ukraine is a country not directly linked to this debate, I hope also that, regardless of the results of the impending presidential elections in Ukraine, the EU will continue to hold out the possibility of eventual EU membership for Ukraine, if that is indeed the majority view of the people of Ukraine. By the same token, that should apply to Moldova and, one day, to Belarus, if it becomes a democratic country.

3-268

Νικόλαος Χουντής, *εξ ονόματος της ομάδας GUE/NGL*. – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, κύριε Επίτροπε και κύριε Προεδρεύοντα, μιλώντας αρχικά για την υπόθεση της στρατηγικής της διεύρυνσης θα ήθελα να σας πω ότι, κρίνοντας από την εμπειρία των μέχρι τώρα διευρύνσεων αλλά και από το πώς προσεγγίζονται οι νέες υποψηφιότητες, έχω τη γνώμη ότι η πολιτική της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης δεν βοηθά πάντα στην αντιμετώπιση των οικονομικών και κοινωνικών προβλημάτων των εργαζόμενων και των κοινωνιών που εντάσσονται ή θα ενταχθούν, ενώ πολλές φορές η βοήθεια, η οικονομική και άλλη, ή είναι ανεπαρκής ή πάει σε λάθος κατεύθυνση με συνέπεια είτε να διαιωνίζονται είτε να διευρύνονται περιφερειακές και κοινωνικές ανισότητες.

Θέλω να αναφερθώ στην περίπτωση της Τουρκίας. Θα πρέπει να υπάρξει πίεση ώστε η Τουρκία να τηρήσει τις υποσχέσεις και τις δεσμεύσεις που έχει αναλάβει, κυρίως το Πρωτόκολλο της Άγκυρας που αναφέρεται στην αναγνώριση της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας, της οποίας άλλωστε αμφισβητεί δικαιώματα που απορρέουν από το Διεθνές Δίκαιο. Θυμίζω ότι υπάρχουν ακόμη προβλήματα σεβασμού δημοκρατικών δικαιωμάτων και συνδικαλιστικών ελευθεριών στην Τουρκία, όπως υπογραμμίζονται από το γεγονός της πρόσφατης δίωξης και δίκης Τούρκων συνδικαλιστών στη Σμύρνη.

Επιθυμώ να αναφερθώ επίσης στην περίπτωση του Κοσσυφοπέδιου. Εκεί η προσέγγιση πρέπει να γίνει με σεβασμό στην απόφαση 1244/99 του Συμβουλίου Ασφαλείας του ΟΗΕ. Και υπάρχουν ακόμη προβλήματα όπως η κατάσταση των Σέρβων μέσα στο Κοσσυφοπέδιο που ζουν σε καθεστώς αποκλεισμού και η μη τήρηση συμφωνιών για την επανεγκατάσταση των προσφύγων.

Τέλος για τη FYROM· το πρόβλημα της ονομασίας πρέπει να προσεγγιστεί στα πλαίσια του ΟΗΕ και στα πλαίσια μιας διμερούς συμφωνίας με γεωγραφικό προσδιορισμό. Και θα ήθελα να σας ρωτήσω, κύριε Επίτροπε και κύριε Προεδρεύοντα, πώς βλέπετε την τελευταία πρωτοβουλία του νεοεκλεγέντος Έλληνα πρωθυπουργού για συνάντηση με τους Πρωθυπουργούς της Αλβανίας και της FYROM.

3-269

Νικόλαος Σαλαβράκος, *εξ ονόματος της ομάδας EFD*. – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, το άρθρο 49 της Συνθήκης της Ρώμης, κατά την άποψή μου, δεν αποτελεί μια ρομαντική προτροπή των ευρωπαϊκών κρατών για συμμετοχή και διεύρυνση της Ενωμένης Ευρώπης. Αποτελεί μια ρεαλιστική επιδίωξη να ενστερνιστούν τις αρχές της Ένωσης όσο το δυνατόν περισσότερες ευρωπαϊκές χώρες. Μόνον τότε οι βασικές προϋποθέσεις των τριών "C": "εμβάθυνση - όροι - επικοινωνία" θα μπορούν να ισχύσουν.

Ήδη το Συμβούλιο θα εξετάσει αύριο την πρόταση ψηφίσματος του κ. Albertini όπου ρητά αναφέρεται ότι η Τουρκία έχει μεν πραγματοποιήσει κάποια πρόοδο σε σχέση με την κύρωση των πολιτικών κριτηρίων της Κοπεγχάγης, πλην όμως μένουν πολλά ακόμη να γίνουν τόσο στους τομείς των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων, της ελευθερίας της έκφρασης και της θρησκευτικής ελευθερίας όσο και στις πολιτικές συμπεριφορές της Τουρκίας γενικότερα στο σύστημα δικαιοσύνης κλπ.

Είναι σαφές όμως ότι η Τουρκία τον τελευταίο καιρό επιχειρεί μια προσπάθεια ηγεμόνευσης στην περιοχή της Μέσης Ανατολής και τον Καύκασο κατά τρόπο αντίθετο προς τις πάγιες αρχές της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. Είναι χαρακτηριστική η συμπεριφορά της Τουρκίας στο θέμα του Ιράν που είναι εντελώς αντίθετη προς την εξωτερική πολιτική της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και τις δεσμεύσεις της που προέρχονται από το Πρωτόκολλο της Άγκυρας. Υπάρχουν οκτώ κεφάλαια ακόμα τα οποία είναι προς εξέταση με την Τουρκία και συνεπώς πιστεύω ότι με τα δεδομένα αυτά η Τουρκία δεν είναι έτοιμη ακόμη να λάβει ημερομηνία έναρξης διαπραγματεύσεων.

Όσον αφορά τη FYROM δύο τινά θα πω: επισημαίνουμε ότι πρόσφατες ενέργειες και δηλώσεις του Πρωθυπουργού της δημιουργούν πρόβλημα στις γειτονικές χώρες και θα θέλαμε η συμπεριφορά αυτή να εναρμονιστεί με χαμηλότερους τόνους.

3-270

Barry Madlener (NI). – De heer Van Rompuy had natuurlijk volstrekt gelijk toen hij in 2004 de woorden uitsprak: "Turkije is Europa niet en zal dat ook nooit worden".

Van Rompuy benadrukte hier de fundamentele waarden van Europa, en Turkije zou die waarden ondermijnen, volgens mijnheer Van Rompuy. Van Rompuy heeft dus principiële bezwaren geuit tegen een Turks lidmaatschap. En wij, de Partij van de Vrijheid uit Nederland, zijn het daar volledig mee eens. Zo'n principiële mening kun je natuurlijk niet verloochenen, zelfs niet voor een mooi baantje als voorzitter van de Europese Raad. Turkije schoffeert nu zelfs de democratie en de vrijheid van meningsuiting door mijn partijleider Geert Wilders, een democratisch gekozen volksvertegenwoordiger, een fascist en racist te noemen. Een schandelijke, onjuiste vergelijking! Want kritiek op de islamitische ideologie moet natuurlijk altijd mogelijk zijn. Maar hier laat Turkije zijn ware gezicht zien.

En, mijnheer Rehn, ik wil u vragen: wat is uw reactie op deze schandelijke houding van Turkije? Daar past natuurlijk maar één antwoord op en dat is: stop meteen de onderhandelingen met Turkije. En laten wij eerlijk zijn tegen de Turken. Wees eerlijk tegen de Turken, zoals Angela Merkel dat is geweest, Nicolas Sarkozy dat is geweest en hun grote vriend Herman van Rompuy dat ook is geweest. Stop de onderhandelingen met Turkije en andere islamitische landen.

(De spreker is bereid een "blauwe kaart"-vraag te beantwoorden (artikel 149, lid 8 van het Reglement).)

3-271

William (The Earl of) Dartmouth (EFD). – You seem to be very impressed with what Mr Van Rompuy has to say. Do you not think that most people would be more impressed by the fact that only 3% of the land mass of Turkey is in the continent of Europe at all, and this proposition that Turkey should become a full member of the European Union is, on geographical grounds, completely bizarre?

3-272

Barry Madlener (NI). – Well, I did not hear a real question, but of course we agree that there are multiple reasons to say 'no' to Turkey. I just mentioned a few, but this is another good reason to say 'no', so thank you for that.

3-273

Elmar Brok (PPE). – Herr Präsident, Herr Ratspräsident, Herr Kommissar! Herr Kommissar, das ist möglicherweise die letzte Erweiterungsdebatte mit Ihnen. Herzlichen Dank für die vielen guten Debatten, die wir seit 2004 mit Ihnen hatten.

Ein paar Bemerkungen: Ich glaube, es ist an der Zeit, dass die Schwierigkeiten, die von außerhalb gegenüber Kroatien gemacht werden, schnell überwunden werden, damit wir mit Kroatien im nächsten Jahr schnell zu einer Entscheidung kommen, die Verhandlungen abgeschlossen werden und ratifiziert werden kann. So, wie ich glaube, dass diese bilateralen Fragen, die es bei einer Reihe von anderen Ländern gibt – auch im Zusammenhang mit FYROM und Griechenland, aber auch Maßnahmen, die sich immer wieder gegen Serbien richten, das ich für ein für die Stabilität in der Region außerordentliches wichtiges Land halte – bald gelöst werden sollten.

Es muss klargestellt sein, dass jedes Land seinen Fähigkeiten entsprechend beurteilt werden muss und dass das Versprechen – etwa auf dem Westbalkan –, das in Thessaloniki gegeben wurde, eingehalten wird. Aber jeder ist nach seinen Fähigkeiten zu beurteilen, und entsprechend muss das Tempo individuell darauf eingestellt werden.

Aber es muss auch klargestellt sein, dass die gelten. Ich bedauere, dass im Ausschuss die Sozialdemokraten, die Grünen und andere es abgelehnt haben, die Kopenhagener Kriterien zu erwähnen. Ich hoffe, dass das im Plenum revidiert wird. Das wäre ebenso eine völlig falsche Botschaft an die Kandidatenländer wie die Nichterwähnung der notwendigen Aufnahmefähigkeit der Europäischen Union selbst.

Die europäische Perspektive muss gegeben sein, um die inneren Reformprozesse dort in Gang zu setzen. Aber dafür müssen auch die notwendigen Bedingungen erfüllt sein, damit keine falschen Erwartungen entstehen.

Aus diesem Grunde müssen wir bei den Kopenhagener Kriterien im Falle der Türkei auch darauf achten, dass die politischen Bedingungen, die mit Meinungsfreiheit, Demokratie, Rechtsstaatlichkeit und Religionsfreiheit zu tun haben, Voraussetzung für den Beitritt sind und dass dies nicht in einem Kompromiss verloren gehen darf.

3-274

Adrian Severin (S&D). – Mr President, perhaps the most important lesson of the past enlargement is that we have brought into the Union countries, markets, institutions and industrial assets, but we have left behind the hearts and minds of the people. I think that we have to avoid repeating this same experience in the future.

We have also to prepare not only the acceding countries but also the existing Member States. The famous enlargement fatigue says more about the lack of preparation of the present states – of the old Member States, unprepared to live together with the new Member States – rather than the indigestible character of the new Member States.

Next, I think that we should, when speaking about the candidate countries, avoid any conditionality which is not linked directly to their capacity to be interoperable with us from the legal, institutional, political and cultural point of view and to compete with us within the internal market in the broader sense of this concept. We should not impose conditionalities which are not linked with these criteria. We should remember that enlargement is about a better future, not about a better past. We think too much about this past.

Thirdly, each country should indeed come in based on its merits. But we should also assess their capacity with their accession to contribute to a better situation in the region, more stability and more integration on a regional basis.

Management of expectations is also extremely important and I believe that perhaps in the future we should be a little bit more imaginative in trying to allow for some kind of gradual integration of a country for which full integration is not to be envisaged in the short term.

My last point is that I believe we have to revisit the problem issue of our identity, our cultural and geopolitical identity, in order to know exactly what the limits of our enlargement are.

3-275

Ivo Vajgl (ALDE). – Danes bomo tukaj sprejeli resolucijo, ki jo pričakujejo z velikim zanimanjem in z veliko prizadetostjo v številnih državah jugovzhodne Evrope.

Ta resolucija govori v drugačnem jeziku, kot se je v jugovzhodni Evropi govorilo še pred nekaj leti. To je največja pravzaprav spodbuda in popotnica za današnjo razpravo. Mislim, da je pomembno, da tako iz besed predstavnika predsedujoče države kot Komisije kot našega predsednika AFET-a, ki je omogočil sprejem tako bogate in vsebinske resolucije, izhaja to, da podpiramo evropsko perspektivo vseh držav, jaz bi rekel posebej še tudi Turčije.

Samo s perspektivo širitve in vključitve vseh držav postajajo nekatera vprašanja v tej regiji, kot so na primer tendence po nadaljnji fragmentaciji bivše Jugoslavije, držav bivše Jugoslavije, mejni problemi in občasni izrazi nestrpnosti na verski osnovi in podobno, nekoliko manj nevarni tudi za širši prostor.

Tako lahko mirno danes ugotovimo, da se projekt miru in napredka na nekoč kritičnem delu Evrope nadaljuje.

3-276

Hélène Flautre (Verts/ALE). – Monsieur le Président, je suis d'accord, et mon groupe l'est également, pour dire que la politique d'élargissement de l'Union européenne est une de ses politiques les plus fructueuses et les plus convaincantes.

C'est pour cela, Monsieur Olli Rehn, que je m'inquiète un peu pour votre avenir, parce que je ne sais pas trop quel portefeuille plus attractif que celui de l'élargissement vous allez pouvoir trouver au sein de la future Commission.

Il est absolument époustouflant de voir, dans un pays comme la Turquie, ce que la perspective de l'adhésion est capable de générer comme énergie de transformation, de démocratisation. Oui, bien sûr, il y a encore beaucoup de choses à réaliser: l'indépendance de la justice, la place de l'armée, la liberté d'expression, que la question kurde soit vraiment traitée dans toutes ses dimensions et de manière définitive, évidemment.

Mais je crois qu'il faut souligner que cette stratégie d'élargissement de l'Union européenne n'est pas seulement une adresse aux pays en voie d'adhésion, c'est aussi une adresse à nous-mêmes et à nos responsables européens.

Il est irresponsable de désamorcer la pompe à changement dans un pays comme la Turquie en laissant planer le doute sur l'issue du processus de négociation. Oui, l'issue du processus de négociation, c'est l'adhésion de la Turquie, et il faut le dire avec clarté.

3-277

Ryszard Antoni Legutko (ECR). – Panie Przewodniczący! Rozszerzenie Unii Europejskiej leży w interesie nie tylko tych krajów, które do tej Unii wchodzi i do niej aspirują, ale także w interesie nas wszystkich. Zwiększa integralność bowiem i bezpieczeństwo. Dlatego z zadowoleniem przyjmujemy postępy krajów Bałkanów Zachodnich i Turcji oraz fakt złożenia wniosku o członkostwo przez Islandię. Jest coś takiego jak zmęczenie rozszerzeniem, ale pamiętajmy, że każde demokratyczne państwo europejskie, które spełnia określone bardzo dokładnie kryteria, może starać się o członkostwo w Unii Europejskiej. Pamiętajmy o tych kryteriach, ale nie zamykamy drzwi przed aspirantami. Nie zamykamy drzwi również przed naszymi wschodnimi partnerami. Powinniśmy zaoferować Ukrainie jasną perspektywę członkostwa.

I jeszcze jedna rzecz. Bardzo często w Unii Europejskiej używa się słowa solidarność i to jest to słowo, które przyciąga do naszej wspólnoty inne kraje Europy i jednocześnie nas zobowiązuje do dalszego poszerzenia Unii. Niestety w wielu przypadkach Unia nie wykazuje solidarności w swoich stosunkach wewnętrznych. Przykładem oczywistym jest projekt Gazociągu Północnego, który jest bezpośrednio wymierzony w kraje tranzytowe, w Polskę przede wszystkim, a South Stream jest odpowiedzią Moskwy na plany dywersyfikacji energii związane z Nabucco. Jest rzeczą bardzo niepokojącą, że poszczególne kraje Unii tak łatwo pozwalają Rosji sobą manipulować. Dlatego realizowanie bilateralnych interesów między pojedynczymi członkami Unii a Rosją prowadzi do sporów wewnętrznych i osłabia naszą pozycję, pozycję Unii. Jest zaprzeczeniem zasady solidarności. Rozszerzenie ma sens, ale musi istnieć zgodność między retoryką, a praktyką.

3-278

Χαράλαμπος Αγγουράκης (GUE/NGL). – Κύριε Πρόεδρε, η Συνθήκη της Λισαβόνας δημιουργεί ένα ακόμα πιο αρνητικό πλαίσιο για τους λαούς των κρατών μελών της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης αλλά και των χωρών της διεύρυνσης. Η κατάσταση των λαών της Βαλκανικής δυστυχώς είναι δραματική. Αιτία είναι οι συνέπειες του πολέμου του NATO, οι καπιταλιστικές αναδιαρθρώσεις, οι συμφωνίες με την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, οι ξένες στρατιωτικές βάσεις στην περιοχή, η καπιταλιστική κρίση και ο ενεργειακός ανταγωνισμός των μεγάλων δυνάμεων. Η ένταξη των χωρών αυτών υπηρετεί τα συμφέροντα του μεγάλου κεφαλαίου και τους ιμπεριαλιστικούς σχεδιασμούς, που περιλαμβάνουν ακόμη και τον επανακαθορισμό των συνόρων των χωρών της περιοχής αυτής. Η ένταξη της FYROM στο NATO και στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση οξύνει τις αντιθέσεις, ενώ οι κυρίαρχες δυνάμεις της χώρας αυτής εμμένουν σε αλυτρωτικές βλέψεις. Η Τουρκία αξιοποιεί την γεωστρατηγική της θέση και επιμένει στην κατοχή μεγάλου τμήματος της Κύπρου, προβάλλει διεκδικήσεις στο Αιγαίο, διατηρεί χιλιάδες κρατούμενους συνδικαλιστές, Κούρδους, δημοσιογράφους κλπ. Στην Ισλανδία διαλύθηκε ο μύθος περί οικονομικού θαύματος και ασκούνται πιέσεις για πρόσδεση στο ιμπεριαλιστικό ευρωπαϊκό άρμα. Το Κομμουνιστικό Κόμμα Ελλάδας έχει ταχθεί ενάντια στη διεύρυνση της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης γιατί είναι ενάντια στην ίδια

την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση όπως και στην ένταξη και παραμονή της Ελλάδας σε αυτήν. Αγωνιζόμαστε μαζί με τους λαούς της Ευρώπης για την ειρήνη και την κοινωνική δικαιοσύνη ενάντια στις ιμπεριαλιστικές ενόσεις.

3-279

Fiorello Provera (EFD). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, l'allargamento dell'Unione europea può essere un'opportunità o un problema, ma rimane comunque una grande sfida.

L'opportunità è quella che consente ai nuovi paesi membri di partecipare in maniera concreta alla costruzione della politica europea. Per far questo non basta il rispetto dei criteri di Copenaghen e la loro verifica non meramente formale. È indispensabile far crescere la coscienza europea dei cittadini dei paesi candidati con un'azione d'informazione e di condivisione che deve vedere impegnati uomini politici, intellettuali e media.

L'Europa non può essere vista soltanto come una grande riserva di risorse finanziarie per risolvere problemi economici, sociali e infrastrutturali, ma come un'istituzione cui ciascuno può dare un contributo originale per costruire una politica condivisa nei valori.

Nei paesi membri il consenso all'allargamento è basso, soprattutto nei confronti di certi Stati. Vogliamo chiudere gli occhi di fronte a questa realtà o vogliamo coinvolgere i nostri concittadini e chiedere la loro opinione? Io penso che il referendum sia lo strumento adatto perché è la forma più diretta di democrazia e porterebbe l'Europa più vicino ai cittadini e alla loro libertà di decidere.

3-280

Philip Claeys (NI). – Wij moeten nu maar eens stoppen met die maskerade over de toetreding van Turkije. Er moet gestopt worden met het verdoezelen en minimaliseren van de problemen. Wij moeten allemaal eens de realiteit onder ogen durven zien. Al bijna vijf jaar zijn wij bezig met die toetredingsonderhandelingen en wat is de vaststelling? Turkije is meer en meer een anti-Europees, een antiwesters buitenlands beleid aan het voeren. Turkije wordt onder leiding van mijnheer Erdogan en president Gül alsmaar islamitischer. Turkije weigert nog altijd alle huidige lidstaten van de Europese Unie te erkennen en zijn verplichtingen in het kader van de douane-unie na te komen. Turkije bezet een deel van het grondgebied van een van de bestaande EU-lidstaten. En dan heb ik het nog niet over het structurele en blijvende probleem van het niet eerbiedigen van het recht op vrije meningsuiting.

Mijnheer Bildt vertelde daarnet dat hij een zogenaamd gesloten concept van Europa afwijst. Welnu, bij mijn weten wil niemand hier een gesloten concept van Europa, maar er zijn hier wel parlementsleden, en ik hoor daar zelf bij, die voorstander zijn van een Europees concept van Europa. En om met de woorden van Herman van Rompuy, de toekomstige president van de Europese Raad, te spreken: Turkije is Europa niet en zal dit nooit zijn!

3-281

PRESIDENZA DELL'ON. ROBERTA ANGELILLI
Vicepresidente

3-282

Cristian Dan Preda (PPE). – Vorbim despre extindere cu referire la Balcanii de Vest, la Turcia și la Islanda, sunt trei cazuri diferite: avem, pe de o parte țările din Balcanii de Vest, care sunt departe de a îndeplini criteriile economice și politice pe care Uniunea le așteaptă. În aceste țări, însă, opinia publică și elitele politice sunt solidare cu obiectivul integrării și sunt foarte optimiste în privința aderării.

Avem, pe de altă parte, cazul Islandei, o țară care îndeplinește multe dintre criteriile economice și politice, dar unde opinia publică și elitele sunt profund divizate în privința acestui obiectiv al aderării. Ceea ce pare să lege doar în acest moment țările din Balcanii de Vest și Islanda este faptul că o criză economică profundă dă curaj pentru aderare.

Pe de altă parte avem, însă, cazul Turciei, a cărei aspirație europeană nu este legată într-un fel sau altul de ciclul economic și este una din țările cu cel mai mare dinamism economic, unde există o mare dezbateră, ultima dată 45% dintre turci susțineau obiectivul acesta.

Vreau să distingem aceste trei situații pentru că Balcanii de Vest, Islanda și, respectiv, Turcia, sunt din perspectiva integrării, trei situații diferite. Pe de altă parte, este bine să tratăm aceste cazuri dincolo de o logică politică bilaterală.

În opinia mea, diferendele dintre țările membre și țările ce pot deveni candidate nu pot fi folosite nici de țările membre, nici de terți, pentru a bloca un parcurs european. Cred că meritele fiecărei țări și consensul public sunt singurele repere ale unui parcurs european.

3-283

Μαρία-Ελένη Κοππά (S&D). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, παρά τις επιφυλάξεις ορισμένων, η πολιτική της διεύρυνσης έφερε σταθερότητα, ειρήνη και ευημερία στην Ευρώπη. Σήμερα καλούμαστε να τη συνεχίσουμε με τις υπό ένταξη χώρες: τα Δυτικά Βαλκάνια, την Ισλανδία και την Τουρκία. Η ενσωμάτωση των Δυτικών Βαλκανίων είναι αναμφισβήτητη η μεγάλη

πρόκληση. Η ένταξή τους θα βάλει τέλος σε μια περίοδο συγκρούσεων που άρχισαν από το 1990 και θα εξαφανίσει αυτό που πάει να εξελιχθεί σε μαύρη τρύπα στην καρδιά της Ευρώπης. Η Κροατία θα είναι έτοιμη σε λίγους μήνες για την ένταξη και οι άλλες χώρες προχωρούν δυναμικά. Ειδικά για τη Σερβία οφείλουμε όλοι να αναγνωρίσουμε το δρόμο που έχει διανύσει και να στηρίξουμε την πρόδοό της ενθαρρύνοντας τα βήματά της προς την Ευρώπη. Υπάρχουν βέβαια ανοικτά ζητήματα. Το άλυτο καθεστώς του Κοσόβου, η δύσκολη κατάσταση στη Βοσνία και η διαφορά για το όνομα της Πρώην Γιουγκοσλαβικής Δημοκρατίας της Μακεδονίας αποτελούν πληγές για την περιοχή. Σε ό,τι αφορά την Ελλάδα, η νέα κυβέρνηση καταβάλλει προσπάθειες για την οριστική επίλυση της διαφοράς. Μετά από 17 χρόνια έντασης πρέπει να δοθεί το χρονικό περιθώριο για να βρεθεί επιτέλους μια λύση αποδεκτή από τα δύο μέρη. Γενικά, οι σχέσεις καλής γειτονίας αποδείχθηκαν, είτε το θέλουμε είτε όχι, de facto προϋπόθεση για την ένταξη. Ας δουλέψουμε λοιπόν όλοι εμείς για αυτές.

3-284

Alexander Graf Lambsdorff (ALDE). – Herr Präsident! Herr Ratspräsident Bildt, Sie haben hier eine gute Rede gehalten, klar und prägnant. Die Europäische Union als geopolitischer Stabilisierungsfaktor und die Erweiterungspolitik als Instrument, das ist alles richtig.

Aber ich finde, es ist weder intellektuell noch politisch befriedigend, so zu tun, als ob es diesen Zielkonflikt zwischen der immer größeren Union und der immer engeren Union nicht gebe – eine Frage, die wir nicht abschließend beantwortet haben. Mehr Größe bringt mehr Gewicht, das ist richtig, aber sie bringt auch mehr Komplexität. Das hat Folgen für unsere Handlungsfähigkeit. Wir müssen deswegen einen neuen Dialog über die Erweiterung führen, wie das Kollege Severin von den Sozialdemokraten vorgeschlagen hat, nämlich an abgestufte Mitgliedschaften, an neue Formen denken, um diese beiden Zielsetzungen, die ja beide legitim sind, miteinander zu versöhnen.

Wir brauchen institutionelle Reformen. Ich kann zum Beispiel in Deutschland nicht erklären, dass ich zu Thessaloniki stehe, dass aber die Nachfolgestaaten von Jugoslawien eines Tages mehr Kommissare haben werden als alle Gründungsmitglieder der Europäischen Union zusammen. Das passt nicht. Wir brauchen Ehrlichkeit in der Erweiterungspolitik, denn damit erhalten wir dann auch wieder die Unterstützung der Bürgerinnen und Bürger für diese wichtige Politik.

3-285

Peter van Dalen (ECR). – Uit de Europese barometer blijkt dat de Europese burgers een uitgesproken mening hebben over de Turkse toetreding. 28% is vóór, 59% is tegen. Dat zijn heel duidelijke cijfers, die kan en mag de politiek niet negeren. Doen wij dat wel, dan wordt de kloof tussen burger en politiek nog veel groter.

Turkije ligt niet in Europa en maakt geen deel uit van de Europese geschiedenis, waarin christendom, renaissance, verlichting en de democratische natie staat het religieuze, culturele en politieke landschap hebben bepaald. Een geprivilegeerd partnerschap combineert het beste van twee werelden. Dat biedt Turkije veel economische voordelen. Bovendien geeft zo een partnerschap een meer ontspannen relatie tussen Europa en Turkije en bestaat er dan geen langdurige toetredingsstress meer. Tijd dus voor duidelijkheid: stoppen met toetredingsonderhandelingen, starten met onderhandelingen over een geprivilegeerd partnerschap. Laat dat de uitbreidingsstrategie zijn voor 2010.

3-286

Helmut Scholz (GUE/NGL). – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Ratspräsident, Herr Kommissar! Ich und auch viele Kollegen meiner Fraktion haben die Erweiterung immer als eines der wichtigsten Projekte der EU gesehen und unterstützt. Bei all unserer berechtigten Kritik an verschiedenen Aspekten seiner Ausgestaltung ist es eines der erfolgreichsten Kapitel der EU-Außenentwicklung, und es ist eine komplexe, langfristige Aufgabe, der sich sowohl die Beitrittsländer als auch die EU selbst stellen müssen. Dazu ist heute bereits im Plenum gesprochen worden.

Wir müssen uns selbst hinterfragen: Sind wir für die weiteren Prozesse der Erweiterung geeignet? Gerade mit Blick auf Südosteuropa und seine lange Geschichte des Verfalls von Staaten und Imperien war es richtig und wichtig, dass man den Menschen in diesen Ländern, in einer schwer geprüften Region, die Möglichkeit einer Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union ermöglicht hat. Dass einige politische Kräfte in den Mitgliedstaaten der Union – zwischenzeitlich unter dem Vorwand, dass die Festigung der Identität und der Institutionen der EU Vorrang vor weiteren EU-Beitritten haben – von diesem Versprechen abgerückt sind, hat nicht nur das Misstrauen in den beitrittswilligen Ländern verstärkt, sondern wirkt auch hemmend auf die demokratische Meinungsbildung und die Reformprozesse in der Region.

3-287

Bastiaan Belder (EFD). – Ik herinner mij nog levendig dat Eurocommissaris Rehn tijdens een van onze laatste vergaderingen zei dat een commissaris Uitbreiding een optimist moet zijn.

Ik moet zeggen dat ik hem in die typering herken, en wat mij betreft siert hem dat niet. Ik ben namelijk van mening dat realisme het van optimisme dient te winnen in de politiek, ook in de Europese politiek. Ik vind het ronduit verbazingwekkend dat het Parlement zich door deze optimistische houding heeft laten meeslepen. Waarom is het nodig om een duidelijk signaal aan het adres van Turkije en Bosnië, dat in de eerste versie van het verslag Albertini aanwezig was, af

te zwakken? Waarvoor moeten wij Turkije complimenteren? Waarom moeten wij wanhopig op zoek naar een positieve openingszin voor Bosnië?

Beseft het Parlement voldoende dat het geacht wordt de bevolkingen van de lidstaten van de Europese Unie te vertegenwoordigen? Een geloofwaardig uitbreidingsproces dat door de bevolking wordt gedragen bereiken wij niet door voorlichtingscampagnes. Dat bereiken wij alleen door eerlijk en realistisch te beoordelen en te oordelen in hoeverre al deze landen aan de criteria van Kopenhagen voldoen.

3-288

Franz Obermayr (NI). – Frau Präsidentin! Es ist erschreckend, wie deutlich das Demokratiedefizit der EU zum Thema des Beitritts der Türkei wird. Die Mehrheit der EU-Bevölkerung spricht sich eindeutig gegen einen Beitritt aus. Dennoch wird über die Köpfe der Bürger hinweg schöngefärbt, begutachtet und weiter verhandelt.

Es ist nicht ehrlich, so zu tun, als ob es nicht in Richtung einer Vollmitgliedschaft ginge. Schon jetzt erhält die Türkei als Beitrittskandidat für die Jahre 2007 bis 2010 2,26 Mrd. Euro. Beahlt wird das ganze von Nettozahlerländern, deren Bürger den Beitritt aber nicht wollen.

Es geht hier offensichtlich vielmehr um US-amerikanische Interessen, und zahlreiche nichteuropäische Konflikte würden bei einem Beitritt mitten in Europa zu lösen sein. Ich halte es daher trotz der Teilnahme der Türkei an einem *Eurovision Song Contest* mit der Meinung des hochverehrten früheren deutschen Bundespräsidenten Theodor Heuss, der Europa klar definierte. Europa, sagte er, sei auf drei Hügeln aufgebaut worden: Auf der Akropolis für griechischen Humanismus, auf dem römischen Kapitol für die europäische Staatsidee und auf dem Hügel von Golgatha für das christliche Abendland.

3-289

Doris Pack (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Herr Ratspräsident! Herr Kommissar! Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Die Erweiterung um den Westbalkan ist seit Thessaloniki eine beschlossene Sache. Die Aufnahme dieser Länder, wenn sie denn die Bedingungen erfüllt haben, ist auch kein Gnadenakt, wie so manche meinen, sondern es ist eine schlichte Notwendigkeit angesichts ihrer geografischen Lage mitten in der Europäischen Union.

Ihre Stabilität bedingt die unsere, wie wir in den 90er Jahren umgekehrt leidvoll erfahren haben. Alle Länder müssen natürlich die Voraussetzungen erfüllen, die die Kopenhagener Kriterien beinhalten, und, da sie verfeindet waren, natürlich auch eine regionale Zusammenarbeit pflegen. Das gilt aber auch für die Länder, die Nachbarländer dieser Beitrittskandidaten sind. Ich erwarte von Slowenien und auch von Griechenland, dass sie den Beitrittskandidaten helfen, diesen Weg schnell und zügig zu gehen.

Leider ist das Land Bosnien und Herzegowina in einer ganz ganz schwierigen Situation, und ich glaube nicht, dass ich das in anderthalb Minuten überhaupt abhandeln kann, obgleich ich Berichterstatterin für diese Region bin. Ich spare mir das. Ich wünsche nur, lieber Herr Ratspräsident und lieber Herr Kommissar, dass die Verhandlungen dort unten so geführt werden, dass sie nah bei den Menschen erfolgen und nicht zu sehr von außen diktiert werden.

Alle Länder in der Region haben unterschiedlich lange Wege zurückzulegen, und wir müssen ihnen bei der Bewältigung helfen. Lieber Herr Kollege Lambsdorff, das Thema, dass die Beitrittskandidaten mehr Kommissare als die Gründungsmitglieder haben, ist wohl ein ganz erbärmliches Argument. Es ist nämlich kein Argument, es ist ein Totschlagargument. Denn dieses Problem kann man lösen. Aber die Menschen dort unten dürfen nicht ausgeschlossen bleiben, weil Sie das Problem nicht lösen wollen.

3-290

Zoran Thaler (S&D). – Čestitke komisarju Rehnu in predsedujočemu ministru Bildtu za konstruktivne in pozitivne uvodne besede.

Kot poročevalec za Makedonijo sem posebej zadovoljen, da je država napredovala v letu 2009 in dobila rakomandacijo Komisije, da ji Svet določi datum začetka pogajanj. Vemo, da se je začela direktna komunikacija med predsednikom vlad Papandreuom in Gruevskim.

Apeliram na predsedujočega ministra Bildta, na komisarja Rehna ter na zainteresirane vlade držav članic, da v teh dneh pred decembrskim summitom dvignete telefone, kontaktirate predsednika vlade Papandrea in predsednika vlade Gruevskega, jima izrazite solidarnost in ju hrabrite v odločenosti, da najdeta rešitev tega 20 let starega spora.

Grčija kot tradicionalna članica Evropske unije bo le tako lahko izpolnila svoje ambicije in odgovornosti v regiji.

3-291

Jelko Kacin (ALDE). – Srbija je v zadnjih mesecih napredovala in z izpolnitvijo sprejetih obveznosti z načrta za ukinitve viz pokazala sebi in Evropi, da zmore še veliko več in bolje, kot je pokazala doslej. Za uspeh si zasluži vse priznanje.

Srbija ima skrite potenciale, ki jih mora aktivirati na svoji poti k Evropski uniji, v korist Srbije, njenih sosed, celotne regije in Evropske unije. Glede na svojo velikost in strateški položaj bi lahko bila motor približevanja regije in čas je, da se tega zave in za širitev naredi več, kot je storila doslej.

Uradni Beograd se mora sistematično posvetiti nujnim političnim ter ekonomskim reformam in sodelovanju z vsemi sosedi. Ni dovolj polno sodelovati s Haagom, sodelovanje je potrebno tudi uspešno dokončati. Nujno je dvigniti nivo politične kulture, saj bi bil lahko z dosedanja prakso pristopni proces otežen. Potrebna je transparentnost in aktivno iskanje čim širšega konsenza v javnosti ter preseganje delitve na koalicijo in opozicijo v ključnih vprašanjih Evropske unije. Svoboda in neodvisnost medijev in konec medijskega manipuliranja pa sta nujen predpogoj, če želi država napredovati hitreje.

3-292

Geoffrey Van Orden (ECR). – Madam President, all I would ask for is more honesty in our dealings with Turkey and a correct and fair interpretation of events, particularly in relation to Cyprus where a distorted version of recent history has unfortunately become the accepted wisdom.

There is a real opportunity between now and the presidential elections in Northern Cyprus in April which should be seized, and this is a matter for all sides. We should always remember that the Turkish Cypriots agreed the UN plan for reunification in April 2004. It was rejected by the South. We should also remember the May 2004 promise of the European Union to end the isolation of Northern Cyprus, a promise which was never fulfilled. The EU has a moral duty here. I fear that if we go on treating Turkish interests in this way, we risk losing a key ally in a strategic area of great importance and encouraging all the wrong tendencies in Turkey itself.

Of course many of us are deeply concerned about migration problems in relation to our nations. This is an aspect of our negotiations with Turkey that will have to be dealt with in a particular and robust way.

If I had time I would also make reference to Croatia and other countries in south-eastern Europe which urgently need to address corruption, organised crime and abuse of certain private property rights before accession, in the case of Croatia, or candidacy can be taken forward with confidence.

3-293

William (The Earl of) Dartmouth (EFD). – Madam President, the countries proposed for EU membership are comparatively poor. Their European dream, to quote the Commissioner, is that they will receive subsidies. That is what it is about. The fact is that rich countries, for example Norway and Switzerland, simply do not want to join the EU. To make the telling point, Iceland, when it was a rich country, had no interest in joining the European Union. Now that it is bankrupt, and sadly so, the Icelandic Government is of course in the queue to join. The San Andreas Fault for the European Union is between the seven Member States who are large net contributors, and the rest.

This situation is unstable, untenable and unsustainable. You think you are enlarging the EU empire by this ill thought-out policy. In fact you are driving it towards economic chaos in the future.

3-294

Francisco José Millán Mon (PPE). – Señora Presidenta, el proceso de ampliación ha sido un gran éxito; la última ha permitido reunimos con los países del este y del centro de Europa, injustamente apartados de la libertad y de la prosperidad tras la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Ahora la ampliación está encaminada hacia los Balcanes Occidentales, Turquía e Islandia.

Comparto los conceptos que en los últimos años hemos identificado como principios rectores del proceso de ampliación, es decir, consolidación, condicionalidad y comunicación. O sea, hay que cumplir nuestros compromisos, pero no hacer a la ligera promesas de futuras ampliaciones.

En segundo lugar, los avances en los respectivos procesos de adhesión están sometidos al cumplimiento estricto de las condiciones. Los países candidatos deben acometer decididamente las reformas necesarias. Y, en tercer lugar, todos tenemos que hacer un esfuerzo de comunicación con los ciudadanos. La resolución que se votará mañana insiste en este aspecto, tan importante, de la comunicación.

En este contexto, quiero reiterar la propuesta más amplia, que ya he formulado otras veces, de que sería también conveniente reforzar el conocimiento de los jóvenes europeos sobre la Unión Europea mediante la introducción de una asignatura obligatoria a nivel de bachillerato.

Otra idea relevante que recoge la resolución es la capacidad de integración. La ampliación implica que los que estamos dentro de la Unión tomemos medidas. Por ejemplo, en el plano financiero, la ampliación requiere medios financieros suficientes para no poner en peligro políticas comunitarias esenciales como la política agrícola o la política de cohesión.

Voy acabando. Quiero señalar que Kosovo es un supuesto singular, como sabemos, y que sin embargo, desgraciadamente, hay apartados de la Resolución que no ponen de manifiesto claramente esa singularidad.

3-295

Pier Antonio Panzeri (S&D). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, considero davvero positiva la risoluzione che stiamo discutendo oggi in Parlamento.

Soffermandomi su una parte di essa, ritengo che il tema dell'allargamento ai Balcani occidentali sia, e debba essere, uno degli aspetti centrali dell'azione europea dei prossimi mesi.

Riconosco positivamente il lavoro svolto dalla Presidenza svedese e soprattutto dal Commissario Rehn. Tuttavia, dobbiamo sentirci più impegnati nel processo di allargamento.

Senza dubbio ci sono alcuni paesi che devono intensificare la loro azione sul versante giudiziario della lotta alla criminalità e delle riforme. Ma non dobbiamo perdere di vista l'obiettivo politico, che è quello di consolidare la democrazia in quei paesi e farli partecipare al percorso europeo dal punto di vista economico, sociale e infrastrutturale.

Penso ad esempio a paesi come il Kosovo – e al riguardo concordo con l'emendamento presentato dall'onorevole Lunacek rispetto alla questione dei rom – che è un paese che non possiamo lasciare ai margini solo perché ci sono cinque paesi europei che non ne hanno ancora riconosciuto l'indipendenza.

In definitiva, servono il giusto coraggio e una politica lungimirante all'altezza della sfida che il processo di allargamento pone a tutti noi.

3-296

Jorgo Chatzimarkakis (ALDE). – Frau Präsidentin, Herr Ratspräsident! Ich möchte als Leiter der Delegation für die ehemalige jugoslawische Republik Mazedonien sprechen und konzentriere mich auf dieses Land. Ich möchte mich zunächst bei unserem Kommissar Olli Rehn ganz herzlich für seinen Mut bedanken, denn mit seinem Bericht, mit seinem grünen Licht für dieses Land, hat er einen mutigen Schritt und damit auch ein *momentum* geschaffen. Gleichzeitig fanden nämlich in Athen Neuwahlen statt, wir haben eine neue Regierung in Athen, und deswegen haben wir jetzt eine Situation, ein Zeitfenster, wo wir etwas erreichen können. Ich möchte dennoch die Kollegen bitten, jetzt mit Ruhe zu reagieren. Denn wenn wir jetzt die Erwartungen zu hoch treiben – am Freitag dieser Woche wird ja ein Gespräch zwischen Papandreou und Ministerpräsident Gruevski stattfinden –, dann mag es sein, dass wir den Druck so stark erhöhen, dass der Kessel platzt. Das wollen wir nicht riskieren.

Wir müssen alle Seiten ermuntern, auf diesem Pfad, der jetzt beschritten wurde, freundschaftlich weiterzugehen. Ich möchte mich auch beim Berichterstatter Zoran Thaler bedanken, der diesen Weg der Europäer genau so beschreibt. Dir, lieber Olli, alles Gute für Deine Zukunft in der Kommission!

(Der Redner erklärt sich bereit, gemäß Artikel 149 Absatz 8 GO auf die Frage eines anderen Mitglieds zu antworten.)

3-297

Alexander Graf Lambsdorff (ALDE). – Frau Präsidentin! Ich habe eine Frage an den Kollegen Chatzimarkakis, wenn er sie zulässt. Die Kollegin Pack hat ja eben offensichtlich nicht gehört, dass ich gesagt habe, dass wir klar zu Thessaloniki stehen. Ich will das hier noch einmal wiederholen.

Ich wollte den Kollegen Chatzimarkakis fragen, was aus seiner Sicht jetzt die dringendsten Schritte sind, die von der ehemaligen jugoslawischen Republik Mazedonien unternommen werden müssen, um im Namensstreit Fortschritte zu erzielen und um die beginnenden Verhandlungen möglichst erfolgreich zu gestalten.

3-298

Jorgo Chatzimarkakis (ALDE). – Herr Präsident! Vielen Dank für die Frage. Ich glaube, beide Seiten müssen über ihren Schatten springen, und wir sehen auf beiden Seiten Bereitschaft, genau einen Schritt zu gehen. Wir erwarten jetzt, dass es eine nachhaltige Lösung gibt. Deswegen ist am Freitag ganz eindeutig und mit Sicherheit in einem Fünf-Minuten-Gespräch eine Lösung der Namensfrage zu erwarten. Das ist nicht das Problem.

Aber die Anwendung des Namens, der sogenannte *Scope*, das ist die große Frage, und dafür brauchen beide Seiten offenbar Zeit. Da bitte ich um eine nachhaltige Lösung, denn sonst haben wir eine kurzfristige Lösung, die dann vielleicht doch zur Katastrophe führen könnte. Deswegen sind wir Europäer alle aufgerufen, beide Seiten sehr freundschaftlich zu ermuntern, eine nachhaltige Lösung mit einem breiten *Scope*, einer breiten Anwendung, zu schaffen.

3-299

Mario Borghezio (EFD). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, dobbiamo considerare con molta prudenza l'affermazione che l'ampliamento sarà un fattore di stabilità.

Pensiamo a quanto ha affermato pochi giorni fa il Presidente Erdogan. Ha detto di trovarsi male nei confronti Netanyahu ma molto meglio quando sta vicino a Bashir che, se non sbaglio, è il Presidente sudanese sotto inchiesta perché accusato di crimini contro l'umanità.

A proposito di vicini, con l'entrata della Turchia in Europa, noi avremmo come vicini l'Iran, l'Iraq e la Siria. Non mi sembra l'ideale come vicinato. È molto meglio avere una Turchia legata all'Europa da un legame di partenariato privilegiato. C'è un *trend* piuttosto preoccupante di deoccidentalizzazione della Turchia, in stato molto avanzato, che è sotto i nostri occhi. Pensiamo a provvedimenti sul vivere sociale comune, come le piscine separate per uomini e donne, le restrizioni sulla libertà dell'opposizione, con addirittura l'imposizione di una multa di 3 milioni di euro per emittenti di opposizione, e così via.

Credo che si debba anche considerare un fatto. Forse in questo Parlamento c'è una maggioranza a favore, ma nel popolo turco la maggioranza è contro l'entrata della Turchia. Noi insistiamo per allargare alla Turchia le nostre frontiere quando gli stessi turchi non lo vogliono.

Il Presidente della Repubblica italiana ha detto che *pacta sunt servanda*. Io sono d'accordo, ma bisogna considerare che i turchi sono turchi.

3-300

Γεώργιος Κουμουτσάκος (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, η έκθεση που συζητάμε σήμερα θέλει να στείλει ένα θετικό μήνυμα για την ευρωπαϊκή προοπτική και τελικά για την ένταξη των χωρών των Δυτικών Βαλκανίων, της Τουρκίας και της Ισλανδίας στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Σε αυτό το θετικό μήνυμα συμφωνούμε όλοι, πιστεύω, σε αυτή την αίθουσα, και πάντως οι περισσότεροι. Ταυτόχρονα όμως θα πρέπει να γίνει ξεκάθαρο ότι η πορεία μέχρι την ένταξη είναι απαιτητική. Δεν είναι ένας δρόμος σπαρμένος με ρόδα. Είναι θέμα λοιπόν αξιοπιστίας για την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση να βλέπει ότι τα κριτήρια και τα προαπαιτούμενα που θέτει εκπληρώνονται με πράξεις και όχι μόνο με καλές προθέσεις. Χρειάζεται δηλαδή πλήρης προσαρμογή για την πλήρη ένταξη.

Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο η εφαρμογή σχέσεων καλής γειτονίας είναι μεγάλης σημασίας. Ας μην κρυβόμαστε πίσω από το δάκτυλό μας. Οι σοβαρές εκκρεμότητες στις σχέσεις καλής γειτονίας μεταξύ υποψηφίων χωρών και κρατών μελών επηρεάζουν την εξέλιξη της ενταξιακής πορείας εκείνων που θέλουν να γίνουν μέλη της οικογένειας. Το προηγούμενο Σλοβενίας-Κροατίας το επιβεβαιώνει άλλωστε. Για το λόγο αυτό, το ανοικτό ακόμη ζήτημα της ονομασίας της Πρώην Γιουγκοσλαβικής Δημοκρατίας της Μακεδονίας πρέπει να λυθεί πριν και όχι μετά την έναρξη των ενταξιακών διαπραγματεύσεων. Ο λόγος είναι απλός. Εάν η χώρα αυτή λάβει ημερομηνία έναρξης ενταξιακών διαπραγματεύσεων χωρίς να έχει προηγηθεί λύση, τότε η κυβέρνηση της δεν θα έχει πλέον κανένα ισχυρό κίνητρο για εποικοδομητική στάση ώστε να επιτευχθεί τελικά με την Ελλάδα μια αμοιβαία αποδεκτή λύση.

Όσον αφορά στην Τουρκία, η ομαλοποίηση των σχέσεών της με την Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία και το σταμάτημα των υπερπήσεων ελληνικού εδάφους από τα στρατιωτικά της αεροπλάνα θα είναι δύο σοβαρά στοιχεία ώστε να επιταχυνθεί η ενταξιακή της πορεία. Με αυτές τις σκέψεις θα κρίνουμε και τη στάση μας στην αυριανή μας ψηφοφορία.

3-301

Richard Howitt (S&D). – Madam President, today's debate and resolution gives the new European Parliament the opportunity to recommit itself to the further enlargement of the European Union, to note the positive developments that there are in the candidate countries, in almost every individual case, and to remind ourselves that freeing up trade, buttressing stability, improving control of our borders and expanding the opportunities for travel and free exchange for our peoples, strengthen – not weaken – our European Union.

The European Conservatives repeat today that they say they favour enlargement but, at the same time, exclude it from the founding document of their new group whose official spokesperson, speaking in this debate, repeats his opposition to Turkey, thus putting them in exactly the same camp as the Far Right as we have all heard this afternoon.

However, I do express my warm thanks to Commission Olli Rehn, whose good humour was reflected by his recent comment that, in future, the Directorate-General for Enlargement should not be an equal distance from either the Council or the Commission, in the middle of rue de la Loi.

I appreciate his good humour and I appreciate his good judgement. I hope his legacy will be the accession of all current EU candidate countries.

3-302

Pat the Cope Gallagher (ALDE). – A Uachtaráin, bhí nasc láidir ann i gcónaí idir an Íoslainn agus an Aontas Eorpach agus mar Chathaoirleach ar an Toscaireacht um an gCaidreamh leis an Éilvéis, an Íoslainn, an Iorua agus an Limistéar Eorpach Eacnamaíoch, ba chúis mhór áthais a bhí ann domsa fáilte a chur roimh thoscaireacht pharlaiminteach ón Íoslainn an tseachtain seo caite. Táim ag súil leis go mbunófaí Comhchoiste Parlaiminteach go luath agus tá rialtas na hÍoslainne i mbun dlúthchainteanna leis an gCoimisiún i ndiaidh chinneadh Airí Gnóthai Eachtracha an Aontais mí Iúil seo caite. Táim

cinnte go dtabharfaidh ceannairí na hEorpa an solas glas chun go dtosófaí idirbheartaíocht idir an Aontas agus an Íoslainn ag cruinniú mullaigh an Earraigh seo chugainn. Ós rud é go bhfuil an Íoslainn páirteach sa Limistéar Eorpach Eacnamaíoch tá dhá chaibidil is fiche de na caibidilí ar gá a chomhlíonadh clúdaithe aici cheana féin. Tá cuid mhaith den obair déanta. Táim lándóchasach go dtabharfar aghaidh ar na caibidilí eile ar bhealach dearfach, ar bhealach dírithe agus i spioraid an chairdis

3-303

Krzysztof Lisek (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Jako Polak, ale jednocześnie od pięciu lat obywatel Unii Europejskiej chciałbym wyrazić wielką satysfakcję, że rozmawiamy tutaj w tak znamienitym gronie, z udziałem tak zaangażowanych w proces rozszerzenia osób jak komisarz Rehn czy minister Bildt. Rozmawiamy o dalszym rozszerzeniu Unii Europejskiej i to rozmawiamy wbrew tym, którzy twierdzą, że Unia Europejska osiągnęła już górny pułap swoich możliwości terytorialnego rozwoju. Jedyna dobra informacja jaką mam dla tych przeciwników dalszego rozszerzenia jest taka, że w 2009 r. już nie będzie żadnego rozszerzenia Unii Europejskiej.

Chciałbym, abyśmy na proces rozszerzenia Unii Europejskiej nie patrzyli tylko przez pryzmat paragrafów, ale abyśmy patrzyli również jako na proces historyczny. Historia uczy przecież, że na przykład Bałkany stały się w XX wieku zarzewiem wielu konfliktów. Konfliktów, które potem rozlewały się na cały kontynent, tak jak I wojna światowa czy takich konfliktów jak wojna w latach dziewięćdziesiątych, która też miała swoje skutki dla innych krajów, chociażby ze względu na migrację wielu milionów ludzi. Tak więc przyjęcie państw bałkańskich do Unii Europejskiej może być moim zadaniem najważniejszym wkładem w historii Unii Europejskiej w stabilizację i pokój na naszym kontynencie.

Mówiąc jeszcze jedno zdanie o tym, o czym powiedział pan minister Bildt o otwartych drzwiach, chciałem prosić państwa, abyśmy nie zapominali, że są jeszcze inne narody, o których nie mówimy w dzisiejszym dokumencie, które marzą o członkostwie w Unii Europejskiej

3-304

Emine Bozkurt (S&D). – Ten eerste kunnen wij op dit moment helaas niet een rooskleurig beeld schetsen van de politieke situatie in Bosnië-Herzegovina.

Het hervormingsproces in dit land is voortdurend onderhevig aan verlamming door de politieke krachten aldaar. De twee entiteiten kunnen geen gedeelde visie ontwikkelen waardoor vooruitgang op zich laat wachten.

Ik wil hier nogmaals het belang benadrukken van een duurzaam constitutioneel kader, dat nodig is om het land en de instituties effectiever te laten functioneren. Ik roep daarom de politieke leiders van beide entiteiten op dit als uitgangspunt te nemen.

Verder wil ik onderstrepen dat ik blij ben dat de PVV van collega Madlener het democratiseringsproces in Turkije zo'n warm hart toedraagt. Juist door het onderhandelingsproces met de Europese Unie is dat met sprongen vooruitgegaan. Ik zou dus meer warme steun van de PVV voor het onderhandelingsproces verwachten.

Als laatste wil ik zeggen dat het toetredingsproces een resultaatgeoriënteerd proces moet zijn, waarbij niet de datum van toetreding leidend moet zijn, maar de behaalde resultaten. Pas als de kandidaat-lidstaten aan de gestelde eisen voldaan hebben en zij daarom volwaardig lid kunnen worden, kan er sprake zijn van toetreding.

3-305

Arnaud Danjean (PPE). – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, Monsieur le Ministre, vous avez justement rappelé que l'adoption du traité de Lisbonne allait nous permettre d'ouvrir une nouvelle ère dans la politique d'élargissement, et il nous faut aborder – c'est le sens de cette résolution – cette nouvelle dynamique avec réalisme et lucidité.

Nouvelle dynamique, d'une part, cela ne veut pas dire une fuite en avant. Ce serait le moyen le plus sûr de générer de l'incompréhension, voire de la suspicion, parmi nos opinions publiques, et ce serait le meilleur moyen également de créer de fausses illusions parmi les pays candidats et de les inciter à se réfugier dans des politiques de rhétorique et des politiques de cosmétique plutôt que dans des politiques d'approfondissement des réformes. Il faut prendre garde aux étapes, aux conditions et aux valeurs sur lesquelles nous ne pouvons pas transiger, et je pense en particulier à la coopération avec le Tribunal pénal international.

D'autre part, il faut réaffirmer sans ambiguïté aucune que la place des Balkans occidentaux, de tous les pays des Balkans occidentaux, y compris le Kosovo, est bien dans l'Union européenne, et que nous devons les encourager à poursuivre et à approfondir leurs efforts. Il n'y a pas de contradiction entre le rappel des exigences, d'une part, et le soutien total au processus d'élargissement aux Balkans occidentaux, d'autre part, de la même façon qu'il n'y a pas de contradiction entre la poursuite de cette philosophie de "chacun selon son mérite" et des initiatives importantes qui doivent être prises pour l'ensemble des pays de la région, comme la libéralisation des visas.

Enfin, permettez-moi d'ajouter un mot sur la Turquie. Avant de spéculer sur tout avenir très hypothétique concernant le processus d'adhésion de la Turquie, je constate simplement que la Commission a noté, pour la deuxième année consécutive, qu'il n'y avait pas de progrès sur le protocole d'Ankara et que cela ne permettait pas d'ouvrir de nouveaux chapitres de négociation.

3-306

Hannes Swoboda (S&D). – Frau Präsidentin! Ich habe den Beginn dieser Diskussion versäumt, weil ich als Berichterstatter für Kroatien im Gemischten Parlamentarischen Ausschuss EU-Kroatien referieren musste.

Ich möchte mich aber bei dieser Gelegenheit bei Carl Bildt und Olli Rehn herzlich bedanken für ihre Mithilfe, dass es zwischen Slowenien und Kroatien zumindest momentan zu einer Lösung der Grenzstreitigkeit gekommen ist. Es ist ein gutes Beispiel, wie man durch Zusammenarbeit – des Rates, der Kommission und auch dieses Parlaments – Ländern helfen kann, ihre Probleme zu überwinden. Ich habe auch meinen Beitrag dazu geleistet, dass es jedenfalls in Kroatien jetzt zu einer fast einstimmigen Ratifizierung dieses Vertrages gekommen ist.

Was mir aber viel mehr Sorgen macht, ist Bosnien und Herzegowina. Ich war vor kurzem in Banja Luka und Sarajewo. Zwar hat Dodik im Gespräch einige Kompromisse, einige Veränderungen angeboten, denen er zustimmen kann. Aber ich möchte doch eine Idee aufgreifen, die Doris Pack hier kurz vorgebracht hat: Wie können wir mit breiteren Schichten der Bevölkerung in Kontakt treten? Denn dort gibt es ein großes Interesse, diese Sprachlosigkeit oder diese Gegensätze zu überwinden, die an der Spitze mancher Politik herrschen. Dass wir die adressieren, müssen wir irgendwie erreichen, denn im Gegensatz zu dem, was jetzt wieder The Earl of Dartmouth gesagt hat, gibt es, Herr Kollege, viele Menschen in dieser Region, denen es nicht um das Geld der Europäischen Union geht, die aber in eine Union des Friedens, in eine Union der Verständigung hinein und aus einer Region des Hasses und des Krieges heraus wollen. Darum geht es in Europa. Sie wollen das nicht verstehen, und Sie werden das nie verstehen. Aber die Menschen in Sarajewo und Banja Luka wissen, was Europa bedeutet, und denen sollen wir helfen.

3-307

Bernd Posselt (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Wir müssen Kroatien im nächsten Jahr in die Europäische Union aufnehmen bzw. die Beitrittsverhandlungen beenden und mit dem Ratifikationsprozess beginnen. Kroatien ist seit 20 Jahren auf dem Weg in die Europäische Union und zur Freiheit. Man hat künstliche Hindernisse vor diesem Land aufgebaut, und ich bin der schwedischen Präsidentschaft dankbar, dass sie dazu beigetragen hat, diese aus dem Weg zu räumen.

Kroatien hat jetzt das Abkommen mit Slowenien mit Zweidrittelmehrheit ratifiziert, und wir müssen alles tun, damit auch Slowenien seine Verpflichtungen für die Europäische Union einhält. Dieses Zieldatum 2010 ist auch deshalb wichtig, weil es hier um die Glaubwürdigkeit der Europäischen Union selbst geht.

Was Mazedonien betrifft, so hoffe ich, dass es der schwedischen Präsidentschaft gelingt, die Weichen zu stellen, dass im nächsten Jahr die Beitrittsverhandlungen beginnen können, so dass das bilaterale Problem, das auch hier besteht, endlich weggeräumt wird. Ich hoffe, dass wir hier noch etwas am Text des Berichts ändern können, der ein wenig einseitig die Mazedonier und viel zu wenig ihre Nachbarn in die Pflicht nimmt. Alle müssen ihren Beitrag leisten, auch jene, die in der Europäischen Union sind.

Ich halte es für ganz entscheidend, dass wir Kosovo in vollem Umfang in den Thessaloniki-Prozess einbeziehen, und das sind wichtige Passagen im Bericht Albertini. Auch dieses Land braucht eine europäische Perspektive, und ich möchte an alle Mitgliedstaaten, die dies noch nicht getan haben, appellieren, Kosovo endlich anzuerkennen, damit wir hier endlich keine Schwierigkeiten juristischer oder technischer Art mehr haben, so dass Kosovo voll am Integrationsprozess teilhaben kann.

(Der Redner erklärt sich bereit, gemäß Artikel 149 Absatz 8 GO auf die Frage eines anderen Mitglieds zu antworten.)

3-308

Νικόλαος Σαλαβράκος (EFD). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, διαπίστωσα ότι ο κ. Posselt, όπως και άλλοι συνάδελφοι, χρησιμοποιούν τον όρο "Μακεδονία" για τη FYROM. Ακριβώς ο όρος "Μακεδονία" είναι ο όρος ο οποίος αποτελεί το σημείο τριβής μεταξύ της Ελλάδας, η οποία αποτελεί μέλος της Ένωσης, και της υποψήφιας αυτής χώρας. Παρακαλώ λοιπόν πάρα πολύ να γίνει σύσταση στους κυρίους συναδέλφους όπως χρησιμοποιούν τον πραγματικό όρο στην ονομασία αυτής της χώρας.

3-309

Bernd Posselt (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Ich möchte nur kurz antworten. Ich möchte hier den von mir besonders geschätzten Kollegen Cohn-Bendit von der Vert/ALE-Fraktion zitieren, der in diesem Haus einmal gesagt hat: „Mazedonien ist Mazedonien ist Mazedonien.“ Dieser Auffassung schließe ich mich voll und ganz an. Schikanen gegen ein Nachbarland haben noch nie weitergeholfen.

3-310

Νικόλαος Σαλαβράκος (EFD). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, η Μακεδονία είναι MIA και είναι Ελληνική. Και για αυτό αυτά τα παιχνίδια πρέπει να σταματήσουν. Πρέπει σε αυτήν την αίθουσα να μιλάμε με τους όρους τους οποίους έχουμε αποδεχθεί όλοι. Και τη FYROM, την υπό ένταξη χώρα, την έχουμε αποδεχθεί ως "FYROM" και όχι ως "Μακεδονία".

3-311

Андрей Ковачев (PPE). – Искам първо да благодаря на г-н Albertini за работата, която свърши по този нелек доклад, който се отнася за стратегията за разширяване на напредък на много държави, намиращи се на различен етап от тяхната готовност да покрият критериите за членство в Европейския съюз. Разбирам и подкрепям желанието на г-н Albertini да има максимална яснота и да даде положителен сигнал за разширяването на Западните Балкани, Исландия и Турция към Европейския съюз. Обаче, множеството предложения за поправки показват, че темата е сложна. С влизането на Лисабонския договор в сила от първи декември трябва да анализираме и увеличим интеграционния капацитет на нашия Съюз. Аз искам да предложа това на Комисията, да направи такъв анализ за интеграционния капацитет на Европейския съюз, защото без подкрепата на нашите граждани, самият Европейския съюз рискува да се превърне в празна обвивка.

Подкрепям и мнението, че страна-членка не би трябвало да поставя непреодолими условия за членство на страна-кандидат. Всички билатерални проблеми трябва да се решават в дух на европейско разбирателство, споделяне на общи ценности, история и култура и в тази връзка искам да призова за съвместно честване на исторически събития и герои от Балканския полуостров.

3-312

Κυριάκος Μαυρονικόλας (S&D). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, η αναφορά μου είναι σε σχέση με τη διαχείριση των συμφερόντων της Τουρκίας που, κατά τη γνώμη μου, γίνεται εις βάρος των συμφερόντων της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας. Εκφράζω την απарέσκειά μου για το γεγονός ότι θέματα που αφορούν την Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία υποβιβάζονται, μάλιστα δε ενδεχόμενα θέματα για τα οποία έπρεπε να κατακριθεί η Τουρκία χρησιμοποιούνται σήμερα για τη βελτίωση της θέσης της Τουρκίας σε σχέση με την ένταξή της στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Από το 2006 έχει δεσμευτεί η Τουρκία να αναγνωρίσει την Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία, να εφαρμόσει το Прωτόκολλο της Άγκυρας και να βοηθήσει για την επίλυση του Κυπριακού. Δεν έχει κάνει τίποτε. Αντίθετα σήμερα οι συνομιλίες χρησιμοποιούνται προς όφελος της Τουρκίας. Επιστέγασμα αυτού είναι η προσπάθεια να ανοίξει το κεφάλαιο για την ενέργεια που φυσικά θεωρείται προς όφελος της ίδιας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. Όμως αντιλαμβάνεστε ότι η Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία ως μικρό κράτος οφείλει να επιτηρήσει τα δικά της συμφέροντα και να αναζητήσει κυρώσεις απέναντι στην Τουρκία. Και μία από αυτές είναι σίγουρα να εμποδιστεί το άνοιγμα κεφαλαίων.

3-313

Franziska Keller (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, firstly my group, the Greens, would prefer not to put any date in for the accession of Croatia. We think that experience has shown that that has not been a good idea in the past, whether Croatia should join as soon as the criteria are fulfilled.

Secondly, Mr Brok, the Copenhagen criteria are, of course, valid. They are there; we do not need to mention them time and time again. We are sticking to the agreements that the European Union made on accession and to the Copenhagen criteria. The aim of accession progress is the accession itself.

When we are discussing Turkey we should not forget the amazing progress that has also been made in Turkey in areas where, a few years ago, we thought would not ever have been possible. This is the clear success of the accession process, which we should not forget.

3-314

Marian-Jean Marinescu (PPE). – Domnule Președinte, domnule comisar, vă rog să îmi permiteți să vă mulțumesc pentru activitatea dumneavoastră dedicată extinderii Uniunii Europene. Uniunea Europeană a avut un impact puternic în ultimii doi ani asupra schimbării democratice și a liberalizării economice în Balcanii de Vest. Eliminarea vizelor pentru o parte din țările Balcanilor de Vest și începerea negocierilor de aderare a FIROM constituie un progres de care vor beneficia și cetățenii europeni atât în urma cooperării judiciare și polițienești cu UE, cât și din punct de vedere economic.

Consider că în această perioadă de criză economică procesul de extindere a Uniunii constituie o soluție pentru revitalizarea economică în Uniunea Europeană. Nu trebuie însă să uităm consecințele nefaste pe care le antrenează avantajele inegale oferite de Uniunea Europeană diferitelor țări din pachetul Balcanilor de Vest. Comisia trebuie să analizeze și includerea Moldovei în pachetul țărilor Balcanilor de Vest, deoarece ajutorul oferit statelor vecine pentru implementarea reformelor necesare trebuie să continue în mod echilibrat. Moldova este un potențial candidat, pregătit să se alinieze Uniunii în procesul de integrare politică și economică.

3-315

Corina Crețu (S&D). – Uniunea Europeană are azi o constituție - Tratatul de la Lisabona - un Președinte și un Înalt Reprezentant pentru Afaceri Externe și de Securitate și, deci, putem aborda într-o altă perspectivă noul proces de extindere care să privească țările din Balcanii de Vest și Islanda, dar mai ales Turcia.

Știu că în sânul Uniunii Europene sunt mulți care ezită în a se angaja într-un nou proces de extindere, dar experiența României și Bulgariei, de pildă, arată că aderarea la Uniune a reprezentat pentru țările noastre cel mai puternic instrument de schimbare în bine a lucrurilor.

Sigur, trebuie să privim extrem de critic procesele din toate aceste țări care vor să adere la Uniunea Europeană, mai ales trebuie să ne axăm asupra solidității și funcționalității sistemelor politice democratice. Avem, însă, suficiente instrumente pentru a veghea la respectarea condițiilor de aderare. A le oferi o perspectivă mai clară acestor țări în privința aderării ar fi un element stabilizator și un catalizator al progreselor interne în țările candidate.

3-316

György Schöpflin (PPE). – Madam President, I am very grateful for this opportunity to share a few thoughts with you. Enlargement has rightly been called one of the most successful policies of the European Union; many of us in this debate have said this. And the idea that the central values of Europe – democracy, human rights, solidarity – should encompass all the states of Europe has been, and will remain, at the heart of Europe's identity.

The Europe that exists was built around the proposition that, through integration, the states of Europe will gradually accept a peaceful resolution of conflicts, but this process does not come without effort. The acceding states must undergo a thorough transformation in order to meet the requirements of EU membership. The process, it should be stressed, is voluntary. No state is coerced into joining, but, in order to join the EU, certain conditions must be met.

At the same time, precisely because meeting the conditions requires a major effort, acceding states must also be encouraged to make the effort involved and not only that. The obligations that go with EU membership must be transferred from paper to practice. Without implementation the process remains empty.

This is the message that the Albertini resolution is sending to prospective candidates for EU membership. The EU is ready to accept the states of the Western Balkans and Turkey as full members, but it is up to them to meet the conditions that the EU has set.

3-317

Carl Bildt, President-in-Office of the Council. – Madam President, let me try to be brief.

First, if this is appropriate from the Presidency point of view, I join those Members who have paid tribute to Commissioner Rehn for the work that he has done over the past five years. Much has been achieved. It may be good for your successor that there is still something left to do, but much has been done.

I also express our appreciation for the very broad support for the policy of enlargement that has been expressed throughout this debate by all of the representatives of all of the major political factions here. I think that is a source of strength.

(Interjection from William (The Earl of) Dartmouth: 'Did you listen to the debate?')

I did listen to the debate. You are not part of one of the major groups. I am sorry about that.

Mr Severin was one of those who mentioned that this is a process that we must also anchor in the hearts and minds of people. I do agree with that, but we should also recognise that this requires determined political leadership by each and every one of us. If you look back on the history of our Union, it is easy to note that very little in the history of European integration has happened because of some sudden groundswell of public opinion demanding it.

Nearly everything has been the result of visionary, far-sighted, often difficult and demanding political leadership, but we have also subsequently won the support of our citizens for what we are doing.

I said that I was Prime Minister of my country when we entered the European Union. We fought a very bitter referendum campaign. We won that narrowly. We had public opinion against the European Union for quite some time. We are now, if you look at the public opinion polls, one of the more Euro-positive countries in Europe. It took political leadership to achieve that. It does not happen by itself.

Let me also say, when we go to the more difficult areas of Europe, that reconciliation is not easy. That requires a lot of that leadership, and reconciliation has yet to be fully achieved in all parts of Europe.

The Western Balkans were taken up by a number of speakers, and rightly so. Let me assure you that we are aware of the issues of Kosovo, and of the need to move forward with them, taking some of the issues that we have inside our Union into account as well.

Bosnia has been taken up by several people, such as Mrs Pack and Mr Swoboda, and let me just make a couple of remarks there. I have spent four full days this year engaging with the political leadership of Bosnia, trying to move them forward

and trying to tell them the dangers of slipping behind when the rest of the region is moving ahead. I have probably done too much because at the end of the day, as Mrs Pack said, they have to do this by themselves. It is their country, not our country, but we also have the duty to tell them that, if they do not do it, the rest of the region will move ahead and that will not be good for their country. That is what we have been trying to do, and to a certain extent are still trying to do.

Our process of enlargement, as everyone has been pointing out, is performance-based. It requires reforms. It requires reconciliation. And that applies to each and every one. It did apply to Sweden once upon a time, and we managed. It applies to each and every one.

As to the gentleman who was interested in engaging in debate, I did notice that there were a number of – mainly – gentlemen from the Far Right up there who had their reservations on Turkey, to put it in the mildest possible terms. If I understood the argument, it was that Turkey is too large, too complicated and too Muslim.

If you read Article 49 of the Treaty, and that is what we have to base our policies on, it does not make any exceptions for big countries, it does not make any exceptions for complicated cases, and it has no religious criteria.

(Applause from the centre left)

So that is what we have to abide by. I listened to the moving words on the Christian heritage, and there is much truth in that. All the Catholics and Orthodox or Protestants and Anglicans might interpret that in very different ways, but I would caution against defining the Jewish heritage out of Europe. They are not Christians, but they are, with all of the problems in our history, also part of our Europe of the past, the present and the future.

I would also argue that it would equally be a mistake to define citizens of Muslim faith, be they inside our existing Member States, be they in Bosnia, be they somewhere else or be they in Turkey, and exclude them from the applicability of Article 49 of the Treaty. I think that would be a mistake.

(Applause from the centre left)

I listened with interest in that respect to Mrs Koppa representing Greece in her comments on both the challenges in the Western Balkans and reconciliation with Turkey, and I have noted the steps and statements made by Prime Minister Papandreou lately.

Could I just finally pick up one of my favourite items. Someone mentioned, as sometimes happens in this debate, the question of absorption capacity – that we simply cannot absorb too many countries. I do not like the word. I do not see our Union as ‘absorbing’ nations. I do not know if we have absorbed Britain. And I do not know if France wants to be absorbed. And I hope Sweden will never be absorbed.

I see our Union as enriching the countries when we enter, and I have yet to see an enlargement that has made our Union weaker. Every single enlargement, although it has been difficult, has made our Union stronger, has made it richer, has made it more ambitious, and I for one do not belong to those who believe that history has come to an end. Article 49 applies.

Finally, one of the gentlemen said there are other countries as well that we have not debated on. That is true. Article 49 applies to each and every European country, including those that have not yet been mentioned in the debate today.

3-318

Olli Rehn, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, I would like to thank you for a very lively and substantive debate on EU enlargement and our strategy – now, next year and in the near future. This debate has been in line with the best democratic traditions of this Parliament, and I am grateful for the broad general endorsement of our carefully conducted enlargement policy.

You have rightly underlined the importance of simultaneous and parallel commitment and conditionality in EU enlargement. I agree, and I want to underline the paramount importance of being both fair and firm at the same time.

We have to be fair and respect the commitments we have undertaken to the countries that are covered by our consolidated enlargement agenda in south-eastern Europe, that is, the Western Balkans and Turkey. At the same time, we can be as firm and as we are fair, and we need to apply rigorous conditionality when dealing with these candidate countries and potential candidates.

These only work together – in tandem, in unison – and that is, indeed, the best recipe for driving reforms and democratic and economic transformation in south-eastern Europe. It is also the best recipe for anchoring stability in the Western Balkans and driving reforms that enhance fundamental freedoms in Turkey.

I think Mrs Flautre is right that there cannot be, by definition, a more attractive portfolio than enlargement. However, I am a man of moderation – believe it or not – and I believe that there are certain limits to how much attraction and fascination a man can take. And, as Carl requested, some work will also be left for my successor, for the next Commission and for this Parliament.

Be that as it may, it has been great to work with you. Together we have made a difference. Let us recall that EU enlargement has greatly contributed to the fact that Europe today is whole and free. Let us keep it that way, and let us complete our work in south-eastern Europe.

(Applause)

3-319

Presidente. – Comunico di aver ricevuto una proposta di risoluzione¹ conformemente all'articolo 110, paragrafo 2 del regolamento.

La discussione è chiusa.

La votazione si svolgerà giovedì 26 novembre 2009.

Dichiarazioni scritte (articolo 149)

3-320

Elena Băsescu (PPE), în scris. – Consider că este foarte important ca Parlamentul European să se preocupe de evaluarea procesului de extindere. Acest proces reprezintă un succes major al Uniunii Europene ce a adus pace și stabilitate. În acest context, trebuie să ținem seama de faptul că țările din Balcanii de Vest fac parte din punct de vedere geografic, cultural și istoric din Europa. Dintre statele potențial candidate, la care face referire rezoluția, doresc să subliniez eforturile și progresele concrete reușite de Serbia. Această țară a trecut la aplicarea unilaterală a Acordului Interimar privind Comerțul încheiat cu UE, dovedind astfel că este hotărâtă să se apropie de Uniunea Europeană, în ciuda dificultăților politice și economice cu care se confruntă. Parlamentul European trebuie să încurajeze Serbia să continue drumul către UE. În acest sens, trebuie să cerem Consiliului și Comisiei să arate deschidere și să continue negocierile, în mod constructiv, cu aceasta țară. Consider că evoluția procesului de integrare în Uniunea Europeană a Serbiei nu trebuie condiționată de recunoașterea independenței Kosovo.

3-321

Τάκης Χατζηγεωργίου (GUE/NGL), γραπτώς. – Η στάση έναντι της Τουρκίας είναι σημαντικότερο ζήτημα που θα συζητηθεί στα πλαίσια της πολιτικής της διεύρυνσης, στην σύνοδο του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου το Δεκέμβριο. Στηρίζουμε την πλήρη ένταξη θεωρώντας ότι ο στόχος αυτός θα πρέπει να αποτελεί κινητήριο δύναμη για μεταρρυθμίσεις και αλλαγή πολιτικής σε σημαντικά ζητήματα. Επισημαίνουμε ότι η Τουρκία συνεχίζει να μην συμμορφώνεται με τις συμβατικές υποχρεώσεις που έχει αναλάβει έναντι της ΕΕ και όλων των κρατών μελών. Οφείλει να προχωρήσει άμεσα στην εκπλήρωση των δεσμεύσεών της. Διαφορετικά δεν μπορεί να περάσει αλώβητη από την αξιολόγηση του Δεκεμβρίου. Οι δεσμεύσεις, επί των οποίων θα αξιολογηθεί και το χρονικό ορόσημο, προκύπτουν από τα Συμπεράσματα του Δεκεμβρίου 2006. Συμπεριλαμβάνουν την εφαρμογή του Συμπληρωματικού Πρωτοκόλλου, την εξομάλυνση των διμερών σχέσεων και την αναγνώριση της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας, αλλά και την εποικοδομητική της στάση στη διαδικασία επίλυσης του Κυπριακού. Είναι παράλογο, ενώ επιδιώκει την ένταξη καθώς και ρόλο ρυθμιστή στην περιοχή, η Τουρκία να συνεχίζει να παραβιάζει το διεθνές δίκαιο και τις αρχές στις οποίες εδράζεται η ΕΕ, διατηρώντας κατοχικά στρατεύματα σε κράτος μέλος. Τέλος, το κεφάλαιο της ενέργειας δεν μπορεί να ανοίξει ενόσω η Τουρκία παρεμποδίζει την Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία, από του να ασκεί τα κυριαρχικά της δικαιώματα στην αποκλειστική οικονομική της ζώνη.

3-321-500

Cătălin Sorin Ivan (S&D), în scris. – UE este un edificiu în construcție, iar spectrul opririi extinderii ar fi o contestare a însuși principiului care sta la baza sa. Conform articolului 49 din Tratatul UE "Orice stat european poate solicita să devină membru al Uniunii". Tocmai de aceea, Strategia de extindere pentru Balcanii de Vest, Turcia și Islanda, primește o atenție sporită în cadrul acțiunilor noastre, o preocupare la care aderă fără rezerve. Croația, Turcia și Fosta Republică Iugoslavă a Macedoniei au statutul de candidate, fiind angajate în mod responsabil pe calea integrării. Islanda, Muntenegru și Albania au depus cereri de aderare, primele două fiind în prezent evaluate de către Comisie. Fără îndoială, încă există probleme, precum corupția și criminalitatea sau libertatea mass-media. Un impuls semnificativ în acest proces îl constituie introducerea regimului fără vize în Serbia, Muntenegru și Fosta Republică Iugoslavă a Macedoniei începând cu 19 decembrie. Totuși, vreau să atrag atenția asupra faptului că atunci când discutăm despre extindere, trebuie să privim și înspre Republica Moldova, care se află acum într-o perioadă politică crucială pentru angajarea pe calea democrației și a aderării la UE. În acest sens, trebuie să susținem implementarea obiectivelor Strategiei Europene pentru RM 2007-2013, pentru a obține rezultatele dorite de ambele părți.

¹ Vedasi processo verbale.

3-322

Tunne Kelam (PPE), in writing. – I would like to make three observations. First, I am glad that Foreign Minister Carl Bildt pointed out the most important message of Albertini resolution – that the EU remains strongly committed to the enlargement policy and views it as one of the most successful EU policies. This is very much due to the excellent work of Commissioner Rehn. The second important message is that the rule of law is seen as a key principle of democratic progress and one of the main conditions for further accessions. We should also remain clear about the relevance of the Copenhagen Criteria. The third observation: I strongly suggest that the opening of the accession negotiations with Macedonia be decided by the December European Council in accordance with the Commission's recommendation.

3-323

Petru Constantin Luhan (PPE), in writing. – Iceland is already an active and long-standing partner in the wider European integration process. Iceland cooperates closely with EU Member States as a founding member of NATO, a member of the Council of Europe, EFTA, the OSCE and the Schengen Cooperation. Also, it has been estimated that Iceland has already adopted some 60% of the vast *aquis communautaire*. From this point of view, the application of Iceland for EU membership is a logical step.

In my view Iceland has always had a European vocation and Icelandic membership will represent a win-win situation for both sides. We already learn from Iceland's experience in sustainable management of fishing resources, the use of geothermal heat and measures to fight climate change. Iceland has proven its determination to join the Union by submitting the answers to the Commission's questionnaire well ahead of the deadline and I look forward to the evaluation to be made at the summit in mid-December. If all requirements are met and the principle of own merits is respected, I hope Iceland's accession can be coupled with that of Croatia.

3-324

Andreas Mölzer (NI), schriftlich. – Hinsichtlich der Erweiterungsstrategie bedarf es einer differenzierten Vorgehensweise: Während nämlich Island etwa ein europäisches und EU-reifes Land ist, sind die Balkan-Staaten mit Ausnahme von Kroatien noch weit davon entfernt. Unerledigte Probleme sind nach einem Beitritt nur schwer zu bewältigen und hinken jahrelang nach. Deshalb darf im Falle der Balkanstaaten nicht der geringste Zweifel an deren Beitrittsreife bestehen, und auch das Lohn- und Sozialniveau muss dem europäischen Durchschnitt entsprechen. Seit Jahren sind die Türkei-Fortschrittsberichte eine einzige Mängelliste – beim TÜV wäre man damit schon längst durchgerasselt. Und tatsächlich ist dieses Land nun mal weder geografisch noch geistig-kulturell ein Teil Europas. Das zeigt sich in der konsequenten Missachtung der Menschenrechte und der Meinungsfreiheit, von welcher auch der Kurdenplan nicht ablenken kann, ebenso deutlich wie in der Zypern-Frage. Aber vielleicht will die EU ja auch von ihren Menschenrecht-Standards abweichen – anders lässt sich der Kniefall zu den Beneš-Dekreten nicht erklären. Die Türkei betrachtet sich als Vormacht der Turkvölker, die Probleme der EU würden daher mit einem türkischen Beitritt nur größer, wie allein schon das bisherige Agieren immer wieder deutlich gemacht hat. Positive Aspekte wie eine Besserung der Energie-Versorgungssicherheit lassen sich auch mit einer privilegierten Partnerschaft erzielen. Es wird höchste Zeit für ehrliche, klare Worte.

3-325

Csaba Sándor Tabajdi (S&D), írásban. – A nyugat-balkáni térséggel szomszédos Magyarország képviselőjeként minden eszközzel támogatom a nyugat-balkáni országok uniós csatlakozási törekvéseit. Fontos lépés volt ezen a téren az Európai Bizottság kezdeményezése a vízumkötelezettség eltörlésére Szerbia, Macedónia és Montenegró számára 2010. január 1-től. Szimbolikus jelentőségű lenne és gyakorlati előnnyel is járna ugyanakkor az Európai Parlament javaslata, amely már december 19-i hatállyal eltörlőné a vízumkényszert.

A Magyarországhoz ezer szállal kötődő vajdasági magyarság, a határ két oldalán élő családok és barátok számára a szabad utazásnál nagyobb karácsonyi ajándékot aligha adhatna az Európai Unió. Bízom benne, hogy a tagállamok még ebben a hónapban áldásukat adják e döntésre.

A vízumliberalizáció a nyugat-balkáni országok valódi európai integrációs erőfeszítésének pozitív visszajelzése. Különösen komoly előrehaladást ért el az utóbbi időben Szerbia. Mirko Cvetkovics miniszterelnök úr kormánya a Bizottság nemrég kiadott jelentése szerint is sikeresen vette fel a harcot a korrupcióval, és rendkívül fontos előrelépések történtek a kisebbségi jogok terén is. A szerb parlament elfogadta a nemzeti tanácsokról szóló törvényt, a Vajdaság statútuma pedig biztató előzetes tárgyalásokat követően a jövő héten kerül a szerb parlament elé. Számos pozitívum mellett további erőfeszítéseket kell tenni a Vajdaságban az etnikai indíttatású erőszakos bűncselekmények, az újra és újra felmerülő magyarverések teljes visszaszorítására!

3-325-500

Jaroslav Leszek Wałęsa (PPE), na piśmie. – Dziękuję Panu Gabriele Albertini za rezolucję w sprawie strategii rozszerzeniowej Komisji Europejskiej. Oczywiście zgadzam się, że kraje kandydujące muszą kontynuować proces reform. Wysiłki powinny koncentrować się na zapewnieniu rządów prawa i równym traktowaniu mniejszości etnicznych oraz walce z korupcją i przestępczością zorganizowaną. Ocena sytuacji politycznej w Turcji, włączając w to zaplanowane czy zrealizowane reformy oraz najważniejsze niedociągnięcia, jest powtórzeniem oceny Komisji Europejskiej zawartej w Raporcie Okresowym. Widoczne są postępy w zakresie spełniania politycznych kryteriów kopenhaskich, niestety wiele

pozostało do zrobienia w dziedzinie szeroko pojętych wolności obywatelskich. Najważniejsze jednak by dwustronne spory były rozstrzygane przez zaangażowane strony. Nie powinny one same w sobie stanowić przeszkody na drodze do przystąpienia, jednak Unia Europejska powinna dążyć do ich rozwiązania przed akcesją. Parlament Europejski powinien być obiektywnym obserwatorem, bo chcielibyśmy, żeby negocjacje zakończyły się porozumieniem, co ułatwiłoby drogę Turcji do UE. Będąc obywatelem Polski, kraju, który wstąpił do Unii Europejskiej w 2004 roku, wiem, że strategia rozszerzania jest jedną z najbardziej skutecznych obszarów polityki UE. Kluczowym jest dotrzymywanie podjętych zobowiązań również przez Unię Europejską. Celem negocjacji akcesyjnych jest pełne członkostwo, dlatego też wypełnianie twardych, ale jasnych warunków powinno być podstawową przesłanką dla osiągnięcia przez nie celu. Dotyczy to wszystkich Państw w tym także Turcji.

3-326

Dominique Vlasto (PPE), par écrit. – Notre résolution sur les élargissements à venir doit refléter l'état de l'opinion en Europe. Il faut éviter de reproduire les erreurs passées et construire l'Europe avec ses peuples. Les décisions à prendre sont lourdes d'engagements et doivent être bien préparées et bien expliquées pour pouvoir être partagées par la majorité des citoyens européens. Notre Assemblée, qui les représente, doit y être particulièrement vigilante.

La précipitation serait la pire des politiques et pourrait nous ramener vers l'instabilité institutionnelle, alors que l'Union européenne en sort à peine avec l'entrée en vigueur du traité de Lisbonne. Aujourd'hui, il nous faut tester la nouvelle mécanique institutionnelle issue du traité de Lisbonne, faire l'Europe politique et consolider les politiques souhaitées par nos concitoyens en matière d'emploi, de relance de l'économie, de lutte contre le changement climatique, de sécurité d'approvisionnement énergétique ou de défense commune.

N'inversons pas les priorités et renforçons la cohérence et l'efficacité des politiques communautaires avant de nous fixer pour objectif de nouveaux élargissements de l'Union européenne. Enfin, je continue à être opposée à l'entrée de la Turquie au sein de l'Union européenne et maintiens mon souhait d'un partenariat privilégié avec ce pays au sein de l'Union pour la Méditerranée.

3-327

13 - Eliminazione della violenza contro le donne (discussione)

3-328

Presidente. – L'ordine del giorno reca la discussione su:

– l'interrogazione orale al Consiglio sulla Giornata internazionale per l'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne, di Eva-Britt Svensson, a nome della commissione per i diritti della donna e l'uguaglianza di genere (O-0096/2009 – B7-0220/2009),

– l'interrogazione orale alla Commissione sulla Giornata internazionale per l'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne, di Eva-Britt Svensson, a nome della commissione per i diritti della donna e l'uguaglianza di genere (O-0097/2009 – B7-0221/2009).

Ricordo che oggi è la Giornata internazionale per l'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne, per cui l'occasione di questa discussione è per noi particolarmente importante.

3-329

Eva-Britt Svensson, frågeställare. – Fru talman! Idag är det alltså den 25 november, 10-årsdagen av FN:s instiftande av Internationella dagen mot våld mot kvinnor. Självt har jag i hela mitt vuxna liv arbetat politiskt i kvinnoorganisationer, i nätverk för att bekämpa detta våld mot kvinnor. Jag tycker att jag i arbetet har använt alla ord för att beskriva hur situationen är. Jag tycker att jag använt ord, ord, ord – det har vi tillsammans gjort i denna kamp. Nu känner jag att vi faktiskt måste se konkreta åtgärder!

Detta är ett våld som berövar kvinnor deras mänskliga rättigheter. Det påverkar och präglar kvinnors dagliga liv. Det är ett våld som styr kvinnor och unga flickors liv och livssituation.

Vi har alla ett ansvar att bryta tystnaden, och att inom parlament och utomparlamentariskt samarbeta med alla goda krafter för att bryta detta våld. Det handlar om våld i nära relationer, sexuella trakasserier, fysisk och psykisk misshandel, våldtäkter, mord, sexslavhandel, könsstympning. Under krig och väpnade konflikter liksom under återuppbyggnad efter konflikter blir kvinnor mer utsatta, både individuellt och kollektivt, för våld.

Det finns de som hävdar att våld i nära relationer är en privat fråga, en familjefråga. Det är inte det, utan det är ett strukturellt våld och en samhällsfråga. Samhället måste ta ansvar för att bryta våldet.

Detta är ett strukturellt och utbrett problem i alla regioner, länder och kontinenter. Att det blir ett slut på alla former av könsrelaterat våld är grundläggande för ett jämställt samhälle. Mäns våld mot kvinnor, hävdar jag, är ett tydligt bevis på

det ojämlika maktförhållandet mellan män och kvinnor. Samtidigt bidrar det till att upprätthålla denna maktordning. Därför måste arbetet med att stoppa mäns våld mot kvinnor och barn ske utifrån insikten att det handlar om makt, kontroll, föreställningar kring kön och sexualitet och en rådande samhällsstruktur, i vilken män är överordnade kvinnor. Mäns våld mot kvinnor är ett tydligt bevis på det ojämlika maktförhållandet mellan kvinnor och män.

Det är ett folkhälsoproblem. Det är ett socialt problem, som – förutom allt personligt lidande – innebär stora kostnader för samhället. Framför allt är det emellertid ett jämställdhetsproblem. Därför måste vi angripa problemet med våld mot kvinnor ur ett jämställdhetsperspektiv. Det innebär också att EU därmed har befogenheter att vidta åtgärder, och det är sådana åtgärder från EU:s sida som jag och mina kolleger i parlamentets utskott för kvinnors rättigheter efterlyser.

Inom EU har vi Daphneprogrammet som ger ett visst ekonomiskt stöd till olika initiativ för att bekämpa våld. Det är bra och nödvändigt, men det är långt ifrån tillräckligt. Därför frågar parlamentets utskott för kvinnors rättigheter bland annat kommissionen och rådet om man planerar för att medlemsstaterna ska utarbeta nationella handlingsplaner mot våld mot kvinnor. Planerar kommissionen och stöder rådet att förslag till riktlinjer för en enhetlig EU-strategi läggs fram? Enligt befintliga fördragsbestämmelser finns skyldigheten att arbeta för jämställdhet mellan kvinnor och män.

När tänker kommissionen anordna ett europeiskt år mot våld mot kvinnor? Det är något som parlamentet nu har begärt upprepade gånger sedan 1997. Det borde vara dags nu!

3-330

Åsa Torstensson, rådets tjänstgörande ordförande. – Fru talman! Ärade ledamöter! Den ärade ledamoten och ordföranden för utskottet för kvinnors rättigheter och jämställdhet mellan kvinnor och män har tagit upp en allvarlig och brådskande fråga. Jag vill redan från början tydligt klargöra att våld mot kvinnor inte har någon plats i ett civiliserat samhälle.

Detta år högtidlighåller vi den tionde årsdagen av Förenta nationernas resolution, i vilken den 25 november fastställs till den internationella dagen mot våld mot kvinnor. I dag tänker vi på de otaliga kvinnor och flickor som drabbas av våld i krigszoner och konfliktområden. Vi är medvetna om de lidanden som drabbar kvinnor i hela världen, kvinnor som våldtas, misshandlas eller trakasseras eller som blir föremål för skadliga sedvänjor. Vi uttrycker vår solidaritet med offren för tvångsäktenskap och våld som sker i form av hedersrelaterade brott, som kan vara allt från könsstympning till mord. Vi är medvetna om den oroväckande omfattning i vilken många olika typer av våld dagligen begås mot kvinnor i Europa.

Våld mot kvinnor är ett problem som gäller ett stort antal olika politikområden. Detta anges tydligt i det förslag till resolution om avskaffandet av våld mot kvinnor som ni kommer att rösta om i morgon. Våld mot kvinnor är inte bara en fråga om brott och orättvisa mot kvinnor utan en fråga om män som gärningsmän och en jämställdhetsfråga. Den bästa strategin för att bekämpa våldet är genom att ta helhetsperspektiv och utgå från en bred definition av våld mot kvinnor.

I allt sitt arbete för jämställdhet vägleds rådet av principen om jämställdhetsintegrering. Enligt artiklarna 2 och 3 i EG-fördraget ska rådet främja jämställdhet mellan kvinnor och män i all verksamhet.

Rådet har vid flera tillfällen och i flera olika sammanhang tagit upp problemet med våld mot kvinnor. Jag vill gärna börja med något positivt. Ett av de mest framgångsrika exemplen hittills på jämställdhetsintegrering i EU är området kvinnor och väpnade konflikter, där en mer övergripande politik om att bekämpa våld mot kvinnor börjar framträda.

Det är självklart att rådets förmåga att agera på detta område är begränsad till de befogenheter som anges i fördraget, och att medlemsstaterna har ansvaret för frågor som omfattas av deras behörighet, särskilt rättsliga och inrikes frågor samt hälsofrågor.

Det är medlemsstaternas rättighet att utforma sina egna planer för att bekämpa våld mot kvinnor, men de drar också nytta av samarbete. Men dessutom förekommer det åtgärder på europeisk nivå. Att utrota könsrelaterat våld och människohandel är ett av de sex prioriterade områden som fastställs i kommissionens färdplan för jämställdhet 2006–2010. Under denna rubrik stöder kommissionen medlemsstaterna i att ta fram jämförbar statistik, samt öka medvetenheten, utbyta goda exempel och samarbeta om forskning. Vi ser nu fram emot kommissionens nya plan om jämställdhet för 2011–2015.

Stockholmsprogrammet, som ska antas nästa månad, erbjuder en ram för att ta itu med många av de farhågor angående våld mot kvinnor som har uttryckts av Europaparlamentet. Vi ser fram emot en överenskommelse om programmet och att det senare genomförs.

Under tiden sker det redan mycket på EU-nivå, särskilt när det gäller att öka medvetenheten, samla in information och utbyta goda exempel. Några av er var närvarande vid ordförandeskapets konferens i Stockholm nyligen om just strategier för att bekämpa mäns våld mot kvinnor, som utgjorde ett tillfälle för deltagarna att utbyta erfarenheter och diskutera framtida politik.

Beslutet 2007 om att inrätta Daphne III-programmet, som har betytt så mycket för att bekämpa våld mot barn, ungdomar och kvinnor, har också varit viktigt. Jag välkomnar den verkan som Daphneprogrammet har haft och fortsätter att ha i våra samhällen.

I er resolution har ni med rätta betonat att det saknas regelbundna och jämförbara data om olika typer av våld mot kvinnor. Rådet är också väl medvetet om att sammanställningen av korrekta och jämförbara data är väsentlig, om vi ska kunna förbättra vår förståelse av problemet med våld mot kvinnor på europeisk nivå. Jag hoppas att Europeiska jämställdhetsinstitutet, som upprättats gemensamt av rådet och Europaparlamentet, kan lämna ett betydande bidrag på detta område. Rådet självt har redan vidtagit konkreta åtgärder för att förbättra tillgången till statistik om våld mot kvinnor. Rådet har arbetat inom ramen för handlingsplanen från Peking och antagit särskilda indikatorer inom tre områden som är relevanta här: 1) våld mot kvinnor i hemmet, 2) sexuella trakasserier på arbetsplatsen och 3) kvinnor och väpnade konflikter. Vi har gjort framsteg, men naturligtvis måste det göras mycket mer.

Många av världens mest utsatta kvinnor bor i utvecklingsländer. Rådet, som är medvetet om detta, har antagit en serie slutsatser om jämställdhet och kvinnors egenmakt i utvecklingssamarbetet, där man betonar vikten av att ta itu med alla former av könsrelaterat våld, bland annat sådana skadliga sedvänjor och bruk som kvinnlig könsstympning. Men vi bör inte slå oss till ro med detta. Kvinnlig könsstympning, så kallade hedersbrott och tvångsäktenskap är också en realitet i EU.

Europaparlamentet har konsekvent stått i spetsen när det gäller att mana till åtgärder mot skadliga sedvänjor. I linje med detta angreppssätt bekräftade rådet sitt engagemang för att skydda de mest utsatta i de slutsatser om flickors situation som rådet antog förra året. I dessa slutsatser betonade rådet, och jag citerar, att ”avskaffandet av alla former av våld mot flickor, inbegripet människohandel och skadliga sedvänjor, är av avgörande betydelse för flickors och kvinnors egenmakt och för att nå jämställdhet i samhället”.

Som den ärade ledamoten har betonat i inledningen till sin fråga inverkar våld mot kvinnor skadligt på kvinnors förmåga att delta i det sociala, politiska och ekonomiska livet. Kvinnor som genom våld utesluts från social verksamhet, inbegripet sysselsättning, riskerar marginalisering och fattigdom.

Detta för mig tillbaka till det helhetsperspektiv jag började med, och våldets strukturella art, som betonas i frågan till rådet. Problemet med våld mot kvinnor är ett mer omfattande problem – bristande jämställdhet. Den bredare kampanjen för att främja kvinnors egenmakt bidrar till att bekämpa våldet. Kvinnor som har frihet att utnyttja hela sin potential är mindre utsatta för våld än kvinnor i utanförskap. Rådet har också regelbundet förklarat att det är nödvändigt att lindra kvinnors fattigdom. Sysselsättning är ofta det bästa sättet att komma ur fattigdom. Det måste göras mer för att underlätta kvinnors deltagande på arbetsmarknaden. Ekonomiska och sociala kriser gör kvinnor mer utsatta. Vid mötet den 30 november 2009 förväntas rådet anta en rad slutsatser om jämställdhet: förstärkning av tillväxt och sysselsättning – ett bidrag till Lissabonagendan efter 2010. Syftet är att garantera att både jämställdhetsintegrering och särskilda jämställdhetsåtgärder får en framträdande plats i framtida strategier.

När vi högtidlighåller den tionde årsdagen av Förenta nationernas resolution, där den internationella dagen för avskaffande av våld mot kvinnor fastställs, erkänner vi vidden av detta problem. Samtidigt välkomnar vi också det faktum att nationerna arbetar gemensamt för att få slut på det. En stor del av vårt arbete för att bekämpa våld mot kvinnor här i Europa utförs inom en internationell ram.

Vid sitt nästa möte i mars 2010 kommer FN:s kvinnokommission att genomföra femtonsårsöversynen av handlingsplanen från Peking. Det svenska ordförandeskapet har redan utarbetat en rapport om de framsteg som gjorts i Europeiska unionen och de utmaningar som kvarstår. Den 30 november förväntas rådet anta en rad slutsatser i detta ärende. Handlingsplanen från Peking ger oss en struktur och en långfristig agenda för internationell jämställdhetspolitik. Rådet är aktivt engagerat i detta arbete, där en betydande del ägnas åt att bekämpa våld mot kvinnor.

Problemet med våld mot kvinnor vet inte av några nationella gränser. Vi måste ta itu med det på internationell nivå, både inom och utanför Europa. Vi måste intensifiera kampen mot könsrelaterat våld i våra internationella uppgifter, och vi bör inte sluta ögonen för det våld som begås hemma, mot våra egna medborgare.

Herr talman, ärade ledamöter! Jag upprepar vad jag sade i början: våld mot kvinnor har ingen plats i ett civiliserat samhälle. Jag är tacksam mot parlamentet för att det tar upp denna fråga i dag. Ni har fullt stöd av rådet, av detta ordförandeskap och av alla som säger sin mening och försvarar principerna om rättvisa, jämställdhet och solidaritet.

Karel De Gucht, membre de la Commission. – Madame la Présidente, à l'occasion de la journée internationale de l'élimination de la violence à l'égard des femmes, la Commission souhaite réitérer son engagement politique fort de lutter contre la violence envers les femmes. Cet engagement est reflété dans la communication sur le programme de Stockholm

qui inclut, parmi ses priorités, la nécessité de donner une attention particulière aux droits de l'enfant et à la protection des personnes particulièrement vulnérables, comme les femmes victimes de violences et les personnes âgées.

Avec sa feuille de route pour l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes pour la période 2006-2010, la Commission européenne s'est engagée à contribuer à l'éradication de la violence liée au sexe et à la traite des êtres humains. La lutte contre la violence envers les femmes sera également une priorité importante de la nouvelle stratégie qui suivra la feuille de route et qui est actuellement en cours de préparation.

Toutefois, il est aussi primordial de financer des actions concrètes sur le terrain. La Commission a déjà beaucoup contribué à la lutte contre la violence en Europe par le biais du programme Daphné. Sa réponse dans le domaine de la prévention de la violence et de l'aide aux victimes doit être maintenant renforcée par des actions plus concrètes.

Tout d'abord, la Commission a identifié des actions dans le cadre du programme Daphné III, pour mettre en place une stratégie plus cohérente de l'Union européenne pour combattre la violence envers les enfants, les jeunes et les femmes. Grâce à un budget annuel d'environ 17 millions d'euros en 2009, la Commission a ciblé directement les groupes à risques et ce, en complément des aides apportées par les programmes nationaux.

Dans le programme de travail de Daphné III pour 2010, l'établissement d'un groupe consultatif d'experts est envisagé. Ce groupe pourra aider à identifier des actions nécessaires au niveau communautaire et encourager une approche commune entre les États membres.

La Commission débutera aussi une étude importante de faisabilité qui évaluera s'il est possible et nécessaire d'harmoniser la législation contre la violence fondée sur le sexe et la violence envers les enfants au niveau de l'Union européenne, dont les résultats seront présentés à l'automne 2010. L'intention de la Commission est de réunir des représentants des gouvernements des États membres, des institutions communautaires, des groupes politiques, des organisations de la société civile, des organisations internationales, etc., en vue de l'élaboration d'une politique communautaire plus explicite.

Par ailleurs, l'échange de bonnes pratiques, de standards et de modèles d'intervention a déjà fait l'objet de discussions organisées en décembre 2007, sous les auspices du réseau européen de la prévention de la criminalité.

Enfin, il faut souligner que les formes extrêmes de violence contre les femmes doivent être combattues avec les instruments les plus sévères. Dans ce sens, la Commission a proposé, au mois de mars, une modification du cadre pénal européen en matière de lutte contre la traite d'êtres humains et contre l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants, ce qui touche en particulier les femmes et les filles les plus vulnérables.

Concernant la demande de l'organisation d'une année européenne sur la violence contre les femmes, sur la base d'une évaluation approfondie, la Commission a conclu qu'une telle initiative serait prématurée avant qu'une véritable stratégie pour combattre la violence soit élaborée.

Et je voudrais maintenant passer la parole à ma collègue, Mme Benita Ferrero-Waldner.

3-332

Benita Ferrero-Waldner, *membre de la Commission*. – Monsieur le Président, chers et honorables parlementaires, comme vous le savez tous, je me suis toujours – naturellement en tant que femme moi-même – engagée dans la lutte contre la violence envers les femmes, mais aussi dans la question de l'*empowerment* des femmes en général, non seulement pendant les cinq dernières années de mon mandat en tant que commissaire chargée des affaires étrangères, mais aussi avant, en tant que ministre. C'est pourquoi je voudrais ajouter quelques mots sur ce point.

Sur le plan extérieur, au-delà des interventions spécifiques dans les pays en voie de développement, dont mon collègue parlera un peu plus tard, la lutte contre la violence envers les femmes est devenue un axe important de la politique des droits de l'homme de l'Union, dont l'action est renforcée par les lignes directrices spécifiques adoptées en décembre 2008.

La mise en œuvre de ces lignes directrices s'articule notamment au niveau local, dans les pays tiers où l'Union européenne est présente. Dans environ 90 pays tiers, les ambassades des pays membres de l'Union européenne et les délégations de la Commission européenne ont développé leurs propres plans d'action, qui visent à mettre en œuvre ces lignes directrices, et prévoient toute une liste d'initiatives à mener dans la période comprise entre 2009 et 2010.

Nous y portons systématiquement un message clair: la violation des droits des femmes ne peut pas se justifier au nom du relativisme culturel ou des traditions.

Dans le contexte de ces dialogues, nous offrons aussi l'assistance de notre coopération afin, par exemple, de mettre en œuvre les recommandations du rapporteur spécial sur la violence contre les femmes, de renforcer les institutions nationales

en charge des questions d'égalité des genres ou bien de soutenir la modification des législations qui prévoient des discriminations envers les femmes.

Le thème "Femmes, paix et sécurité" sur lequel portent les résolutions 1325 et 1820 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies retient toute notre attention. D'ailleurs, l'Union européenne a également adopté, en décembre 2008, une approche globale pour la mise en œuvre de ces résolutions.

Ceci, je crois, fournit un socle de principes communs, tant pour les opérations relevant de la politique européenne de sécurité et de défense que pour les interventions des instruments communautaires. Ces activités devraient nous permettre d'intégrer plus efficacement la dimension "femmes" dans l'ensemble du cycle des conflits, depuis la prévention, la gestion et la résolution des crises, jusqu'à la consolidation de la paix et la reconstruction à plus long terme.

Personnellement, j'ai sollicité le soutien de 40 femmes dirigeantes du monde entier pour donner un nouvel élan à la mise en œuvre de la résolution 1325 en proposant, comme vous le savez, d'organiser une conférence ministérielle dix ans après son adoption historique. Et cette idée – et j'en suis très fière – a été retenue par le Secrétaire général des Nations unies, Ban Ki-moon. Mais ce qui est peut-être plus remarquable encore, c'est le fait qu'en préparation de cette conférence ministérielle, un nombre croissant d'États et d'organisations internationales, telles que l'Union africaine, ont décidé de renforcer leurs efforts pour la promotion de la résolution 1325, notamment à travers le développement de plans d'action nationaux.

Laissez-moi, Monsieur le Président, conclure sur une touche personnelle. J'ai beaucoup apprécié les possibilités que les politiques de l'Union européenne, qu'elles soient internes ou externes, ont offertes pour la lutte contre la violence envers les femmes, et je me réjouis de leur appui en général. Je suis très heureuse de voir que l'action, qui était, dans le passé, souvent un peu restreinte à un engagement personnel, s'inscrit maintenant dans un effort totalement commun.

3-333

ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΑ: ΣΤΑΥΡΟΣ ΛΑΜΠΡΙΝΙΔΗΣ

Αντιπρόεδρος

3-334

Barbara Matera, *a nome del gruppo PPE*. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, l'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne è un tema molto importante, che richiede uno sforzo e un impegno maggiori da parte di tutti: istituzioni europee, Stati membri e società civile.

La violenza contro le donne, oltre a rappresentare una violazione dei diritti umani, produce gravi conseguenze individuali e sociali che non possono essere ignorate, ed è quindi un tema che necessita di essere affrontato sotto diversi aspetti.

Sotto l'aspetto culturale, bisogna combattere l'idea che possa mai esistere una giustificazione della violenza basata su aspetti culturali, religiosi o sociali. Bisogna organizzare campagne informative e di sensibilizzazione anche tra i giovani e quindi all'interno delle scuole. L'organizzazione di un Anno europeo, come richiesto più volte dal Parlamento europeo, potrebbe avere il giusto impatto europeo e internazionale per costruire una politica più coerente ed efficace.

Sul piano politico, invece, è indispensabile porre il tema tra le priorità delle agende politiche nazionali, europee e internazionali. Ritengo opportuno creare quindi un raccordo sempre più forte – e qui concludo – tra l'Unione europea e le Nazioni Unite, per lavorare tutti insieme nella stessa direzione. Al riguardo, l'audizione al Parlamento europeo del Vicesegretario generale delle Nazioni Unite, Asha-Rose Migiro, è stata esemplare. Auguro quindi a tutti noi una cooperazione che ci rafforzi sempre di più.

3-335

Britta Thomsen, *for S&D-Gruppen*. – Hr. formand! Kære kolleger! I dag, den 25. november, markerer kvinder og mænd verden over FN's internationale dag for afskaffelse af vold mod kvinder.

Vold imod kvinder er et stort samfundsmæssigt problem, der ikke bare kan reduceres til et kvindeproblem. Derimod handler det om krænkelse af menneskerettighederne, retten til livet og retten til sikkerhed. FN vurderer, at syv ud af ti kvinder oplever vold fra mænd gennem deres levetid. Faktisk koster mænds vold flere kvinders liv end malaria, trafikuheld, terror og krig tilsammen. Vi kan ikke bare sidde her med hænderne i skødet. Det er nødvendigt, at vi fra EU's side sætter ind NU. Kommissionen må hurtigst muligt fremlægge en plan for EU's politik til bekæmpelse af alle former for vold mod kvinder.

Ser vi på de forskellige medlemsstaters indsats, er det helt tydeligt, at nogle lande tager problemet mere alvorligt end andre. Spanien, som 1. januar overtager formandsposten i Rådet, har sat bekæmpelsen af vold mod kvinder øverst på dagsordenen i deres formandsperiode. Som det eneste medlemsland i EU har Spanien oprettet et voldsobservatorium, der hvert år aflægger rapport om udviklingen af den kønsrelaterede vold og løbende opdaterer den bedst tænkelige strategi til

bekæmpelse af volden. Lad os støtte op om det kommende spanske formandskabs initiativ til at få oprettet et voldsobservatorium i EU til gavn for alle Europas kvinder.

3-336

Antonyia Parvanova, on behalf of the ALDE Group. – Mr President, it is not only because of the International Day for the Elimination Violence against Women that, when we consider a resolution on this matter, we should ask whether we have done enough. In Europe today, one in four women is a victim of violence, domestic abuse, rape, sexual exploitation, or female genital mutilation.

One of the most horrific examples of gender-based violence is when rape is used during war as a weapon, as is the case in Congo. It is time for a comprehensive EU strategy leading to a concrete action plan aimed at fighting all forms of violence against women, including trafficking in women.

Madam Commissioner, I would like to inform you that we have today voted, during the resolution on the Stockholm Programme, an amendment which requests a directive, a European action plan, on violence against women ensuring the prevention of violence, the protection of victims and the prosecution of perpetrators.

I hope that this time our colleagues, you, and also the Council, will not quote the subsidiarity principle, and that very soon we will see this directive and action plan in place. We have also brought this issue to the Spanish Presidency which is very much in favour of such a priority. I hope this will be priority for all of us.

3-337

Raül Romeva i Rueda, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group. – Mr President, it is indeed necessary to establish a clear legal basis for combating all forms of violence against women.

I also urge the Council and the Commission to take a decision on the full communitarisation of the European policy. None of the EU's Member States are succeeding in addressing these problems on their own. Zero tolerance towards all forms of violence against women must become a top priority of all institutions throughout Europe.

Parliament's demand to the Council and the Commission for a targeted and more coherent EU policy plan to combat all forms of violence against women is a step in the right direction, as is the observatory on violence that has already been mentioned.

Furthermore, I wish also to remind the Commission and the Council of my request on addressing violence against women in the gender-related dimension of human rights violations internationally, in particular in the context of the bilateral association and international trade agreements in force and those under negotiation, as is also established in my report on feminicides, I also wish to ask the Commissioner if she can be a bit more concrete about this.

Let me just finish by welcoming the presence in the gallery of our friends from the Congolese Association for Peace and Justice. They have given us these flowers in order to remind us every day that this is a common fight that we have to fight together and also with the people who are suffering and fighting in the field on this matter.

3-338

Marina Yannakoudakis, on behalf of the ECR Group. – Mr President, violence against women, especially in the domestic environment, is an issue that needs to be debated and I congratulate the Chair of the FEMM Committee for bringing it to the forefront.

We need, however, to recognise this issue is not only a gender issue. It is not only an equality issue. Indeed, it is not only a human rights issue, but is a criminal law issue in the first instance. And because it is a criminal law issue, it is a sovereign state matter, and it is up to the nation state to lead.

According to the Council of Europe, one in four women will experience domestic violence in their lifetime. The EU can be proactive in this area by providing resources for education and increased awareness and by opening up the debate on violence against not only women but also against men: according to the UK Home Office one in six men will suffer domestic violence.

I recently visited Elevate, a women's refuge in London, to talk to victims of domestic violence. They are from all socioeconomic groups. There is no such thing as a stereotype. Violence affects the victim, their families and children. Its effects are both insular and outgoing and destroy lives. The road to rebuilding these lives is long and needs support. Elevate's project offers victims a safe haven and supports them in rebuilding their confidence and ability to function in society. Projects like this need support, and need financial support.

The EU can be proactive by breaking down some of the taboos around violence against women – and men. It is an area which we as a society can no longer afford to ignore.

3-339

Laurence J.A.J. Stassen (NI). – Collega Svensson heeft schriftelijke vragen omtrent geweld tegen vrouwen gesteld en een ontwerp-resolutie ingediend. Daarin stelt zij dat dit een structureel en breed verbreid probleem in geheel Europa is, dat voortkomt uit het ongelijkwaardig achten van mannen en vrouwen.

Hoewel de Partij voor de Vrijheid niet kan meegaan in een Europese aanpak van dit probleem, willen wij ons wel aansluiten bij deze voorstellen en aandringen op een integrale aanpak op het niveau van de individuele lidstaten. De Partij voor de Vrijheid wijst nadrukkelijk ieder geweld tegen vrouwen af. In Europa vindt echter veel geweld plaats tegen islamitische vrouwen, met name in de huiselijke kring. Daarbij dient dan gedacht te worden aan gevallen van huiselijk geweld, eerwraak en vrouwenbesnijdenis, voortkomend uit de islamitische visie op de rol tussen man en vrouw.

De Partij voor de Vrijheid vindt alle geweld tegen vrouwen uitermate verwerpelijk, maar wil hierbij nadrukkelijk wijzen op deze islamitische vorm van geweld. Ik wil hier nogmaals benadrukken: dit is volstrekt onacceptabel. Daarom wil mijn partij de lidstaten krachtig oproepen tot het bestrijden van deze vormen van geweld en specifiek onderzoek in gang zetten naar islam gerelateerd geweld tegen vrouwen.

3-340

Edit Bauer (PPE). – Kedves miniszter asszony, kedves biztosok! Hadd emlékeztessenek én is arra, amit a miniszter asszony mondott: a civilizált társadalmakban nincs helye az erőszaknak. Tizedszer emlékezünk arra, hogy az ENSZ határozatot hozott a nők elleni erőszak elleni küzdelem ügyében. Ahogy a kollégák és az önök beszédét hallgattam, azon gondolkodtam, hogy 10 év múlva, 20 év múlva vajon még mindig azt fogják mondani ebben a házban az utódaink, hogy a civilizált társadalmakban nincs helye az erőszaknak? Igaz, hogy az idő nem a mi érdekünkben dolgozik, hisz azt látjuk, hogy az agresszivitás a társadalmakban növekszik. Növekszik a média hatása által, de növekszik a válságban is. A pszichológusok azt mondják, hogy a válságban sokkal nagyobb az agresszivitás, mint egyébiránt. Probléma a nők elleni erőszak, és probléma ez akkor is, hogy ha férfikollégák gyakran azt mondják, hogy a férfiakat is éri erőszak. Sajnos a statisztikák mégiscsak azt mutatják, hogy az áldozatok közt 95% a nő. Az emberkereskedelem áldozatainak is 80%-a nő. Én azt hiszem, hogy valóban itt az idő, hogy az európai intézmények komolyabban foglalkozzanak ezzel a problémával.

3-341

Iratxe García Pérez (S&D). – Señor Presidente, hoy, millones de personas y de mujeres alzan la voz en todo el mundo en contra de la violencia de género. Hoy no podemos permitirnos cerrar los ojos ante la mayor lacra social que manifiesta unas relaciones de poder históricamente desiguales. No hay razón, no hay argumento, ni posibilidad de comprensión. Hay mujeres que son asesinadas por el mero hecho de ser mujeres.

Frente a esta realidad, todos somos responsables –Instituciones europeas, Estados miembros y organizaciones– de poner todos los medios que estén a nuestra disposición para eliminar la violencia de género, para avanzar en una sociedad más igualitaria, con legislaciones valientes y decididas.

Países como España han asumido un compromiso claro en este sentido. La Ley contra la Violencia de Género es un instrumento necesario e imprescindible y, por lo tanto, un ejemplo a seguir en el resto de Europa. Educación para la igualdad, medidas de prevención, lucha contra los estereotipos, medidas de asistencia jurídica a las víctimas, y podríamos seguir enumerando multitud de políticas necesarias en este sentido. Considero importante que la próxima Presidencia española de la Unión haya planteado como uno de los objetivos prioritarios la lucha contra la violencia de género, y espero que este Parlamento apoye decididamente todas y cada una de las iniciativas dirigidas en este sentido.

Sumemos esfuerzos y trabajo porque, de esta manera, estaremos del lado de millones de mujeres víctimas que no pueden esperar ni un minuto más.

3-342

Corina Crețu (S&D). – Într-adevăr, așa cum s-a subliniat aici, violența împotriva femeii reprezintă un fenomen extrem de grav, căruia nu-i acordăm întotdeauna atenția cuvenită și care atinge cote înspăimântătoare în țările în curs de dezvoltare, mai ales în țările măcinate de războaie și conflicte. Violul și violența sexuală împotriva fetelor, femeilor și copiilor au atins proporțiile unei epidemii în țările africane zguduite de război, în special în Congo, Somalia, Burundi și Liberia. Din păcate, nu doar țările aflate în conflict sunt caracterizate de rata masivă a violențelor; acestea se manifestă pe scară largă chiar și în cele mai pașnice și democratice țări din lume.

Este datoria noastră să ne concentrăm atenția și eforturile asupra pedepsirii celor care se fac vinovați de încălcarea drepturilor omului, în paralel cu eforturile pentru îmbunătățirea siguranței femeilor, ca și pentru asigurarea asistenței corespunzătoare victimelor agresiunilor sexuale, de la ajutorul medical până la reintegrarea lor familială și socială.

În final, aș vrea doar să amintesc evenimentele din cadrul Comisiei de dezvoltare, dedicate Zilei internaționale de combatere a violenței împotriva femeii și să îi mulțumesc comisarului De Gucht pentru prezența sa la aceste evenimente, pentru interesul arătat acestui subiect și, de asemenea, doamnei comisar Ferrero-Waldner pentru prezența sa la această dezbateră.

3-343

Silvia Costa (S&D). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, vorrei dedicare questa Giornata internazionale contro la violenza alle donne alla memoria di Anna Politkovskaya, una giornalista e una donna che ha pagato con la vita il suo amore per la verità, alle donne africane nei conflitti, alle tante sofferenze di donne in Europa spesso sommerse.

Sono testimonianze che contrastano con l'immagine degradata e consumistica che il sistema dei media spesso offre dell'identità femminile, contribuendo a creare una cultura della sopraffazione e dell'umiliazione delle donne, che è anch'essa una grave violenza su cui bisogna che l'Europa si pronunci e intervenga.

È urgente creare un sistema europeo coerente di rilevazione statistica – lo si è detto – con particolare riferimento alle minorenni, alla tratta, alle violenze fisiche e sessuali, alle donne delle categorie vulnerabili, come le immigrate. Ma vogliamo anche avere risultati concreti delle linee guida dell'Unione europea per le donne nei conflitti armati, prima richiamate anche dalla signora Commissario, almeno sostenendo, anche finanziariamente, quei progetti spesso di piccole associazioni, di ONG locali, anche in quei paesi che si occupano di reintegrare e sostenere le donne vittime di violenza.

Noi sappiamo che oggi abbiamo una nuova possibilità, quella offerta dal trattato di Lisbona e dal programma di Stoccolma, per poter rendere comunitaria questa prevenzione.

Ma dobbiamo denunciare un altro aspetto della violenza: il contesto in cui avviene la violenza. Aumentano le violenze fra i giovani e fra i minorenni, connesse all'uso dell'alcol e della droga, e di questo forse parliamo troppo poco quando trattiamo della violenza contro le donne.

3-344

Joanna Senyszyn (S&D). – Panie Przewodniczący! Miliony kobiet są bite, molestowane, kupowane, sprzedawane, gwałcone i zabijane tylko dlatego, że są kobietami. Więcej kobiet ginie z powodu skierowanej przeciwko nim agresji niż umiera na raka. Musimy uświadomić opinii publicznej, że w nowoczesnym, demokratycznym społeczeństwie nie ma miejsca na przemoc wobec kobiet. Zaczniemy od edukacji klasy politycznej i uwolnienia polityki od wpływów tych religii, które sankcjonują dominację mężczyzn. To konieczny warunek rzeczywistego równouprawnienia i likwidacji przemocy.

W moim kraju podporządkowana klerowi konserwatywna prawica odmawia kobietom pełni praw człowieka. Promowana jest patriarchalna rodzina, a kobiecie proponuje się model 3k – kuchnia, kołyska i kościół. Kobiety nie mają prawa do aborcji, planuje się odebranie im prawa do zapłodnienia in vitro. Matka Polka niosąca dzielnie swój krzyż w postaci bijącego męża, to jeden z absurdów, któremu trzeba się przeciwstawić społecznie i prawnie.

Serdecznie zapraszam na konferencję na temat zwalczania przemocy wobec kobiet organizowaną 10 grudnia w Parlamencie Europejskim z inicjatywy Polskiego Centrum Praw Kobiet.

3-345

Pascale Gruny (PPE). – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, chaque jour, en Europe, une femme sur cinq est victime de violences. La violence contre les femmes est inacceptable sous toutes ses formes. Pourtant, en Europe, de nombreuses femmes et jeunes filles continuent de vivre dans l'ombre de l'agression ou de l'exploitation.

Les chiffres sont alarmants. La violence contre les femmes prend de nombreuses formes et survient partout: violences domestiques au foyer, abus sexuels, harcèlement sexuel au travail, viols, y compris au sein du couple, et également comme tactique de guerre en dehors de l'Europe.

En Europe, la violence domestique est la première cause de mortalité et d'invalidité pour les femmes âgées de 16 à 44 ans. À l'heure où nous débattons de ces questions extrêmement graves, des femmes se font violenter. En parler n'est pas suffisant. Il faut maintenant agir.

L'Union européenne se doit de protéger les citoyens les plus fragiles. La lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes est un combat pour les droits humains fondamentaux et le programme dit de Daphné, qui soutient les actions visant à combattre tous les types de violence, est insuffisant.

De nouvelles mesures d'initiative doivent être envisagées pour l'élaboration de plans européens cohérents. Je soutiens l'initiative d'organiser une année européenne contre la violence à l'égard des femmes, demandée par notre institution depuis plus de dix ans maintenant.

3-346

Licia Ronzulli (PPE). – Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, ricollegandomi a quanto accennato dagli onorevoli Matera e Stassen sulle violenze per aspetti culturali e religiosi, vorrei dedicare questo minuto al racconto di un'esperienza che ho vissuto personalmente come volontaria in una delle mie missioni.

È la storia di una donna, la storia di Karin, la storia di una donna che non voleva portare il burka. Suo marito, per punirla, le ha versato dell'acido, l'ha fatto in una notte, lo ha fatto mentre lei dormiva. Karin adesso porta il burka, non perché vuole portarlo ma per nascondere i segni di questa tragica violenza.

Spero che questa giornata non resti soltanto una ricorrenza sul calendario, ma che possa essere d'aiuto a tutte quelle donne che ogni giorno subiscono violenze e che le parole si possano trasformare in fatti e azioni concrete.

3-347

Marc Tarabella (S&D). – Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, nombreuses sont les femmes, en Europe et dans le monde, qui luttent chaque jour pour l'élimination de la violence à leur égard, mais elles ne peuvent et ne doivent pas mener ce combat seules, parce que ces violences contre les femmes, perpétrées en grande majorité par des hommes, sont également des violences contre l'humanité tout entière.

Il est normal que les hommes se joignent également à ce combat. C'est pourquoi, je participe à la campagne du ruban blanc. Créée initialement par des hommes à destination d'autres hommes, cette campagne est partie du Canada il y a presque vingt ans. C'était un jour où certains hommes ont décidé qu'ils avaient le devoir d'inciter d'autres hommes à s'élever publiquement contre la violence faite aux femmes. Ce ruban blanc est un symbole, c'est aussi celui de l'œillet qui rappelle la lutte des femmes congolaises contre les souffrances dont elles sont victimes tous les jours – elles étaient là tout à l'heure.

En conséquence, j'appelle un maximum de collègues à se liguer avec nous pour ce combat des violences contre les femmes, car il y a la violence physique, mais aussi la violence psychologique et, souvent, vous le savez, les mots font plus mal que les coups.

3-348

Daciana Octavia Sârbu (S&D). – Violența împotriva femeilor, sub diversele sale forme, variază în funcție de contextul economic, cultural și politic al societății. Poate să meargă de la abuz psihologic și fizic în familie la căsătorie forțată la vârste mici și alte practici violente. Toate formele de violență împotriva femeii sunt încălcări inacceptabile ale drepturilor omului și stau în calea egalității de șanse dintre femei și bărbați. Acest tip de violență există la scară largă. Face mai multe victime decât cancerul și lasă urme adânci în sufletele oamenilor și în existența societăților. De aceea, ar trebui să ne sporim eforturile în a o combate.

De asemenea, estimările ONU arată că abuzurile nu numai că persistă, dar sunt în creștere și, din păcate, de cele mai multe ori aceste fapte nu sunt cunoscute sau sunt pur și simplu trecute cu vederea. În România, susțin campania Fondului ONU pentru populație și a centrului de informare ONU, campanie cu numele „Femei în umbră - Umbre”, campanie menită să sensibilizeze publicul în legătură cu gravitatea fenomenului.

3-349

Gesine Meissner (ALDE). – Herr Präsident, meine Damen und Herren! Gewalt gegen Frauen ist ein schreckliches Menschenrechtsverbrechen, egal in welcher Form sie passiert, ob als Zwangsverheiratung, als Schläge, als Vergewaltigung. Besonders schlimm finde ich das Wort „Ehrenmord“, denn das ist überhaupt nicht ehrenhaft. Ehrenmord ist ein abscheuliches Verbrechen! Wir müssen alles tun, um dies zu bekämpfen.

Der Lissabon-Vertrag steht kurz vor der Unterzeichnung, da wird die Menschenrechts-Charta als Annex noch besondere Gültigkeit haben. Deshalb sind wir als Europäische Union besonders verpflichtet, alles zu tun, um diese Gewalt zu bekämpfen.

Es wurde schon angesprochen, dass im Krieg Vergewaltigung als Waffe eingesetzt werden kann. Es wurde auch auf den Kongo hingewiesen, wo das seit Jahren in schlimmster Variante passiert, wo Vergewaltiger auch vor kleinen Kindern und vor hochbetagten Frauen nicht Halt machen. Wir haben viele Programme. Kommissarin Ferrero-Waldner hat darauf hingewiesen, dass sie weltweit Frauen in Regierungsverantwortung angesprochen hat. Das reicht anscheinend nicht. Es ist nicht nur ein Problem von Frauen, es ist ein Problem aller Menschen auf der Welt. Wir müssen alles tun, um von der Europäischen Union aus hier etwas zu verbessern.

3-350

Małgorzata Handzlik (PPE). – Panie Przewodniczący! W ostatnich latach mnożą się inicjatywy podejmujące działania na rzecz zwalczania przemocy wobec kobiet. Niestety zjawisko to cały czas istnieje w Europie niezależnie od wieku kobiet, ich wykształcenia, czy pozycji społecznej. Musimy więc cały czas podkreślać – przemoc wobec kobiet nie jest ani czymś naturalnym, ani nieuniknionym. Przemoc wobec kobiet na każdym miejscu na ziemi jest po prostu przestępstwem oraz naruszeniem prawa do życia, godności osobistej, bezpieczeństwa oraz nietykalności fizycznej i psychicznej. Mówienie o przemocy to nie tylko przedstawianie kobiety jako ofiary, to przede wszystkim konieczność potępienia samego aktu i jego sprawcy, który nie powinien pozostawać bezkarny. Potrzebujemy długofalowej edukacji kobiet i mężczyzn, która obali stereotypy i wszystkim będzie uświadamiać potrzebę walki z tym zjawiskiem.

3-351

Ilda Figueiredo (GUE/NGL). – Que este Dia Internacional da Eliminação da Violência contra as Mulheres seja o início da queda do *muro* de silêncio e de indiferença que ainda existe na nossa sociedade sobre este verdadeiro flagelo que atinge milhões de mulheres na União Europeia e no mundo.

A violência contra as mulheres é uma violação de direitos humanos e um obstáculo à sua participação na vida social e política, na vida pública e no trabalho, impedindo a sua realização como cidadãs de plenos direitos, embora os diversos tipos de violência, como já aqui se disse, variem também consoante as culturas e tradições, as crises económicas e sociais do capitalismo aumentam a vulnerabilidade das mulheres, agravando a sua exploração e conduzindo à pobreza e à marginalização, o que também alimenta o tráfico de mulheres e a prostituição.

Assim, impõe-se o reforço de meios financeiros e de políticas verdadeiramente empenhadas na valorização do papel das mulheres na sociedade e na promoção da igualdade de direitos, e a execução de verdadeiros planos de combate a todas as formas de violência exercida contra as mulheres, acompanhadas da eliminação das discriminações que persistem e da protecção das vítimas.

3-352

Nicole Kiil-Nielsen (Verts/ALE). – Monsieur le Président, les années 2000 se caractérisent en Europe par une multiplication des lois sécuritaires: surveillance, répression, rétention, emprisonnement.

Les budgets liés à ces politiques ont explosé. Pourtant, les violences contre les femmes ne diminuent pas. Ainsi, en 2008, 156 femmes sont mortes sous les coups de leur conjoint en France, où près d'une femme sur dix est victime de violences conjugales. Les moyens sécuritaires mis en œuvre pour la vidéosurveillance, le fichage ou la biométrie ne répondent pas aux véritables besoins de sécurité des femmes.

Cette violence touche toutes les femmes, dans tous les pays, quelle que soit leur origine, leur milieu social ou leur religion. Elle est liée à une discrimination fondée sur l'appartenance sexuelle. Le sexisme, tout comme le racisme, consiste à nier à l'autre un statut d'alter ego.

Comment combattre le sexisme? Ce qu'il faut, c'est une volonté politique forte pour informer, prévenir, protéger, la volonté politique d'abolir toutes les discriminations dans lesquelles la violence prend racine. La sécurité de plus de la moitié des citoyens européens, c'est-à-dire les citoyennes, ne vaut-elle pas un investissement politique conséquent?

3-353

Åsa Torstensson, rådet's tjänstgörande ordförande. – Herr talman! Ärade ordförande för utskottet för kvinnors rättigheter och jämställdhet mellan kvinnor och män, ärade ledamöter. Tack för en mycket viktig debatt. Mäns våld mot kvinnor har många ansikten och våldet kan gestalta sig på många olika sätt, men utsattheten och smärtan är densamma oavsett vem som drabbas.

Det är positivt att så många initiativ tas av kommissionen på detta område, och det är min förhoppning att Europasamarbetet ska vara en motor för att bekämpa våld och stärka jämställdheten och att vi ska arbeta strategiskt. Det är ett efterfrågat initiativ och en efterfrågad aktivitet för många av er ledamöter.

Jag upprepar, våld mot kvinnor är prioriterat för det svenska ordförandeskapet: 1. Inom ramen för Stockholmsprogrammet som antas nästa månad ökar möjligheten att ta itu med de problem angående våldsutsatta kvinnor som har lyfts av just Europaparlamentet.

2. Den 9 november stod ordförandeskapet värd för en konferens där medlemsländerna och representanter för det civila samhället hade möjlighet att byta just erfarenheter och kunskap när det gäller att bekämpa våld mot kvinnor. Under hösten arrangerar ordförandeskapet även en konferens i Bryssel om offer för människohandel i syfte att belysa behovet av åtgärder för de utsatta, med fokus på samarbete med ursprungsländer för människohandel.

Jag vill tacka för denna oerhört viktiga debatt. Vägen är lång och hindren är många, men vår vision måste vara att våld mot kvinnor ska upphöra.

3-354

Karel De Gucht, Member of the Commission. – Mr President, I just have some closing remarks, but first of all I would like to thank all the Members who spoke in this debate, which is a very crucial debate. This is one of the most brutal forms of human rights abuses that are very widespread, not only in the developing countries. We are talking a lot about Congo, but we should also talk about other developing countries like, for example, Pakistan. Last night after a meeting in this Parliament I watched television and there was a programme on 24/24 on abuses against women in Pakistan. It was horrible, simply horrible. But it is also the truth. One of the Members gave the example of the woman who did not want to wear a burkha.

It is obvious that conflict is exacerbating and making more severe the abuses against women, that sexual violence is used as a weapon of war, that you see after some time that the social fabric and the cohesion of the traditional communities are destroyed, are breached, that ethics disappear and that you end up in a situation where not only rebels and soldiers but also ordinary citizens commit these kinds of horrendous attacks on women and children.

Several Members have asked whether it is possible to have a European directive on violence against women that would ensure the prevention of violence, the protection of victims and the prosecution of perpetrators. Unfortunately, I do not think there is a legal basis for that. There is a legal basis in the Lisbon Treaty for some specific actions that can be taken ...

3-355

... notamment en ce qui concerne le domaine de la traite des êtres humains, de l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants et de la pédopornographie. Là, il y a une mention explicite dans le traité de Lisbonne, mais la déclaration des droits de l'homme, en tant que telle, n'est pas une base juridique pour lancer une directive.

Je crois, toutefois, que la Commission doit continuer à exploiter diverses voies pour attaquer ce problème, notamment par des programmes qui soient non seulement axés sur les pays en voie de développement, mais aussi sur certains groupes vulnérables et sur nos propres pays membres, parce que chez nous aussi, dans notre Union européenne, qui devrait quand même être un exemple dans le monde pour la protection des droits de l'homme et des femmes, il y a encore des problèmes.

Vous pouvez compter sur la Commission – l'actuelle, mais aussi la prochaine – pour poursuivre cette action et l'amplifier, pour la toute simple raison que nous trouvons que c'est nécessaire. La question n'est pas, comme l'un d'entre vous l'a suggéré, de savoir si ce sont les États membres qui doivent prendre les devants, ou la Commission, ou l'Union européenne. Je pense qu'à tous les niveaux et dans toutes nos compétences, nous avons, nous devons avoir ce problème présent à l'esprit.

3-356

IN THE CHAIR: Diana WALLIS
Vice-President

3-357

President. – I have received one motion for resolution² tabled in accordance with Rule 115(5) of the Rules of Procedure on behalf of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality.

The debate is closed.

The vote will take place tomorrow, Thursday, 26 November 2009.

Written statements (Rule 149)

3-357-500

Vilija Blinkevičiūtė (S&D), raštu. – Pritariu šiai rezoliucijai ir raginu Komisiją paskelbti Europos kovos su smurtu prieš moteris metus. Tikiu, jog tuomet valstybės narės greičiau patobulins nacionalinius kovos su smurtu prieš moteris įstatymus, ypač kovojant su smurtu prieš moteris privačioje erdvėje, o taip pat efektyviai vykdys nacionalines kovos su smurtu prieš moteris veiksmų programas. Valstybės narės turi sukurti vieningą smurto prieš moteris mažinimo sistemą – įtvirtinti prevencijos, apsaugos ir pagalbos priemones. Labai svarbu, kad šis klausimas būtų vienas iš prioritetų pradėjus dirbti naujos sudėties Komisijai bei Ispanijai pirmininkaujant Taryboje.

3-357-750

Proinsias De Rossa (S&D), in writing. – Today is the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. Violence against women exists everywhere and among all classes, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, the socially mobile and the marginalised, but a widespread and structural blindness to this problem has persisted. This Resolution calls for a targeted and coherent EU policy plan to combat all forms of violence against women, as stated in the EU Roadmap for Equality between women and men. National laws and policies should be improved through the development of comprehensive national action plans to prevent, protect and prosecute. In Ireland last year 1,947 women and 3,269 children were admitted to refuges. Over 120 women have been murdered since 1996, a significant number by a partner or ex-partner. EU studies have shown that one woman in five has suffered violence at the hands of her male partner, and that 25% of all violent crime reported in Europe involves a man assaulting his wife or partner. Domestic violence aims to control and destroy the human spirit. Reports of planned cuts of up to 30% by the Irish Government to some services amply illustrates their lack of real commitment to prevention, protection, and, prosecution.

3-357-875

Louis Grech (S&D), in writing. – One in five women has been subjected to domestic violence in Europe. In Malta, 467 cases of domestic violence were reported between January and October 2009, but these figures are probably not fully representative of the problem in Malta. Similarly, statistics in other Member States are misleading. This is because women,

² See Minutes.

often fear being misunderstood by authorities and judicial bodies. The Resolution outlines that violence, aside from its criminality, is also a question of discrimination and inequality – an area of EU competence. The Motion rightly focuses on the prosecution of perpetrators. That there should be no legal loopholes that allow perpetrators to go unpunished is important. Having said that however the rehabilitation of abusive partners should also be considered in order to avoid future repetition of violence. Certain member states do not have sufficiently trained staff to adequately provide support, help and advice to victims. For victims – creating shelters is not enough. Such women require help from Government to re-enter the labour market in order to acquire true economic independence from their abuser. Training programmes for victims must be stepped up, to allow them to fully reintegrate into society, and the EU should use its power to fully address such blatant inequalities.

3-358

Zita Gurmai (S&D), in writing. – Violence against women is a serious concern in the world. Women – and children – are the most vulnerable part of society, those who have to face abuse the most often. For instance, in Europe it is estimated that 20-25% of women are victims of physical violence during their grown-up lives, while 10% of women even have to abide sexual violence. As for domestic violence, 98% is violence by men against women, and therefore we need to consider this as a gender-related issue. When talking about violence we are not talking only about psychological violence: and thus the results above would be much worse.

I believe that we cannot accept such figures and the reality that affects especially women. The European Socialists have long been calling for effective protection and for good programmes. The Daphne program is a good start, but we need to do more at EU Member State level. I think that it is very important that the Spanish Presidency has decided to make a priority of the fight against violence. No social problem can be solved completely in just six months. Therefore I will do everything to ensure that the Belgian and Hungarian Presidencies continue the work began by the Spanish Presidency.

3-358-500

Livia Járóka (PPE), in writing. – Coercive sterilization is one of the most grievous forms of violence against women and an impermissible violation of human rights. In several Member States, Roma women have been subject to coercive sterilization aiming to reduce their “high, unhealthy” birth rate. Despite several cases being recorded and judicial verdicts having been reached in favour of the victims, adequate compensations and official apologies in most cases are still pending. I would herein like to welcome the apologies of Prime Minister Jan Fischer, as well as the recent motion by the Government of the Czech Republic requiring that by 31 December 2009 the Ministry of Health would undertake a series of measures to ensure that such violations do not occur anymore. I hope that other countries, such as Slovakia will adjoin the Czech initiative and will establish a mechanism to provide adequate compensation to women whose reproductive capacities were destroyed without their consent. It is indispensable that Member States investigate without delay the extreme human rights abuses against Roma women, penalise the perpetrators and ensure that all victims are identified and provided redress. It's the common goal of European countries to safeguard the health and physical integrity of all women in the continent.

3-358-750

Joanna Katarzyna Skrzydlewska (PPE), na piśmie. – Pośród powszechnej kampanii za przestrzeganiem praw człowieka wydaje się, że problem przemocy wobec kobiet, w tym przemocy domowej jest za mało nagłośniony. W akcji kampanijnej ONZ przeciw przemocy wobec kobiet na świecie w 2008 ujawniono, że kobiety w wieku od 15-44 roku życia są bardziej narażone na ryzyko gwałtu i przemocy domowej niż na ryzyko zachorowania na raka, bycia ofiarą wypadku samochodowego, wojny czy malarii. Od 40% do 50% kobiet w samej Unii zgłosiło różne formy molestowania seksualnego w miejscu pracy. Szacuje się, że od 500 tys do 2 milionów ludzi rocznie, w większości kobiet i dzieci staje się ofiarami handlu ludźmi i zostaje zmuszonych do prostytucji, przymusowej pracy i niewolnictwa lub niewoli. Dlatego z zadowoleniem odnoszę się do faktu, iż ten problem został przedstawiony w rezolucji, która została przygotowana przez Komisję FEMM. Ważne jest zharmonizowane podejście do walki z przemocą wobec kobiet, co w rezultacie ma podnieść skuteczność takich działań. Istotna jest także odpowiednia pomoc kobietom, osobom, które już stały się ofiarami przemocy. Jednakże, nie mniej znacząca jest również świadomość społeczna, że przemoc domowa nie może być niewygodnym problemem zamkniętym w czterech ścianach.

3-359

Anna Záborská (PPE), písomne. – Dnes, 25. novembra, nie je len Medzinárodný deň boja proti násiliu na ženách, ale kresťanský svet si pripomína aj svätú Katarínu Alexandrijskú, ktorú začiatkom 4. storočia bola uväznená a stala sa obeťou násilia, mučeníckou svedomia a slobody prejavu. Niektorí zveličujú problém násilia tak, že niekedy mám pocit, ako keby sme my ženy ani iný problém nemali. Som presvedčená, že drvivú väčšinu času ženy oveľa viac trápí problém chudoby, zdravotnej starostlivosti, vzdelávania, ohodnotenia ich práce v rámci rodiny a ďalšie životné okolnosti.

Predsa si však musíme priznať, že aj násilie je problém. Je to problém nehodný civilizovanej spoločnosti. Problém, ktorý dehonestuje ľudskú dôstojnosť. Avšak zisťujem, že v Európskom parlamente existuje násilie politicky korektné a násilie politicky nekorektné. Lebo jedine toto môže byť dôvodom, že mi vo výbore FEMM neprešiel pozmeňujúci a dopĺňujúci návrh odsudzujúci nútené sterilizácie žien a násilné ukončenia tehotenstva.

3-360

Zbigniew Ziobro (ECR), na piśmie. – Jest rzeczą zawstydzającą, że nadal w Europie występuje tak wiele przypadków przemocy wobec kobiet. Szczególne zaniepokojenie musi budzić fakt, że znaczna część przypadków przemocy nie jest zgłaszana policji, tym bardziej, że dotyczy to przypadków tak ciężkich przestępstw, jak przestępstwo zgwałcenia. Żadna strategia zwalczania przemocy wobec kobiet nie może odnieść skutku, jeżeli pokrzywdzone nie będą zgłaszać faktu przemocy odpowiednim organom. Prawo musi zapewniać w tym zakresie zdecydowaną reakcję, tak aby ofiary odzyskały poczucie sprawiedliwości, a jednocześnie zarówno one, jak i całe społeczeństwo, były chronione przed podobnymi przypadkami w przyszłości. Zaniepokojenie musi budzić fakt, że w kilku krajach Unii, w tym w Polsce, kary orzekane za przestępstwa o charakterze seksualnym są bardzo niskie, a na dodatek ich wykonanie jest często warunkowo zawieszane. Tytułem przykładu można wskazać, że 40% orzekanych w Polsce kar za przestępstwo zgwałcenia, to kary pozbawienia wolności z warunkowym zawieszeniem ich wykonania. Wymierzanie tak łagodnych kar stanowi w istocie policzek wymierzany pokrzywdzonym ze strony sądów, które lekceważąco podchodzą do wyrządzonej im krzywdy. Poważne traktowanie zjawiska przemocy wobec kobiet musi oznaczać konieczność surowego traktowania sprawców tej przemocy, tak aby zapewnić sprawiedliwą odpłatę za wyrządzone zło i jednocześnie zabezpieczyć społeczeństwo na przyszłość.

3-361

14 - A political solution with regard to the piracy off the Somalian coast (debate)

3-362

President. – The next item is the Council and Commission statements on a political solution with regard to the piracy off the Somalian coast.

3-363

Carl Bildt, President-in-Office of the Council. – Madam President, I am grateful for this opportunity to briefly discuss Somalia and in particular the very serious problem that is caused by piracy off the coast of Somalia.

I will not go into all of the background: the country has been in dire straits for more than 18 years, the humanitarian situation is horrible, and there is strife throughout the country. There is a process with the transitional federal government, but it is fragile – to put it in the mildest possible terms – and it requires sustained efforts by the international community to gradually move the country towards reconciliation and gradually build up some sort of functioning state that can restore some kind of stability to this horribly torn country.

Piracy is a very serious threat indeed. Addressing that requires a broad engagement within the country itself which, as indicated, is enormously difficult given the current security situation in the country. Accordingly, as you have noticed, our current efforts have been concentrated on practical assistance that can be delivered outside Somalia for the benefit of the country and the people. We are of course discussing, as you might be aware, further steps in that particular respect.

On the specific problem of piracy, the Atalanta naval operation continues to operate successfully off the coast of Somalia. All shipments from the World Food Programme have been safely delivered to Somalia from Mombasa to Mogadishu and to Berbera. No successful attacks have occurred in the Gulf of Aden since early May 2009. This is, at least to a certain extent, the outcome of the commitment of the EU Member States and the rest of the international community, which has helped to produce a high-level generation of significant naval assets. The operation's success in this limited respect is also the result of close cooperation between the civilian maritime community and the EU operational headquarters at Northwood in the UK. This has allowed the development of best management practices which are also increasingly respected by seafarers. There has also been very effective implementation of the coordinated mechanism for the naval protection of commercial traffic in the Gulf of Aden.

For the time being, therefore, it can be said that piracy in the Gulf of Aden has been contained, but still continues. For this reason, the Council has decided to extend the counter-piracy operation until December 2010. This means that we have to be able to sustain our current efforts and maintain the right level of military resources. In parallel, we expect UN Security Resolution AL1846 to be extended over the coming days.

In spite of what I have said, there is no room for complacency. Pirates continue to extend their activities further to the east into the Indian Ocean, and with the end of the monsoon season we have recently witnessed a new surge of attacks to the north and north-east of the Seychelles, which is quite a distance away. No fewer than 11 ships are currently being held – all of them following attacks in what is referred to as the Somali Basin – with a total of 250 crew members.

With operation Atalanta we have reinforced our capabilities in this remote maritime area. Additional patrol aircraft have been deployed in the Seychelles, and I can announce that Swedish maritime patrol aircraft will join the force in the Seychelles as well. This has proved helpful. For the time being, additional protection measures are already in place or planned on a national basis, with France, and more recently Spain, offering an appropriate and effective response.

There is also the protection of the internationally recognised transit corridor in the Gulf of Aden. That is the recommended route through the Gulf, and all ships benefit from naval protection irrespective of their flag. We currently have naval units

there from the European Union, from NATO and from the US-led coalition maritime forces with very good coordination of the patrols and with the very essential intelligence cooperation that is necessary for an operation of this sort.

China is now willing to associate itself with this coordination mechanism and to participate in the protection. This means that existing mechanisms will have to be evolved and widened. It could in due course lead to China, and possibly other maritime powers, taking some responsibilities. Others – Russia, India and Japan – have also deployed naval assets, and they should be invited to join this mechanism as soon as possible. Coordination is of course the key to success.

I know that there is some interest in Parliament in the rather difficult question of the trial of suspected pirates who have been arrested and apprehended by Atalanta units. There are currently 75 suspects being held in Kenyan jails. The legal process involved amounts to nine different trials and creates a significant additional burden on the Kenyan judicial system. The proper conduct of these trials is of course essential if we are to maintain both the deterrent effect provided by Atalanta and the overall credibility of our counter-piracy efforts. A recent agreement with Seychelles, which I imagine you are aware of, on the transfer of suspected pirates constitutes an important additional contribution in this respect. Piracy is a very lucrative business, and it is important that in every single respect we gear our different activities towards reducing every possibility of the pirates gaining further money from these truly despicable operations that they carry out.

At the end of the day, of course, what we are doing in the maritime waters cannot be a substitute for what needs to be done in Somalia or on Somalia itself, but that, as I indicated earlier, is something where immediate success cannot be taken for granted. We will have to continue the maritime operation and this will require firstly that we are prepared to sustain a long-term commitment of military assets; secondly that we will have to strengthen coordination cooperation between all of the powers and international bodies involved in this operation; and thirdly that we must also help to develop regional maritime capabilities as the burden cannot only be on us. The maritime international organisations, such as the contact group on piracy, will have an important role to play here.

Finally, this is one of the areas where we have demonstrated the capabilities of the ESDP in recent years. Go back a couple of years and few of even the most ambitious here would have envisaged us operating European Union naval assets in the Gulf of Aden or in the Indian Ocean. Imperative humanitarian and other reasons have led us to what has, within the limits of what is possible, so far proved to be a relatively successful operation, but let us not have any illusions. Much remains to be done. We need to sustain the operation, and the support of the Parliament is very important in this respect.

3-364

Benita Ferrero-Waldner, *Member of the Commission*. – Madam President, this time the focus on the whole question of Somalia is wider, also addressing the root causes of this scourge with sustainable methods. The Commission has always maintained that piracy can only be finally eradicated by addressing the underlying causes, beginning with the instability in Somalia and also addressing the country's development needs, which manifest themselves in the most extreme poverty, including massive illiteracy and vulnerability.

Therefore, a comprehensive approach to addressing the challenges of security and development in Somalia, which have been mentioned, is essential. This will require the establishment of a functioning state, capable of enforcing laws and providing at least basic services. In the medium to long term, governance, including institution-building and security, education and economic development are necessary preconditions for the eradication of the incentives which now exist for Somalis to become pirates.

On the security side, a rapid approach is essential. The African Union has, as you know, a pivotal role to play, not least through AMISOM, which is the African Union force providing security for the transitional federal government in Mogadishu. Through the Africa Peace Facility, the European Union is a major contributor to AMISOM, providing funds to support African Union forces. The new contribution agreement of EUR 60 million has just been finalised. This is part of a pledge made by the Commission at the conference in Brussels in April this year. The joint strategy paper 2008-2013 defines Commission assistance to Somalia and, in concrete terms, the EC support programme for Somalia has a budget of, altogether, EUR 215.4 million from the European Development Fund (EDF) for the period 2008-2013.

The Operation ATALANTA, the EU's first naval operation, will soon celebrate its anniversary. This operation is a success, providing deterrence to piracy but also raising the awareness of the shipping community on best self-protection measures. But, we all know that much more has yet to be done. In parallel to the operation ATALANTA, the Commission uses the instrument of stability, a financial instrument, to support the Kenyan justice system – as the President of the Council has just mentioned – because Kenya has undertaken to prosecute transferred suspected pirates apprehended by the operation, and it is necessary that there should not be impunity. This support to the Kenyan judiciary system includes a sort of mixture of capacity-building measures for prosecution, police, judicial and prison services. The programme is implemented through the UNODC at a cost of EUR 1.75 million.

In a broader context, regional maritime capacity development is also an important aspect of ensuring security in the area. The Commission supports the implementation of the so-called Djibouti Code of Conduct of the International Maritime

Organisation, once again by using our instrument for stability. A programme dealing with certain critical maritime routes, including the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden region, will assist the creation of a regional training centre for maritime affairs in Djibouti. This centre will focus on the capacity-building and training of maritime administration staff, officials and coastguards of the region, including from Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland, as feasible. A regional information-sharing centre in Sana'a, Yemen, has also been identified for funding in 2009. The first phase of this programme has already started and technical feasibility studies are launched.

Let me now turn to another important issue before concluding. The Commission is developing an integrated maritime policy – including an external dimension – and also integrated maritime surveillance across the sectors and borders to generate maritime situational awareness of activities at sea, impacting, among other things, on maritime safety and security but also on general law enforcement.

The current Swedish Presidency has initiated a significant effort to ensure the inter-pillar coherence of EU maritime policy, ensuring the link between Community action and the work developed under the second pillar, notably by the European Defence Agency. We believe that the integration of maritime surveillance has a strong potential to assist EU operations against piracy, as the harvesting of maritime surveillance data from different sources allows authorities acting at sea to take decisions and react in a more informed manner.

All these different strands of activities, which are also outlined in the EP resolution of last October, constitute the Commission's contribution to the fight against piracy.

3-365

Cristiana Muscardini, *a nome del gruppo PPE*. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Ministro, signora Commissario, accogliamo con grande soddisfazione il prolungamento della missione Atlanta.

Da circa dieci anni tento di occuparmi del problema Somalia e non possiamo negare che in troppe occasioni l'intervento dell'Europa sia stato non sufficientemente tempestivo.

La situazione somala è ogni giorno più drammatica, sia per i risvolti del terrorismo internazionale che per quelli legati alla pirateria e alla tragedia umana vissuta da milioni di persone, soprattutto donne e bambini, che subiscono violenze, si confrontano ogni giorno con la fame e in troppe occasioni sono costrette alla fuga attraverso il deserto per cercare scampo verso le coste europee.

Contestualmente alla lotta al terrorismo, è necessario far partire iniziative che ridiano una speranza all'economia della regione ma anche controllare da parte europea la situazione dei campi profughi in Libia, dove spesso sono denunciate situazioni gravissime sia di violenza che di non rispetto dei diritti umani specie verso le donne somale.

Il Rappresentante permanente alle Nazioni Unite del governo di transizione somalo, il dott. Yusuf Mohamed Ismail Bari-Bari, durante un'audizione organizzata dal gruppo popolare europeo, ha ricordato come la Somalia sia stata ulteriormente depauperata per la pesca di frodo sulle sue coste e come molti dei pirati siano anche ex pescatori che non hanno trovato giustizia e attenzione.

È quindi necessaria una lotta forte contro il terrorismo, ma anche una lotta per dare giustizia, speranza ed economia a un paese martoriato da anni di guerre.

3-366

Roberto Gualtieri, *a nome del gruppo S&D*. – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, attraverso questa discussione e con la risoluzione che approveremo domani il gruppo dei socialisti e dei democratici intende esprimere il suo forte sostegno all'impegno dell'Unione europea nel contrasto alla pirateria e, al tempo stesso, intende manifestare la propria preoccupazione per la drammaticità della situazione interna alla Somalia, che rafforza la necessità e l'urgenza di un'azione volta a favorire la stabilizzazione del paese per affrontare alla radice le cause del fenomeno della pirateria.

La missione Atalanta è la storia di un successo: ha consentito il trasporto di 300.000 tonnellate di aiuti e ha migliorato la sicurezza nel Golfo di Aden per tutto il traffico marittimo, dimostrando le potenzialità e il valore aggiunto operativo e politico della PESD.

Al tempo stesso è necessario un maggiore impegno europeo, a fianco dell'Unione africana, a sostegno del processo di Gibuti e per questo, pur consapevoli delle difficoltà e dei rischi, esprimiamo il nostro sostegno alla possibilità di una missione PESD in Somalia che il Consiglio ha iniziato a esaminare.

Auspichiamo quindi che tutti i gruppi, in sede di emendamenti e di discussione, contribuiscano a rafforzare questo messaggio, invece di cedere alla tentazione di utilizzare in modo strumentale una vicenda drammatica come quella somala ai fini di polemiche politiche interne ad alcuni paesi che nulla hanno a che fare con questa discussione e con i compiti del Parlamento.

3-367

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, *en nombre del Grupo ALDE*. – Señora Presidenta, tenemos que apoyar el desarrollo democrático y social de Somalia para acabar con la piratería. Pero, además, pedimos que los barcos pesqueros europeos que faenan en el Índico meridional sean protegidos de los ataques piratas por la operación Atalanta igual que los barcos mercantes, que lleven escoltas militares, porque es la solución más eficaz, menos costosa y la que recomienda la Organización Marítima Internacional, y que los detenidos por piratería sean juzgados en los países de la zona, como se prevé en el acuerdo de marzo de 2008 con Kenia y Seychelles.

Y todo ello porque los pesqueros, por su especial vulnerabilidad, corren un riesgo real y creciente de sufrir asaltos y secuestros en la zona. Porque este Parlamento denunció hace un año este problema, y hasta la Comisión ha reconocido que no hemos hecho nada en este aspecto, mientras que los piratas han seguido atacando.

La última víctima, el *Alakrana*, ha permanecido casi 50 días secuestrado. Y, en tercer lugar, porque esos barcos faenan al amparo de un acuerdo de pesca europeo, lo hacen legalmente en aguas internacionales y bajo el control de las autoridades competentes.

Por eso debemos ampliar la protección a este tipo de barcos.

3-368

Reinhard Bütikofer, *im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion*. – Frau Präsidentin! Herr Minister! Frau Kommissarin! Die Operation „Atalanta“ ist ein erfolgreicher Beitrag der EU zur Sicherheit in der Region am Horn von Afrika, und wir sollten sie fortsetzen. Die gemeinsame Verantwortung der EU ist aber breiter. Dazu gehört auch, nicht wegzusehen, wenn zum Beispiel illegaler Giftmüllexport oder illegale Fischerei die Interessen Somalias verletzen, und deswegen sollte auch so etwas mit aller Konsequenz verfolgt werden.

Die Entschließung, über die wir morgen abstimmen sollen, geht zwei Irrwege, denen wir uns nicht anschließen: Es ist falsch, das Atalanta-Mandat jetzt verändern zu wollen, weder was die Ausweitung der Operationszone noch was den Versuch von Kollegen in diesem Hause betrifft, das Mandat auf die Fischerei auszuweiten. Wir wollen das Mandat so fortführen, wie es ist.

Zweitens ist es höchst fragwürdig, jetzt eine schlecht begründete ESVP-Ausbildungsmission aufzulegen, deren möglicher Beitrag zum Staatsaufbau in Somalia überhaupt nicht nachgewiesen ist. Das Prinzip sollte sein: Umsicht statt Eile!

3-369

Willy Meyer, *en nombre del Grupo GUE/NGL*. – Señora Presidenta, compartimos plenamente la primera parte de la intervención de la Comisaria, señora Ferrero, plenamente. Ése es el problema, ahí está la raíz y, mientras no atajemos la raíz del problema, no habrá posibilidad de una solución militar ni por mar ni por tierra. Por mar –ayer hizo unas declaraciones el responsable de la *Operación Atalanta* y lo dijo con claridad– una solución marítima a la piratería es imposible. Los Estados Unidos intentaron, fracasando, una operación militar por tierra.

Por lo tanto, todo lo que sea retrasar la cooperación al desarrollo y la solución a la gobernanza del país es una equivocación. No es posible una solución militar, pero tampoco privatizar funciones de las fuerzas armadas, como ha hecho el Gobierno español. No se trata de cambiar ejércitos por personas de empresas privadas de seguridad con armamento de guerra. No, esa no es la solución. La solución es, efectivamente, acabar con toda la piratería, con toda; con la piratería de Somalia, pero también con la piratería extranjera que está esquilmando las aguas marítimas de Somalia.

3-370

Νίκη Τζαβέλα, *εξ ονόματος της ομάδας EFD*. – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, διεθνείς παρατηρητές επισημαίνουν ότι η επίλυση του προβλήματος της πειρατείας βρίσκεται στην επίτευξη πολιτικής σταθερότητας στη χώρα. Είναι κάτι που όλοι το ευχόμαστε, ιδιαίτερα εμείς οι Έλληνες, επειδή η ελληνική μας ναυτιλία πλήττεται σκληρά από την πειρατεία στην περιοχή.

Κυρία Επίτροπε, με εκπλήξατε ευχάριστα. Μέχρι τώρα όλη η ενημέρωση που έχουμε και από τα διεθνή μέσα ενημέρωσης και από παντού αφορά την πρόοδο των στρατιωτικών επιχειρήσεων. Με αποπλίσσατε λοιπόν γιατί επρόκειτο να σας θέσω την ερώτηση: ποια είναι η πρόοδος των πολιτικών δράσεων που έχουν γίνει μέχρι τώρα στη χώρα, επειδή πλέον επικεντρωνόμαστε στο ότι, για να λυθεί το πρόβλημα, πρέπει να έχουμε πολιτική σταθερότητα στη Σομαλία. Ευχαριστώ για την ενημέρωση που μας κάνατε και θα έλεγα ότι θα ήταν χρήσιμο να υπάρξει μια πιο λεπτομερής ενημέρωση τόσο του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου όσο και των ΜΜΕ που ασχολούνται με το θέμα της πολιτικής παρέμβασης.

3-371

Luis de Grandes Pascual (PPE). – Señora Presidenta, Señora Comisaria Ferrero, Señor representante del Consejo, España acaba de atravesar un episodio lamentable en el que un barco, el *Alakrana*, y toda su tripulación han sido sometidos a chantajes, a humillaciones y a riesgos miles.

Es en España –que es donde compete– donde se están pidiendo hoy responsabilidades al Gobierno de España. Aquí vamos a hablar de Europa y de más Europa. Y, por tanto, tenemos que decir que el balance, después de un año en el que hemos exigido diplomacia y contundencia, ha sido positivo.

Pero la *Operación Atalanta* es insuficiente. Es necesario ampliarla, hacerla más flexible, que sea también posible proteger no sólo el camino por el que transita la ayuda humanitaria, sino también a los pesqueros y a los mercantes comunitarios. Es necesario protegerlos y, por eso, en la resolución que vamos a aprobar mañana vamos a pedir algunos compromisos de este Parlamento Europeo y de sus instituciones.

Lo que queremos es decir sí a la actitud firme de los Estados que protegen sus barcos con sus fuerzas armadas respectivas para disuadir y, si es preciso, reprimir legítimamente las acciones piratas. Tenemos que decir «no» a la contratación de la seguridad privada, que, según la OMI, contiene riesgos de violencia innecesaria, no a la actitud diletante y pasiva de los gobiernos que están provocando que sea fácil la piratería; y tenemos que decir «sí» a la diplomacia, sí a la ayuda a Somalia; y tenemos que decir «no» a las acusaciones infundadas de supuesta pesca ilegal.

Nuestros buques comunitarios están pescando de acuerdo con nuestros convenios internacionales, de acuerdo con la legalidad, y es necesario protegerles, y ésta es la obligación de las instituciones comunitarias.

3-372

Saïd El Khadraoui (S&D). – De complexe en gevaarlijke situatie in Somalië en de gevolgen hiervan voor de stabiliteit in de regio baren ons allemaal zorgen. Door de activiteiten van de piraten en de gevolgen hiervan voor de scheepvaart in een brede zone rondom Somalië is ondertussen de hele wereld getuige van hun problemen. Dit oplossen vraagt natuurlijk om een integrale aanpak, zoals ook mevrouw de commissaris voordien heeft gezegd.

Ik zou van de gelegenheid gebruik willen maken om onze appreciatie uit te drukken voor het uitstekende werk van de Atalanta-missie tot op heden. Dat is belangrijk, want voor de internationale handel en het transport van goederen is de bereikbaarheid van deze zone cruciaal. Wij wensen dat de zeelieden van de koopvaardij schepen, maar natuurlijk ook de vissers die daar werken, hun werk op een veilige manier kunnen doen. Dat vinden wij essentieel. Laten wij dan ook het werk van deze missie verder ondersteunen, laten wij uiteraard ook onderzoeken of wij nog meer kunnen doen en, zoals de commissaris terecht zei, laten wij effectief op verschillende fronten tegelijkertijd het probleem bij de wortels aanpakken.

3-373

Franziska Katharina Brantner (Verts/ALE). – Frau Präsidentin! Somalia ist sicherlich ein Land in ständigem Ausnahmezustand, seit fast 20 Jahren ohne Regierung. Wir müssen als EU dazu beitragen, diese Situation zu ändern. Wir unterstützen deswegen die Arbeit der Kommission, sind aber sehr skeptisch gegenüber der neuen ESVP-Mission und dem Plan, 2 000 Soldaten für die Übergangsregierung in Somalia zu trainieren.

Was ist wirklich das Ziel dieser Mission? Was ist das gesamtpolitische Konzept für Somalia? Wo ist der Mehrwert zu den aktuellen amerikanischen und französischen Ausbildungsprojekten? Wir sehen nicht, wie diese Mission zum Staatsaufbau beitragen kann. Was ist die Legitimation dieser Übergangsregierung? Warum unterstützen wir sie und glauben, die Soldaten werden ihr helfen? Wie wollen wir verhindern, dass die Soldaten – einmal ausgebildet – hinterher zu Warlords überlaufen? Wir finden, dass es noch viel zu viele Fragen in Bezug auf diese Mission gibt, als dass man jetzt schon anfangen könnte, diese wirklich zu planen. Vor allem sehe ich nicht den Mehrwert, den die EU beitragen kann, und glaube, dass die Gelder besser in anderen Projekten angelegt sind, die die Kommission bereits betreibt.

3-374

Eider Gardiazábal Rubial (S&D). – Señora Presidenta, para hacer una aproximación de lo que ocurre en aguas del Índico debemos tratar el tema de la piratería con responsabilidad, sin demagogia y sin utilizaciones partidistas, a pesar de los comentarios que he tenido la desgracia de escuchar aquí de alguno de mis colegas, que ha utilizado su intervención para atacar al Gobierno español. Un Gobierno español que recuerdo fue promotor e impulsor de la misión Atalanta, a la que estamos hoy alabando. Y es evidente que esta misión no es suficiente y que hay que reforzarla.

Por eso, quiero pedir al Consejo que refuerce esta misión, que amplíe las zonas de protección a su cargo, que la dote de más efectivos y que le otorgue más competencias, por ejemplo, vigilando los puertos de donde salen las naves nodrizas que utilizan los piratas. Pero es evidente que Atalanta no puede ser el único mecanismo para resolver el problema en Somalia. Y por eso pido aquí que se busque una estrategia común frente a Somalia, que incluya la cooperación y el diálogo político con el Gobierno de transición federal.

Y pido también al Consejo que ponga en marcha una nueva operación, una operación paralela a Atalanta, que ayude a la formación y al equipamiento de las fuerzas de seguridad del Gobierno federal somalí a la vez que refuerza su compromiso con el respeto de los derechos humanos y con la aplicación de la ley.

("Tarjeta azul" (apartado 8 del artículo 149 del Reglamento): El orador acepta responder a la pregunta)

3-375

Luis de Grandes Pascual (PPE). – ¿A su Señoría le parece irresponsable haber dicho que es en el ámbito de España donde se deben pedir responsabilidades al Gobierno y que aquí tenemos que hablar de Europa y de medidas europeas en favor de la operación Atalanta?

3-376

Eider Gardiazábal Rubial (S&D). – Señor de Grandes, no intente usted jugar. Lo que me parece irresponsable es que aproveche su intervención para meter de refilón al Gobierno de España.

3-377

Γεώργιος Παπανικολάου (PPE). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, είναι γεγονός ότι οι Σομαλοί πειρατές αποτελούν απειλή για τη διεθνή ναυσιπλοΐα. Το φαινόμενο αυτό δεν επηρεάζει μόνον το κόστος και την αξιοπιστία των θαλάσσιων μεταφορών, αλλά παρεμποδίζει κυρίως την παροχή διεθνούς ανθρωπιστικής βοήθειας προς τη Σομαλία επιτείνοντας τη σοβαρή επισιτιστική κρίση που μαστίζει τη χώρα. Οφείλω, ωστόσο, να σημειώσω ότι χώρες με μεγάλη παράδοση στην εμπορική ναυτιλία, όπως η Ελλάδα αλλά και άλλες μεσογειακές χώρες, θίγονται ιδιαίτερα. Κατανοώ ότι η αποστολή της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την προστασία του θαλάσσιου περάσματος στο Κέρας της Αφρικής είναι ένα σημαντικό βήμα. Πρέπει όμως να καταλάβουμε ότι φαινόμενα που ανήκαν για όλους μας παλιά μόνο στο χώρο της φαντασίας και τα βλέπαμε στις ταινίες - τα διάβαζα όταν ήμουν μικρός στα παραμύθια - κτυπούν πλέον την πόρτα μας, είναι ένας ορατός κίνδυνος, μια πραγματικότητα. Γι' αυτό λοιπόν πρέπει να συντονιστούμε, πρέπει να πιέσουμε ακόμη περισσότερο το Συμβούλιο και την Επιτροπή για περαιτέρω πολιτικές πρωτοβουλίες.

3-378

Josefa Andrés Barea (S&D). – Señora Presidenta, para España es muy importante el tema de la piratería, porque está afectando también a nuestros buques pesqueros y quisiera felicitar la liberación del buque *Alakrana*, a sus pescadores, a su armador y al Gobierno de España por la labor realizada.

Los pesqueros son blanco de los piratas y un succulento pedazo para pedir rescates –es evidente– y los piratas se han modernizado, como ha dicho el Consejo, en mar y en tierra, son rentables y también los Estados miembros tienen que dar una respuesta.

La operación Atalanta ha sido un éxito, también la señora Comisaria ha reflejado el número de actividades que se han realizado y que son importantes, pero necesitamos más y mejor operación Atalanta. Necesitamos que los buques pesqueros dejen de ser solamente buques vulnerables, que se proteja a los buques pesqueros y que se amplíe la zona en que se ofrece protección.

Y, sobre todo, necesitamos solución en tierra, porque en tierra es donde se genera el problema: equilibrio democrático –lo ha dicho la Comisión–, y le preguntamos a la Comisión si estaría dispuesta a impulsar una cumbre sobre piratería en la zona, para intentar encontrar soluciones en tierra a lo que está pasando en el mar.

3-379

Raül Romeva i Rueda (Verts/ALE). – Yo también celebro, lógicamente, el final feliz del caso del *Alakrana*, pero me temo que, por desgracia, puede que no sea el último. Es importante recordar –como se ha dicho– que los piratas se nutren, precisamente, de la pobreza, pero también de las fallas del sistema y de las lagunas de un sistema que no funciona.

Si bien es triste y lamentable que se secuestren marineros que, al fin y al cabo, no hacían más que su trabajo, también lo es que exista quien –aprovechándose de esta situación de desgobierno no solamente en Somalia, sino en la zona– se lance a pescar ilegalmente o vierta residuos contaminantes en sus aguas. Porque esto, señor de Grandes, lamentablemente ha ocurrido.

Condenamos cualquier acto de piratería, sin duda. Pero la lucha contra ese fenómeno exige algo más que soldados y mercenarios. De hecho, reducirlo todo a esto puede incluso ser contraproducente, puesto que podría conllevar una escalada preocupante del conflicto, especialmente cuando sabemos que algunos armadores, precisamente en aras de maximizar su presencia en la zona, se arriesgan más de lo debido y se alejan más de lo debido de las zonas protegidas, lo que conlleva, lógicamente, un riesgo al que siempre es muy difícil hacer frente.

3-380

Carmen Fraga Estévez (PPE). – Señora Presidenta, si hay ilegalidad en la pesca en el Océano Índico, desde luego ésta jamás se puede aplicar a la flota comunitaria, como algunas personas han indicado aquí. Y voy a decir los siguientes: la flota comunitaria faena dentro de la más estricta legalidad, con licencias al amparo del Acuerdo de pesca Unión Europea-Seychelles y al amparo de la Comisión de Túnidos del Océano Índico, que regula y gestiona la pesquería de túnidos en estas aguas.

En segundo lugar, todos los buques comunitarios cuentan con un sistema de control por satélite, por el cual están localizados en tiempo real y en todo momento por las autoridades pesqueras y militares.

En tercer lugar, la flota comunitaria también embarca observadores y cumple con un estricto régimen de información sobre la actividad pesquera a través de los cuadernos de pesca, muestreo de descargas y prohibición de transbordos en alta mar, entre otras medidas.

Y, por último, toda la flota comunitaria se encuentra debidamente inscrita en el registro regional de la flota de la Comisión de Tíndidos del Océano Índico y a mí me gustaría que tanto la Comisión como el Consejo ratificasen que la flota europea que faena en estas aguas lo hace dentro de la más estricta legalidad.

3-381

Janusz Władysław Zemke (S&D). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Bardzo chciałem podziękować i zacząć od tego, że otrzymaliśmy dzisiaj, moim zdaniem, bardzo dobrą i rzetelną informację zarówno od pana ministra Bildta, jak i pani komisarz Ferrero-Waldner. Z tej informacji wynika, i to jest prawda, że działania Unii opierają się na dwóch filarach. Pierwszy filar to pomoc humanitarna, drugi filar jest to działalność o wojskowym charakterze, i to są działania, na szczęście, coraz bardziej skuteczne. Moje pytanie jest jednak takie: czy nie należałoby co najmniej takiej samej wagi przywiązać do budowy państwa w Somalii, bo to jest właściwie kraj pozbawiony władzy, do budowy tamtejszej policji i do budowy zrębów sił wojskowych? Moim zdaniem, jeśli ten trzeci filar nie będzie traktowany w takim samym stopniu, jak dwa pierwsze filary, to będzie trudno w dłuższym czasie o sukcesy.

3-382

Carl Bildt, President-in-Office of the Council. – Madam President, I will be very brief. Somalia is a big problem. It has been a big problem for 20 years. We discussed piracy. But let us not forget the humanitarian situation, which is a disaster. Let us not forget the problem of terrorists. Let us not forget the region's instability.

Over time, we need to try and deal with it all. But let us also be realistic. The international community, the United Nations and others have been struggling with Somalia for a very long time. Results have been fairly limited. We are fairly late entrants in this area when it comes to trying to deal with Somalia. We are trying to do certain things.

In Atlanta, we all claimed it a success, but let us not think that it can solve all the problems. When we are discussing extending it out into the Indian Ocean we are talking about absolutely enormous areas. And, even if we were to deploy all of the naval assets of all of the countries of the European Union, I would not be certain of absolute success.

And some of these pirates are of course fed money as well, which makes it possible for them to invest in further resources. That makes the problem rather challenging.

That is not the reason for not doing what we can do. With the reservation of all of the difficulties, we should to engage in supporting the transitional federal government.

That is what we are trying to do with different training programmes. Is there a guarantee of this being successful? No, there is not. But the only thing that we can be absolutely certain of is that, if we do not even try, we are absolutely certain not to succeed. If we try, at least there is the possibility of us making a positive impact. And, if we have received nothing else, we have managed to secure the programmes of the deliveries of the World Food Programme to the starving and suffering people of Somalia. That in itself is something to be proud of.

3-383

Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, I know very well that this is an issue that is very important in some member countries because of the victims they have had, because of the difficulties there. Our Greek colleague who asked me a question that I wanted to answer is no longer here, but I wanted to say what we have been doing and why I said that there was a certain success.

As our President mentioned, there was the so-called Djibouti Process and the international contact group, of which the Commission was part and where I know that our former colleague, Louis Michel, who is now a European parliamentarian, tried very hard to help and support the transitional government. It is this government that is still best placed to bring some stability to Somalia. This is our first and foremost task, and we will have to do it with diplomatic and political support.

Then we have to help and protect the boats and all the people there. Then we also have to do what I said before – the colleague who spoke last has maybe heard me before – I said before that institution-building, capacity-building, trying to help the legal process, to help the population, is absolutely fundamental. Only then, when we have more stability in the country and steps have been taken to eradicate poverty, can all of that then be done. So it is indeed a very complex process.

In order to be helpful, apart from the other things we now have concrete support ongoing for 29 projects, worth over EUR 50 million, which is a huge amount of money for these people, that support governance, security and civil society, that support the reconciliation process and institution-building. The ultimate aim is to help create a functioning state that will be able to serve the Somalian people and where we also have to combat terrorism. Terrorism, unfortunately, is very much anchored there, where we nearly have a failed state, so we have a huge task indeed.

Somebody asked whether there could be a summit on piracy in the future. We, the Commission, would certainly not be against it, but I think this is for the Member States to decide and in particular maybe for the next, Spanish Presidency. If they have an interest then they might indeed do so.

3-384

President. – I have received six motions for resolution³ tabled in accordance with Rule 110(2) of the Rules of Procedure.

The debate is closed.

The vote will take place tomorrow (Thursday 26 November 2006).

Written statements (Rule 149)

3-385

Alain Cadec (PPE), par écrit. – Madame la Présidente, mes chers collègues, Je tiens à apporter mon soutien sans faille à cette résolution, car elle souligne la pertinence du dispositif Atalante et son succès. Je mesure l'immensité de la tâche à réaliser, compte tenu de l'étendue du territoire à prendre en compte. Cependant, je souhaite que les bateaux de pêche européens travaillant sur zone soient considérés comme des navires très vulnérables et, à cet effet, bénéficient d'une protection adaptée. Ils doivent donc être classés en catégorie 3.

En effet, les thoniers sont des bateaux particulièrement vulnérables, dans la mesure où, d'une part, ils possèdent un franc-bord très bas et, d'autre part, ils sont immobilisés et non manœuvrants pendant la période de pêche à la senne: soit 4 à 5 heures. Ils sont donc, pendant ces périodes, à la merci d'une attaque de piraterie. C'est cette particularité qui justifie cette demande spécifique. Je précise par ailleurs que ce classement dans le dispositif Atalante viendrait en complément des dispositifs français et espagnols de protection embarqués à bord des navires.

3-386

Filip Kaczmarek (PPE), na piśmie. – Komisja Europejska i Rada mają rację. Odpowiedzią na sytuację w Somalii może być tylko kompleksowe podejście do konfliktu w tym kraju oraz skoordynowane działanie wszystkich podmiotów, działających na rzecz stabilizacji w regionie i zwalczania piractwa. Naszym celem doraźnym w kwestii zwalczania piractwa musi oczywiście być kontynuacja operacji Atalanta. A nawet rozszerzenie jej mandatu, tak aby chronieni byli również rybacy. Nie mogę zrozumieć, dlaczego niektórzy posłowie nie chcą chronić rybaków. Skoro chronimy statki handlowe, turystyczne i te, które niosą pomoc żywnościową, to powinniśmy również zrobić wszystko, aby rybacy mogli bezpiecznie wykonywać swą pracę.

Jednocześnie nie możemy tracić z oczu celu długofalowego, bez którego trwałe rozwiązanie problemu piractwa nie nastąpi nigdy. Chodzi o pokój, stabilizację, zwalczanie ubóstwa i rozwój kraju. Dlatego, działając długofalowo, musimy się skupić na:

- umocnieniu misji AMISOM,
- stanowczym przestrzeganiu i egzekwowaniu embarga na dostawy broni do Somalii,
- stabilizacji kraju poprzez skoordynowaną i kompleksową strategię działania Unii Europejskiej, Unii Afrykańskiej i USA,
- dążeniu do trwałych uzgodnień pokojowych pomiędzy stronami, oraz,
- wspieraniu budowy instytucji państwowych, działających na terenie całego kraju.

3-387

15 - Smoke-free environments (debate)

3-388

President. – The next item is the debate on the oral question to the Council on smoke-free environments by Edite Estrela, on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, (O-0119/2009 – B7-0225/2009).

3-389

Edite Estrela, Autora. – Em primeiro lugar, quero agradecer aos relatores-sombra de todos os grupos políticos o trabalho conjunto e o esforço que fizeram para, em tão pouco tempo, ser possível apresentar uma resolução conjunta. Também quero agradecer ao secretariado da Comissão ENVI, ao secretariado do meu grupo e à minha assistente o apoio que me foi prestado. Foram todos excelentes.

Em nome da Comissão do Ambiente, começo por lamentar que a Presidência sueca tenha decidido finalizar este dossiê sem esperar pelo relatório do Parlamento Europeu. Essa atitude representa um inaceitável desrespeito pelos eleitos pelos cidadãos europeus. Daí a pergunta que lhe dirijo em nome da Comissão do Ambiente: pode o Conselho confirmar a sua intenção de adoptar conclusões sobre esta questão no Conselho de 1 de Dezembro de 2009, não obstante o calendário do Parlamento? Por que razão se apressa o Conselho a adoptar a recomendação sem aguardar pela posição do Parlamento

³ See Minutes.

Europeu? Atendendo a que o Parlamento foi consultado sobre a proposta da Comissão, está o Conselho disposto a ter em conta o ponto de vista do Parlamento quando elaborar as suas conclusões?

Que fique claro que a Comissão do Ambiente apoia os objectivos da recomendação, uma vez que o tabaco continua a ser a principal causa de morte e doença na União Europeia. A Comissão ENVI gostaria, por tudo isto, que o seu calendário tivesse sido respeitado, o que permitiria um debate aprofundado sobre o assunto e uma tomada de posição do Parlamento.

A exposição ao fumo do tabaco presente no ambiente, também chamado fumo passivo, constitui uma fonte adicional significativa de mortalidade, morbilidade e incapacidade na União Europeia. O fumo passivo contém mais de 4 mil compostos gasosos e partículas, incluindo 69 agentes cancerígenos conhecidos e muitos agentes tóxicos. Não existe um nível seguro de exposição ao fumo do tabaco passivo. As estimativas mais conservadoras apontam para milhares e milhares de pessoas que morrem todos os anos por causa do fumo passivo, e isso também representa encargos significativos para a economia, encargos com as despesas médicas directas e também custos indirectos associados à perda de produtividade.

Nos últimos anos registaram-se progressos consideráveis na criação de espaços sem fumo em alguns Estados-Membros. Até à data, mais de um terço dos Estados-Membros adoptou legislação abrangente que proíbe o tabaco em locais de trabalho e espaços públicos fechados. Todavia, continuam a existir diferenças significativas no nível de protecção contra a exposição ao fumo do tabaco no seio da UE. Por exemplo, os trabalhadores do sector da hotelaria e restauração constituem um grupo profissional particularmente vulnerável devido à inexistência de uma protecção global na maioria dos Estados-Membros e à concentração excepcionalmente elevada de fumo de tabaco em bares e restaurantes.

A nível da UE, a questão dos espaços sem fumo tem sido até agora objecto de diversas resoluções e recomendações, não vinculativas, que não fornecem directrizes pormenorizadas sobre como criar espaços isentos de fumo. O tema figura também em algumas directivas adoptadas no domínio da saúde e da segurança profissionais, sendo nuns casos abordado apenas de forma indirecta e noutros não garantindo um nível de protecção suficiente.

Recordo o artigo 8.º da Convenção-quadro da Organização Mundial de Saúde para o controlo do tabaco, ratificada até à data por 26 Estados-Membros e pela Comunidade, que obriga todas as partes a garantir uma protecção eficaz contra a exposição ao fumo do tabaco em locais de trabalho, espaços públicos fechados e nos transportes públicos.

Pensamos que apenas uma interdição total de fumar em locais de trabalho fechados, incluindo o sector da restauração e hotelaria, edifícios públicos e transportes públicos, poderá assegurar a protecção da saúde dos trabalhadores e dos não fumadores, e encorajar os fumadores a deixar de fumar.

Termino dizendo que esperamos que o Conselho tenha em conta esta resolução que, esperamos, amanhã seja aprovada pelo Parlamento Europeu.

3-390

Åsa Torstensson, rådets tjänstgörande ordförande. – Fru talman! Den 1 juli 2009 översände kommissionen sitt förslag till rådets rekommendation om rökfria miljöer, som grundar sig på artikel 152.4 i EG-fördraget. Det huvudsakliga syftet med detta förslag är just att genomföra artikel 8 i Världshälsoorganisationens ramkonvention om tobakskontroll. Artikel 8 handlar om skydd mot exponering för tobaksrök. Hittills har konventionen ratificerats av 26 medlemsstater och dessutom av gemenskapen.

Med hänsyn till det svenska ordförandeskapets arbetsprogram och för att kunna ge övriga institutioner tillräckligt med tid för att yttra sig uppmanade rådet den 8 juli 2009 Europaparlamentet, Europeiska ekonomiska och sociala kommittén och Regionkommittén att avge sina yttranden senast den 26 november, den 5 november respektive den 8 oktober 2009. Europeiska ekonomiska och sociala kommittén har redan antagit sitt yttrande och Regionkommittén meddelade att den inte avsåg att avge något. Jag har förstått att Europaparlamentet planerar att anta sitt yttrande senast i mars 2010, vilket jag beklagar. Tyvärr är det för sent för att rådet ska ha möjlighet att beakta det. Det handlar absolut inte om bristande respekt. Tvärtom.

Folkhälsominister Maria Larsson bekräftade inför miljöutskottet den 2 september att det är det svenska ordförandeskapets avsikt att rekommendationen om rökfria miljöer ska antas före årets slut. Texten till rekommendationen diskuteras för närvarande i rådet och hittills har vi gjort betydande framsteg. Jag är säker på att vi kommer att uppnå vårt mål att rekommendationen ska antas vid rådets möte den 1 december 2009. Rådet planerar dock inte att anta några slutsatser i denna fråga.

Rådet har tagit del av Europaparlamentets resolution som antogs den 24 oktober 2007 om grönboken *Mot ett rökfritt Europa: policyalternativ på EU-nivå*. I resolutionen uppmanade parlamentet medlemsstaterna att införa lagstiftning om rökfritt inom två år. Många EU-länder har idag antagit sådana lagar, och fler är på väg. Parlamentet ansåg också att rökfrihetspolitiken bör kompletteras med andra stödåtgärder. Rådet delar den inställningen.

Jag är glad att ha fått möjligheten att redogöra för rådets tidtabell angående förslaget till rekommendation om rökfria miljöer, och ser fram emot att få höra era synpunkter i frågan.

3-391

Θεόδωρος Σκυλακάκης, εξ ονόματος της ομάδας PPE. – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, η απόφαση του Συμβουλίου να προωθήσει με υπέρμετρη ταχύτητα προς τα κράτη μέλη την πρότασή του για το περιβάλλον χωρίς καπνό, χωρίς να επιτρέπει στο Κοινοβούλιο να έχει αρκετό χρόνο για να επεξεργαστεί τη δική του θέση, είναι, και κατά τη δική μας γνώμη, λάθος. Η δική μας αντίδραση, εκτός από τη σημερινή ερώτηση, είναι το ψήφισμα, που θα ψηφίσουμε, ελπίζω, αύριο και για το οποίο πετύχαμε έναν καλό συμβιβασμό που νομίζω ότι θα εκφράσει τη μεγάλη πλειοψηφία του Σώματος. Το ψήφισμα αυτό περιέχει πολλά νέα στοιχεία. Εμείς στο Λαϊκό Κόμμα είμαστε ιδιαίτερα υπερήφανοι για την έμφαση που δίνεται στο κείμενο αυτό στην προστασία των παιδιών από το παθητικό κάπνισμα, καθώς, με πρότασή μας και αποδοχή των άλλων Ομάδων, έχουν εισαχθεί πολλά νέα στοιχεία.

Επισημαίνω ενδεικτικά την αναφορά στην ανάγκη ιδιαίτερης ευαισθησίας και προστασίας αφού τα παιδιά, σε αντίθεση με τους μεγάλους, δεν έχουν τη δυνατότητα να συγκατατεθούν νομικά, ηθικά ή ακόμη και ψυχολογικά στην έκθεσή τους στο παθητικό κάπνισμα. Οι γονείς έχουν αυτό το καθήκον προστασίας, όμως χρειάζονται τη βοήθειά μας, αφού το παθητικό κάπνισμα των παιδιών δεν έχει επαρκώς μελετηθεί και συνεπώς ούτε οι γονείς ούτε κανείς άλλος δεν διαθέτουν τη γνώση για το τι συνέπειες έχει η μακροχρόνια έκθεση των παιδιών στον καπνό και ποιος είναι ο αναγκαίος βαθμός προστασίας τους.

Γι' αυτό και έχει ιδιαίτερη αξία η πρότασή μας να πραγματοποιήσει η Επιτροπή μια πανευρωπαϊκή μελέτη για το πρόβλημα, που θα περιλαμβάνει και το κάπνισμα από τρίτο χέρι. Οι πληροφορίες που θα προκύψουν μπορεί να προσφέρουν τεράστιες υπηρεσίες. Επιπλέον, στο ψήφισμα υπάρχουν πολλά σημαντικά στοιχεία και ελπίζουμε το Συμβούλιο να τα λάβει υπόψη του.

3-392

Daciana Octavia Sârbu, în numele grupului S&D. – Cetățenii și mediul din Uniunea Europeană trebuie să beneficieze de protecția oferită de interzicerea fumatului în spațiile publice. Nu avem voie să ignorăm faptul că, în acest moment, fumatul rămâne una dintre cauzele cele mai importante ale îmbolnăvirilor și deceselor. Luptăm cu toate forțele împotriva unor epidemii periculoase și inventăm vaccinuri complicate și costisitoare pentru a ne proteja de noi virusuri, dar efortul de a ne proteja copiii, familiile și natura înconjurătoare de nocivitatea fumatului ne este mult mai la îndemână.

Logica simplă, dacă nu recursul la concepte precum dreptul majorității nefumătoare ar trebui să ne convingă să tratăm acest efort ca pe o prioritate. Unele studii recente arată că interzicerea fumatului în America de Nord și Europa a determinat reducerea rapidă a unor probleme grave de sănătate, iar acest efect a putut fi constatat aproape imediat după introducerea interdicției de a fuma. În țări care au interzis total fumatul în spațiile publice impactul pozitiv asupra sănătății s-a datorat unui cumul de factori. Printre aceștia se numără și eliminarea fumatului inhalat indirect de fumători, dar și reducerea fumatului pasiv pentru nefumători.

Aș vrea să nu pierdem din vedere un fapt esențial: fumătorii sunt o minoritate în Uniunea Europeană. Bineînțeles, nimeni nu poate sugera suspendarea dreptului indivizilor de a fuma, nici măcar în numele unor principii pe care le sprijinim cu toții, precum o sănătate publică bine protejată sau un mediu eliberat de sursele de poluare. În același timp, însă, majoritatea formată din nefumători dorește un mediu neafectat de fumul de țigară. Acest adevăr ar trebui să ne ghideze în elaborarea și susținerea legislației antifumat.

Din moment ce evidența ne sugerează că fumătorii tind să renunțe la fumat cu sprijinul acestor măsuri ajutoare, cred că trebuie să consolidăm măsurile legislative antifumat ca parte a politicii comunitare de control al consumului de tutun, pentru a contribui concret la îmbunătățirea sănătății publice pe teritoriul Uniunii Europene.

3-393

Frédérique Ries, au nom du groupe ALDE. – Madame la Présidente, avec cette résolution, notre Parlement entend, bien entendu, soutenir la politique très volontariste de la Commission en matière de lutte contre le tabagisme. Cependant, nous lui demandons aussi – et c'est essentiel – d'aller plus loin encore et de garantir qu'en 2011, les Européens et les Européennes auront droit à un espace sain dans tous les lieux publics, dans les moyens de transport et sur les lieux de travail.

En effet, l'Europe a le droit – c'est une évidence – et même le devoir de se situer dans la protection, et donc ici dans l'interdiction, comme elle l'a fait et va continuer de le faire pour toute une série de substances toxiques, des substances qui tuent, pour certaines d'entre elles, singulièrement moins que le tabac, des substances chimiques, des pesticides, certains métaux lourds ou encore l'amiante, pour ne citer que celles-là.

Quand je viens de dire que l'Europe doit interdire, et donc garantir, cet espace sans fumée à tous les travailleurs comme nous le demande une écrasante majorité de citoyens, cela ne veut pas dire, bien évidemment, que nous lançons ici une

croisade contre les fumeurs. Je suis libérale et viscéralement attachée à cette notion de liberté, de libre choix et de libre arbitre. Un texte européen peut prévoir des dérogations, des fumeurs, des espaces de liberté. Légiférer ne veut pas dire opprimer. Nous parlons bien ici des espaces publics mais qu'on ne vienne pas me dire que l'Europe n'a pas sa place dans ce débat.

3-394

Carl Schlyter, för Verts/ALE-gruppen. – Herr talman! Jag vill säga att detta ju är en arbetarskyddsfråga. Det är därför EU över huvudtaget lägger sig i frågan. Vi har förbjudit till exempel DCM, diklormetan, – ett ärende som jag var ansvarig för – just för att det påverkade arbetares hälsa. Arbetare har rätt att få skydd av europeisk lagstiftning, och nu talar vi om restaurangarbetare och hotellarbetares hälsa.

Ett rökförbud där skulle rädda många fler liv och stoppa mycket ohälsa mycket bättre än de flesta lagar vi stiftar här. Det är ett av de mest effektiva instrument vi kan införa för att skydda arbetarnas hälsa på arbetsplatsen och inte minst även barn och andra oskyldiga offer för röken. Tiotals ämnen i cigarettröken är så giftiga att du om du vill använda dem i ett laboratorium måste ha specialtillstånd. Och det vill vi släppa ut i människors vardag. Det är en helt absurd situation. Det handlar inte om fritt val, för den som blir sjuk har inte valt det alls. Vi kan hjälpa de människorna nu från att bli sjuka i framtiden, och vi ska ta den chansen.

3-395

Jiří Maštálka, za skupinu GUE/NGL. – Jsem rád, že se nám podařilo vytvořit společné usnesení, které je velmi dobrým kompromisem a mohlo by přispět ke snížení počtu úmrtí a nemocí způsobených kouřením. Vítám znění článku 15, které by mělo zajistit, aby úsilí o kontrolu tabáku bylo chráněno hlavně proti komerčním zájmům tabákového průmyslu. Za dobrý považuji mechanismus podávání zpráv stanovený v článku 22. Lituji, že se nám nepodařilo do společného usnesení prosadit zmínku o standardizaci balení. Studie prokázaly, že standardizované balení by výrazně omezilo spotřebu a poptávku zejména u mladých lidí. Je mi líto, že nebyl dodržen z časových důvodů řádný proces konzultace, a doufám, že Rada uvedené návrhy podpoří. Za kvestory chci podotknout, že na dnešní schůzi jsme přijali opatření, aby ochrana nekuřáků v Evropském parlamentu byla na patřičné úrovni.

3-396

Peter Liese (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Liebe Kollegen und Kolleginnen! Dank an alle, die an der Entschließung mitgearbeitet haben. Passivrauchen ist ein riesiges Problem, besonders für Kinder. Der Präsident des Berufsverbands Kinderheilkunde in Deutschland hat einmal gesagt: Rauchen in Gegenwart von Kindern ist vorsätzliche Körperverletzung. Ich selber würde nicht so drastisch formulieren, aber wir müssen handeln.

Ich begrüße sehr die Gesetze, die in Irland, Italien und anderen Ländern konsequent umgesetzt werden. Ich finde die Gesetzeslage und die Praxis in Deutschland aus gesundheitspolitischer Sicht beschämend. Wir haben da von anderen europäischen Ländern viel zu lernen.

Trotzdem ist es nicht so leicht, wie es in Ziffer 2, 10 und 13 dieser Entschließung dargestellt wird. Wir haben auf der europäischen Ebene eine begrenzte Kompetenz. Es könnte politisch kontraproduktiv sein, hier eine Gesetzgebung zu machen. Wir können nur Arbeitnehmer schützen, d.h. dass wir Kinder nicht besonders schützen können, wenn wir auf europäischer Ebene tätig werden. Das ist aber gerade besonders notwendig. Deswegen bitte ich, die Änderungsanträge der EVP zu diesem Thema zu unterstützen.

Ein Wort zu den umstrittenen Tabaksubventionen, über die wir jahrelang diskutiert haben: Der Umweltausschuss hat immer gefordert, sie ganz abzuschaffen. Jetzt gibt es einen guten Kompromiss im Rat, und ich plädiere deshalb – vorbehaltlich der Diskussion in meiner Fraktion – persönlich sehr stark dafür, dass wir Ziffer 9 so lassen, wie sie ist. Das ist ein guter Kompromiss, und die Menschen würden es nicht verstehen, wenn wir weiter solche Subventionen wie bisher zahlen. Wir brauchen diese Umstellung, und wir sollten das unterstützen.

3-397

Mairead McGuinness (PPE). – Madam President, during the 2004 European elections, Ireland introduced a ban on smoking in the workplace, so we met many irate voters outside restaurants and public houses. They were furious about the ban. But this is 2009, and there has been a huge acceptance that what we did was good for workers, good for employers and good for the public health system. People have come to live with it.

This morning I took the healthy option and walked into Parliament and I was dismayed to see in cars young parents, with children strapped into the back, smoking cigarettes. There were parents pushing children in buggies, with a cigarette hanging over the child. Obviously, we have a lot of work to do to educate adults about the dangers for children.

So, I support my colleague, Peter Liese, in his call for the protection of children. They are so vulnerable, and it is so sad to see that they are exposed to this danger.

But let us not demonise smokers. Remember that tobacco is a terrible addiction and smokers need all our help and support to kick the habit. Those who chose, as others may say, not to kick the habit should carry on with what they wish to do, without doing harm to others, and understand fully the harm that they are doing to themselves.

This is a good resolution and, obviously, in Ireland, where we are well advanced in this legislation, we are fully supportive.

3-398

Radvilė Morkūnaitė (PPE). – Čia, Europos Parlamente, mes dažnai kalbame apie žmogaus teises. Pagal *Eurobarometro* tyrimą 70 procentų Europos Sąjungos piliečių yra nerūkantys ir didžioji dalis jų norėtų, kad rūkymas būtų uždraustas viešosiose erdvėse. Galima kelti diskusiją, ar nebus diskriminuojami rūkantieji? Tačiau manau, kad kalbant apie pripažintą rūkymo žalą sveikatai rizikuoti žmonių sveikata negalima. Žinoma, kalbant apie rūkymo draudimą Europos Sąjungos mastu, turime nepamiršti subsidarumo principo ir leisti valstybėms narėms pačioms apsispręsti, kaip jos gins ir apsaugos savo piliečius. Pavyzdys iš Lietuvos, kaip jau kolegos minėjo iš Airijos, kad mes turime tabako kontrolės įstatymą ir kuris yra vienas pažangesnių vertinant Europos Sąjungos lygmeniu. Žinoma, dar yra ko siekti. Lietuvoje vartoti tabaką draudžiama švietimo įstaigose, darbo vietose, uždaroje patalpose, visose maitinimo įstaigose, viešajame transporte. Tabako kontrolės įstatymas Lietuvoje buvo priimtas gana palankiai, ir iš tikrųjų netgi patys rūkantieji pripažįsta, kad dabar jie rūko mažiau arba kai kurie iš viso yra metę rūkyti. Žinoma, Lietuva kaip ir kitos Europos Sąjungos valstybės turi kur kas daugiau dėmesio skirti nepilnamečių rūkymo problemai. Manau, visi esame suinteresuoti švaria ir sveika aplinka, ypač dėl mūsų vaikų, todėl gerieji valstybių, draudžiančių rūkyti viešosiose erdvėse, pavyzdžiai turėtų paskatinti ir įkvėpti skeptiškiau šiuo klausimu nusiteikusias valstybes ginti nerūkančiųjų teises, o Europos Sąjungos institucijas – įsiklausant į Europos Parlamento nuomonę ieškoti būdų priimti privalomo pobūdžio turinčius teisės aktus.

3-399

Seán Kelly (PPE). – Madam President, firstly I would like to compliment Mrs Estrela on her initiative. I agree with the points that she made.

In Ireland, I have also seen the transformation in attitudes to smoking and I have seen a transformation in the habits of Irish smokers. I was President of the Gaelic Athletic Association, which is Ireland's largest sporting body. We introduced a ban in our biggest stadium, which can hold 82 500 people. People resisted it but now they accept it. There is a complete change. I have no problem with people smoking but it affects others and that is the problem. Passive smoking has basically been eliminated in Ireland and adults have also cut back on smoking. Many have given it up and also – and more importantly – young people are less inclined to smoke now than they were before.

The final point I would make is that, even in terms of their clothes, people find that there is no longer a smell. When you go abroad and go into restaurants, and if you smell smoke, you are inclined to leave, and it is the same for hotel rooms. It is a good initiative and, the sooner it is introduced, the better for everybody. They will not regret it, I can guarantee that.

3-400

Chris Davies (ALDE). – Madam President, people have the right to smoke but I bow to no one in saying that others should not have to breathe in the smoke at the workplace or any establishment that is breathed out by others.

Personally I hate the stuff – just loathe the stuff – and I welcome the ban that has been introduced in my country. But I do not think the decision should be taken at European level. I do not think we should be calling for binding legislation to apply to every Member State. I am a federalist but I am not a centralist. Decisions should be taken at the lowest practical level and, in this case, that is the Member State, or indeed the regional government, as in Scotland, the first area of my country to go smoke-free.

It is so easy to disregard the principle of subsidiarity when we think we are doing good. In this case I think we are trying to do good, but with the Lisbon Treaty now adopted we should be bending over backwards to respect that principle.

3-401

Anja Weisgerber (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Wir wollen klare und praktikable Regelungen zum Nichtraucherschutz in ganz Europa. „In ganz Europa“ bedeutet aber aus meiner Sicht nicht zwingend „aus Europa“. In vielen Mitgliedstaaten gibt es bereits umfassende Gesetze zum Schutz von Nichtrauchern, und in anderen steht die Einführung solcher Gesetze bevor.

Wieso meinen einige Kolleginnen und Kollegen jetzt: Egal, das können wir in Brüssel viel besser als in den Mitgliedstaaten vor Ort; egal, dass die Europäische Union keine Kompetenz in der Gesundheitspolitik hat oder ob wir es über den Umweg des Arbeitsschutzes machen müssen? Meiner Meinung nach sollen die Mitgliedstaaten entscheiden, welche Regelungen sie zum Schutz der Nichtraucher erlassen. Das ist doch sinnvoll, denn sie sind näher an den Problemen dran, an den Fragen vor Ort, und mir leuchtet nicht ein, warum der Nichtraucherschutz in Lappland und in Andalusien in jedem Detail einheitlich von Brüssel aus vorgeschrieben werden muss. Wo ist denn da der grenzüberschreitende Bezug? Außerdem stoßen wir in Brüssel an unsere Grenzen.

Mir ist vor allem der Schutz von Kindern und Jugendlichen besonders wichtig. Wir brauchen gerade in diesem Bereich einen umfassenden Schutz. Wenn wir den Nichtraucherschutz über den Umweg des Arbeitsschutzes von europäischer Ebene aus angehen, schützen wir aber nicht die Kinder und Jugendlichen, denn sie sind keine Arbeitnehmer. Deswegen bitte ich um Unterstützung der Änderungsanträge Nr. 2 und Nr. 13 der EVP.

3-402

Åsa Torstensson, rådets tjänstgörande ordförande. – Fru talman! Tack, kära ledamöter, för denna viktiga debatt. Det är oerhört positivt att vi alla är så engagerade för att nå framgång när det gäller rökfria miljöer. Jag förstår att vi har många gemensamma ståndpunkter. Jag beklagar återigen att Europaparlamentet inte hunnit lämna in sitt yttrande, men ordförandeskapet kommer att beakta Europaparlamentets resolution.

I fråga om rökning på arbetsplatser har kommissionen påbörjat ett samråd med arbetsmarknadens parter på EU-nivå. De har tillfrågats om sin syn på det nuvarande regelverket och eventuella framtida lagstiftningsinitiativ på området. I förslaget till rekommendation konstateras det att det är särskilt farligt för barn och ungdomar att utsättas för passiv rökning, och att det kan öka risken för att de själva börjar röka.

I förslaget till rekommendation om rökfria miljöer uppmanas kommissionen att rapportera om de olika åtgärdernas genomföranden, effektivitet och konsekvenser på grundval av informationen från medlemsstaterna. Den kommissionsrapporten kommer också att erbjuda ett lämpligt tillfälle att återkomma i denna fråga.

Frågan om tobakskontroll kommer att få en framtida framträdande plats på dagordningen även under nästa år. Då börjar vi med förberedelserna inför den fjärde konferensen mellan parterna i ramkonventionen om tobakskontroll. Konferensen kommer att hållas i Punta del Este i Uruguay den 15–20 november 2010. Jag är övertygad om att rådet i det skedet på nytt kommer att vilja diskutera denna fråga med Europaparlamentet.

3-403

President. – I have received one motion for a resolution⁴ tabled in accordance with Rule 115(2) of the Rules of Procedure.

The debate is closed.

The vote will take place tomorrow (Thursday 26 November 2009).

Written statements (Rule 149)

3-404

Martin Kastler (PPE), schriftlich. – Herr Präsident, sehr geehrte Damen und Herren, oft sind es gut gemeinte Ideen, die problematische Auswirkungen haben. So wird niemand hier bezweifeln, dass Nichtraucher umfassend geschützt werden müssen. Der am Donnerstag zur Abstimmung stehende Kompromiss-Entschließungsantrag zu einer rauchfreien Umwelt geht jedoch weit über den Nichtraucherschutz hinaus. Auch wenn sich der vorliegende Entwurf ausdrücklich zum Subsidiaritätsprinzip bekennt, fordert er dessen Unterwanderung. Der Antrag will stattdessen scharfe und rechtlich bindende Regulierungen auf EU-Ebene. So missbraucht er das gute Anliegen des Gesundheitsschutzes zum Versuch, in der Gesundheitspolitik und im Bereich Arbeit und Soziales unzulässig Kompetenzen auf die europäische Ebene zu verlagern. Wir alle fordern ein Europa, das nahe beim Menschen ist. Das Subsidiaritätsprinzip ist der Schlüssel hierzu. Mitgliedstaaten – oder wie bei uns in Deutschland Bundesländer – müssen die Diskussion über den Nichtraucherschutz selbst führen. Nur so können Lösungen gefunden werden, die zur eigenen Tradition und Kultur passen und so nahe beim Menschen sind. Aus diesen Gründen fordere ich Sie auf, am Donnerstag gegen den Entschließungsantrag in der vorliegenden Fassung zu stimmen.

3-404-500

Franz Obermayr (NI), schriftlich. – Ich selbst bin Nichtraucher. Die aus dem Konsumieren und Passivrauchen von Tabak resultierenden gesundheitlichen Schäden sind mir durchaus bewusst. Dennoch gehen die diesbezüglichen Pläne der EU wie so oft einen Schritt zu weit. Es handelt sich hier um zum Teil völlig absurde Regelungen, wonach in bestimmten Fällen nicht einmal das Rauchen im Freien erlaubt sein soll. Die EU fokussiert sich wahnhaft auf Tabakkonsum, während es im alltäglichen Leben eine Vielzahl statistisch erwiesener gefährlicher und schädlicher Verhaltensweisen gibt: Fastfood Ernährung, UV-Strahlen Besonnung, Alkohol- und Kaffeeconsum, Autofahren, kein Sport, wenig Schlaf, um nur einige davon zu nennen. Sinnvolle Regelungen und Aufklärungsarbeit zur Minimierung von Risiken sind positiv zu bewerten; in erster Linie sollte jedoch jeder erwachsene Mensch selbstverantwortlich für sich entscheiden, inwieweit er Folgeschäden in Kauf nimmt. Für 2012 ist ein totales Rauchverbot in Betrieben vorgesehen. Dabei wird auf die Hauptgeschädigten, die Gastronomiebetriebe, wenig bis gar nicht Rücksicht genommen. Diese müssen mit Umsatzrückgängen von bis zu 20% rechnen, was wiederum den Verlust zahlreicher Arbeitsplätze zur Folge hätte. Darüber hinaus wurden die Gastronomen in den letzten Jahren gestzlich dazu veranlasst, Raucher- und Nichtraucherbereiche in ihren Betrieben einzurichten, mit einem totalen Rauchverbot 2012 würden diese kostenintensiven Investitionen auf einmal obsolet. Der Entwurf der "Empfehlung des Rates über rauchfreie Zonen" ist keine sinnvolle Maßnahme.

⁴ See Minutes

3-405

Richard Seeber (PPE), *schriftlich*. – Beim Nichtraucherschutz haben vor allem die Mitgliedstaaten noch einigen Nachholbedarf. Zentrales Anliegen muss der Schutz gefährdeter Personengruppen wie Kinder und Schwangerer sein. Gerade in diesem Bereich hat aber die Union keine direkte und unmittelbare Handhabe. Das Gesundheitswesen war und ist Sache der Mitgliedstaaten, und die Länder müssen hier Verantwortung übernehmen. Die EU konzentriert sich daher auf das, was sie im Nichtraucherschutz tun kann: Schutz von Arbeitnehmerinnen und Arbeitnehmern am Arbeitsplatz. Die grundsätzliche Absicht, Europa rauchfrei zu machen, mit möglichst vielen Regelungen im Arbeitnehmerschutz auszudrücken, löst das Problem jedoch nicht zufriedenstellend. Um so viele Bevölkerungsschichten wie möglich, vor allem auch Kinder, vor dem schädlichen Tabakrauch zu bewahren, müssen verstärkt Aufklärungskampagnen geführt werden. Nur so kommt es auf Dauer zu einem Umdenken bei den Europäerinnen und Europäern, und nur so lässt sich auch das Rauchen im privaten Bereich einschränken.

3-406

(The sitting was suspended at 19.30 and resumed at 21.00.)

3-407

ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΑ: ΡΟΔΗ ΚΡΑΤΣΑ-ΤΣΑΓΚΑΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ

Αντιπρόεδρος

3-408

16 - Σύνθεση των επιτροπών και των αντιπροσωπειών: βλ. Συνοπτικά Πρακτικά

3-409

17 - Κύρωση και εφαρμογή των αναθεωρημένων συμβάσεων της ΔΟΕ (συζήτηση)

3-410

Πρόεδρος. – Το επόμενο σημείο είναι η συζήτηση επί της προφορικής ερώτησης προς την Επιτροπή σχετικά με την κύρωση και εφαρμογή των αναθεωρημένων συμβάσεων της ΔΟΕ των Alejandro Cercas, εξ ονόματος της Ομάδας S&D, Marian Harkin, εξ ονόματος της Ομάδας ALDE, Jean Lambert, εξ ονόματος της Ομάδας VERTS/ALE, Gabriele Zimmer και Ilda Figueiredo, εξ ονόματος της Ομάδας GUE/NGL, (O-0131/2009 - B7-0228/2009).

3-411

Alejandro Cercas, Autor. – Señora Presidenta, colegas, Miembros de la Comisión que nos acompañan, todos sabemos que la globalización de la economía, la crisis financiera internacional y los retos del futuro exigen un tratamiento global. Ha terminado la idea de que podemos, a nivel nacional –incluso a nivel regional–, abordar estos problemas. Por ello, la cooperación entre la Unión Europea y la Organización Internacional del Trabajo pasa a ser un punto crucial de nuestra agenda.

La OIT está haciendo, con su método tripartito, una tarea insustituible para dotar de coherencia y de racionalidad a nuestro mundo. Nuestros valores son los valores de la OIT desde que se fundó. Ellos y nosotros trabajamos por un modelo social que dignifique a la gente, y creemos que ambos podemos colaborar. Es evidente que Europa necesita a la OIT para mantener el modelo social –no podríamos mantener nuestro modelo social en un mundo injusto–, y es evidente que la OIT nos ofrece también la oportunidad de ser un actor global en el conjunto de las relaciones internacionales.

Por ello, es evidente que la Unión Europea y los Estados miembros están declarando que están muy cerca y que actúan en favor del Programa sobre un trabajo digno y en favor del Pacto global para el empleo, que está siendo liderado por la OIT. Pero, señores de la Comisión, no es menos cierto que no hay suficiente coherencia entre lo que los miembros dicen, lo que ustedes dicen, lo que nosotros decimos y lo que hacemos. Es, por tanto, importantísimo hablar esta noche –y mañana aprobar una resolución– sobre la ratificación de los instrumentos legislativos de la OIT, para dar garantías a la OIT y para dar también garantías a nuestro propio proyecto.

Ustedes, en su Comunicación sobre la Nueva Agenda Social, hicieron un llamamiento, una vez más, a los Estados miembros, pero los Estados miembros no responden a ese llamamiento; llamaron a la ratificación y a la implementación de los convenios. Y este llamamiento ha tenido poco éxito; probablemente, ahora tengan que proceder a una acción mucho más ambiciosa. No vale decir que los Estados miembros ya han ratificado el corazón de los convenios de la OIT. La OIT se ha puesto al día y hay setenta convenios de la OIT, y hay países del tercer mundo y economías en desarrollo que van más rápido que la propia Unión Europea. Esto nos plantea una deficiente comprensión por parte del resto del mundo. Europa está perdiendo credibilidad; está perdiendo oportunidades.

Por eso, señores de la Comisión, es un poco escandaloso que Europa hable en favor del trabajo decente, hable en favor de la OIT y que luego no ratifiquemos los convenios de la OIT y que, simplemente, nos demos por satisfechos con cualquier declaración retórica.

De ahí esta interpelación, esta pregunta. Y, por eso, mañana, todos los Grupos de esta Cámara queremos que ustedes digan algo más; que hagan una comunicación y que reclamen a los Estados miembros que ratifiquen los convenios, para que

haya coherencia entre lo que decimos y lo que hacemos. Porque en la política falta esa coherencia, y ésta es una de las razones por las que perdemos credibilidad ante los ciudadanos, y ésta es una de las razones por las que Europa, también, está perdiendo credibilidad ante el conjunto del mundo.

3-412

Marian Harkin, *author*. – Madam President, I am very happy to support the call for the ratification and implementation of the updated ILO conventions by the EU Member States. It is certainly worth saying that, when the ILO was created in 1919 after the Treaty of Versailles, which ended the First World War, it was to reflect the belief that universal and lasting peace can only be accomplished if it based on social justice. In the intervening 80 years, the ILO has responded to the needs of people all around the globe, for decent jobs, livelihoods and dignity.

Tonight we are asking all Members States of the EU to ratify and implement the updated ILO conventions; but it is not just the authors of this question who are asking – many other agencies and bodies are also. If you look at the United Nations Supplier Code of Conduct, you will see that the ILO conventions have served as a foundation on which most of the Code of Conduct is based, and it is the UN's expectation that any supplier providing goods and services to the UN will adhere to the principles of the Code of Conduct. Therefore these conventions need to be ratified and implemented across the globe so that all suppliers can adhere to them. Surely we can manage that in the EU.

The European Commission, in its communication on the renewed social agenda, states: 'The Commission calls upon all Member States to set an example by ratifying and implementing the ILO conventions that are up to date'. In a resolution on the renewed Social Agenda approved by the last European Parliament in May of this year, again we state that we consider that strengthening of the implementation and enforcement of existing labour law under national and community law and under ILO conventions must be a priority for EU institutions and Member States. So, tonight, we in Parliament are reinforcing all of those calls. We are asking the Presidency-in-Office to be as ambitious as possible on the matter, we are calling on Member States to consider the strong social arguments for ratifying and implementing these conventions, and we are asking the Commission to consider the adoption of a recommendation to the Member States to encourage the ratification of conventions that are up to date.

We also believe that the EU must ensure coherence between its internal and external policies. In this Parliament we hear again and again about exchanging best practice between Member States. Surely this is a prime example of where we can achieve best practice among ourselves by all Member States ratifying the relevant conventions and promote best practice externally or globally by, as the Commission itself suggests, setting an example by ratifying the up-to-date conventions. Today, 25 November, 7 650 ILO conventions have been ratified globally, with 47 in the last 212 months. We expect Europe to lead the way on climate change in Copenhagen; we could do similar good work with the ratification of all ILO conventions.

3-413

Emilie Turunen, (*for Jean Lambert*). – Fru formand! På vegne af De Grønne så vil jeg gerne understrege, at vi finder budskaberne i denne beslutning om ratifikation og gennemførelse af ILO's konventioner meget nødvendige og meget presserende. Hvorfor? Det gør vi af to grunde. For det første bør EU gå allerforrest, når det gælder kampen for ordentligt arbejde. Vi bør være et forgangsland i verden, når det kommer til fremme af gode arbejdsvilkår og ordentligt arbejde.

For det andet, som det er blevet nævnt her i dag, er der ved at opstå et gab mellem det, vi siger, og det, vi gør. Altså et gab mellem EU' interne og eksterne reaktioner. Når EU glemmer, eller når EU's medlemslande glemmer eller ignorerer at ratificere og gennemføre opdaterede konventioner, så er det ikke kun dårligt for Europas arbejdstagere. Så er det også et rigtigt dårligt signal at sende til de lande uden for EU, som vi kræver skal ratificere selvsamme konventioner. Vi bør "practice what we preach".

Det er helt afgørende, at EU går foran på globalt niveau, at vi viser, at vi er en region, der mestrer at kombinere gode arbejdsvilkår og en høj konkurrencedygtighed. ILO er vores globale spiller med hensyn til regulering på verdensplan. Det er afgørende, at EU bakker op om ILO som institution, og at vi tager ILO's konventioner alvorligt. Derfor er der fra Gruppen De Grønne al mulig støtte til budskaberne i denne beslutning, og vi opfordrer EU's kompetente organer til at presse medlemslandene til at tage det ligeså alvorligt, som vi, der er her i aften, gør.

3-414

Ilda Figueiredo, *Autora*. – Senhora Presidente, apoiamos a solicitação que é feita aos Estados-Membros para que tenham em conta os fortes argumentos sociais a favor da ratificação das Convenções que a OIT considerou actualizadas.

Sabemos que, desde 1919, a Organização Internacional do Trabalho manteve e desenvolveu um sistema de normas internacionais laborais, abrangendo uma vasta gama de temas que inclui o trabalho, o emprego, a segurança social, a política social e os direitos humanos correlacionados.

Por isso, também demos acordo à primeira versão da resolução conjunta aqui apresentada. Mas, lamentavelmente, por pressão do PPE, os outros signatários aceitaram diluir a importância da resolução e enfraquecer o seu alcance, com a inclusão de uma referência à Estratégia de Lisboa para o Crescimento e o Emprego.

Ora, todos sabemos, foi em nome da Estratégia de Lisboa que a Comissão Europeia aqui apresentou algumas das piores propostas contra os direitos laborais e sociais, insistindo na flexibilidade e na desregulamentação laboral.

Quem se esqueceu da proposta de alteração da directiva do tempo de trabalho, visando desvalorizar o trabalho e torná-lo ainda mais precário, prolongar a jornada de trabalho, pôr em causa a contratação colectiva e o papel dos sindicatos, exactamente ao contrário do que defendem as Convenções da OIT?

É sobretudo por causa desta lamentável referência à dita Estratégia de Lisboa que retirámos o nosso apoio à resolução.

Mas, em nome do Grupo da Esquerda Unitária Europeia/Esquerda Verde Nórdica, apelamos aos Estados-Membros para que ratifiquem as Convenções da OIT e solicitamos à Comissão Europeia que as tenha em conta nas suas propostas.

3-415

Karel De Gucht, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, over the last few years, the Commission has repeatedly highlighted its commitment to the internationally agreed Decent Work Agenda, including the promotion of ILO conventions.

The Commission has actively supported the Member States and closely cooperated with the ILO with a view to adopting ambitious legal standards which meet the challenges of a globalised economy and contribute to the implementation of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda. The Council and the European Parliament have underlined the importance of the Decent Work Agenda and of the Commission's activities in this respect.

The EU Member States have already ratified all ILO conventions covering core labour standards and a large number of other ILO conventions. The Commission has reaffirmed its commitment to the Decent Work Agenda as part of the renewed social agenda. In particular, the Commission called upon all Member States to set an example by ratifying and implementing the ILO conventions classified by the ILO as 'up to date'. In doing so, the Commission underlines both the internal and the external dimension of the Decent Work Agenda. In addition, where ILO conventions have involved exclusive Community competences, the Commission has issued timely proposals for Council decisions authorising the Member States to ratify the relevant conventions combined with a call to ratify the standards as soon as possible, notably the Maritime Labour Convention and the Work in Fishing Convention.

Finally, the 2008 Decent Work Report provides for the monitoring of the policy developments with regard to the ratification process. The outcome of this analysis is expected to be reflected in the follow-up Decent Work Report to be published in 2011.

3-416

Csaba Öry, a PPE képviselőcsoport nevében. – Mindenekelőtt szeretném üdvözölni a tényt, hogy sikerült a frakcióknak megállapodni a Nemzetközi Munkaügyi Szervezet által felülvizsgált egyezmények ratifikációja és végrehajtása témakörében születendő határozat szövegében, így ezt mi is támogatni fogjuk.

Mint köztudott, a Munkaügyi Szervezet az egyik legrégebbi nemzetközi szervezet. 1919-ben alapvetően azzal a céllal jött létre, hogy munkaügyi szabályokat alkosson a munkafeltételek alakulásáról, a nehéz munkakörülményekről a kizsákmányolás ellen. Később tevékenysége kiterjedt szélesebb körben szociálpolitikára és a szakmai együttműködések rendszerére is.

Mi úgy látjuk, az Európai Néppárt úgy látja, hogy a Nemzetközi Munkaügyi Szervezet által megalakított munkaügyi normák segítenek enyhíteni a nemzetközi piaci verseny káros hatásait, növelik ezáltal a kiegyensúlyozott gazdasági növekedés létrejöttének esélyeit. A mostani válságból talán már kifelé tartó időben ennek különösen fontos a jelentősége, és a normák legitimitását kétségtől fokozza, hogy egy sajátos demokratikus eljárás révén tripartit eljárás végén kormányok, munkáltatók és szakszervezetek együttműködésével születtek meg ezek a normák. Itt tehát olyan munkahelyi jogokról, kötelezettségekről és ezeknek az átfogó rendszeréről van szó, melyeket az elfogadó, ratifikáló országoknak köteleességük betartani. Ugyanakkor nem hagyhatjuk figyelmen kívül azt, hogy az Európai Unió, mint Közösség nem ratifikálhat egyezményeket, s azt csak egyes tagállamok tehetik meg, így mindenféleképpen felmerül a közösségi kompetencia és a szubszidiaritás helyes alkalmazásának a kérdése. Ezért a szövegben szerepel – nagyon helyesen – egy felhívás az Uniónak, hogy pontosan határozza meg, hogy melyek azok a jogi területek és arra vonatkozó normák, amelyek a Közösség kompetenciájába tartoznak, és melyek azok, amelyek az egyes tagországok kompetenciájába. Így amennyiben a szubszidiaritás elvét figyelembe tudjuk venni, mi támogatjuk azt, hogy egy ajánlás szülessen és elősegítse ezáltal az egyezmény minél hamarabbi ratifikációját.

3-417

Ole Christensen, for S&D-Gruppen. – Fru formand! Vi har et indre marked i EU, hvor vi på et frit marked kan sælge varer til hinanden. Vi sikrer en fri konkurrence og varer til en billig pris, og det er fint og godt. Men andre områder skal også følge med. Grundlæggende arbejdstagerrettigheder skal sikres og respekteres over alt i EU. Vi skal ikke EU-landene imellem konkurrere på dårlige arbejdsforhold, ligesom arbejdskraften i alle medlemslande skal sikres lige løn for lige arbejde, og ligesom strejkeretten er en grundlæggende rettighed.

Derfor er et tæt samarbejde mellem EU og den internationale arbejdsorganisation ILO vigtigt. Vi har nogle af de samme værdier, og vi kan bruge ILO-konventionerne som basis for yderligere at udvikle den europæiske sociale model. Det er desværre ikke muligt i dag, idet Kommissionen kun finder konventionerne bindende, såfremt de er ratificeret af mere end halvdelen af medlemslandene. Det kunne vi passende starte med: at alle EU's medlemslande som et minimum ratificerer og gennemfører de konventioner, som ILO har klassificeret som opdaterede. Der er ikke brug for mere snak, der er brug for mere handling. Hvordan kan vi ellers opfordre andre lande i verden til at ratificere og gennemføre ILO-konventionerne og opfordre WTO til at inddrage de grundlæggende arbejdstagerrettigheder i alle handelsaftaler?

Nej vi skal gå foran i EU. Så kan vi efterfølgende tale for, at alle lande skal ratificere og gennemføre disse konventioner. Vi skal promovere anstændigt arbejde ("decent work") i EU og i verden som et bæredygtigt stærkt svar på den globale krise, som vi står i.

3-418

Elisabeth Schroedter, im Namen der Verts/ALE-Fraktion. – Frau Präsidentin! Es stimmt, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, in Krisenzeiten schützen weltweite Mindeststandards die Beschäftigten vor menschenunwürdigen Arbeitsverhältnissen. In Sonntagsreden oder gegenüber Drittstaaten werden die internationalen Kernnormen der IAO von der EU immer eingefordert. Zu Recht, denn sie schützen ja vor Diskriminierung und Sozialdumping.

Aber leider bleibt es in der Europäischen Union bei diesen Sonntagsreden. Die Mitgliedstaaten der EU und die EU selbst ignorieren die IAO-Konventionen; sie ratifizieren sie nicht, sie implementieren sie nicht. Sie entziehen sich damit den Verpflichtungen. Beispiel Streikrecht: Der EuGH hat es in der Europäischen Union außer Kraft gesetzt, und die Kommission hat Beifall geklatscht. Beispiel Konvention zum Schutz der Rechte aller Wanderarbeitnehmer: Nur 3 von 27 Mitgliedstaaten haben sie ratifiziert. Das ist ein Skandal! 90 Jahre nach der Gründung der IAO muss sich das ändern.

3-419

Elisabeth Morin-Chartier (PPE). – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, je tiens tout d'abord à remercier mes collègues du groupe PPE et des autres groupes politiques de notre Assemblée européenne, parce que nous avons tous voulu, autour de cette question du travail décent, nous placer sur une même ligne pour déposer une résolution commune, et les négociations de ces derniers jours ont été extrêmement positives.

Depuis 1919, l'Organisation internationale du travail a su garantir et développer un système de normes internationales du travail qui couvre un large éventail de sujets, dont le travail, l'emploi, la politique sociale et les droits de l'homme. Nous ne pouvons pas l'oublier, particulièrement en ces temps de crise.

C'est pour cela qu'il est extrêmement important que les conventions aient été classées par l'OIT comme étant à jour à la suite d'un processus tripartite, qui associe les employeurs, les travailleurs et les gouvernements. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous avons lancé cette recommandation aux États membres, en les encourageant à ratifier les conventions qui ont été classées par l'OIT et en leur demandant de contribuer activement à leur mise en œuvre effective pour l'évolution et l'avancée de l'Europe sociale. Nous le souhaitons dans un délai tout à fait convenable. Nous serons vigilants sur les délais d'application de ces conventions, tout en respectant bien sûr le principe de subsidiarité.

Le groupe PPE sera particulièrement vigilant sur l'application de ces conventions dans les États membres. La lutte contre le travail illégal, la modernité des avancées sociales, la construction d'une véritable Europe sociale, qui montre la voie au monde, est à ce prix, et nous souhaitons vraiment la faire avancer.

3-420

Συλβάνια Ράπητη (S&D). – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, μία από τις σημαντικές ιδιαιτερότητες της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης είναι η σημασία που αποδίδει στην κοινωνική πολιτική και στα θεμελιώδη δικαιώματα. Ξέρουμε παρά πολύ καλά ότι η εφαρμογή των δικαιωμάτων αυτών αποτελεί απαραίτητη προϋπόθεση για να γίνει ένα κράτος μέλος της Ένωσης. Ξέρουμε επίσης ότι τα δικαιώματα αυτά, όταν καταπατούνται, δημιουργούν στην Ένωση την υποχρέωση να επιβάλει κυρώσεις.

Η σύμφυτη με τη δημιουργία και λειτουργία της Ένωσης θεμελίωση των δικαιωμάτων αυτών επεκτείνεται και στον εργασιακό χώρο. Η σημασία που η Ένωση αποδίδει στην προστασία των εργασιακών δικαιωμάτων δεν είναι εμφανής μόνον όταν παράγεται εσωτερική νομοθεσία αλλά και στην εξωτερική της πολιτική. Γνωρίζουμε πάρα πολύ καλά ότι, όταν πρόκειται να κάνει συμβάσεις με τρίτες χώρες, μία από τις προϋποθέσεις που θέτει είναι να γίνονται σεβαστά τα βασικά εργασιακά δικαιώματα. Γι' αυτούς τους λόγους η Ένωση δεν θα μπορούσε παρά να είναι από τους πρωτεργάτες για τη στήριξη και την αναγκαία συστηματική αναθεώρηση των συμβάσεων της Διεθνούς Οργάνωσης Εργασίας, της ΔΟΕ.

Πρόσφατα, μετά από διαπραγματεύσεις με εργαζόμενους, εργοδότες και τις κυβερνήσεις, η ΔΟΕ προχώρησε σε μια ακόμη αναθεώρηση των συμβάσεών της. Και ενώ οι κυβερνήσεις των κρατών μελών αλλά και η Ένωση είναι ανάμεσα σε όσους συμμετείχαν στην εν λόγω αναθεώρηση, βρισκόμαστε μπροστά σε ένα παράδοξο. Το παράδοξο αυτό είναι ότι πολλά κράτη μέλη της Ένωσης, ενώ έχουν υιοθετήσει ενωσιακές οδηγίες που επιβάλλουν εργασιακά δικαιώματα πιο προωθημένα από αυτά των συμβάσεων της ΔΟΕ, υποτιμούν τη σημασία του τυπικού ζητήματος να κυρώσουν σε εθνικό επίπεδο τις συμβάσεις αυτές.

Επειδή η εικόνα που δίνουμε με τον τρόπο αυτό προς τρίτες χώρες, και μάλιστα προς αναπτυσσόμενες χώρες, είναι στρεβλή, θα είναι εύλογο να αλλάξουμε νοοτροπία και να προχωρήσουν τα κράτη μέλη - όσα δεν το έχουν κάνει - στις απαραίτητες κυρώσεις. Εν πάση περιπτώσει η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, κύριε Επίτροπε, ας μη διστάζει να ζητά πιο δυναμικά από τα κράτη μέλη να εκπληρώνουν τέτοιες υποχρεώσεις ώστε να αυξηθεί η αξιοπιστία της Ένωσης με την προώθηση της αξιοπρεπούς εργασίας, ιδιαίτερα μάλιστα στη σημερινή συγκυρία της χρηματοπιστωτικής κρίσης.

3-421

Patrick Le Hyaric (GUE/NGL). – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, il est évident qu'il nous faut insister pour faire appliquer les conventions de l'Organisation internationale du travail, mais je crains malheureusement que le système qui nous régit, c'est-à-dire celui de la libre concurrence, ne fasse du travail lui-même un marché et donc une marchandise. Cela engendre des menaces partout contre les codes du travail, des menaces contre les réductions du temps de travail qui étaient envisagées, des pressions à la baisse sur le coût du travail, ce qui est très préjudiciable.

Nous avons un exemple, en France, où une entreprise de roulements à billes est aujourd'hui fermée pour être délocalisée en Bulgarie, et on demande aux travailleurs de cette entreprise d'aller former les salariés bulgares. Vous voyez donc bien que cette pression à la baisse sur le coût du travail conduit à des délocalisations, à des pressions à la baisse et au recul des droits sociaux partout. Par conséquent, il nous faudrait inventer un système d'harmonisation vers le haut des droits sociaux et des niveaux de protection sociale, de telle sorte qu'il n'y ait plus cette concurrence acharnée entre les salariés, organisée par les entreprises et nos institutions elles-mêmes.

De même, il ne faudrait pas continuer à avancer vers ce qu'on appelle, dans cette enceinte et à la Commission, la "flexicurité", mais il faudrait progresser au contraire vers un système de sécurité sociale professionnelle du travail et de l'emploi, associé à des périodes de formation, qui sont nécessaires. C'est cela qui nous permettrait de sortir de la crise, de former les travailleurs pour les aider à aller vers les métiers qu'il faut inventer pour demain.

3-422

Olle Ludvigsson (S&D). – Fru talman! När Lissabonfördraget nu är antaget och EU:s stadga om de grundläggande rättigheterna blir rättsligt bindande, finns det nya förutsättningar för att stärka den sociala dimensionen av Europas samarbete. För att göra det, är det nödvändigt att vi klarar av att förverkliga dessa möjligheter även i praktiken. Ett bra första steg vore att EU:s medlemsländer snarast ratificerade samtliga uppdaterade ILO-konventioner.

Det finns också en extern dimension. Om EU vill vara en seriös part i det internationella arbetet för att förbättra arbets- och levnadsvillkor, är det av största vikt att EU:s medlemsstater också antar ILO-konventionen. Om vi vill påverka situationen i tredje land, måste vi först själva vara en förebild. Jag vill därför uppmana kommissionen och svenska ordförandeskapet att verka progressivt och göra det yttersta för att alla ILO-konventioner som är *up-to-date* ska antas av samtliga medlemsländer.

Jag själv kan tycka att det är lite beklämmande att min egen medlemsstat, Sverige, inte har ratificerat grundläggande konventioner som till exempel nr 96 om offentlig upphandling. Jag vill därför uppmana ordförandeskapet att verka även nationellt för att så ska ske. Detta, tillsammans med att stadgan om de grundläggande rättigheterna blir bindande, skulle minska risken för EG-domstolen att komma med fler utslag liknande det i Rüffert-målet. Vi kan inte tillåta en situation där vi har EU:s lagstiftning som strider mot grundläggande ILO-konventioner.

3-423

Mairead McGuinness (PPE). – Madam President, the ILO, as colleagues have said, has been around for a long time – since 1919: 90 years of business and still working on the Decent Work Agenda. It is important that Member States, as others have said, ratify all of the conventions, especially at a time of economic crisis when workers are under pressure. But I think it is also important in this debate to acknowledge the role of the ILO in the developing world and its links with non-governmental organisations and the many programmes which it runs particularly targeting the most vulnerable, for example working with people with a disability who would never have any opportunity if it were not for these programmes. Also, two very important areas that we talk about in this House: forced labour and child labour. So if we are looking to the ILO to do good work, as it does, in the developing world, I think the very least that Member States of the European Union could do is to fully ratify the conventions, to lead by example.

3-424

Czesław Adam Siekierski (PPE). – Panie Przewodniczący! Międzynarodowa Organizacja Pracy w ciągu wielu lat swojej działalności przyjęła i przedstawiła do ratyfikacji państw Unii Europejskiej szereg międzynarodowych konwencji i

dyrektyw dotyczących spraw zatrudnienia, wolności związkowej, polityki społecznej i zabezpieczenia społecznego, a także zbiorowych stosunków pracy oraz warunków pracy. Państwa członkowskie powinny ratyfikować i stosować konwencje uznane przez Międzynarodową Organizację Pracy za aktualne. Unia Europejska powinna stanowczo i czynnie wnieść swój wkład w niezwykle istotne kwestie ochrony praw ludzi pracy w zglobalizowanym świecie.

Trzeba podkreślić, że każdy obywatel, bez względu na swoje pochodzenie, wyznanie lub rasę ma prawo do poprawy swojego dobrobytu materialnego, rozwoju duchowego w kontekście wolności, godności oraz do bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego i równości szans. Musimy pamiętać, że ubóstwo bez względu na miejsce, w którym się pojawia, stanowi poważne zagrożenie dla ogółu.

3-425

Karel De Gucht, membre de la Commission. – Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, il y a une forte convergence de points de vues sur l'utilité et la nécessité de la ratification des conventions de l'OIT, entre les intervenants du Parlement européen et la Commission. Toutefois, comme M. Öry l'a noté, la Commission ne peut s'imposer que là où elle a une compétence exclusive et, comme je l'ai dit, elle l'a fait.

Concernant le rôle des syndicats, dans sa récente décision, la Cour de justice reconnaît l'action collective comme droit fondamental. Cependant, ce droit peut être réglementé, ce qui est conforme à d'autres instruments internationaux. Je ferai néanmoins part de votre souci à mon collègue en charge de la politique sociale pour un suivi approfondi de cette matière.

3-426

Πρόεδρος. – Έχω λάβει τρεις προτάσεις ψηφίσματος⁵ που έχουν κατατεθεί σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 110, παράγραφος 2, του Κανονισμού.

Η συζήτηση έληξε.

Η ψηφοφορία θα διεξαχθεί την Πέμπτη 26 Νοεμβρίου 2009.

3-427

18 - Παγκόσμια Διάσκεψη του FAO για την επισιτιστική ασφάλεια - Η εξάλειψη της πείνας από τη Γη (συζήτηση)

3-428

Πρόεδρος. – Το επόμενο σημείο το οποίο θα εξετασθεί είναι η δήλωση της Επιτροπής σχετικά με την Παγκόσμια Διάσκεψη του FAO για την επισιτιστική ασφάλεια - Η εξάλειψη της πείνας από τη Γη.

3-429

Karel De Gucht, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, the World Food Summit last week in Rome is the latest in a series of high-level events organised this year where food security and agriculture have featured prominently: in January in Madrid, in July in L'Aquila, in September in New York and Pittsburgh, as well as at the meeting of the Committee on World Food Security last month.

The underlying premise of all these events has been the realisation that we are failing in the fight against world hunger. Over one billion people in the world presently do not meet their daily basic nutritional needs, and the situation is threatening to get worse in many developing countries, owing also to the effects of climate change, which is posing additional challenges to these countries' capacity to become food secure.

The World Summit on Food Security represented an opportunity to sustain the political momentum that has been building up in past months. Once more, world food security has been in the spotlight. However, the time for discussion is over; now it is time to deliver.

For the European Commission, the summit was a useful event for three reasons. First, there was the pledge to renew our efforts to achieve the first Millennium Development Goal of halving hunger by 2015. In my view that target is still valid, and we should strive to reach it – particularly in those countries and regions where progress towards its achievement has been very limited, for example in Africa.

Second, the promise to improve international coordination and the governance of food security through a reformed Committee on World Food Security, which would become a central component of the global partnership for agriculture, food security and nutrition. The European Commission has actively encouraged this reform and is assisting in providing core funding for it. This is, in my view, a very important step, which will pave the way for a global governance system of food security based on sound scientific advice but one also more open to key actors in the public and private sector and non-governmental organisations. These actors are crucial to making the new system more effective than the current one.

⁵ βλ. Συνοπτικά Πρακτικά.

Third, the promise to reverse the downward trend in domestic and international funding for agriculture, food security and rural development. If we want to meet the first Millennium Development Goal of halving hunger by 2015, the commitments taken to increase ODA must be fulfilled – in particular by those countries which have committed themselves to reaching the target of 0.7% of gross national income.

Some have criticised the final declaration for not setting more precise official development assistance targets for agriculture and food security, but we must recall that significant financial pledges had already been made at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila. The priority now is to honour them. With strong support from the European Parliament, the Commission has successfully mobilised the EUR 1 billion food facility, of which 85% is already committed for the period 2009-2011. However, we need more and sustained assistance over time. In order to be accountable for our pledges we need a global pecking system of commitments, but we also have to develop monitoring mechanisms, specific indicators and benchmarks which can be used to report on the outcomes and impacts of investments. However – and let me say this loud and clear – even the most substantial commitment by donors will be worthless if governments in developing countries fail to translate their own commitments into better agricultural policies, strategies and investments.

In discussing food security, we should also be careful about terminology, and distinguish food security from food sovereignty and food self-sufficiency. Efforts to achieve production around the world are not enough in their own right. What counts is that people should have sustained access to food, which is basically a poverty question. Food trade – regional as well as global – plays an important part in enhancing access to food by providing farmers with an income and by allowing consumers access to cheaper food. Self-sufficiency in food or autarchy could be a very costly strategy and will not be necessary when markets and trade work well.

Therefore, concluding the Doha Round with a balanced and comprehensive outcome would be a major step ahead. We should also not forget that global food security is a very complex and multifaceted problem which requires a holistic approach. In this area the European Union has made enormous progress in the past decade and progress will continue to be ensured through the Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) process. The various reforms of the EU common agricultural policy have strongly reduced export refunds and the vast majority of support for farmers in the EU is recognised as being 'non-trade distorting' by the WTO. Moreover with the Everything But Arms arrangement, market access to the EU is free for the least developed countries, and the provisions of the economic partnership agreements (EPAs) show an understanding of problems faced by many of the ACP countries in guaranteeing food security to their citizens. We have therefore come a very long way in the EU, in enhancing policy coherence for development and thereby creating improved food security conditions for developing countries. Other countries and regions should do the same.

To conclude, the FAO Summit has underscored that if we want to keep to our objective of halving hunger by 2015, then we should step up ODA and increase ODA and private investments in agriculture and we should improve global governance of the agricultural sector.

3-430

Albert Deß, im Namen der PPE-Fraktion. – Frau Präsidentin! Herr Kommissionsvertreter! Für uns im Europaparlament ist es wichtig, dass wir uns mit dem Thema „Hunger in der Welt“ befassen. Wir können es nicht kommentarlos hinnehmen, dass die Zahl der Menschen, die Hunger leiden – darunter viele Kinder –, zunimmt.

Ich bin vor 20 Jahren zum ersten Mal in ein Parlament gewählt worden, und ich kann mich noch gut erinnern, dass damals internationale Organisationen wie Weltbank, FAO, UNO und auch WTO Absichtserklärungen abgegeben haben, dass in den nächsten 20 Jahren der Hunger in der Welt halbiert werden soll. Was ist passiert? Der Hunger ist nicht halbiert worden, der Hunger hat zugenommen. 1 Mrd. Menschen leiden täglich Hunger! Das Gegenteil von dem, was an Absichtserklärungen verkündet wird, ist eingetreten.

Die Ursachen dafür sind sehr unterschiedlich. Es gibt Länder, wo unfähige Regierungen – wie in Zimbabwe – aus der Kornkammer Afrikas ein Hungergebiet gemacht haben. Ein kommunistischer Herrscher hat es dort fertiggebracht, dass in diesem reichen Land Menschen Hunger leiden müssen, und wir schweigen dazu. Aber auch wir sind mitschuldig. Wir debattieren wochenlang, ja das ganze Jahr lang über das Klima in hundert Jahren. Die Menschen, die heute und morgen Hunger leiden, interessiert nicht das Klima in hundert Jahren, die möchten morgen etwas zu essen haben! Darauf haben wir keine Antworten. Ohne dass ich Zukunftsfragen vernachlässigen möchte, ist es eine Frage der Menschlichkeit, dass wir uns heute um die Menschen kümmern, die Hunger leiden. Und, Herr Kommissionsvertreter, wenn wir sagen, wir würden bis zum Jahr 2050 den Hunger halbieren, finde ich das fast schon höhnisch. Uns muss es doch als Weltgemeinschaft gelingen, dass wir viel schneller die Zahl derer abbauen, die Hunger leiden müssen. Wir bringen in jeden Winkel der Welt Waffen hin, und Lebensmittel bringen wir anscheinend nicht hin. Das ist ein Versagen der Weltgemeinschaft, das möchte ich hier anprangern, und wir müssen hier andere Antworten finden als die Antworten, die wir heute geben.

3-431

Luis Manuel Capoulas Santos, *em nome do Grupo S&D*. – Senhora Presidente, Senhor Representante da Comissão, Senhoras e Senhores Deputados, os números que ilustram a fome e a malnutrição no mundo, que todos conhecemos e vemos banalmente repetidos, são de tal modo dramáticos que se torna quase obsceno mencioná-los.

O direito à alimentação está associado ao mais sagrado de todos os direitos. O direito à vida, entendendo-a como minimamente digna, e não como uma mera luta pela sobrevivência.

Combater a fome no mundo deveria, por isso, constituir a prioridade das prioridades de todas as agendas políticas e, para atingir esse objectivo, todos os recursos deveriam ser mobilizados.

Infelizmente, todos também sabemos que os recursos, incluindo os financeiros, nem sempre constituem a principal limitação. O problema está quase sempre na sua gestão e utilização e na ausência de uma governança criteriosa e de uma coordenação eficaz aos níveis mundial, regional e nacional.

No projecto de resolução que aqui hoje é apresentado – e de que o meu grupo político, os Socialistas e Democratas, é um dos subscritores – estão contidas propostas e recomendações que, se forem seguidas, podem certamente dar contributos importantes para mitigar tão grave problema. Exorto, por isso, a Comissão a dar-lhe a devida atenção e, com base nele, a apresentar propostas legislativas e a adoptar procedimentos que lhes permitam dar expressão concreta.

O tempo político de dificuldades e incertezas que vivemos é também um tempo de mudança nas políticas que são os melhores instrumentos de intervenção da União Europeia nesta matéria: a Política Agrícola Comum e a Política Comum da Pesca, cujas profundas reformas vamos agora iniciar.

Com os novos poderes que o Tratado de Lisboa nos confere, esta é também uma grande oportunidade para o Parlamento Europeu de passarmos das proclamações à acção concreta. Os Socialistas europeus estão motivados para este desafio. Fazemos votos para que a nova Comissão e os demais grupos políticos estejam disponíveis para nos acompanhar nesta missão.

3-432

George Lyon, *on behalf of the ALDE Group*. – Madam President, I would like to thank my colleagues who have already contributed.

The first point I would like to make is that I think the recent spike in world food prices serves as a wake-up call to all of us. The doubling of grain and rice prices has had a disproportionate impact on some of the poorest people in developing countries around the world. Indeed, it is estimated that an extra 75 million people around the world went hungry as a direct result of the higher food prices in 2007 and 2008. That is something we have to take very, very seriously. Indeed, in many countries we have seen food riots and political instability as a result of the spike in food prices.

With world population predicted to rise to over nine billion and climate change predicted to have a major impact on our ability to feed ourselves, food security is, I would argue, a major issue that we must confront and address and find solutions to. The European Union must do all it can to help developing countries to develop sustainable farming and food production systems that enable them to feed themselves. That requires finance – as the Commissioner outlined in his statement – and it requires open markets. Here there is a recognition that Europe has gone a long way to assist in opening up and liberalising markets. But also many of the problems that developing countries face result from a failure of politics and a failure of the legal system. No amount of help will actually correct that problem until you have got a stable political system and a stable legal system that allows farmers to flourish and to reap the benefits of higher market prices.

It is estimated that EU production will have to rise by over 70% just to meet rising demand in the future. I would argue that European agriculture has a major role to play, not only ensuring that we are self-sufficient here, but also ensuring that we can contribute to global food security in the future.

3-433

José Bové, *au nom du groupe Verts/ALE*. – Madame la Présidente, Messieurs de la Commission, chers collègues, la lutte contre la faim nécessite un investissement politique et financier important, que la FAO n'a pas été en mesure de générer à Rome, la semaine dernière, et je le déplore.

Plus d'un milliard de personnes souffrent de malnutrition et 40 millions d'enfants, de femmes et d'hommes meurent de faim chaque année. Ces chiffres dramatiques ont augmenté depuis 1996, année du premier sommet mondial de l'alimentation. La crise financière et économique mondiale a aggravé la situation, et les populations des pays du Sud en sont les premières victimes. 10 % du budget de la publicité dans le monde permettraient d'accorder le soutien nécessaire aux pays en développement pour garantir leurs infrastructures agricoles.

La crise alimentaire est une des principales menaces qui pèsent sur la paix et la stabilité dans le monde. En 2050, les paysans devront nourrir plus de 9 milliards de personnes. La dégradation des sols, les atteintes à la biodiversité, la

dépendance par rapport au pétrole, les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, l'épuisement des nappes phréatiques et l'évolution des modes de consommation nous placent dans une situation fragile, plus fragile qu'il y a quarante ans.

La pauvreté et la dépendance vis-à-vis des importations sont la cause essentielle de l'insécurité alimentaire. La nécessité de soutenir les productions locales s'impose. Dès la fin des années 1950, l'Europe a mis en place la politique agricole commune pour produire l'alimentation dont elle avait besoin. Pour y parvenir, elle a protégé son marché intérieur et elle a soutenu ses consommateurs. Cette autonomie de choix, ce droit à la souveraineté alimentaire doit être maintenant accessible à l'ensemble des pays ou groupes de pays qui le souhaitent à travers le monde.

3-434

James Nicholson, *on behalf of the ECR Group*. – Madam President, our resolutions on this issue address the dual challenges of eradicating hunger – which currently affects one sixth of the world's population – and securing a food supply for the future.

We are facing a situation whereby, on one hand, the world's population is growing, while, on the other, food production is proving to be an ever more challenging endeavour owing to the negative effects of climate change and rising costs associated with food production.

While the agricultural element of food security is undoubtedly key to solving this problem, we should also firmly focus on how good governance in developing countries is absolutely necessary if we are to have any chance of successfully tackling world hunger. Take Zimbabwe, for example, which Mr Deß has already referred to. It was once known as the bread-basket of Africa, and was once able to feed itself and many neighbouring countries. Now it is unable to do so, after being destroyed by the actions of Robert Mugabe and his henchmen.

We have all got to work together to overcome this problem and prevent the civil unrest and misery that could arise from it.

3-435

Patrick Le Hyaric, *au nom du groupe GUE/NGL*. – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, si l'Union européenne voulait jouer un rôle positif dans le monde, si elle voulait faire vivre un nouvel humanisme, elle devrait vraiment entendre l'assourdissant cri de la famine qui parcourt la planète.

On ne cesse de faire, ici et ailleurs, de beaux discours. Mais, franchement, peut-on, nous, ici, avoir la conscience tranquille quand un enfant meurt de faim toutes les cinq secondes? Et s'il en est ainsi, ce n'est pas parce qu'il y aurait des problèmes techniques. C'est le résultat de cette vague d'ultralibéralisme qui submerge le monde aujourd'hui.

Jusque-là, on travaillait la terre pour nourrir les hommes. Aujourd'hui, le système capitaliste fait que la terre et la nourriture sont devenues des marchandises, des objets de spéculation mondiale. Voilà pourquoi il faut radicalement changer de politique, soutenir la FAO et lui donner les moyens d'agir.

Il faudrait des actes, comme vous l'avez dit, Monsieur le Commissaire, et nous demandons des actes. Mais, pour qu'il y ait des actes, l'Union européenne pourrait faire respecter le principe de souveraineté alimentaire pour chaque peuple, aider à mettre en place des systèmes de rémunération du travail paysan par des prix garantis pour chaque pays et chaque continent, respecter et faire respecter les engagements d'aide publique au développement pour les pays du Sud, annuler les dettes des pays pauvres, faire stopper l'achat des terres par les multinationales et les fonds spéculatifs, et reconnaître que l'agriculture et l'alimentation ne peuvent relever des grands marchandages de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce.

Il faut entendre ce cri de la famine et agir en conséquence. Cela grandirait l'Europe, et c'est urgent!

3-436

Bastiaan Belder, *namens de EFD-Fractie*. – In de ruim tien jaar dat ik nu deel uitmaak van dit Parlement, heb ik in hier regelmatig grote woorden horen gebruiken. In de aanloop naar de voedseltop in Rome gebruikt de Commissievoorzitter Barroso ook grote woorden. Hij zei: "Wij hebben collectief gefaald in de strijd tegen honger. Dat is een moreel schandaal, het is een grote smet op ons collectieve geweten." Einde citaat. Ronduit terecht. Maar dan is het resultaat wel teleurstellend te noemen. Mij bekruipt het gevoel dat in Rome niet de belangen van die miljard hongerende mensen centraal stonden, maar de politieke belangen van de rijke landen. Om concreet te zijn geef ik een paar voorbeelden: het bio-brandstoffenbeleid, de stimulering hiervan - zo wordt in toenemende mate erkend - draagt bij aan hoge prijzen en daarmee aan honger. Maar er heerst een taboe op kritiek op dit beleid.

Al eerder heb ik in dit parlement gewezen op het gevaar van grootschalige investeringen door derde landen in bijvoorbeeld het continent Afrika, om zo hun eigen voedselzekerheid veilig te stellen. Hoe kan het toch bestaan dat landen waar miljoenen mensen afhankelijk zijn van VN-voedselhulp tegelijk voedsel exporteren naar derde landen? Hier lees ik niets over in de slotverklaring.

Rijke landen komen gemakkelijk weg met goedbedoelde, dringende oproepen en verdere studies naar voor hen controversiële onderwerpen. Verder lees ik dat ontwikkelingslanden vooral zelf verantwoordelijk zijn. In het licht van het falende beleid van de wereldgemeenschap in het verleden zou ik dit willen aanduiden als ronduit beschamend.

Ik heb overigens even teruggebladerd en in de slotverklaringen van eerdere voedseltoppen gekeken: die tonen verrassend veel overeenkomsten, net als de resolutie van dit Parlement overigens. Zij spreken alle over urgentie, er klinkt stevast de roep eerder gedane beloften na te komen. Maar zou een herhaling van al die oproepen geen veeg teken voor ons moeten zijn? Om met de woorden van VN-rapporteur De Schutte te spreken "arme mensen eten geen beloften". Voedselzekerheid zou een mensenrecht moeten zijn, zo wordt vaak gezegd. Ik zou het liever willen omdraaien, mevrouw de voorzitter. In mijn bijbel als christen lees ik de opdracht om hongerigen te eten te geven, en dat is mijn persoonlijke plicht en onze collectieve verantwoordelijkheid.

3-437

Димитър Стоянов (NI). – Аз взех лично участие в срещата на ФАО в Рим. Лично видях какво представлява тази конференция. Мисля, че трябва малко да се отърсим и от лицемерието, което ни е обхванало, защото с разходите за организиране на една такава конференция, на която обикновено резултата е само още обещания, обещания и обещания, практически с тези разходи, може би трябва да се направи една калкулация точно колко, както казаха говорещите преди мен, деца нямаше да са умрели днес от глад, ако тези средства не бяха използвани само за весели приказки. Но тук, г-н комисарят каза, че има проблем с капацитета на производство в световен мащаб на храни и преди да тръгнем да изваждаме треската от чуждото око, нека да видим гредата в своето собствено.

Моята страна, България, е с научно доказано най-плодородната почва в Европейския съюз. Преди 150 г. българският земеделец с технология от 19 век е бил способен да изхранва най-гъсто населените райони на Османската империя в Мала Азия. Днес, обаче, земеделието в България запада все повече и повече. Още повече след като България се присъедини към Европейския съюз. Квотите, които самата Комисия е наложила на България, възпират земеделското производство и земите в България пустеят. Само едно стопанство в една от 28-те области в България може да произведе цялата квота, например, за домати, която е отпусната на България от Европейската комисия. Това било така, защото някакви данни отпреди 10 г. показвали, че официалното производство е толкова. Никой не гледа, обаче, колко може да бъде реалното производство. Вътре в самия Европейски съюз в момента има възпиране на процеса на производство на храна, който би могъл значително да подобри състоянието и наистина да бъде реална мярка за борба с глада. Така че, докато нещата се ръководят от чиновници, които гледат само в листа хартия и не ги интересува нищо друго, тогава всичко, с което ще си останем са само обещанията, но не и действията.

3-438

Filip Kaczmarek (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Liczba osób cierpiących głód i żyjących w skrajnym ubóstwie w ostatnim roku dramatycznie wzrosła, i to nieprawda, że jest to вина kapitalizmu. Są systemy polityczne, które są znacznie gorsze dla ludzkiego życia i walki z głodem; podam tylko jeden przykład. W Europie kilkadziesiąt lat temu kraj, który ma bardzo dobre warunki rolnicze, został doprowadzony przez komunizm do głodu, w skutek którego zginęło więcej ludzi w jednym kraju, niż na całym świecie ginie w tej chwili. Tym krajem była Ukraina. Radziłbym się zastanowić nad tym, co się mówi w tej izbie.

W 2000 roku 198 członków ONZ przyjęło konkretne zobowiązania milenijne co do rozwoju. Pan komisarz powiedział o pierwszym, najważniejszym celu. Dzisiaj musimy odpowiedzieć na pytanie, czy ten cel jest osiągalny. Europejczycy zadają pytanie, czy nasze priorytety i nasza polityka są słuszne, a konkretnie, czy np. kosztowna walka ze zmianami klimatycznymi jest ważniejsza od walki z ubóstwem. Ja sam dostałem w tym tygodniu takie zapytanie: czy Unia Europejska nie myli celów i środków i zamiast walczyć ze skutkami ocieplenia, rozpoczyna najdroższą w historii ludzkości walkę z wiatrakami, czyli ze zmianami klimatycznymi?

Myślę, że najlepszym dowodem na brak sprzeczności między działaniami na rzecz klimatu a likwidowaniem głodu byłaby skuteczność w tej drugiej dziedzinie, czyli w rzeczywistym wyeliminowaniu głodu na świecie. Wtedy nikt by nam nie zarzucił, że priorytety są wadliwe i że przedkładamy walkę z klimatem nad walkę z głodem, o czym mówił też pan poseł Deß.

Rolnictwo w najbliższych latach będzie bardzo ważne. To co musimy zrobić, to przekonać kraje rozwijające się i pomóc im w tym, aby inwestowały w rolnictwo, oraz by wypełniały własne deklaracje, że 10% budżetu krajowego będzie przeznaczane na rozwój rolnictwa, bo tylko w ten sposób możemy zwiększyć potencjał rolnictwa w biednych krajach i pomóc w skutecznej walce z głodem.

3-439

Louis Michel (ALDE). – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, excepté M. Silvio Berlusconi, dont le pays accueillait le sommet, aucun dirigeant membre du G8 n'était présent au sommet de la FAO sur la sécurité alimentaire mondiale.

Ainsi donc, une réunion hautement politique à dimension économique, à dimension sociale et financière a été réduite à une réunion technique banale. Pourtant, l'objectif de M. Diouf était de développer les outils et les moyens de production, de manière à assurer la sécurité alimentaire de façon durable dans les pays en développement.

La crise économique et financière, on le sait, ça été dit abondamment, ne fait qu'aggraver la faim dans le monde. Le sujet était plus que jamais d'actualité puisque la faim touche aujourd'hui, pour la première fois dans l'histoire, plus d'un milliard d'hommes dans le monde. C'est un sixième de la population mondiale, c'est 20 % de plus qu'en 2005, c'est 105 millions de plus qu'en 2008.

Tout cela risque d'ailleurs fort de susciter, comme cela a été dit par M. Bové, des conflits nouveaux et d'une nature d'ailleurs extrêmement grave. C'est le manque d'investissements dans l'agriculture qui a conduit à ce phénomène d'insécurité alimentaire. Or, l'agriculture est le seul moyen d'existence de 70 % des pauvres dans le monde, comme le soulignait M. Diouf. Ce dernier avait lancé un appel pour un montant de 44 milliards de dollars par an pour financer des investissements en faveur des petits producteurs. Sa demande est restée strictement lettre morte: ni calendrier, ni stratégie, ni volonté politique des pays riches.

Monsieur le Commissaire, où en est-on dans l'exécution des engagements du G8 de juillet dernier? Pour avoir été à votre place, je sais les difficultés que l'on a à mobiliser les donateurs. Je me souviens encore de ce combat extrêmement difficile, porté aussi par le président Barroso, pour obtenir ce malheureux milliard d'euros, il y a maintenant deux ans, pour réaliser cette facilité alimentaire. Pourtant, l'avenir de l'Europe est intimement lié au destin des pays en développement.

Je ne crois pas, Monsieur le Commissaire, aux recettes de notre collègue socialiste qui nous parle de l'ultracapitalisme ou de l'ultralibéralisme – ce qui est d'ailleurs une assimilation sémantique sur le plan moral un peu limite. Moi, je ne vois pas la solution dans ce genre de déclamations idéologiques un peu courtes.

Monsieur, je dois vous dire que, dans le sous-développement de certains pays après l'indépendance, l'obscurantisme marxiste porte une responsabilité beaucoup plus lourde que le libéralisme.

Voilà ce que je voulais dire, parce que je ne vais pas laisser passer dans cette enceinte n'importe quelle déclamation ou incantation idéologique courte et limite sur le plan de l'honnêteté intellectuelle.

3-440

Judith Sargentini (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, my colleagues Mr Bové and Mr Belder sketched the problem and the political reality, but there is a new trend in farming. Rich countries ensure their staple food or their biofuels by buying up land in poor countries – land grabbing or, as it is euphemistically called, 'farmland acquisition'. It happens in Madagascar, for instance.

This seems to be too sensitive for world leaders to discuss. Europe and its leaders have a moral duty to go against this new form of what I would call colonialism. The declaration of the FAO Food Summit did not touch upon the issue of land grabbing and in that respect really missed out on an opportunity to target hunger in the world. Why did you not do that?

Then there is the common agricultural policy of the EU. We produce a lot of food. Europeans have food to eat, but that CAP ruins chances for both small-scale farmers and industrial farmers in developing countries, and they lose the chance to earn a decent living. That causes food shortages and brings a need for food imports. When can we see a free and fair European agricultural policy?

3-441

Richard Ashworth (ECR). – Madam President, both the United Nations and the European Union have agreed that the growing world population is going to demand greater global output of agricultural productivity of the order of a 50-100% increase. We accept that. We accept the Commissioner's point of view, not only because we accept it but because it is a target that the world cannot afford to miss. But, at the same time, agriculture is being asked to do it using less land, less water, less energy, less greenhouse gases. So there are three points which we need to understand.

Firstly, governments – and the EU in particular – must invest more in research and development; we simply do not have the information upon which to base a plan for the future. Secondly, faced with volatility in global markets, we need a safety net from the common agricultural policy. And, thirdly, food security, and all that it implies to the European Union, involves cost. These are costs which we cannot pass on to consumers, and therefore I repeat: we need a strong agricultural policy, and we have to win the argument in the budget debate.

3-442

João Ferreira (GUE/NGL). – Senhora Presidente, a declaração final adoptada na última Cimeira da FAO pelos seus 193 países membros é, infelizmente, um autêntico prato vazio no combate à fome. Faltaram prazos e, sobretudo, faltou a definição de meios e condições concretas para combater um flagelo que afecta mais de 6 000 milhões de seres humanos.

Segundo os dados disponíveis, durante os escassos 90 segundos que durará esta intervenção, 15 crianças morrerão de fome no mundo. Este é o mais vivo e contundente libelo acusatório que pesa sobre um sistema económico injusto, explorador, irracional e, por isso mesmo, historicamente condenado.

Um sistema assente em políticas e orientações concretas, e, já agora, Sr. Louis Michel, em protagonistas e numa retórica liberal que conduziram à situação actual: o favorecimento do modelo agro-industrial, em linha com a defesa dos interesses da grande indústria agro-alimentar, e o consequente empobrecimento qualitativo do sector agrícola mundial. Anos e anos de investimentos insuficientes na agricultura, de promoção do abandono do sector agrícola, de liquidação das pequenas e médias explorações, sector que assegura a subsistência de 70% das populações pobres do planeta.

O fundamentalismo de mercado, as políticas de privatização e de liberalização e o livre comércio tiveram e têm como consequência o abandono da terra, a concentração da sua propriedade e o domínio da produção por alguns poucos e a dependência alimentar de muitos.

Quarenta e quatro milhões de dólares é quanto os especialistas estimam que seria necessário para debelar o flagelo da desnutrição crónica. Soma bem mais modesta que a transferência efectuada pelos Estados para as mãos do grande capital, a fim de o salvar da crise sistémica em curso.

3-443

Diane Dodds (NI). – Madam President, during the World Summit on Food Security, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, said ‘the food crisis of today is a wake-up call for tomorrow’. By 2050 our planet may be home to 9.1 billion people, over two billion more than today – a staggering figure and one which will mean that farmers will have to grow 70% more food.

Farmers in Northern Ireland want to help to meet that need. However, most of them believe that Europe is hindering their ability to produce more food by forcing a reduction in stocking rates through nitrate and phosphate regulations, red tape, a lack of research and development within the industry, and hence an attitude that food security is not an issue.

CAP reform will determine the farmers’ ability to produce food. It will also influence the price of food. If farmers are not supported by Europe through direct payments, the price of food will have to increase to meet production costs. My aim is to promote food production within Northern Ireland and food security within Europe. This will only be achieved by allowing farmers to farm. CAP reform will play a huge part in this, and food security should be a central component of our work as this CAP reform goes ahead.

3-444

Mairead McGuinness (PPE). – Madam President, as one of the authors of this report, can I first thank the political groups, who worked very closely together to come up with a text which does not have amendments to it; I think we should all be very pleased with that. We have different opinions on many things, but I think, on the general point of wanting to do the right thing to assist in feeding the hungry of the world, this text is a step in the right direction.

I was also the author of a report on global food security and the CAP in the previous mandate, so I have worked very hard on this issue. Can I make one very simple point, which seems to escape many: it is farmers who will feed the world if they are given the right climate – and I mean that in the broadest context – to do that particular job. The rest of us will talk about it. It is our responsibility to develop and put in place the policies to allow our farmers to produce food. They will respond if they have two basic elements: one is decent prices and the other is stable incomes. The recent volatility has hit both of those and farming cannot survive on that.

Lest I run out of time – and as one of the authors I beg your forbearance on this – please do not demonise the common agricultural policy. Some of the arguments made now are historic and out of date; we have reformed absolutely this policy and perhaps without the CAP we might have greater problems of food insecurity within the European Union. Why do we not adopt the best parts of it and ask the developing world to take onboard a common agricultural policy? Because let us be very tough on this: we should not let the developing world’s governments off the hook; it is their responsibility to use the development aid properly; it is our responsibility to ensure that more money is spent and invested in agriculture. I think it is time to stop pussyfooting around this issue and be tough with governments and tough with ourselves. We have a moral responsibility and we are prepared to take it on board.

3-445

Enrique Guerrero Salom (S&D). – Señora Presidenta, señor Comisario, el mundo tiene ante sí dos grandes retos, dos retos de larga duración: la lucha contra los efectos del cambio climático y la lucha contra la pobreza y el hambre en el mundo.

El señor Comisario ha dado las cifras, también las han dado otros diputados. Figuran en la declaración final de la Cumbre de la FAO: más de mil millones de personas en el mundo sufren hambre y 40 millones perecen cada año como consecuencia de la pobreza.

La crisis alimentaria, primero, y la crisis financiera, después, nos están alejando del cumplimiento de los Objetivos del Milenio. No avanzamos, sino que retrocedemos. Los retos son de larga duración, pero las respuestas son urgentes, se necesitan ahora. Sin embargo, en las últimas semanas hemos recibido noticias preocupantes: la resistencia de los grandes emisores de gases a tomar decisiones en la Cumbre de Copenhague y la falta de líderes y de concreción en la Cumbre de la FAO, en Roma.

Son preocupantes los problemas que tenemos, pero no lo es menos la falta de capacidad de acción. El género humano ha progresado porque hemos identificado los retos, hemos sabido cuáles eran las respuestas y hemos actuado. En estos momentos también sabemos a qué nos enfrentamos, pero hemos perdido la capacidad de actuar.

Por eso, yo apoyo la resolución, que pide en este Parlamento acción, y acción urgente.

3-446

Franziska Keller (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, Article 208 of the Lisbon Treaty states that the main aim of European Union development policy is poverty reduction and eradication. Poverty is also the main reason for hunger. Article 208 also states that the Union shall take account of these objectives in other policies that might affect developing countries.

However, with export subsidies the EU is destroying markets in developing countries, therefore causing poverty and hunger. If we want our development assistance to be effective, we need to make sure that it is not hampered by other policies. Otherwise, we will not manage to meet the Millennium Development Goals. We should keep that in mind when we review and reform policies such as the common agricultural policy and fisheries policies.

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

3-447

Mairead McGuinness (PPE). – Madam President, I would like to ask the previous speaker to be specific about *what* export refunds. I made this point in my speech, and I accept that in the past damage was done through export refunds and that Europe has now reformed its agricultural policy. However, when we introduced export refunds for the dairy sector last year, the only country which complained was New Zealand, which is not a developing country. Can I please ask for an example of where this is currently a problem.

3-448

Franziska Keller (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, of course the frozen chicken example that you all well know is already a bit old, but still now, for example, tomatoes that are highly subsidised in the European Union make it to African markets, are cheaper than the local products and therefore destroy jobs and increase poverty. So that is still a common phenomenon and I think we have to work on that.

3-449

Béla Glattfelder (PPE). – A világban egyre több tudós állítja azt, hogy 2030-ra egyszerre fog kialakulni súlyos olaj-, víz- és élelmiszerhiány. De ezek közül legelsőnek – úgy tűnik –, hogy az élelmiszerhiánnyal kell szembesülnünk, hiszen már ma is 1 milliárd ember éhezik a földön. Az éhezők száma gyorsabban nő, mint a világ népessége, tehát miközben ma még minden hatodik ember éhezik csak a Földön, azzal kell szembesülnünk, hogy néhány évtized múlva már minden ötödik, vagy minden negyedik éhezni fog már. Percenként két gyermek éhen hal. Erre a helyzetre nyilvánvalóan nem az a megoldás, hogy megszüntetjük az Európai Unió közös agrárpolitikáját. Az Európai Unió akkor lehet erős szereplő a világban, akkor lehet erős az Európai Unió, hogy ha erős, közös agrárpolitikával rendelkezik.

De éhezés nem csak Afrikában van. Éhezés van az Európai Unióban is. Mert vannak ugyan az Európai Uniónak olyan régiói, ahol az emberek a jövedelmüknek kevesebb, mint 10%-át költik élelmiszerre, de vannak olyan régiói is – Bulgária egyes részei, Románia déli régiói –, ahol az emberek a jövedelmüknek átlagosan több mint 50%-át élelmiszerre költik. És ebben vannak olyanok – ez az átlag –, akik ennél sokkalta, sokkalta többet költenek élelmiszerre. Ezt azért érdemes kihangsúlyozni, mert szembesülnünk kell azzal, hogy mindig, amikor egy olyan új szabályt alkotunk, ami drágábbá teszi a mezőgazdasági termelést, amelyik csökkenti a hatékonyságát – mondjuk az állatjóléti előírások –, mert növelik az 1 kg hús előállításához szükséges takarmánymennyiséget, akkor nem csak a környezetnek teszünk rosszat, mert ezzel több CO₂-t fogunk kibocsátani, hanem minden egyes ilyen intézkedéssel növeljük az éhezőknek a számát, és lehet, hogy éppen az a takarmánymennyiség, amit többletként kell felhasználni – mondjuk a baromfitartásban –, pont egy éhező gyermek asztaláról fog hiányozni.

3-450

Corina Crețu (S&D). – Cifra persoanelor subnutrite în lume a trecut de un miliard, ajungându-se la dramatica situație ca unul din șase oameni să sufere de foame. Din păcate, așa cum s-a spus mai devreme, liderii principalilor puteri industrializate au tratat cu indiferență un summit atât de important și necesar, precum cel organizat de FAO la Roma zilele trecute. Conducătorii statelor membre ale G8 au considerat oportun să nu participe la această reuniune, excepție făcând premierul italian.

Nu pot să nu constat discrepanța enormă și injustă între atenția maximă a reprezentanților acestui grup de țări care însumează 60% din produsul intern brut la nivel mondial față de salvarea sistemului bancar, în comparație cu neglijarea realității dramatice a foametei ce afectează tot mai mulți semeni ai noștri, iar criza de care nu sunt vinovate țările sărace, le afectează cel mai tare tocmai pe acestea.

Am ajuns în cel mai grav punct al foametei globale din 1970 încoace. La fiecare 6 secunde, un copil moare de foame. Din păcate, țările dezvoltate ale lumii închid ochii în fața unei tragedii care ne va afecta prin implicațiile sale complexe pe noi toți. Cel mai bun exemplu și, totodată, avertisment îl reprezintă neglijarea agriculturii, timp de peste două decenii, până când s-a ajuns la actuala criză alimentară. Din totalul ajutorului oficial pentru dezvoltare, sumele destinate agriculturii au scăzut ca pondere de la 17% în 1980 la 3,8% în 2006.

Securitatea alimentară reprezintă o provocare extrem de serioasă care necesită soluții urgente, în primul rând prin deschiderea piețelor și ajutorarea fermierilor din țările în curs de dezvoltare pentru asigurarea hranei și eradicare cât mai rapidă a foametei.

3-451

Esther Herranz García (PPE). – Señora Presidenta, en primer lugar quisiera felicitar a la señora McGuinness por esta iniciativa, en la que se pone de manifiesto el importante papel que desempeña la PAC a la hora de hacer frente a las necesidades de suministro de alimentos a escala internacional.

Ahora que la Comisión Europea parece querer reducir el peso de la PAC dentro del presupuesto comunitario, hay que decir muy alto y muy claro que la PAC ya no es una prioridad, pero la suficiencia alimentaria si debería serlo, y en décadas pasadas se ha visto que sin la PAC la suficiencia alimentaria es muy difícil, por no decir imposible, de alcanzar.

La agricultura no se puede comparar, por tanto, con otros sectores de la economía capaces de prosperar en un mercado libre, porque el mercado alimentario no es un mercado libre. El agricultor necesita el respaldo de la Unión Europea para poder sacar adelante su empresa y la Unión necesita, a su vez, al agricultor para mantener un modelo agrícola capaz de proveer alimentos suficientes y de calidad a un ciudadano cada vez más exigente.

Creo, por tanto, que tendría que producirse un cambio de rumbo de la PAC, pero no desaparecer. Para ello, sería necesario garantizar las ayudas directas a los agricultores, además de restablecer una política de gestión de los mercados agrícolas que aporte mayor estabilidad a los precios, lo que repercutiría en beneficio no sólo de los agricultores sino también de los consumidores y de los países terceros.

Sería necesario establecer un marco de buenas prácticas para favorecer unas relaciones equilibradas entre los diferentes agentes de la cadena alimentaria, evitando prácticas abusivas y promoviendo un reparto más justo de los márgenes comerciales.

Además, hace falta una política de información al consumidor europeo que haga hincapié en los esfuerzos realizados por los productores comunitarios para cumplir la normativa de la Unión Europea en materia de medio ambiente, seguridad alimentaria y bienestar de los animales, porque los productores comunitarios tienen que competir con las producciones de países terceros, donde se aplican, a esas importaciones, unos estándares muy inferiores.

Y esos productores de países terceros prefieren exportar a la Unión Europea que abastecer los mercados de sus propios países por una cuestión de rentabilidad, con el aval de las negociaciones de la OMC.

3-452

Michèle Striffler (PPE). – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire, chers collègues, on l'a dit tout à l'heure, dans le monde un enfant meurt toutes les cinq secondes de faim et de pauvreté, et on estime à plus d'un milliard le nombre de personnes qui souffrent de malnutrition.

La question de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale revêt donc un caractère extrêmement urgent et doit se trouver au premier plan de l'agenda politique européen et international. Il est nécessaire de renforcer la cohérence des politiques européennes pour assurer la concrétisation du premier objectif du Millénaire pour le développement.

La facilité alimentaire d'un milliard d'euros est une première étape nécessaire, et il est essentiel que les mesures de mise en œuvre soient axées sur les petites et moyennes exploitations d'agriculture familiale et vivrière, en particulier celles gérées par des femmes, et sur les populations pauvres, donc celles qui sont le plus touchées par la crise alimentaire.

L'agriculture durable doit être un domaine prioritaire. Des mécanismes de financement novateurs, tels une taxe internationale sur les transactions financières, doivent être explorés pour accompagner l'adaptation au changement climatique, tout en étant accessibles aux petits exploitants des pays les plus vulnérables.

3-453

Ricardo Cortés Lastra (S&D). – Señora Presidenta, colegas, ante la reciente conclusión de la Cumbre sobre seguridad alimentaria, me gustaría expresar mi decepción por la leve repercusión social, mediática y política del acontecimiento. Decepción, sobre todo, por la incapacidad de llegar a un acuerdo sobre el paquete de 44 000 millones de dólares destinado a ayudar a los campesinos más pobres; decepción porque todo sigue igual.

Cuando hablamos de seguridad alimentaria, agricultura y desarrollo, a menudo se nos olvida la cuestión del agua y de su escasez, un problema esencial del presente y sobre todo del futuro. En el contexto actual de crisis económica y medioambiental, necesitamos más que nunca un compromiso por parte de los países desarrollados para la articulación de un nuevo foro de reflexión internacional, al más alto nivel, con el objetivo de conseguir consolidar el agua como un bien público, compartir tecnologías y desarrollar sistemas de gestión del agua eficientes, sostenibles y económicamente viables.

Si no cuidamos el agua, nunca podremos hacer frente a la lucha contra el hambre.

3-454

Chris Davies (ALDE). – Madam President, in 18th-century England, Thomas Malthus predicted that population increase would exceed food supply. Now, in many ways his ideas have been discredited because we have had a series of agricultural revolutions which have transformed our society. But his words were also true: in the lifetimes of many of us, world population has trebled – trebled, quite incredible – and, in too many parts of the world, that has exceeded our food supply. We need to be doing more if we want to prevent hunger and control population growth, and the way of doing that is to ensure that women everywhere have control over their reproductivity. And we have got to save the lives of children. The best way of reducing population growth is to save the lives of youngsters, so that people do not feel the need to have bigger families.

Here in the Western world we are addicted to eating meat: a massive waste of resources. All I can say is – and I see my time is up, Madam President – as someone who gave up eating meat 20 years ago, if we want to save the world and prevent hunger, then we eat green, not red.

3-455

Peter Jahr (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Ausreichende Ernährung ist ein Menschenrecht, und Hunger ist ein Verbrechen an der Menschheit. Ich denke auch, so dass die Menschheit über ausreichende technische und naturwissenschaftliche Kenntnisse verfügt, dass niemand in der Welt an Hunger leiden müsste. Natürlich braucht man zur Bekämpfung des Welthungers auch Geld. Aber es geht nicht um das Geld allein, vorher müssen folgende Voraussetzungen erfüllt sein: erstens Aufbau einer stabilen demokratischen Struktur in den Entwicklungsländern, zweitens Bekämpfung der Korruption, drittens Etablierung einer angepassten Landwirtschaft in den Entwicklungsländern, und dann erst kommen Investitionen in die Landwirtschaft. Und gerade über die ersten drei Punkte wird häufig zu wenig diskutiert, und häufig versickern sehr viele finanzielle Mittel halt doch in den Ländern, geraten in falsche Hände und landen bei der Korruption.

3-456

Marc Tarabella (S&D). – Madame la Présidente, je voudrais approfondir le propos que j'ai tenu ici même avant-hier concernant la crise alimentaire dramatique dans laquelle est plongée principalement l'Afrique, et le manque évident de soutien des pays les plus industrialisés, ainsi que des pays émergents, envers le problème de sécurité alimentaire mondiale.

À l'occasion des débats qui ont eu lieu au sommet de la FAO, à Rome, plusieurs ONG ont accusé les multinationales de l'alimentaire de chercher à s'emparer des milliers d'hectares de terres très fertiles appartenant aux petits paysans du tiers-monde. Plus de 40 000 hectares ont déjà été ainsi acquis de l'Éthiopie jusqu'à l'Indonésie.

Elles ont également dénoncé la tendance de nombreux pays riches à favoriser l'utilisation de fertilisants chimiques et de nouvelles technologies en Afrique au lieu d'encourager le développement durable de l'agroécologie. Elles ont ainsi fustigé les firmes agrochimiques, l'utilisation des OGM et le développement des biocarburants au détriment des cultures vivrières.

Je demande à l'Union européenne de s'investir d'urgence dans la mise en place du projet de partenariat mondial, qui permettra de mieux coordonner les actions de lutte contre la faim. L'agriculture de subsistance est assurément la réponse la plus évidente, me semble-t-il.

3-457

Elisabeth Köstinger (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Langfristige Ernährungssicherheit ist eine der zentralen Herausforderungen der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik. Gerade angesichts von Nahrungsmittelknappheit muss nachdrücklich auf die Bedeutung einer starken Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik hingewiesen werden, die auch in Zukunft eine Schlüsselrolle für die Bewältigung der globalen Herausforderungen spielen muss.

Dies erfordert auch eine langfristige, ausreichende finanzielle Ausstattung der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik. Die GAP ist ein wichtiges Element der EU-Lebensmittel- und Sicherheitspolitik, und nach 2013 wird sie eine bedeutende Rolle in der Entwicklungspolitik spielen, auch bei externer Ernährungssicherungspolitik. Dabei sind die einwandfreie Funktion der Ökosysteme, fruchtbare Böden, stabile Wasserressourcen und eine weitere Diversifizierung der ländlichen Wirtschaft von höchster Priorität. Internationale Zusammenarbeit und Solidarität sowie ausgewogene Handelsabkommen, welche die

Ernährungssicherheit nicht gefährden, sondern fördern, sind ein wesentliches Element der globalen Ernährungssicherheit. Und hier kann eine starke Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik wirksam sein.

3-458

Rareș-Lucian Niculescu (PPE). – În primul rând, cu riscul de a repeta o idee deja exprimată de colegul Stoianov, deplâng faptul că în multe state din Europa avem atâtea terenuri necultivate, în timp ce discutăm despre foamea în lume.

În al doilea rând, pentru că propunerea de rezoluție abordează această problemă și mă bucur că domnul comisar a atins acest subiect, doresc să atrag atenția asupra pericolului pe care îl poate prezenta obiectivul foarte la modă al autosuficienței alimentare. Acest obiectiv, care nu este sinonim cu securitatea alimentară, poate avea un efect nedorit în condițiile actuale, pentru că schimbările climatice afectează fiecare regiune într-un mod diferit. Această situație face mai necesar ca oricând comerțul și nu ambiția fiecărui stat de a produce tot ceea ce dorește să consume.

3-459

Marian Harkin, author. – Madam President, I just want to comment on two matters raised in the debate so far. First, the link between hunger and climate change. As Ban Ki-moon said in Rome, at a time when the global population is growing and our global climate is changing, by 2050 we will need to produce 70% more food, yet the weather is becoming more extreme and unpredictable. So any positive efforts we make on climate change will impact positively on food production.

Another issue raised once again is the easy option: blame the CAP – as if the CAP were responsible for all of the ills of the developing world. The CAP is not perfect, but it has been reformed. If we want our farmers to continue producing and ensure food security for Europe, we cannot, by regulation and withdrawal of support, literally force them out of business.

For example, has anybody done a study on the recent reform of the sugar industry in the EU to see if the decimation of the EU sugar industry has benefited those in Third World countries or if it has just benefited the sugar barons and landowners while leaving the small sugar growers in poverty? In no way do I want to minimise the issue of world hunger, but we need to ensure that when we put forward solutions to the problem, they actually do alleviate it.

3-460

Sari Essayah (PPE). – Arvoisa puhemies, on erittäin hyvä, että samana päivänä, kun käsittelemme Kööpenhaminan ilmastokokouksen päätöslauselmaa, myös ruokaturvallisuus ja nälkäongelma nostetaan esille, sillä nämä asiat linkittyvät hyvin syvästi toisiinsa.

Muutama edustaja on jo nostanut esille sen ongelman, kuinka ilmastopolitiikalla olemme osittain myös aiheuttaneet lisää ongelmia. Olemme asettaneet epärealistisia tavoitteita muun muassa biopolttoaineelle, mikä on johtanut siihen, että kehitysmaista on ostettu maapinta-alaa biopolttoainekasvien viljelyä varten. Siten köyhimmistä köyhimmiltä ihmisiltä riistetään maata, jota he voisivat käyttää maanviljelykseen ja oman maataloustuotantonsa kehittämiseen.

Vastaavalla tavalla myös maatalouspolitiikassa on ollut vääristymiä, jotka ovat johtaneet siihen, että ylituotantoa on viety kehitysmaihiin, ja siten on estetty kehitysmaiden oman maatalouden kehittyminen. On äärimmäisen tärkeää muistaa se totuus, että tänäkin päivänä meillä on maailmassa tarpeeksi paljon ruokaa, mutta halu jakaa se oikeudenmukaisesti puuttuu.

3-461

Czesław Adam Siekierski (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Na ostatnim szczycie FAO państwa nie zdołały wypracować konstruktywnych propozycji. Brak wspólnej strategii na poziomie międzynarodowym niepokoi, szczególnie w świetle ciągle rosnącej liczby ludności świata, która ma osiągnąć 9 mld w 2050 r.

Wszyscy dobrze pamiętamy skutki kryzysu żywnościowego w roku 2007, kiedy w wyniku nagłego wzrostu cen podstawowych produktów rolnych miliony ludzi na całym świecie stanęły w obliczu braku pożywienia. Myślę, że kryzys ten powinien być dla nas lekcją. Musimy zatrzymać działania zmierzające do ograniczania produkcji rolnej, tak popularne o dziwo w ostatnich latach w naszej Unii.

Uważam, że w świetle światowych trendów na rynku żywnościowym każda próba ograniczenia WPR jest nierozsądnym posunięciem, które w bliskiej przyszłości grozi bezpieczeństwu żywnościowemu naszego kontynentu. Krajom rozwijającym się pomóżmy stworzyć taką politykę rolną, aby mogły same zapewnić bezpieczeństwo żywnościowe dla swoich obywateli.

3-462

Karel De Gucht, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, I also deplore that none of the G8 leaders were present at Rome except for Commission President Barroso, and of course it adds to the image that this has been a summit which did not bring that much new. When you look at the final declaration this is, I think, also obvious. On the other hand, I think it is also very important that we managed to keep the food security item on the political agenda and the result of the several summits we have been witnessing in 2009 has certainly been that it is now high on the international agenda and that,

whenever world leaders meet, for example latterly in Pittsburgh for the G20, there is talk of development cooperation and development policy. So that in itself is a very positive element.

I have been in Rome and I must say that apart from the final declaration which is, I must agree, a little bit disappointing, there have been very good discussions and also a very good presence, and something can come out of it. For example, there was a whole discussion on the selling of fertile land in developing countries and countries which have no arable land; buying them itself is a very interesting topic to discuss and I think it is also one where we can come to some common understanding.

The second thing I would like to say is that, as a couple of Members have already said, the CAP is of course not ideal. Nothing is ideal in this world, but when you look at the effect of the common agricultural policy on the developing world, I think we can claim that it is by far the least harmful system of a big trading block with respect to distorting effects in the developing countries. The WTO has acknowledged that most if not all of our subsidies are non-trade-distorting because they are supporting agricultural income, not the prices of agricultural products.

I am also a little bit, how should I put it, disappointed that we are blaming ourselves all the time. Europe is not ideal either but I think that with the Food Facility, for example, we took a major step forward. This involves EUR 1 billion on a two-year basis; it is not about supporting the delivery of food, but is largely focused on delivering seeds and so on sustaining small agricultural producers in the developing world. I think this really is an innovation. It has also been acknowledged as such by the World Bank, for example, which is taking over this mechanism. So we should not blame ourselves all the time. By the way, this facility was an innovation by my predecessor. There is one thing I do not agree with him and that was about a gentleman who in the mean time has disappeared, Mr Le Hyaric. He is not a socialist, my predecessor, he is a communist; I mean you should look at his political group: he is a communist and that probably explains the reasoning he was using.

Having said this, also in L'Aquila we took up our responsibility as a European Commission and we pledged USD 4 billion, which is about 20% of the food package and the support package that was agreed in L'Aquila. With that we are by far the largest donor that made pledges in L'Aquila and we are also going to honour them, we are also going to commit this sum and to disburse this as soon as possible.

I will end by saying a last word on the new EU agricultural and food security policy because in the 2010 work programme of the Commission there is a plan to present to the Council and the Parliament a communication on a renewed policy for agriculture and food security for the European Union. This document will review current issues affecting agriculture and food security, for example, challenges posed by climate change, enhanced attention to nutrition and food quality, safety nets and social protection policies, impact of biofuels on food production or the use and impact of new technologies and biotechnologies, increased calls for rights-based approaches, large-scale land acquisition etc.

The communication will aim firstly at renewing the EU commitment to assist developing countries advancing their agricultural production. This remains crucial notably in view of the increasing demand for food due to a growing global population and changing dietary patterns and the challenges and threats that climate change is posing to sustainable agricultural production. Secondly, it will aim at launching reflection on how the EU could best use its experience and know-how to support the emergence of regional policies and strategic frameworks in agriculture and food security. Thirdly, it will aim at providing the basis for the whole EU approach to harmonise existing ECMS policy frameworks following the commitments set out in the L'Aquila agenda for action. Fourthly, it will aim at proposing ways on how the EU could contribute to accelerating the process towards the achievements of the MDGs and notably MDG1 in view of the upcoming review of the MDGs in September 2010 in New York. Fifthly, it will aim at better positioning the EU vis-à-vis current developments in the global food agricultural governance system, and lastly, at addressing issues that have recently gained prominence in the food security agenda.

A public consultation on an issues paper was launched on 16 November and will close in early January. Thus we will consult all the stakeholders and then come forward with a formal communication by the European Commission.

3-463

Πρόεδρος. – Έχω λάβει έξι προτάσεις ψηφίσματος⁶ που έχουν κατατεθεί σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 110, παράγραφος 2, του Κανονισμού.

Η συζήτηση έληξε.

Η ψηφοφορία θα διεξαχθεί την Πέμπτη 26 Νοεμβρίου 2009.

3-464

19 - Εισαγωγές κρέατος προέλευσης τρίτων χωρών (συζήτηση)

⁶ βλ. Συνοπτικά Πρακτικά.

3-465

Πρόεδρος. – Το επόμενο σημείο το οποίο θα εξετασθεί είναι η δήλωση της Επιτροπής σχετικά με τις εισαγωγές κρέατος προέλευσης τρίτων χωρών

3-466

Ανδρούλλα Βασιλείου, Μέλος της Επιτροπής. – Κυρία Πρόεδρε, ζητώ συγγνώμη διότι, καθώς το θέμα αυτό έχει πολύ μεγάλο ενδιαφέρον και πολλές πτυχές, θα μακρηγορήσω λίγο στην εισαγωγή μου προς όφελος των εντίμων μελών του Κοινοβουλίου.

3-467

The Commission has in place a robust set of EU animal and public health requirements for meat coming from third countries.

For a number of years, the EU has maintained a very effective import policy which takes into account scientific developments and the current disease situation in third countries. In particular, it pays close attention to foot-and-mouth disease in exporting third countries because, as you know, the EU is free of this disease, which has the potential to cause serious economic harm. Very detailed standards and requirements have been established at the level of the World Organisation for Animal Health to prevent the spread of FMD.

The WTO agreement on sanitary and phytosanitary measures acknowledges that, while countries may use different standards and different methods of inspecting products, this does not necessarily increase the animal and public health risks. The EU cannot impose an exact replica of our internal legislative measures on third countries, just as third countries, to which we export, cannot impose their own national rules on us. We can only require that their measures have an equivalent effect to ours.

Let me take traceability as an example. In the EU we have very stringent rules on the individual identification and traceability of cattle. In case of a disease outbreak, our rules facilitate the tracing of potentially infected animals to limit the spread of the disease. In addition, our rules allow us to trace and follow food or feed through all stages of production and distribution from farm to table. On the other hand, traceability rules applying to third countries exporting to the EU are aimed solely at ensuring that imported meat does not pose unacceptable risks for the EU. Thus, the scope of these rules is much more limited than the rules in force in the EU.

I would also like to stress the fact that the measures on traceability of cattle in the EU were adopted largely in response to the BSE crisis which, as you recall, caused a dramatic drop in consumer confidence and major disruption of the internal market in relation to the trade in beef.

Let me now take this opportunity to explain in more detail the extremely effective cascade of risk-mitigating measures that we have in place for beef imports and which ensure the highest possible level of protection for EU public and animal health, whilst taking account of OIE standards and remaining fully in line with the principles of the SPS Agreement. These measures can be grouped into five main levels of protection. They are so comprehensive that only 12 third countries outside Europe are able to meet all these requirements, and consequently we only import beef from these few countries.

First, imports of beef are only permitted from third countries or from certain parts of these countries that have been specifically authorised following a Commission inspection to verify the competence of their veterinary authorities and the animal health situation in general. Second, the territory of origin of bovine animals must be recognised as free of FMD by the OIE and the European Union. Third, beef-exporting countries must have an approved monitoring plan for specific residues from veterinary medical products, growth promoters and performance enhancers which are restricted or banned in food-producing animals in the EU. Fourth, all imports of fresh meat must come from an approved slaughterhouse that has been authorised and listed for that specific purpose. Fifth, we have specific conditions concerning meat production and storage.

We have an additional layer of protection by only allowing bone in meat to come from Australia, Canada, Chile, New Zealand and the United States. For the seven other authorised countries, only deboned and matured beef without offal can be exported to the European Union. This treatment ensures the inactivation of the FMD virus, should it still be present despite all the previous measures I have described, thus providing an additional safeguard. Consignments of meat destined for the EU market must be certified by an official veterinarian who guarantees that all of the above conditions are fully met.

When the meat consignment arrives in the EU, controls are carried out by the official veterinary services of the Member States at our border inspection points. All imported meat must undergo mandatory veterinary checks at EU borders. The border inspection posts are obliged to carry out documentary, identity and physical checks. Imported meat is subject to 100% documentary and identity checks at border inspection posts. In addition, a physical veterinary check is carried out on a minimum of 20% of all consignments of imported meat. Furthermore, we have an additional level of protection through

our ban on feeding swill or catering waste to animals throughout the EU. This measure ensures that susceptible species in the EU are not exposed to the FMD virus should it enter the EU despite all the previous measures I have described.

All the measures I have described are fully harmonised. In 2006, the European Food Safety Authority recognised that these measures are very effective at reducing the risk of FMD entering the EU. In its opinion, EFSA stated, 'The EU thus has a sophisticated import control system in place. These efforts appear to be very effective with regard to legal trade in meat and meat products'.

This brings me to my next point. Since the harmonisation of the veterinary import conditions in the 1970s, we have never had an outbreak in the EU of FMD through the legal import of meat. I am sure I do not need to remind you that the FMD outbreak in the UK in 2001 was caused by the illegal introduction of meat – most probably from Asia – and the illegal use of swill feeding. I therefore believe that we should focus our efforts on where the real risks are, and target illegal introductions or personal imports rather than trying to excessively regulate legal imports. In this regard I hope you have all seen the posters in EU airports and at other points of entry into the EU explaining to travellers the rules concerning the introduction of products of animal origin.

I am aware that some of you have expressed concern as regards our imports of beef from Brazil. I would like to remind you that additional requirements were established for imports of Brazilian beef in January last year. These include, in addition to all the requirements I have already outlined, that the farms of origin are audited and approved by the Brazilian authorities. The Brazilian authorities now also require that bovine animals whose meat is destined for the EU market are individually identified and registered in a database. These animals represent less than 1.5% of the total Brazilian bovine population, amounting to about 2.9 million animals in approved holdings. As a consequence, the Brazilian authorities reassessed holdings wishing to produce beef meat for export to the EU. From a total number of more than 10 000 holdings eligible for export in November 2007, only 1 708 farms are currently approved. As a consequence, EU imports of Brazilian beef have dropped dramatically. In early 2009, some deficiencies were identified during a Commission inspection, and the Brazilian authorities demonstrated full cooperation to address these deficiencies. In any case, the overall findings did not justify any further restriction on imports of beef from Brazil. As things stand, imposing further restrictions on imports of beef from Brazil could be interpreted as protectionism by some, and could lead to a challenge to our measures at the WTO.

We also need to bear in mind that the EU will have to face, from time to time, animal-health or food-safety problems, and we insist that third countries react in a proportionate manner to these problems. We should lead by example, therefore playing by the rules governing international trade.

I would like to conclude by assuring Parliament that the Commission will continue to target illegal introductions which present the greatest risk to our high standards. The Commission will also maintain its current proportional approach towards imports of beef from third countries, including Brazil. These will ensure we maintain our high level of public and animal health in the EU and that the EU retains its respectability at international level.

3-468

Esther Herranz García, *en nombre del Grupo PPE*. – Señora Presidenta, la Unión Europea impone a los productores comunitarios los estándares más elevados que existen en el mundo en materia de seguridad alimentaria, salud, bienestar animal y medio ambiente. Los ganaderos europeos están obligados a cumplir esas normas como condición ineludible para recibir el apoyo de la Unión. Para la gran mayoría, este apoyo no compensa esas elevadas cargas, y hay un ritmo vertiginoso de abandono de las explotaciones. Este proceso será imparable si no se toman medidas adecuadas.

Pero, vayamos al tema. El déficit creciente de la producción europea se está cubriendo, como es lógico, con las importaciones de países terceros, con Brasil a la cabeza. Dada la presión a la que están sometidos los ganaderos comunitarios, sería una falta total de honestidad dejar que entraran en el mercado comunitario partidas de carne que incumplieran los requisitos mínimos que la Unión Europea ha acordado con los países terceros.

Quisiera destacar, además, que esos requisitos son inferiores a los que se exigen a nuestros propios ganaderos, porque, al parecer, imponer exactamente las mismas normas a las importaciones de países terceros sería contrario a la Organización Mundial del Comercio. Pero, puesto que esta Organización Mundial del Comercio nos impide extender a las importaciones los mismos niveles de estándar que cumplen los ganaderos europeos, la Comisión debería garantizar, al menos, que toda la carne que atraviesa las fronteras comunitarias procede de explotaciones que hayan sido sometidas a un control adecuado. No tendría ningún sentido poner trabas a importaciones de países como Brasil, porque existe ya una demanda comunitaria que hay que cubrir; sin embargo, eso no justifica el cierre de ojos, el mirar a otro lado, ante las irregularidades que pueda detectar la Oficina Alimentaria y Veterinaria de la Unión Europea en las inspecciones que realiza regularmente.

Me gustaría que la Comisión respondiera por qué tiene tanto interés en minimizar esas irregularidades, cuando la Oficina Veterinaria ha confirmado, en su última misión a Brasil, que ciertos establecimientos de certificación no cumplen los estándares de control exigidos. Esa Oficina europea ha puesto en evidencia, además, la existencia de grandes fallos en el

sistema de trazabilidad aplicado por ese país y detectado problemas en numerosos envíos realizados en tránsito a la Unión Europea, que no estaban acompañados de sus certificados.

A la vista de esos datos, ¿cómo se puede garantizar que las 1 500 explotaciones brasileñas cumplen con los requisitos firmados?

3-469

Alan Kelly, *on behalf of the S&D Group*. – Madam President, when it comes to the issue of meat imports, we in Europe must nail down the principles which form our policy on this, and have a strong but fair system of regulation.

Those principles must be based on consumer safety and trust, protection of the environment and – vitally – a fair playing field for producers of meat. Currently, the system is operating in a way that is blatantly unfair for both farmers and consumers. We are forcing our farmers to go through a range of time-consuming and costly practices, only to allow them to be undercut by meat products from outside the EU, with Brazil being a prime example. There is huge evidence from the FVO in relation to this.

This situation is simply unsustainable. Farm practices in Brazil are, in many cases, simply not up to the standard that is known and acceptable to European consumers. If we are not careful, the incentive to produce high-quality, safe meat will disappear because we are allowing inferior quality products to undermine prices and farmers' incomes. Also, naturally, owing to the way the food chain is integrated, once you have meat in the system it will disperse across a wide range of products and become untraceable. How is that fair to consumers in Europe?

Beef producers across Europe are getting it in the neck, and the situation cannot last for them or consumers. There is no faith that the new measures implemented recently are actually being taken stock of. There are many examples of claims of cattle being produced and put through farms that are approved, when they do not actually originate from those farms.

Commissioner, I am not advocating protectionism in any way, but it is time to act. We cannot stand idly by and let this practice continue. It is simply unfair. It is unfair for European consumers and it is unfair for producers in Europe, who are having to take on practices which at the same time are not being accepted, and are not practised, by producers in Brazil.

3-470

George Lyon, *on behalf of the ALDE Group*. – Madam President, I would like to thank the Commissioner for her statement, where she outlined that the range of protections and measures are there to ensure that third-country imports are meeting the highest standards possible. I want to look in particular at the FVO report from Brazil. Proper traceability systems and designated holdings in Brazil are at the heart of the measures that the EU has requested be put in place to prevent any threat or risk of contaminated meat products being imported into the EU from that country. They are fundamental in guaranteeing to EU consumers, farmers and taxpayers that there are no risks.

Let us not forget that foot-and-mouth disease is still a serious problem in Brazil. Yet the Commission's FVO report in February highlighted a catalogue of failures: 50% of the farms which were inspected which were designated for exports to the EU had problems. 25% of these with serious problems, with missing ear tags identified, cattle on farms which could not be identified – they had no idea where they came from. There was a lack of documentation; there were conflict-of-interest issues; EU inspectors found that one of the government supervisors just happened to be married to the person responsible for cattle identification – and it turned out that they actually own some of the cattle on that holding where the stock records were inaccurate.

My concern, Commissioner, is that the summary of that FVO report stated that all the controls were generally satisfactory. But I am sorry, the content does not support that conclusion whatsoever, and we must, as a group of nations, be on our guard. I do not need to remind the House of the impact a major disease outbreak can have on taxpayers, farmers and customers. In the last major disease outbreak in the UK which you referred to in your speech, foot and mouth erupted and we destroyed a million animals and it cost our taxpayers GBP 4 billion. That is the kind of risk we run if we do not get this right, so we must be vigilant.

I am not asking for restrictions to be put on Brazil; what I am asking from the Commissioner here tonight is an assurance that this matter is taken seriously and that the Commission makes sure that the failings identified in the report are corrected in the next report. We need to see a clean bill of health to reassure farmers, taxpayers and consumers that they are protected and that free and fair trade can resume between Brazil and the EU.

3-471

Alyn Smith, *on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group*. – Madam President, I would also like to thank the Commissioner for her very full statement – possibly one of the fullest and most substantive statements we have heard from a Commissioner lately.

This issue does merit it and, as one of the last veterans of the first battle of Brazilian beef, it is a pleasure to see so many familiar faces in the Chamber tonight. I hope that indicates that we are interested and serious regarding this issue. We support you in what you are saying about the import controls and about FMD. Frankly, that is not quite what this issue is about, and that is why I am so glad that those who wanted to broaden this issue out to imports from third countries have achieved that aim.

It is not just about Brazilian beef. It is about the wider principle that our consumers, our voters and our farmers demand that imports from those countries which would seek to bring their produce here meet our standards – and that means meet all our standards.

So it troubles me to hear you accept the fact that Brazil has lower standards of traceability than we do because it might not create such a disease risk coming into the territory of the European Union. Our consumers expect exactly the same standards in all things coming into the European Union. I accept your point if you are talking about strict disease control, but we are talking about equity and fairness. Our consumers demand – and our farmers demand and we, frankly, demand – that we have exactly the same standards of traceability across Brazil and across all third countries. For an FVO report to come back that said 50% of the inspections failed or had problems with them is just like throwing red meat to a pack of hungry wolves, as you perhaps see this evening. Can you assure us: when is the next FVO report, and will you actually take it seriously and ban whichever countries fail to meet our standards?

3-472

James Nicholson, on behalf of the ECR Group. – Madam President, the first thing I want to make clear here tonight is that this is not about third-country imports. This is about Brazilian beef coming into Europe. That is what it is about.

I am saddened that I stand here tonight and we do not have a resolution. I do not know why, but I understand that some of the big groups in this Parliament were not prepared to stand up to the Brazilian Ambassador who lobbied last week in Brussels. That goes for the Socialist Group and I will let the Liberals answer for themselves, for I understand they did not stand up at the Conference of Presidents and allow us to have a resolution before us.

I want to make it very clear. The Brazilian Ambassador did not lobby me. Maybe he did not think I was worth coming to see; I do not know. Or maybe he thought I was too hard a nut to crack because – let me make it very clear here tonight – in the future, Commissioner, I have to say to you that you in the Commission are no longer going to tie the hands of the farmers of Europe behind their backs on meat standards which they meet every day of the week and then come here and lecture us about the WTO and everything else.

I have to say to you, Commissioner, that we are here for the next five years. I do not know how long you are going to be there, but you, if you are there, or whoever takes your place, are going to have to satisfy us in every way, shape, size and form as to how the meat that comes into Europe has got to be of the same standard as the meat we produce. We will not accept second best any more. You are not going to destroy us any more. I hope you pass that on to your officials because we cannot be expected to accept this on behalf of those who are our producers in Europe.

3-473

John Bufton, on behalf of the EFD Group. – Madam President, I too want to raise serious concerns about the safety and suitability of Brazilian beef exports. Unregulated meat is imported from thousands of miles away at the expense of native farmers. The meat brings with it the risk of contamination such as foot-and-mouth disease, as we have heard tonight.

The lack of strict regulation in Brazil means exporters also have an unfair competitive advantage over European farmers. The extent of hypocrisy on the matter of foreign beef exportations is made even more apparent in the context of climate change discussions. Whilst we are told we must commit to an ambitious climate change agenda, the EU turns a blind eye to the fact that the Brazilian beef export industry is responsible for 80% of deforestation in the Amazon rainforest.

Before a ban in 2007, 30 000 premises in Brazil exported beef to the EU. Today only 12% of those exports are authorised, but more and more premises are approved for EU exportation daily. Around 100 farms per month are given that right.

At the start of this issue, the Food and Veterinary Office reported significant problems in Brazil with the certification of farms and traceability of livestock. There are grave concerns about unidentified cattle in slaughterhouses. It is also widely held that many inspectors have strong connections with, or even own, the farms being granted authority to export beef.

European farmers must abide by rules put in place for the safety of the consumer. The fact that their foreign counterparts do not work under the same regulations gives overseas exporters an unfair competitive advantage. The UK beef industry faces real problems from producers outside the EU, who can mass export meat at much lower prices.

Some of the world's largest retailers, such as Carrefour and Wal-Mart, have already banned Brazilian beef on the grounds of the deforestation the industry is responsible for. Each year, an area in the Amazon the size of Belgium is cleared for the lucrative beef export industry. It is estimated that cattle rearing is responsible for 80% of illegal deforestation.

It amazes me how there is one set of rules for British and European farmers and another for farmers in Brazil. Which agricultural industry does the EU and the Commission actually support?

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

3-474

Alyn Smith (Verts/ALE). – Madam President, I would welcome much of what Mr Bufton was saying, but I would take issue and question him on one of his phrases there. He said that unregulated meat was imported into the EU. You said that, Mr Bufton, quite early in your presentation. Given the 15-minute presentation we heard from the Commissioner earlier on, would you accept that that is just clearly not the case; that your sort of hyperbole undermines the case in the serious discussion we are having here tonight about a very technical piece of legislation and regulation; and that you are not actually helping the case, you are hindering it?

3-475

John Bufton (EFD). – Madam President, I will answer that. Certainly if we look at what is happening with meat coming into the country from Brazil and countries like that, where we know there are problems with it, that is unregulated, of course. It is quite simple. The whole issue is there: it is quite clear. So I know the point you are making is a very important point, but I am telling you now that there is unregulated meat coming in from these countries.

Why on earth have we got this situation now, within the European Union? We have got meat coming across – we have heard tonight about how this meat is not being inspected in these places, in slaughterhouses and so forth, and I mentioned earlier on about the fact that we had the Food and Veterinary Office reporting these issues. That is clearly the case. We are on the same side with this one.

3-476

Diane Dodds (NI). – Madam President, I thank the Commissioner for her lengthy and full statement. Like many here in this Chamber tonight, Commissioner, I have been a little bit mystified by your acceptance that there is nothing that we can do in relation to the import of meat from Third World countries.

Just earlier in your statement, you said that just as third countries cannot impose standards in the EU, so the EU cannot impose standards on other countries. Now, for many of our farmers that would seem an unfair position to have, and I would respectfully suggest tonight that, yes, we can impose standards until we are sure. And, until we get food and veterinary reports that actually tell us that there is compliance with the regulations that we have looked at, then we should not import beef from those countries.

Many of our farmers are suffering under the huge strain of production and feel the unfairness, and I think that you can hear in this Chamber tonight the anger that many feel in relation to this particular issue.

3-477

Mairead McGuinness (PPE). – Madam President, as one of the co-authors of this question, can I just support Jim Nicholson's plea, regretting that the Socialists, in particular, who are now crying crocodile tears about this issue for populist reasons, refused to support a resolution on this important issue. Sometimes late at night we get cross, but sometimes it is justified.

Commissioner, thank you for your very long and detailed presentation, which I appreciate very much, but can I just say that you missed the elephant in the room. I will be blunt. You were forced to act only because of pressure from, and action by, the Irish Farmers' Association, which was reported in the Irish Farmers' Journal and followed up by this House. Political pressure brought you to your senses.

I listened in detail to your speech, took notes and will read it again. However, I really would like you to accept that you were forced to act. Can I draw your attention to your own figures: it is quite staggering that in 2007 there were 10 000 farms eligible to export while currently only 1 700 are approved to export. Does that tell us that the others should not have been exporting at all? There are serious questions which we raise and rightly raise in this House about this importation.

I have a little time left, so let me stretch this with two points. I do not have faith in the current Commission to deal adequately and responsibly with this issue. However, I am putting the next College of Commissioners – both President and members – on notice that I and others in this House will pursue this to the very end, because we have got to persuade and cajole our producers to meet high standards. They will revolt in time if they see that those standards are debased by imports from third countries.

You may not realise the anger that is on the ground, but let me tell you it is there. We will also face this issue over cereal imports, with tighter pesticide regulations in Europe, and we will face it on animal welfare regulations when we ban caged-egg production in a few years' time and imports of powdered egg from small cages.

Rest assured, Commissioner, that it may be late but we are wide awake, and the next Commission had better beware.

3-478

Marc Tarabella (S&D). – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, qu'est-ce qui différencie la viande de bœuf européenne de la viande de bœuf d'importation? Ce n'est pas forcément le goût, ce n'est pas uniquement le prix, c'est surtout et avant tout les normes sanitaires qui existent au sein de l'Union européenne et qui n'existent pas forcément au sein des pays tiers qui exportent leur viande.

Par exemple, en ce qui concerne la production de bœuf brésilien, les lacunes vétérinaires et sanitaires ont été largement évoquées dans un rapport du syndicat des producteurs irlandais remis à Bruxelles en 2007. Des tests effectués par l'Institut scientifique belge de santé publique ont également démontré que la qualité bactériologique de la viande de bœuf argentine était moins bonne que celle de la viande locale, par exemple, quand le bœuf arrive dans nos assiettes. Rien d'étonnant, si l'on considère qu'il faut environ deux mois pour que la viande argentine arrive sur le continent européen. Les circuits de consommation sont beaucoup plus courts en Belgique, par exemple, car la production est habituellement consommée dans le mois de l'abattage.

C'est pourquoi les normes sanitaires imposées par l'Union européenne ne doivent pas être uniquement respectées par les pays européens, mais il est également important que les pays tiers qui exportent de la viande en Europe respectent les mêmes normes. Si tel n'est pas le cas, cela montre que la Commission européenne, pour laquelle l'interdiction est prématurée et injustifiée, a échoué dans sa responsabilité à défendre les intérêts des consommateurs et pénalise les producteurs européens.

Enfin, les pays qui ont interdit l'importation de bœuf brésilien, comme les États-Unis, le Chili et le Japon, montrent à l'Europe la voie à suivre, puisque la qualité est une exigence essentielle chez nous. Agissons donc en conséquence afin de protéger nos producteurs, qui sont les garants de cette qualité.

3-479

Marian Harkin (ALDE). – Madam President, the Commissioner said we cannot impose the same standards, but we must ensure they have an equivalent effect. She spoke of EU traceability from farm to table, but she also told us that in third countries, the scope of traceability is much more limited. If the scope is much more limited – and those are the Commissioner's words – then how can it have an equivalent effect?

But my issue is the recent FVO report on beef imports from Brazil. My problem is that both the Commission and the FVO consistently play down the impact of their findings and they minimise any adverse information. Yes, additional requirements were authorised; but as my colleague Mrs McGuinness said, that was only after sustained pressure from the Committee on Agriculture and the Irish Farmers' Organisation.

I was a maths teacher for most of my life, and if I gave my students 12 problems to solve – like the 12 visits that the Commissioner had to establishments in Brazil – and they only solved six of them correctly, I would not stamp 'satisfactory' on their exam paper. If three had minor and three had major problems, I would not consider that a good outcome, particularly if I had spent years working with them to improve their grades.

EU farmers want fair trade as well as free trade, and EU consumers deserve certainty. The EU Commission and the FVO have a responsibility to ensure both. I certainly would not give them an 'A' grade for their work.

3-480

Richard Ashworth (ECR). – Madam President, I was happy to hear that the Commissioner is determined to maintain food standards in the EU, but there are two issues that I want to pull her up on.

Firstly, Commissioner, you talked about posters in airports. I have got to tell you that I have never seen any warnings or any checks carried out in airports in the EU on imported food products. I suggest you reinvestigate that, because it is not happening to the extent that you think it is.

Secondly, I am not convinced about your argument regarding Brazilian beef. I went there myself, saw matters on the ground and support previous speakers in this regard.

Farmers in the EU conform to the world's highest standards, and rightly so. However, these imply a level of cost which we cannot pass on to our consumers. It is therefore grossly unfair to expose European producers and consumers to a product which simply does not conform to the same standards as we are expected to achieve.

Past experience has shown us that you cannot leave it to commercial interests to resolve this problem. You have to have a sound EU food policy. That is not protectionism – it is a common agricultural policy doing precisely what it was intended to do, which is to supply an assured quantity and quality of food. The two points I have made show it to be falling very short.

3-481

Albert Deß (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Frau Kommissarin! Ich bin Frau Herranz García dankbar, dass sie dieses Thema heute ins Parlament gebracht hat. Was wir hier diskutieren, ist eine Grundsatzdiskussion im Nahrungsmittelbereich. Mir geht es nicht darum, Brasilien oder andere Länder an den Pranger zu stellen. Grundsatzfrage ist: Brauchen wir im Interesse des Verbraucherschutzes diese strengen Auflagen für die europäische Agrarproduktion? Wird diese Frage mit Ja beantwortet, dann ist Verbraucherschutz unteilbar. Wenn die Auflagen notwendig sind, dann müssen für Importe die gleichen Vorschriften gelten wie für unsere Landwirte. Dann darf es nicht sein, dass die Kommission Importe aus Ländern zulässt, wo diese Bedingungen nicht gegeben sind. Dann darf es nicht sein, dass Rinderhalter in Europa bestraft werden, weil in der gesamten Rinderherde eine einzige Ohrmarke fehlt, und Importe zugelassen werden von Rinderherden, wo nicht eine einzige Ohrmarke vorhanden ist! Das können wir so nicht hinnehmen. Wenn die Rückverfolgbarkeit für den Verbraucherschutz so wichtig ist, dann muss die Rückverfolgbarkeit der Produktion auch bei Importen gesichert sein. Wenn das nicht gesichert ist, ist es eine Schikane, wenn wir es von unseren Bauern verlangen.

Ich habe den Eindruck, dass die Verantwortlichen für Importe in der Kommission hier mit zweierlei Maß messen. Mir geht es nicht darum – wie schon angesprochen –, dass wir Europa abschotten, mir geht es darum, dass in Europa faire Wettbewerbsbedingungen für unsere Landwirte herrschen, damit wir die Ernährung für eine halbe Milliarde Menschen auch in Zukunft sicherstellen. Und eins kann ich Ihnen versichern, Frau Kommissarin, geben Sie das an Ihren Nachfolger oder Ihre Nachfolgerin weiter: Das Parlament wird weiter die Finger in diese Wunde legen. Wir werden hier nicht nachgeben, bis gleiche Wettbewerbsbedingen geschaffen sind, und wir haben hier gute Argumente, die wir immer wieder vorbringen werden, damit hier in Europa die Ernährungssicherheit auch in Zukunft gewährleistet ist.

3-482

Ricardo Cortés Lastra (S&D). – Señora Presidenta, señora Comisaria, estimados colegas, es necesario que la Comisión Europea continúe ejerciendo un control sobre el cumplimiento de las importaciones de terceros países con la normativa europea, un control que nos beneficie a todos: a nuestros agricultores y ganaderos, que han hecho un gran esfuerzo para cumplir con la normativa europea, a nuestros consumidores, que demandan cada vez más productos agrícolas y ganaderos de calidad, productos que cumplan con las reglas fitosanitarias de bienestar animal y de trazabilidad, y, también, a los terceros países que desean exportar sus productos a la Unión Europea.

Por último, me gustaría recordar que este problema no se restringe únicamente a un sector ni a un país. El problema de la competitividad de la agricultura europea es una cuestión compleja que precisa de un debate en profundidad.

3-483

Julie Girling (ECR). – Madam President, my region of South-West England is blessed with a particular blend of climate and landscape which produces good grazing and excellent beef. British farmers are amongst the most efficient in the world and they work, after bitter experience, to the highest standards of animal welfare and traceability. All these factors, coupled with a growing world population and increased efforts to ensure food security, should mean that they are a happy lot.

Nothing could be further from the truth. They find themselves under attack on many fronts. Only this week we see that this Parliament will be entertaining the vegetarian lobby, claiming that meat eaters and, by association, farmers, are climate criminals. Yet they see the EU failing to be rigorous in dealing with countries where they are clearing rain forests to raise cattle. How can the consumer see any logic?

Beef farmers are not asking for special privileges – just a level playing field. It is absolutely vital that we support them, not by protectionism, but by making sure that all exports to the EU match their high standards. I urge you, Commissioner, to sharpen up your act, stiffen your backbone, reread your FVO report and deliver.

3-484

Giovanni La Via (PPE). – Signora Presidente, onorevoli colleghi, signor Commissario, credo che il tema che stiamo trattando questa sera sia solo una piccola parte di un problema molto più grande. Il tema dell'equità di comportamento tra importazioni e condizioni imposte ai nostri produttori non riguarda esclusivamente la carne e le importazioni di carne, ma riguarda molti altri comparti produttivi.

Come ben sapete, per quanto riguarda la carne l'Europa è importatrice netta. Nel nostro continente europeo produciamo esclusivamente il 60 per cento del nostro fabbisogno. Questo significa che siamo costretti a importare. Vogliamo però garantire le condizioni di consumo e la salute dei nostri consumatori. Vorremmo che non si debba più sentire quello che abbiamo sentito oggi, e cioè che non è possibile imporre condizioni analoghe alle importazioni, perché non è sicuramente questa la strada da perseguire.

Se esistono condizioni che riguardano la tracciabilità del prodotto, che servono ad adeguare gli standard sul piano interno per i nostri consumatori, credo che sia importante mantenere tali standard sia per i nostri produttori sul piano interno sia per le importazioni dall'estero.

3-485

Esther de Lange (PPE). – Mevrouw de commissaris, als laatste spreker op de officiële sprekerslijst zal ik proberen om dit debat samen te vatten. Ik denk dat ik dat kan doen met een goed Nederlands gezegde dat zegt: "gelijke monniken, gelijke kappen". Excuses voor de tolken op dit late uur, maar wat wij daarmee bedoelen, ondanks het feit dat wij amper nog monniken hebben in Nederland, is het feit dat je gelijke situaties gelijk moet behandelen. Dus eisen die je stelt aan producenten hier moeten ook gelden voor producten die bij ons de markt op willen. Anders maak je het onze boeren gewoonweg onmogelijk om te concurreren.

Dat geldt dus voor identificatie en registratie van runderen en voor dierziektenmaatregelen in Brazilië. Maar dat geldt ook voor Amerikaanse chloorkippen en hormoonmelk. Of voor gekloonde dieren, en de lijst met voorbeelden is lang, mevrouw de commissaris. Als ik onze collega's zo hoor, dan heb ik het idee dat dit parlement de nieuwe Commissie vooral daarop, op die gelijke behandeling van gelijke gevallen, zal afrekenen en niet, zoals wij nu doen, vijf jaar na dato, maar eigenlijk al voordat de nieuwe Commissie op het pluche plaatsneemt.

En u heeft MKZ genoemd, mevrouw de commissaris, daar zijn inderdaad stappen gezet, ik ben dat met u eens. Bijvoorbeeld het feit dat vaccinatie een grotere plek heeft gekregen in de bestrijding, gelukkig maar. Want ook in mijn land zijn voor 26 gevallen van MKZ 285 dieren gedood. Maar, mevrouw de commissaris, de volgende Commissie zal afgerekend worden op het feit dat wij ook de producten van deze gevaccineerde dieren binnen de Europese Unie moeten kunnen afzetten. Dus ook op dit punt kijk ik uit naar de acties van de volgende Commissie.

3-486

Peter Jahr (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Verehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Die Agrarexperten des Parlaments haben eine ganz einfache Forderung gestellt, indem sie gesagt haben, dass sie nicht mehr und nicht weniger als gleiche Bedingungen für die Produktion im Land – also in der Europäischen Union – wie für den Import wollen.

Ich habe mit Interesse verfolgt, dass die Kommissarin über zehn Minuten gebraucht hat, uns im Wesentlichen zu erklären, dass das nicht ganz so geht. Ihre Antwort hätte kürzer ausfallen können. Sie hätten ganz einfach sagen können: „Genau, das Parlament hat Recht, und ich werde das in Zukunft auch umsetzen und berücksichtigen.“ Was die Forderung meiner Fraktion – mittlerweile auch die Forderung des Parlaments – ist, hat nichts mit Handelsbeschränkungen zu tun, sondern ganz im Gegenteil: Es ist die entscheidende Voraussetzung für einen fairen Welthandel und für einen gegenseitigen Warenaustausch. Was wir wollen, sind faire Spielregeln in der Marktwirtschaft innerhalb der EU und im Ausland, nicht mehr, aber auch nicht weniger, und wir werden das von der Kommission heute und in Zukunft einfordern, darauf können Sie sich verlassen.

3-487

Graham Watson (ALDE). – Madam President, the debate prior to this was about hunger. These two debates are linked. The Commissioner is right to do what she can to ensure consumer protection in Europe, and colleagues in this Chamber are right to hold her to account and to hold the highest standards.

But beef is a cash crop. It is produced as cheaply as countries can produce it. Tragically, to produce one kilogram of beef takes 100 times more water than to produce one kilogram of soya.

If we are concerned about consumer protection worldwide, we will do two things. First, we will help third countries more to develop the kinds of systems of traceability that they need, and second, we will follow the advice of my colleague Chris Davies in the last debate in encouraging all of our citizens to stop eating meat.

3-488

Elisabeth Köstinger (PPE). – Frau Präsidentin! Unsere Bürger haben hohe Erwartungen an die Sicherheit und die Qualität ihrer Nahrung. Dies bezieht sich nicht nur auf die Tiergesundheit und die Lebensmittelsicherheit, sondern auch auf die Umweltstandards sowie die Produktion und den Tierschutz. Die Rückverfolgbarkeit und die damit einhergehende Transparenz dieser Lebensmittel vom Erzeuger hin bis zum Verbraucher sind nur in Europa sichergestellt. Der Schutz der Verbraucher und die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit europäischer Agrarprodukte und somit die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Landwirtschaft müssen gewährleistet sein und in unser aller Interesse liegen. Ich halte es daher für unabdingbar und für eine unserer verantwortungsvollen Aufgaben als EU-Parlamentarier, diese Debatte zu forcieren und die damit verbundenen politischen Rahmenbedingungen sicherzustellen.

3-489

Rareș-Lucian Niculescu (PPE). – Doamnă Președintă, doamnă comisar, după cum știți foarte bine, România nu are dreptul de a vinde pe piața europeană carne de porc și produse din carne de porc, în schimb ni s-a dat dreptul ca de anul viitor să importăm carne de porc din alte state membre și, după aceea, să o exportăm în formă prelucrată.

De asemenea, în maximum un an va trebui să punem în practică reguli clare, dure și costisitoare în ceea ce privește abatorizarea. Sunt convins că fermierii români crescători de porci ar fi foarte fericiți dacă aceste reguli ar fi înlocuite cu un sistem de controale superficiale și selective sau cu niște afișe lipite în aeroporturi. Firește, nu este decât o glumă, dar regulile, dacă sunt reguli, trebuie să fie aceleași și obligatorii pentru toți.

3-490

Michel Dantin (PPE). – Madame la Présidente, Madame la Commissaire, merci pour votre exposé, un exposé qui, me semble-t-il, est à l'image du travail remarquable que vous avez fait au cours de votre mandat. L'Europe a fait le choix d'un modèle alimentaire pour protéger sa population. Nos concitoyens sont prêts à verser 100 euros par an et par habitant si nous garantissons la qualité de leur alimentation.

Nous avons, l'autre jour en commission, eu connaissance du rapport de l'OAV. Je dois vous dire qu'en tant que nouveau membre de cette Assemblée, j'ai éprouvé un très grand malaise en voyant la gêne de vos collaborateurs qui, manifestement, ne pouvaient pas répondre, ne voulaient pas répondre à nos questions.

Devons-nous avoir honte, Madame la Commissaire, d'avoir des règles strictes pour protéger nos consommateurs? Devons-nous avoir honte d'imposer ces règles à ceux qui veulent nourrir nos consommateurs? Sommes-nous honteux lorsque, pour vendre des avions ou des voitures, ces mêmes pays nous obligent à implanter telle ou telle usine ou nous fixent telle ou telle condition?

Nos conditions d'accès au marché sont des conditions importantes parce qu'elles touchent à l'alimentation, elles touchent à la santé de nos habitants. Nous n'avons pas à avoir honte.

3-491

Czesław Adam Siekierski (PPE). – Pani Przewodnicząca! Chcemy eksportować, ale musimy także importować. Handel przyspiesza rozwój, daje korzyści stronom uczestniczącym w tej wymianie, ale są tu stawiane niezbędne wymogi związane z jakością i wypełnieniem odpowiednich standardów – to oczywiste, z tym zapewne się także zgadzamy. Europa ma różne formy inspekcji i kontroli tak, aby strzec swój rynek przed napływem żywności nieodpowiadającej europejskim standardom czy zagrażającej naszemu bezpieczeństwu zdrowotnemu. Z tego, co powiedziała pani komisarz, nie możemy oczekiwać takich samych procedur kontroli, jakie stosujemy wobec naszych producentów; czy ja to dobrze zrozumiałem? Co oznacza, że jak Pani wyraźnie wskazała, jedynie skutek kontroli ma być ten sam? Chcę zapytać dla porównania, czy np. Rosja czy inny kraj, może postawić takie wymogi w stosunku do importu towarów z Unii, jakich my nie możemy postawić np. wobec mięsa importowanego z Brazylii? Czy tu też przypadek skutku ma zastosowanie, jak w przypadku importu z Brazylii?

3-492

Androulla Vassiliou, Member of the Commission. – Madam President, may I remind the honourable Members that what I said was not that we cannot impose rules on third countries. I am sorry that, even after a presentation of 10 to 15 minutes, I failed to explain the rules we impose when we import from third countries.

I must remind you that at the same time as we are importers of meat from third countries – and at this point we import from Brazil only 5% of our requirements for beef in the European Union – we are also big exporters to third countries: to Russia and elsewhere. At this point our exports to Russia amount to EUR 1 billion per year – mostly from Ireland. We are trying to convince Russia that we cannot accept the same rules as applied in Russia. There are rules of international trade, and we apply equivalent, but not identical, rules provided that we are satisfied that they are strict enough to protect our consumers.

This is what we are doing. The reason why we applied the safety rules in the case of Brazil is precisely because our FVO missions have shown us that something was going wrong. We applied very strict rules. I gave you the figures.

Regarding the last mission to Brazil, there were indeed problems, but I challenge you to look at all the reports of our FVO missions to any of the Member States and make a comparison. You will also see very serious deficiencies in the Member States, which we ask Member States and their authorities to put right. That is also what we have asked Brazil to do.

Problems were identified in Brazil. In one state, where three holdings showed significant deficiencies, the Brazilian authorities took corrective action to de-list all the holdings concerned and to retrain the auditors responsible for their audits.

Problems were also identified at three other holdings, mainly in relation to delays of notification of animal movements or to the consistency of the data in the database. These problems were recognised to be minor problems by the FVO Team. Nevertheless, the Brazilian authorities made an undertaking to review the database to avoid incorrect data.

The FVO missions have this in mind when they go. They know that they will find defects. Our obligation is to correct the deficiencies that we find – whether this is in Member States or in third countries – because our obligation is to our consumers. I want to assure you that we shall continue sending missions to Brazil and to other third countries to make sure that when deficiencies are discovered, they are put right. I must also assure you that we are playing a very fair game for our farmers and producers vis-à-vis third countries.

There was a remark about Romania, which in the same way as Bulgaria and – in the past – many other Member States had a problem with classical swine fever. We have heard a lot about Romania and Bulgaria. I must challenge you to ask your respective governments what assistance we have offered in order to get rid of this problem. I am sure that Romania will be able to export meat in the very near future precisely because of the assistance we have offered it and Bulgaria to get rid of classical swine fever.

In ending I want to assure you that our first responsibility is to our European consumers and that we want a just and fair deal for everybody. You can also be assured that our FVO missions to third countries will be very strict. We shall remain vigilant and if something goes wrong we shall try to put it right. We shall remain vigilant and strict. Whether more farms are put on the list or not depends entirely on the Brazilian authorities, and on whether they are prepared to spend the money that they have to spend in order to have their farms approved in accordance with our standards and to be able to export. If they do not, then they will not.

3-493

Πρόεδρος. – Η συζήτηση έληξε.

Γραπτές δηλώσεις (άρθρο 149)

3-493-003

Béla Glattfelder (PPE), írásban. – Az Európai Unió élelmiszerbiztonsági szabályai a világon a legszigorúbbak és a legmagasabb szintűek. Ezeknek a szabályoknak a betartása azonban jelentős többletköltséget okoz az európai gazdáknak. Az európai termékek nem kerülhetnek versenyhátrányba harmadik országokból származó termékekkel szemben csupán amiatt, mert alacsonyabb szintű élelmiszeripari szabályok mellett termelték azokat. Az európai fogyasztók egészségét sem veszélyeztethetik olyan termékek, amelyek nem megfelelő minőségűek, illetve nem biztonságosak. A húsipari termékek különösen sokféle egészségügyi kockázatot hordozhatnak, ha nem megfelelő körülmények között állították elő. Az Európai Bizottságnak és a tagállamoknak ezért biztosítaniuk kell, hogy azonos feltételek vonatkozzanak az EU-n belül termelt és a harmadik országokból származó húsipari termékekre.

3-493-002

Wojciech Michał Olejniczak (S&D), na piśmie. – Szanowni Państwo, W ostatnim czasie Komisja Europejska zanotowała znaczący wzrost importu wołowiny z państw trzecich, przede wszystkim z Argentyny, Brazylii i Urugwaju. Aby importować do Unii jakiegokolwiek produkty, w tym mięso wołowe, muszą być spełnione wysokie, w ostatnim czasie dodatkowo zaostrzone przez Komisję Europejską standardy wspólnotowe. Bardzo często jednak produkty pochodzące z państw trzecich takich standardów bezpieczeństwa żywności nie spełniają. Pomimo to, ich zdecydowanie niższa cena przesądza o konkurencyjności tych produktów na rynku. Dlatego też kluczową kwestią jest obecnie wspieranie naszych rolników, promocja produktów europejskich, spełniających wysokie normy, zdrowych i bezpiecznych. Poruszony temat ma jeszcze jeden aspekt. Powinniśmy wyciągnąć wnioski z krytycznej sytuacji na rynku mleczarskim. Może dziś, kiedy w wielu państwach Unii Europejskiej nie możemy się uporać z nadprodukcją mleka, warto byłoby zastanowić się jak należy przestawiać produkcję na wołowinę! Dziękuję za uwagę.

3-494

20 - Ημερήσια διάταξη της επόμενης συνεδρίασης: βλ. Συνοπτικά Πρακτικά

3-495

21 - Λήξη της συνεδρίασης

3-496

(Η Πρόεδρος κηρύσσει τη λήξη της συνεδρίασης στις 11.50 μ.μ.)